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# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD:

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CONTAINING

# THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

# SIXTIETH U.S. CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

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## VOLUME XLII.

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VOLUME XLII, PART I.

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD,

## SIXTIETH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

# CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

## PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

## FIRST SESSION.

### SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 2, 1907.*

The first Monday of December being the day prescribed by the Constitution of the United States for the annual meeting of Congress, the first session of the Sixtieth Congress commenced this day.

The Senate assembled in its Chamber at the Capitol.

The Vice-President (Mr. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS) called the Senate to order at 12 o'clock noon.

PRAYER.

The Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, offered the following prayer:

*O Lord, Thou art my God; I will exalt Thee; I will praise Thy name. We have a strong city. Salvation will God appoint for walls and bulwarks. Open ye the gates that the righteous nation which keepeth truth may enter in. Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed in Thee. Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in Him there is an everlasting rock. Thy counsels of old are faithfulness and truth.*

Even so, Father; and Thou wilt teach us. Thou wilt give us Thy counsel, that in righteousness and truth Thy servants may go forward to the duties of this winter, of this place, and of this land. They are here in Thy service—weak, but Thou art strong—listening that they may hear Thee. Inspirit them with Thine own Holy Spirit. Make them strong with Thine infinite strength, and lead them forward in hope, in faith, and in love as they seek here to be in service for other men.

Consecrate for us all, Father, the memories of the past, the memories of the faithful men whom we shall not see here again, that Thou hast lifted up to higher service. Quicken us all by showing us that what Thou dost in the world must be done by Thy children, that we may indeed consecrate life to Thy service in Christ, Jesus.

Our Father, who art in Heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into temptation, but deliver from evil. For thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. ISAAC STEPHENSON, a Senator-elect from the State of Wisconsin, and ask that they be read and placed on file.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The credentials will be read.

The Secretary read the credentials of ISAAC STEPHENSON, chosen by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin a Senator from that State, to fill the vacancy in the unexpired term beginning March 4, 1903, caused by the resignation of John C. Spooner.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The credentials will be placed on file.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I present the credentials of my colleague [Mr. BACON], who has been reelected for the term of six years. I ask that the credentials be read and properly filed.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I suggest that no business is in order until the roll has been called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The presentation of credentials is in order under the uniform practice of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. Before the roll is called, or before we know that there is a quorum of the Senate present?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is presumed that a quorum is present, unless the question of a quorum is raised. The Secretary will read the credentials presented by the Senator from Georgia.

The credentials of AUGUSTUS OCTAVIUS BACON, chosen by the legislature of the State of Georgia a Senator from that State for the term beginning Mareh 4, 1907, were read and ordered to be filed.

ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO SENATORS-ELECT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call, in alphabetical order, the names of Senators-elect whose credentials have been received and placed on file, and as their names are called in groups of four they will come forward and take the oath prescribed by law.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. BACON, Mr. BAILEY, Mr. BORAH, and Mr. BOURNE.

These Senators advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. CLAY, Mr. CULBERSON, Mr. HEYBURN, and Mr. FULTON, respectively, and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. BRIGGS, Mr. BROWN, Mr. BURNHAM, and Mr. CRANE.

These Senators advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. KEAN, Mr. BURKETT, Mr. GALLINGER, and Mr. LODGE, respectively, and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. CULLOM, Mr. CURTIS, Mr. DAVIS, and Mr. DIXON.

These Senators advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. LONG, Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, and Mr. CARTER, respectively, and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. DOLLIVER, Mr. ELKINS, Mr. FOSTER, and Mr. FRYE.

These Senators were escorted by Mr. ALLISON, Mr. SCOTT, Mr. MCENERY, and Mr. HALE, respectively, to the Vice-President's desk, and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. GAMBLE, Mr. GUGGENHEIM, Mr. MCLAURIN, and Mr. MARTIN.

These Senators advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. KITTREDGE, Mr. TELLER, Mr. MONEY, and Mr. DANIEL, respectively, and the oath was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. NELSON, Mr. PAYNTER, Mr. RICHARDSON, and Mr. SIMMONS.

These Senators were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CLAPP, Mr. MCCREARY, Mr. DU PONT, and Mr. OVERMAN, respectively, and the oath administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. SMITH, Mr. STEPHENSON, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. TILLMAN, and Mr. WARREN.

These Senators advanced to the Vice-President's desk, escorted by Mr. BURROWS, Mr. LA FOLLETTE, Mr. FRAZIER, Mr. LATIMER, and Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, respectively, and the oath was administered to them.

SENATORS PRESENT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

Mr. LODGE. Before that is done, Mr. President, I should like in justice to myself to explain why I sought to interrupt the proceedings a little while ago. In the short time I have been here I have never known a session of the Senate to meet without the first action being the calling of the roll for the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum. I also think it is necessary that the presence of Senators should be determined officially in order that they may receive their mileage.

I find in looking back that at the last session the first action was the calling of the roll to determine the presence of a quorum, as the Chair then stated, and the next day, December 5, the first entry is the following:

ALEXANDER S. CLAY, a Senator from the State of Georgia, and SAMUEL D. MCENERY, a Senator from the State of Louisiana, appeared.

That entry is always made to show that absent Senators subsequently appeared.

I did not raise the point of a quorum and interrupt the swearing in of Senators that was about to begin, but I desire to apologize to the Chair for seeming to interrupt the proceedings. It is because I always believed the first business in order was the calling of the roll that I was led to make the suggestion I did.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the practice suggested by the Senator from Massachusetts is as stated by him during a Congress following the first or special session, but that the practice at a session beginning a Congress, as this is, is in conformity with the suggestion of the Chair.

Mr. LODGE. I will ask the Chair if I am mistaken in supposing that on the 4th of December, 1905, the proceeding I have here, was the beginning of a new Congress, as this is the beginning of a new Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair does not recall distinctly the proceeding to which the Senator refers, but understands that for many years the practice has been substantially the course pursued on the present occasion.

Mr. LODGE. The Clerk informs me that for a hundred years of the Senate it was not customary to call the roll at the beginning of a session. I think he is in error as to the earlier sessions of the Senate, but, however that may be, there is no question that for the last fourteen years, during which I have been in the Senate, the first business has been the calling of the roll. On the 4th of December, 1905, after the close of the Chaplain's prayer, the Vice-President said:

The Secretary will call the roll of the Senate.
The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names.

* * * * * * *

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Seventy-three Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators were present:

From the State of—
*Arkansas*—James P. Clarke and Jeff Davis.
*California*—Frank P. Flint and George C. Perkins.
*Colorado*—Simon Guggenheim and Henry M. Teller.
*Connecticut*—Frank B. Brandegee.
*Delaware*—Henry A. du Pont and Harry A. Richardson.
*Florida*—James P. Taliaferro.
*Georgia*—Augustus O. Bacon and Alexander S. Clay.
*Idaho*—William E. Borah and Weldon B. Heyburn.
*Illinois*—Shelby M. Cullom and Albert J. Hopkins.
*Indiana*—Albert J. Beveridge and James A. Hemenway.
*Iowa*—William B. Allison and Jonathan P. Dolliver.
*Kansas*—Charles Curtis and Chester I. Long.
*Kentucky*—James B. McCreary and T. H. Paynter.
*Louisiana*—Murphy J. Foster and Samuel D. McEnery.
*Maine*—William P. Frye and Eugene Hale.
*Maryland*—Isidor Rayner and William Pinkney Whyte.
*Massachusetts*—Winthrop Murray Crane and Henry Cabot Lodge.
*Michigan*—Julius C. Burrows and William Alden Smith.
*Minnesota*—Moses E. Clapp and Knute Nelson.
*Mississippi*—Anselm J. McLaurin and H. D. Money.
*Missouri*—William Warner and William J. Stone.
*Montana*—Thomas H. Carter and Joseph M. Dixon.
*Nebraska*—Norris Brown and Elmer J. Burkett.
*Nevada*—Francis G. Newlands and George S. Nixon.
*New Hampshire*—Henry E. Burnham and Jacob H. Gallinger.
*New Jersey*—Frank O. Briggs and John Kean.
*New York*—Chauncey M. Depew and Thomas C. Platt.
*North Carolina*—Lee S. Overman and F. M. Simmons.
*North Dakota*—Henry C. Hansbrough and Porter J. McCumber.
*Ohio*—Charles Dick and Joseph B. Foraker.
*Oregon*—Charles W. Fulton and Jonathan Bourne, jr.
*Pennsylvania*—Philander Chase Knox and Boies Penrose.
*Rhode Island*—Nelson W. Aldrich.
*South Carolina*—Asbury C. Latimer and Benjamin R. Tillman.
*South Dakota*—Robert J. Gamble and A. B. Kittredge.
*Tennessee*—James B. Frazier and Robert L. Taylor.
*Texas*—Joseph W. Bailey and Charles A. Culberson.
*Utah*—Reed Smoot and George Sutherland.
*Vermont*—William P. Dillingham and Redfield Proctor.
*Virginia*—John W. Daniel and Thomas S. Martin.
*Washington*—Levi Ankeny and Samuel H. Piles.
*West Virginia*—Stephen B. Elkins and Nathan B. Scott.
*Wisconsin*—Robert M. La Follette and Isaac Stephenson.
*Wyoming*—Clarence D. Clark and Francis E. Warren.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Eighty-five Senators have answered to their names.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled, and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed as the committee Mr. ALLISON and Mr. TELLER.

NOTIFICATION TO THE HOUSE.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled, and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

HOUR OF DAILY MEETING.

Mr. CULLOM submitted the following resolution; which was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the hour of daily meeting of the Senate be 12 o'clock meridian until otherwise ordered.

DEATH OF SENATORS JOHN T. MORGAN AND EDMUND W. PETTUS.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, it becomes my painful duty to announce to the Senate that since the close of the last session Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN and Hon. EDMUND W. PETTUS have departed this life. I send to the desk the following resolutions, and ask for their present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first series of resolutions sent to the desk by the Senator from Colorado will be read.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The second series of resolutions sent to the desk by the Senator from Colorado will be read.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with deep regret of the death of the Hon. EDMUND W. PETTUS, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I offer the following additional resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators whose deaths have just been announced the Senate do now adjourn.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Colorado.

The resolution was unanimously agreed to; and (at 12 o'clock and 38 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 3, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

# HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

## MONDAY, *December 2, 1907.*

This day, in compliance with the provisions of the Constitution, the Members-elect of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress assembled in their Hall and were called to order by Mr. ALEXANDER MCDOWELL, the Clerk of the last House.

The CLERK. Prayer will be offered by the Chaplain of the last House.

The following prayer was offered by the Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., Chaplain of the last House:

O Thou eternal, invisible, yet ever-present God, our heavenly Father, from whom cometh all wisdom, power, and goodness, continue, we beseech Thee, thy ministrations unto us and help us to grow into all that makes men holy and thus into all that makes a nation pure and noble, wise and just, strong and great, to the honor and glory of Thy holy name.

We bless Thee for the unparalleled growth of our Republic, for its material, intellectual, moral, and spiritual progress. Yet we realize that with every advance toward the higher civilization come larger and more complicated problems to be solved. Imbue us plenteously with heavenly gifts, that we may solve them in accordance with Thy will.

We thank Thee for the Congress now convened, and we most fervently pray that however great and illustrious have been its predecessors it may rise superior to them all in the wisdom of its resolves and enactments. Inspire, therefore, the Representatives on the floor of this House with great thoughts, pure motives, and patriotic endeavors, that they may fulfill the obligations resting upon them.

Pour out Thy spirit abundantly upon its chosen Speaker, that he may guide with firm hand and clear vision through all its deliberations to the highest and best results. Impart unto the President of these United States, his advisers, and all others in authority wisdom from above, that the affairs of state may be wisely administered and the laws of the land faithfully executed, that peace and prosperity may prevail throughout our borders, that we may dwell in peace with all the world, now and always, in the spirit of Him who taught us when we pray to say:

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done in earth as it is in Heaven. Give us this day our daily bread, and forgive us our debts as we forgive our debtors. And lead us not into temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom and the power and the glory forever. Amen.

The CLERK. The Clerk will call the roll by States to ascertain if a quorum of the Sixtieth Congress is present.

The roll, as made by the Clerk, was then called, when the following-named Members answered present:

### ALABAMA.

George W. Taylor.
Ariosto A. Wiley.
Henry D. Clayton.
W. B. Craig.
J. Thomas Heflin.
Richmond P. Hobson.
John L. Burnett.
William Richardson.
Oscar W. Underwood.

### ARKANSAS.

Robert Bruce Macon.
Stephen Brundidge, jr.
John C. Floyd.
William B. Cravens.
Charles C. Reid.
Joseph T. Robinson.
Robert M. Wallace.

### CALIFORNIA.

W. F. Englebright.
Duncan E. McKinlay.
Joseph R. Knowland.
Julius Kahn.
Everis A. Hayes.
James C. Needham.
James McLachlan.
Sylvester C. Smith.

### COLORADO.

George W. Cook.
Robert W. Bonynge.
Warren A. Haggott.

### CONNECTICUT.

George L. Lilley.
E. Stevens Henry.
Nehemiah D. Sperry.
Edwin W. Higgins.
Ebeneer J. Hill.

### DELAWARE.

Hiram R. Burton.

### FLORIDA.

Stephen M. Sparkman.
Frank Clark.
William B. Lamar.

### GEORGIA.

Charles G. Edwards.
James M. Griggs.
Elijah B. Lewis.
William C. Adamson.
Leonidas F. Livingston.
Charles L. Bartlett.
Gordon Lee.
William M. Howard.
Thomas M. Bell.
Thomas W. Hardwick.
William G. Brantley.

### IDAHO.

Burton L. French

### ILLINOIS.

Martin B. Madden.
James R. Mann.
William W. Wilson.
James T. McDermott.
Adolph J. Sabath.
William Lorimer.
Philip Knopf.
Charles McGavin.
Henry S. Boutell.
George Edmund Foss.
Howard M. Snapp.
Charles E. Fuller.
Frank O. Lowden.
James McKinney.
George W. Prince.
Joseph V. Graff.
John A. Sterling.
Joseph G. Cannon.
William B. McKinley.
Henry T. Rainey.
Ben F. Caldwell.
William A. Rodenberg.
Martin D. Foster.
Pleasant T. Chapman.

### INDIANA.

John H. Foster.
John C. Chaney.
William E. Cox.
Lincoln Dixon.
Elias S. Holliday.
James E. Watson.
Jesse Overstreet.
John A. M. Adair.
Edgar D. Crumpacker.
George W. Rauch.
Clarence C. Gilhams.
Abraham L. Brick.

### IOWA.

Charles A. Kennedy.
Albert F. Dawson.
Benjamin P. Birdsall.
Gilbert N. Haugen.
Robert G. Cousins.
Daniel W. Hamilton.
John A. T. Hull.
William P. Hepburn.
Walter I. Smith.
James P. Conner.
Elbert H. Hubbard.

### KANSAS.

Daniel R. Anthony, jr.
Charles F. Scott.
Philip P. Campbell.
James M. Miller.
William A. Calderhead.
William A. Reeder.
E. H. Madison.
Victor Murdock.

### KENTUCKY.

Ollie M. James.
Augustus O. Stanley.
A. D. James.
Ben Johnson.
Swagar Sherley.
Joseph L. Rhinock.
W. P. Kimball.
Harvey Helm.
Joseph B. Bennett.
John W. Langley.
Don C. Edwards.

### LOUISIANA.

Robert C. Davey.
Robert F. Broussard.
John T. Watkins.
Joseph E. Ransdell.
George K. Favrot.
Arsène P. Pujo.

### MAINE.

Amos L. Allen.
Charles E. Littlefield.
Edwin C. Burleigh.
Llewellyn Powers.

### MARYLAND.

William H. Jackson.
Joshua F. C. Talbott.
Harry B. Wolf.
John Gill, jr.
Sydney E. Mudd.
George A. Pearre.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

George P. Lawrence.
Frederick H. Gillett.
Charles G. Washburn.
Charles Q. Tirrell.
Butler Ames.
Augustus P. Gardner.
Ernest W. Roberts.
Samuel W. McCall.
John A. Keliher.
Joseph F. O'Connell.
Andrew J. Peters.
John W. Weeks.
William S. Greene.
William C. Lovering.

### MICHIGAN.

Edwin Denby.
Charles E. Townsend.
Washington Gardner.
Edward L. Hamilton.
Gerrit J. Diekema.
Samuel W. Smith.
Henry McMorran.
Joseph W. Fordney.
James C. McLaughlin.
George A. Loud.
Archibald B. Darragh.
H. Olin Young.

### MINNESOTA.

James A. Tawney.
W. S. Hammond.
Charles R. Davis.
Frederick C. Stevens.
Frank M. Nye.
Charles A. Lindbergh.
Andrew J. Volstead.
Halvor Steenerson.

### MISSISSIPPI.

Ezekiel S. Candler, jr.
Thomas Spight.
Benjamin G. Humphreys.
Wilson S. Hill.
Adam M. Byrd.
Eaton J. Bowers.
Frank A. McLain.
John Sharp Williams.

### MISSOURI.

James T. Lloyd.
William W. Rucker.
Joshua W. Alexander.
Charles F. Booher.
Edgar C. Ellis.
David A. De Armond.
Courtney W. Hamlin.
Dorsey W. Shackleford.
Champ Clark.
Richard Bartholdt.
Henry S. Caulfield.
Harry M. Coudrey.
Madison R. Smith.
Joseph J. Russell.
Thomas Hackney.
Robert Lamar.

### MONTANA.

Charles N. Pray.

### NEBRASKA.

Gilbert M. Hitchcock.
J. F. Boyd.
Edmund H. Hinshaw.
George W. Norris
Moses P. Kinkaid.

### NEVADA.

George A. Bartlett.

### NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Cyrus A. Sulloway.
Frank D. Currier.

### NEW JERSEY.

Henry C. Loudenslager.
John J. Gardner.
Benjamin F. Howell.
Ira W. Wood.
Charles N. Fowler.
William Hughes.
Richard Wayne Parker.
Le. Gage Pratt.
Eugene W. Leake.
James A. Hamill.

NEW YORK.

William W. Cocks.
George H. Lindsay.
Charles T. Dunwell.
Charles R. Law.
George E. Waldo.
William M. Calder.
John J. Fitzgerald.
Daniel J. Riordan.
Henry M. Goldfogle.
William Sulzer.
Charles V. Fornes.
William Bourke Cockran.
Herbert Parsons.
William Willett, jr.
J. Van Vechten Olcott.
Francis Burton Harrison.
Joseph A. Goulden.
John E. Andrus.
Thomas W. Bradley.
Samuel McMillan.
William H. Draper.
George N. Southwick.
George W. Fairchild.
Cyrus Durey.
George R. Malby.
James S. Sherman.
Charles L. Knapp.
Michael E. Driscoll.
John W. Dwight.
Sereno E. Payne.
James Breck Perkins.
J. Sloat Fassett.
Peter A. Porter.
William H. Ryan.
De Alva S. Alexander.
Edward B. Vreeland.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John H. Small.
Claude Kitchin.
Charles R. Thomas.
Edward W. Pou.
William W. Kitchin.
Hannibal L. Godwin.
Robert N. Page.
Richard N. Hackett.
Edwin Y. Webb.
William T. Crawford.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Asle J. Gronna.

OHIO.

Nicholas Longworth.
Herman P. Goebel.
J. Eugene Harding.
William E. Tou Velle.
Timothy T. Ansberry.
Matthew R. Denver.
J. Warren Keifer.
Ralph D. Cole.
Isaac R. Sherwood.
Henry Bannon.
Albert Douglas.
Edward L. Taylor, jr.
Grant E. Mouser.
Jay F. Laning.
Beman G. Dawes.
Capell L. Weems.
William A. Ashbrook.
James Kennedy.
W. Aubrey Thomas.
Paul Howland.
Theodore E. Burton.

OKLAHOMA.

Bird S. McGuire.
Elmer L. Fulton.
James S. Davenport.
Charles D. Carter.
Scott Ferris.

OREGON.

Willis C. Hawley.
W. R. Ellis.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Henry H. Bingham.
Joel Cook.
J. Hampton Moore.
Reuben O. Moon.
W. W. Foulkrod.
George D. McCreary.
Thomas S. Butler.
Irving P. Wanger.
T. D. Nicholls.
John T. Lenahan.
Charles N. Brumm.
John H. Rothermel.
George W. Kipp.
William B. Wilson.
John G. McHenry.
Benjamin K. Focht.
Marlin E. Olmsted.
John M. Reynolds.
Daniel F. Lafean.
Charles F. Barclay.
George F. Huff.
Allen F. Cooper.
Ernest F. Acheson.
Arthur L. Bates.
J. Davis Brodhead.
Joseph G. Beale.
Nelson P. Wheeler.
William H. Graham.
John Dalzell.
James Francis Burke.
Andrew J. Barchfeld.

RHODE ISLAND.

Daniel L. D. Granger.
Adin B. Capron.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

George S. Legare.
James O. Patterson.
Wyatt Aiken.
Joseph T. Johnson.
David E. Finley.
J. Edwin Ellerbe.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Philo Hall.
William H. Parker.

TENNESSEE.

Walter P. Brownlow.
Nathan W. Hale.
John A. Moon.
Cordell Hull.
William C. Houston.
John Wesley Gaines.
Lemuel P. Padgett.
Thetus W. Sims.
Finis J. Garrett.
George W. Gordon.

TEXAS.

Morris Sheppard.
Sam B. Cooper.
Gordon Russell.
Choice B. Randell.
Jack Beall.
Rufus Hardy.
Alexander W. Gregg.
John M. Moore.
George F. Burgess.
Albert S. Burleson.
Robert L. Henry.
Oscar W. Gillespie.
John H. Stephens.
James L. Slayden.
John N. Garner.
William R. Smith.

UTAH.

Joseph Howell.

VERMONT.

David J. Foster.
Kittredge Haskins.

VIRGINIA.

William A. Jones.
Harry L. Maynard.
John Lamb.
Francis R. Lassiter.
E. W. Saunders.
Carter Glass.
James Hay.
Charles C. Carlin.
Henry D. Flood.

WASHINGTON.

Wesley L. Jones.
Francis W. Cushman.
William E. Humphrey.

WEST VIRGINIA.

William P. Hubbard.
George C. Sturgiss.
Joseph Holt Gaines.
Harry C. Woodyard.
James A. Hughes.

WISCONSIN.

Henry A. Cooper.
John M. Nelson.
James W. Murphy.
William J. Cary.
William H. Stafford.
Charles H. Weisse.
John J. Esch.
James H. Davidson.
Gustav Küstermann.
E. A. Morse.
John J. Jenkins.

WYOMING.

Frank W. Mondell.

ALASKA.

Thomas Cale.

ARIZONA.

Marcus A. Smith.

NEW MEXICO.

William H. Andrews.

PORTO RICO.

Tulio Larrinaga (Resident Commissioner).

The CLERK presented the following statement showing the changes that have occurred since the election of Members of the Sixtieth Congress:

| District. | Name. | Date of vacancy. | Name of successor. |
|---|---|---|---|
| First Kansas | Charles Curtis[a] | Jan. 28, 1907 | Daniel R. Anthony, jr. |
| Fifth Michigan | William Alden Smith[a] | Feb. 9, 1907 | Gerrit J. Diekema. |
| Eighth Virginia | John Franklin Rixey[b] | do | Charles C. Carlin. |
| Second Pennsylvania | John E. Reyburn[a] | Mar. 31, 1907 | Joel Cook. |
| Ninth Virginia | Campbell Slemp[b] | Oct. 13, 1907 | |
| Twenty-fifth Illinois | George W. Smith[b] | Nov. 30, 1907 | |

[a] Resigned. [b] Died.

The CLERK. Three hundred and eighty-five Members have answered to their names; a quorum is present. We are now ready for nominations for Speaker.

ELECTION OF SPEAKER.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Clerk, I am directed by the unanimous vote of the Republican Members of this House to present the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, a Representative-elect from the State of Illinois, as their candidate for Speaker of this Sixtieth Congress. [Loud and long-continued applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Clerk, I nominate for Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress of the United States the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, a Representative-elect from the State of Mississippi. [Loud and long-continued applause on the Democratic side.]

The CLERK. Are there any other nominations? If not, the nominations are closed. The following tellers will please take their places at the desk: Mr. HEFLIN of Alabama, Mr. RUCKER of Missouri, Mr. WHEELER of Pennsylvania, and Mr. MURDOCK of Kansas.

The question was taken; and there were—for Mr. CANNON, 213 votes; for Mr. WILLIAMS, 162 votes; not voting, 13, as follows:

FOR MR. CANNON—213.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acheson | Cook, Pa. | Gardner, Mass. | Kennedy, Iowa |
| Alexander, N. Y. | Cooper, Pa. | Gardner, Mich. | Kennedy, Ohio |
| Allen | Cooper, Wis. | Gardner, N. J. | Kinkaid |
| Ames | Coudrey | Gilhams | Knapp |
| Andrus | Cousins | Gillett | Knopf |
| Anthony | Crumpacker | Goebel | Knowland |
| Bannon | Currier | Graff | Küstermann |
| Barchfeld | Cushman | Graham | Lafean |
| Barclay | Dalzell | Greene | Langley |
| Bartholdt | Darragh | Gronna | Laning |
| Bates | Davidson | Haggott | Law |
| Beale, Pa. | Davis | Hale | Lawrence |
| Bennett, Ky. | Dawes | Hall | Lilley |
| Bingham | Dawson | Hamilton, Mich. | Lindbergh |
| Birdsall | Denby | Harding | Littlefield |
| Bonynge | Diekema | Haskins | Longworth |
| Boutell | Douglas | Haugen | Lorimer |
| Boyd | Draper | Hawley | Loud |
| Bradley | Driscoll | Hayes | Loudenslager |
| Brick | Dunwell | Henry, Conn. | Lovering |
| Brownlow | Durey | Hepburn | Lowden |
| Brumm | Dwight | Higgins | McCall |
| Burke | Edwards, Ky. | Hinshaw | McCreary |
| Burleigh | Ellis, Mo. | Holliday | McGavin |
| Burton, Del. | Ellis, Oreg. | Howell, N. J. | McGuire |
| Burton, Ohio | Englebright | Howell, Utah | McKinlay, Cal. |
| Butler | Esch | Howland | McKinley, Ill. |
| Calder | Fairchild | Hubbard, Iowa | McKinney |
| Calderhead | Fassett | Hubbard, W. Va. | McLachlan, Cal. |
| Campbell | Focht | Huff | McLaughlin, Mich. |
| Capron | Fordney | Hughes, W. Va. | McMillan |
| Cary | Foss | Hull, Iowa | McMorran |
| Caulfield | Foster, Ind. | Humphrey, Wash. | Madden |
| Chaney | Foster, Vt. | Jackson | Madison |
| Chapman | Foulkrod | James, A. D. | Malby |
| Cocks, N. Y. | Fowler | Jenkins | Mann |
| Cole | French | Jones, Wash. | Miller |
| Conner | Fuller | Kahn | Mondell |
| Cook, Colo. | Gaines, W. Va. | Keifer | Moon, Pa. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Moore, Pa. | Payne | Smith, Iowa | Tirrell |
| Morse | Pearre | Smith, Mich. | Townsend |
| Mouser | Perkins | Snapp | Volstead |
| Mudd | Porter | Southwick | Vreeland |
| Murdock | Powers | Sperry | Waldo |
| Needham | Pray | Stafford | Wanger |
| Nelson | Prince | Steenerson | Washburn |
| Norris | Reeder | Sterling | Weeks |
| Nye | Reynolds | Stevens, Minn. | Weems |
| Olcott | Roberts | Sturgiss | Wheeler |
| Olmsted | Rodenberg | Sulloway | Wilson, Ill. |
| Overstreet | Scott | Tawney | Wood |
| Parker, N. J. | Sherman | Taylor, Ohio | Woodyard |
| Parker, S. Dak. | Smith, Cal. | Thomas, Ohio | Young |
| Parsons | | | |

FOR MR. WILLIAMS—162.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | Ferris | Humphreys, Miss. | Rauch |
| Adamson | Finley | James, Ollie M. | Reid |
| Aiken | Fitzgerald | Johnson, Ky. | Richardson |
| Alexander, Mo. | Flood | Johnson, S. C. | Riordan |
| Ansberry | Floyd | Jones, Va. | Robinson |
| Ashbrook | Fornes | Keliher | Rothermel |
| Bartlett, Ga. | Foster, Ill. | Kimball | Rucker |
| Bartlett, Nev. | Fulton | Kipp | Russell, Mo. |
| Beall, Tex. | Gaines, Tenn. | Kitchin, Claude | Russell, Tex. |
| Bell, Ga. | Garner | Kitchin, Wm. W. | Ryan |
| Booher | Garrett | Lamar, Fla. | Sabath |
| Bowers | Gill | Lamar, Mo. | Saunders |
| Brantley, Ga. | Gillespie | Lamb | Shackleford |
| Brodhead | Glass | Lassiter | Sheppard |
| Broussard | Godwin | Leake | Sherley |
| Brundidge | Goldfogle | Lee | Sherwood |
| Burgess | Gordon | Legare | Sims |
| Burleson | Goulden | Lenahan | Slayden |
| Burnett | Granger | Lever | Small |
| Byrd | Gregg | Lewis | Smith, Mo. |
| Caldwell | Griggs | Lindsay | Smith, Tex. |
| Candler | Hackett | Livingston | Sparkman |
| Carlin | Hackney | Lloyd | Spight |
| Carter | Hamill | McDermott | Stanley |
| Clark, Fla. | Hamilton, Iowa | McHenry | Stephens, Tex. |
| Clark, Mo. | Hamlin | McLain | Sulzer |
| Clayton | Hammond | Macon | Talbott |
| Cockran | Hardwick | Maynard | Taylor, Ala. |
| Cooper, Tex. | Hardy | Moon, Tenn. | Thomas, N. C. |
| Cox, Ind. | Harrison | Murphy | Tou Velle |
| Craig | Hay | Nicholls | Underwood |
| Cravens | Heflin | O'Connell | Wallace |
| Crawford | Helm | Padgett | Watkins |
| Davenport | Henry, Tex. | Page | Webb |
| Davey | Hill, Miss. | Patterson | Weisse |
| De Armond | Hitchcock | Peters | Wiley |
| Denver | Hobson | Pou | Willett |
| Dixon | Houston | Pujo | Wilson, Pa. |
| Edwards, Ga. | Howard | Rainey | Wolf |
| Ellerbe | Hughes, N. J. | Randell, Tex. | |
| Favrot | Hull, Tenn. | Ransdell, La. | |

NOT VOTING—13.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bede | Landis | Pollard | Williams |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Marshall | Pratt | |
| Cassel | Meyer | Rhinock | |
| Hill, Conn. | Moore, Tex. | Watson | |

The CLERK. The result of the ballot is: Mr. CANNON receives 213 votes and Mr. WILLIAMS 162 votes. Mr. CANNON, having received a majority of all the votes cast, is elected Speaker of the Sixtieth Congress. [Applause.] The Clerk will appoint Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi, Mr. SULLOWAY of New Hampshire, and Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES of Kentucky, as a committee to escort the Speaker-elect to the Chair. [Applause.]

[When Mr. CANNON appeared with the committee designated, the Members of the House, rising in a body, greeted him with loud and general applause, which was renewed as he ascended to the chair.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Fellow-Representatives, the second to the highest office in the United States, and therefore in the world, is the office of Speaker of the American House of Commons, the House of Representatives.

I have the honor, for the third time in my life, not to introduce, but to present, to a House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States the Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON, of Illinois, as its Speaker. [Prolonged applause.]

The SPEAKER. Gentlemen of the House of Representatives, we are to-day organizing the Sixtieth Congress, marking the one hundred and eighteenth milestone in the history of government by the people under the Constitution. Our predecessors in the years that are past have left to us an example of wisdom, moderation, and courage that has never failed to preserve the ideals and the interests of republican government in many crises, whether of peace or war, adversity or prosperity.

Each generation of statesmen has had its own peculiar problems and its own particular embarrassments. No problems of government ever recur in exactly the same aspects, and they may never be treated in exactly the same way. The formulas of action in one exigency may never be applied safely in another. Government, so far as it relates to courses of action, has no fixed precedents; and no veneration for those who have gone before justifies living men in approaching live problems with purpose or with vision circumscribed by the limitations of the past. But the fundamental principles of free government are eternal and unchanging, resting on the will and responsibilty of the people, and are put in action through the deliberations of conscientious and fearless representatives of that will. This House is the only institution under our Constitution where that will of the people may be expressed with a fair approximation to scientific accuracy. [Applause.]

Other departments of the Government have lofty and important functions, but to this House alone belongs the peculiar, the delicate, and the all-surpassing function of interpreting and putting in definite form the will of the people. This duty we must perform ourselves. The principles of the past may help us to the extent of showing us the points of the compass; but beyond that we must depend on our own wisdom, our own constancy, our own industry, and our own fidelity to duty.

So far as the duty of organizing this House shall devolve upon me, I shall endeavor to perform the duty in a way to justify the confidence which your selection implies and to promote the great purposes for which we are assembled; but the duties of the hour rest not alone on myself. They rest on each one of you individually; and on your integrity, wisdom, and conservatism the people are relying as well as on mine. I have a right to expect your cooperation, because such cooperation will be your duty. I hope also that as we go on I may have it because of my efforts to merit your confidence and good will. [Applause.]

I am now ready for the oath.

SWEARING IN THE SPEAKER.

Mr. BINGHAM, the Member longest in continuous service in the House, was named by the Clerk to administer the oath of office to the Speaker-elect; and the oath was accordingly administered.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS AND DELEGATES.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will call the roll by States and Territories, and Members and Delegates, as their names are called, will please come forward to the area in front of the Clerk's desk and take the prescribed oath of office.

The Speaker then administered the oath of office to the Members and Delegates presenting themselves.

Mr. BUTLER and Mr. COCKS of New York qualified by affirmation.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have been directed by the Republican Members of this House to present the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Alexander McDowell, of the State of Pennsylvania, be, and he is hereby, chosen Clerk of the House of Representatives.

That Henry Casson, of the State of Wisconsin, be, and he is hereby, chosen Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

That Frank B. Lyon, of the State of New York, be, and he is hereby, chosen Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

That S. A. Langum, of the State of Minnesota, be, and he is hereby, chosen Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

That Henry N. Couden, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, chosen Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CLAYTON. For the resolution just submitted I offer the following substitute, and ask that the Clerk report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Charles A. Edwards, of Texas, be elected Clerk of the House of Representatives.

That J. T. Ellington, of North Carolina, be elected Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives.

That H. E. Graper, of Tennessee, be elected Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives.

That Robert L. Douglas, of South Carolina, be elected Postmaster of the House of Representatives.

That E. B. Bagby, of the District of Columbia, be elected Chaplain of the House of Representatives.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the substitute.

The substitute was rejected.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HEPBURN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

The officers mentioned in the resolution above agreed to came to the bar of the House, and the oath of office was administered to them by the Speaker.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. OVERSTREET. Mr. Speaker, I offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. OVERSTREET] offers the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk be instructed to inform the President of the United States that the House of Representatives has elected JOSEPH G. CANNON, a Representative from the State of Illinois, as Speaker and Alexander McDowell, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, as Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE SENATE.

Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a message be sent to the Senate to inform that body that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that JOSEPH G. CANNON, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; that Alexander McDowell, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected Clerk, and that the House is ready for business.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The resolution was agreed to.

The SPEAKER appointed the following committee: Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TAWNEY, and Mr. WILLIAMS.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROOMS IN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That a special committee of five be appointed by the Speaker to report to the House at an early date plans for the distribution of rooms in the House office building and the redistribution of rooms under the control of the House in the Capitol Building.

A report from such committee shall be in order at any time.

The resolution was agreed to.

In pursuance of the resolution, the Speaker appointed the following committee: Mr. MANN, Mr. GAINES of West Virginia, Mr. YOUNG, Mr. LLOYD, and Mr. ADAMSON.

RULES OF THE SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the rules of the House of Representatives of the Fifty-ninth Congress be adopted as the rules of the House of Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress, including the standing orders of March 8 and March 14, 1900 (relating to consideration of pension and claim bills on Fridays), which are hereby continued in force during the Sixtieth Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. DALZELL. I will yield to the gentleman from Mississippi five minutes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, of course I have no desire to make a useless play to the galleries. I know, of course, that the resolution is going to pass, but I do not consider it consistent with the past record of this side of the House to permit it to pass without a protest. We are of the opinion, and have been for a long time, that entirely too much power is concentrated in the hands of the Speaker of the House, and without any party spirit at all, speaking only what I think is best for the country at large, believing if my party were in the majority I would still take that same view, I want to protest against the adoption of the rules in their present drastic form, without any opportunity to the Members of the House to propose amendments and without any opportunity for the House itself to pass upon proposed amendments. We will, of course, vote against the resolution.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin rose.

Mr. DALZELL. How much time does the gentleman from Wisconsin want?

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Five minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, like the gentleman from Mississippi, I have no desire to consume the time of the House in an argument against the adoption of these rules. It was impossible for me to be present at the caucus on Saturday night. I did not arrive in the city until that evening. If I had been at the caucus I would have opposed the adoption of this rule.

I agree with the gentleman from Mississippi that there is altogether too much power concentrated in the Speaker of the House of Representatives. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It is more power, gentlemen, than ought to be given to any man in any government that pretends to be republican in form and democratic in spirit. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, in saying this I do not wish to be understood as uttering a word by way of criticism of the very distinguished and honorable gentleman who has discharged the duties of Speaker of the past two Congresses with such great success. But, as the gentleman from Mississippi has just said he would oppose this if the House were Democratic, I oppose it not because it is a Republican House, but because the power given to the Speaker under these rules is unrepublican and undemocratic. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

To show that that is true, I call the attention of the House and candid listeners and readers everywhere to these facts: That the Speaker of the House of Representatives has the sole power of recognition of those who rise on the floor; he appoints all the committees, including all the chairmen; he appoints the Committee on Rules, which, in conjunction with the other rules, practically enables the Committee on Rules to dictate what legislation shall come before the House; he is himself ex officio the chairman of the Committee on Rules, and ever since I have been here there has never been a Speaker but who appointed two men with him of the majority party constituting the majority of the committee, who are with him in everything that comes before that committee.

Therefore the Speaker becomes practically the Committee on Rules. [Laughter on the Democratic side.] That was so in a Democratic House, gentlemen, when Mr. Speaker Crisp was here. [Laughter on the Republican side.] That has been so in a Republican House ever since.

Now, when the Committee on Rules reports a proposition, every man on the floor knows that the Speaker wants it adopted nine times out of ten, where it is of any importance, and we all know his power, which compels us to go into his room if we wish to ask to be recognized for unanimous consent. [Applause on the Democratic side.] We all know that we can not get a bill passed—every man on the floor does, Republican or Democratic—by unanimous consent unless the Member presenting it first goes to the private chamber of the Speaker and asks to be recognized. The Speaker does not have to give his reasons before the House for any objections he may have. He does not rise upon the floor, but in his private chamber he objects. I wish to say that the present Speaker of the House has always treated me with the utmost courtesy and kindness. A former Speaker of this House compelled me to go to his room at one time. I went there to present a bill which provided simply for the changing of the material which was to go into a public building and which had been recommended to him in a letter from the office of the Supervising Architect. I did not know that that letter had been written to him; I did not ask that it should be written to him. It was a voluntary letter and a voluntary suggestion upon the part of the Architect. I went to the Speaker's chamber. I had refused on a former occasion to do his bidding. When I went to his room he said, "I will see about that, come in again." I went in again. He did not ask me to sit down. He said, "I do not think I can do that; I do not want to do that; I can not allow that to come up." Not only that, but he compelled me to stand there, and when a perfect stranger came in, he sat him down in his seat and turned his back upon me. [Laughter].

A very important rule had previously come before the House of Representatives. That same Speaker had stopped me at the entrance there and put his hand upon my breast and said, "Mr. COOPER, you will oblige me very much by not opposing this rule." That rule related to the Pacific Railroad funding bill. I did oppose it. I was the only Republican of the minority of the committee that reported against the bill; the rule was modified, and for the first time in thirty years the Pacific Railroad people lost their bill.

That same Speaker refused practically to recognize me for four or five years for any purpose, and never when he could help it.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. May I have three minutes more?

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman be extended.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] has charge of the time.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I yield three minutes more to the gentleman from Wisconsin.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, one more thing. That this is too much power ever to give to one man in the House of Representatives is demonstrated by this fact: If the Vice-President of the United States had a similar power, then

the Vice-President would appoint all of the committees of the Senate. He would appoint the Committee on Rules of that body and have the sole power of recognition. So that the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the Vice-President of the United States together could agree practically to allow or not to allow legislation to come up before either Chamber.

Of course it is said that the House can at any time bring up legislation, but gentlemen know that they have repeatedly heard said on this floor, not alone in the last Congress, but in other Congresses, "I do not like this proposition, but the Speaker wants it."

My position is this: That the leader of this House should be on the floor and not in the chair. I say as a matter of practical experience that the very distinguished and very able gentleman who has the chair could render his country greater service leading the Republicans upon the floor than he renders them as the Speaker of the House. I think if the distinguished gentleman from Maine, the parliamentary clerk, who now stands at the right hand of the Speaker, were elected Speaker to sit there simply as a presiding officer after the manner of the speaker of the House of Commons, and the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], who is now the Speaker of this House, were upon this floor leading us under a system of rules which would enable the House itself to elect a Committee on Rules, at the head of which would be the distinguished gentleman from Illinois [Mr. CANNON], much better business would be done in the way of legislation on this floor.

I think it is also unfair to adopt the pending resolution, because there are about 100 new Members, and they have not seen the working of the rules and know little about them. But of course the caucus having adopted what it did adopt the other night, it does not become me to vote against the resolution. I may say that I can not consistently as a Republican—for I understand that the Republicans of the House by unanimous vote adopted this rule in caucus, and that the caucus was properly called, although I did not know it—I can not, as I say, consistently vote against the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. DE ARMOND rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. DALZELL. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know if I can not be recognized in my own right as a Member of the House of Representatives? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri is informed by the Chair that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] is entitled to the floor, and at this time the gentleman from Pennsylvania is privileged to yield if the gentleman sees proper to do so and the gentleman from Missouri sees proper to accept the time.

Mr. DALZELL. I am willing to yield to the gentleman. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. DE ARMOND. About twenty minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. Oh, I can not yield that much.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I would be glad——

Mr. DALZELL. I yield ten minutes to the gentleman.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr Speaker, I would be glad to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to inform me and also inform the House what is there pressing that he can not spare that much time now?

Mr. DALZELL. I will yield the gentleman twenty minutes. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I listened a very short time ago, as I have no doubt the other Members of the House did, to the carefully worded and blandly sounding address from the Speaker-elect, in which, among other things, the Members of the House and the people of the country were told that here in this House is lodged the power of the people to make known their wishes and to execute their will. It sounded well; it was expressed handsomely. But a few minutes have elapsed since that performance, and now here, with time so precious that only a few minutes can be conceded to anybody to express an opinion upon the subject, it is proposed to tie and shackle the House by rules about which a good many know nothing and about which a good many others know a great deal. Talk about the people having here representation and about here the will and wish of the American people being executed, when here, at once, out of hand, blindly, without consideration, without reading the code of rules, designed, cunningly designed, to put the Representatives in this House, the membership of it, and the mighty interests of the people of this nation in the sacred keeping of the Speaker! What is the occasion for hurry? You are determined to adopt these rules. Why not at least have the grace and decency to permit a little discussion and give a little time for their consideration; for the work predestined, cut and dried, to be put through? Why not? [Applause on the Democratic side.] The greatest reform needed in this land is required here. The crying abuse of all abuses, against which the citizenship of this Republic protests and long has protested in vain, is the subversion of the rights of the individual Members of this body. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Here we stand under the Constitution as equals, each one of us commissioned by the sovereign citizens of his district to come here and represent that district and its interests, and as a patriotic American citizen, a Member of the Congress of the United States, to represent and to voice as best he can the interests and rights and promote as far as he can the welfare of the whole people of these United States, and yet the first formal act is to throttle and gag and bind the membership of this House—to make it subservient in fact, whether in deed some of you realize it or not, to the autocratic will of the Speaker.

Now, we have no rules. Here is a moment, here is a brief space of time—would to God it could be prolonged and enlarged—when there is some semblance of freedom, when there is something like equality upon this floor, and yet even in this hour within which this Congress has been assembled and organized, the period of sixty minutes, a man can not speak in opposition to this legislative outrage except by permission. He can not be recognized in his own right as an American citizen. He can not be recognized as a chosen Representative, charged with the duties and freighted with the responsibility of his position, unless it be with the permission of some other Member, who possesses no rights superior to his own. [Applause on the Democratic side.] For one, representing an independent constituency of unshackled men, men neither upon whose limbs nor spirits are the gyves of tyranny, I avail myself of even this poor permission, which I ought not to be forced to ask, and but for the necessities of the situation would not accept, to express my protest. I know it is vain now and here, but I have faith in the God who rules over the nation, and I have faith and confidence in the patriotism and manhood of American citizenship upon which to base the hope that the time is not far distant when such protests as this will cease to be necessary because the evils against which they are raised will have passed away. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Why the hurry for the adoption of this code of rules? Why do you wish to enslave yourselves and enslave us? Are you proposing to go back to your constituencies, as manly as they are independent American citizens, and when they ask you why you did not do this or why you suffered the doing of that, do you propose, as cowards and cravens, to defend yourselves and apologize upon the mere, miserable, mean pretext that these rules hampered you and controlled you and that you could not do anything else?

You can do something now. Now is the time of times for the American Representative to stand up proudly in the power and glory of his high office. [Applause on the Democratic side.] It is a high office. Upon the average, we represent here, or ought to be permitted to represent, if the Constitution were enforced and observed, and would then represent, on the average, about 200,000 American citizens. Not one, not an iota of the rights of the citizenship which I represent, of the citizenship of any district in this Union, North or South, East or West, Republican or Democratic, shall be cut away or frittered away or bargained away, in what amounts in effect, however you may gloss it and veneer it, to absolute surrender into abject slavery, without at least a feeble protest from me.

Why not refer the rules which you propose to a committee? Why not give opportunity for the consideration of proposed amendments? Why hasten pellmell into slavery? You will find these bonds galling. You will find the time coming when your manhood may long to break the shackles for the time being and intuitively assert itself when chafing under the bonds which you put upon it. Behold the spectacle! There are no rules here at all. And yet in this membership of three hundred and ninety-one, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, the right hand of the Speaker—the man standing next to him upon the Committee on Rules, echoing his every wish, voicing his every sentiment, and voting to carry out his every purpose—is recognized here upon this floor, and no man is to be given permission even to say a solitary word in criticism or in opposition unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania kindly and generously concedes to him a little modicum of time! [Applause on the Democratic side.] I know well that if the gentleman from Pennsylvania pursues the course which I presume he will pursue, and which has been followed heretofore, he will avail himself of the opportunity to move the previous question, cutting off all debate.

But for that I would scorn, under these circumstances and at this stage of proceedings, to accept a minute or second of time

within his control, but would insist upon my right to time as a Representative from the Sixth district of Missouri. [Applause on the Democratic side.] I know full well that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] before an hour shall have expired may be expected to move the previous question, and if we are to judge of what is to happen by what has happened repeatedly in the House, a partisan majority behind him will sustain that resolution to cut off debate and come to an immediate vote, so that the man who says anything—and it must be said hurriedly and under adverse circumstances—must say it by reason of the gracious permission accorded to him under the kind ministration of the Speaker by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL].

If there were not another man in the House to oppose this procedure, as to its form and its substance, I would do it. I would glory in doing it alone. I would be proud to do it at some length in my own time, and really as an unshackled Representative of a people entirely free themselves in heart and soul from the touch and tinge and debasement of slavery. [Applause on the Democratic side.] As it is, I avail myself of the poor opportunity that is so graciously extended.

Adopt your rules, if you will, but note this, and have warning of it now, that there are some here who will not be tamely tied, and who in the days to come, who in the legislative history of this Congress, will avail themselves, as occasion may offer—and it is not to offer very frequently—of the little opportunity that it is beyond your power to take from them, and that we shall appeal beyond this tyrannous decision, beyond this surrender, this humiliating surrender, of the rights of the American Representative. We shall appeal over your head, shall appeal through your rules, shall appeal in the mighty right of the American Representative of the mighty sovereign, the American citizen. And we shall hope that the time is not far distant when those who are chosen to represent free men in the greatest legislative body, as we frequently hear, upon the face of the earth shall stand forth panoplied in the glory of a noble trust, possessed of the powers of the real Representative, not by permission of anybody, responsible alone to his God above him and to his constituents behind him. [Loud applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I can not conceive of anything more unnecessary than a discussion of the rules that are now offered for adoption at this day. They have been discussed time and again in this House and elsewhere—in the magazines, in the newspapers—and they have been vindicated by their results. Prior to the Fifty-first Congress the rules of the House of Representatives had remained for a great number of years unchanged. These, our rules, are an evolution. Rule after rule has gone upon the book in answer to some present emergency. The rules that prevailed prior to the Fifty-first Congress were so constructed as to place all the power of the House in the hands of the minority. In that Congress, which was presided over by that great Speaker and illustrious statesman, Thomas B. Reed [loud applause on the Republican side], the rules were amended by a committee consisting of William McKinley, JOSEPH G. CANNON, and J. G. Carlisle. [Applause.] Of the rules then on the book but a very few met with any change. The only substantial changes that were made were those with respect to counting a quorum, which placed in the hands of the majority—where it belongs—the power of this body, those that related to the order of business, and that rule which provided that 100 should constitute a quorum in the Committee of the Whole. With these exceptions the rules that you are asked to adopt are substantially the rules that have been in force, with their additions from time to time, since the foundation of the Government.

Now, these rules are not only the rules of the Fifty-ninth Congress; they are not only the rules of the Fifty-first Congress, both of which were Republican Congresses, but they are substantially the rules of the Fifty-second and Fifty-third Congresses—Democratic Congresses, presided over by a Democratic Speaker. [Applause on the Republican side.]

So far as the power of the Committee on Rules is concerned, it received its impetus and the power it now possesses under the régime of your Democratic Speaker, Mr. Charles Crisp. So far as the power of the Speaker is concerned, it is to-day as it has been for a hundred years. It has been his power for a hundred years to recognize or to fail to give recognition. It has been his power for a hundred years to appoint the committees of this House; and it is nothing new now to find some Member who has been disappointed in his recognition by the Speaker for the purpose of passing some measure that the Speaker thought ought not to pass to get up on this floor and denounce the power of the Speaker. I do not know what took place between the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman who is now unable to give his side of the story, because he has passed beyond.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman permit an interruption?

Mr. DALZELL. I will.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. I took that matter over to the Senate, had it put in in the Senate, and it became law. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. DALZELL. I am not caring where you put it. I am calling the attention of the House now to the fact that the gentleman from Wisconsin has a grievance which arose out of an interview the other side of which it is absolutely impossible for this House at this day to know, because the other party to the interview has passed beyond; and it is not an unusual thing for a man with a grievance to get up on the floor of this House and denounce the power of the Speaker—that power which, as I say, has existed as it exists to-day for a hundred years.

Now, Mr. Speaker, this side of the House, the majority, is charged with the responsibility for legislation. This side, thus charged with the responsibility, has the right to prescribe the rules under which legislation shall be had. It is no secret at all that in the caucus of the Republican Members of the House these rules were directed to be adopted, as they have been in every Congress since the Fifty-first; and as I said a few moments ago, in the outset, they are vindicated and their wisdom has been proved by some of the best legislation in the history of the Republic now on the statute books, put there by virtue of these rules, and some of the best legislation in the future is likely to be put on the statute books by virtue of these same rules. Lest my friend from Missouri should be disappointed, I now ask the previous question. [Laughter.]

The SPEAKER. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania for a moment withhold the demand for the previous question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to add that the rules as yet have not been adopted, and we are proceeding under general parliamentary usage, the gentleman from Pennsylvania having the floor. When the gentleman from Pennsylvania yields the floor, if he does yield it, then any other gentleman is entitled to the floor. Holding the floor, the gentleman indicated that he would yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Missouri. The Chair took that to be in substance notice to the geptleman from Missouri that, yielding to him, he still holds the floor, that he might move the previous question on resuming the floor. That is the effect, as the Chair understands it, of the gentleman yielding to the gentleman from Wisconsin, and also to the gentleman from Missouri, under general parliamentary usages.

Now, the Chair may be indulged one moment further. The Chair, the Speaker of the House, is a Member of the House the same as any other Member. Unanimous consent being asked, it would not be granted should any Member object. The usage in many Congresses in the past was that the Chair would submit the request to the House; and it is an open secret to gentlemen who have served in some of the former Congresses that the Chair, keeping track of the business of the House as the Speaker and at the same time exercising his right as a Member, would often indicate to some Member upon the floor, by messenger or otherwise, that he desired an objection to be made. The Chair has seen that frequently occur under both Democratic and Republican Speakers. The present occupant of the chair, ever since he has occupied that position, has thought the better way and the more manly and fairer way was to exercise his right as a Member to object to a request for unanimous consent. Therefore the practice has grown up that gentlemen see the Speaker, and if he has objections then he invariably says that it is useless to recognize the Member for unanimous consent, because if nobody else objected the Chair in his capacity as a Member of the House would object. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Under the rules, if adopted, the Chair begs to call the attention of the gentlemen to the fact that the right of a Member to be recognized can in most instances not be denied by the Chair. There are a large number of motions which are privileged in their nature, and a question of privilege, first, and a privileged motion, second, halts all business before the House, and the Chair has no discretion. Gentlemen who have had service in the House will recollect that those motions are many.

The Chair desires to state again that the Speaker of the House is the servant of the House, and it is in the power of the House of Representatives as a question of the highest privilege to at any time elect a successor to any Member of that body

who may be holding this place. One further observation. When special orders or special rules are suggested, as they have been under all Administrations, Democratic and Republican, at least for twenty years, those orders or rules can not be vitalized until a majority of the House has adopted them under the Constitution and the rules of the House.

The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania that the previous question be ordered.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I would submit a parliamentary inquiry, if I may be indulged.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. That is, whether or not the Speaker will permit the House to act upon propositions and dispose of measures when a majority of the House requests him to do so.

The SPEAKER. When the majority acts under the Constitution and the laws no Speaker would dare to fail to obey the will of the majority. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman rises for the purpose of getting an answer to his parliamentary inquiry, and for the purpose of putting another question.

The SPEAKER. If the gentleman is not answered, it is the misfortune of the Chair or the misfortune of the peculiar state of mind of the gentleman. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves the previous question.

Mr. DE ARMOND. But, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit this parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to state that it is not the misfortune of any peculiar state of mind on the part of the gentleman from Missouri who submitted the inquiry. In times past a majority have made a request for the consideration of this or that measure, and consideration has been denied. What I am asking now is whether or not if a majority of the membership of this House requests the Speaker to permit action upon a particular matter, he will or will not do it—and it is not necessary to refer to the Constitution in making the answer. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The SPEAKER. The Chair, so far as the Chair knows or has any knowledge, desires to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] that in the knowledge and belief of the Chair the gentleman is mistaken. The will of the majority always, for thirty-four years to my knowledge, has been law unto the Speaker.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I insist on the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania demands the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield for just a parliamentary inquiry——

Mr. DALZELL. I can not yield any further, Mr. Speaker. I demand the previous question.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question.

The question was taken.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I think we better have the yeas and nays. I demand the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 199, nays 164, answering "present" 3, not voting 22, as follows:

YEAS—199.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acheson | Capron | Ellis, Mo. | Hamilton, Mich. |
| Alexander, N. Y. | Caulfield | Ellis, Oreg. | Harding |
| Allen | Chaney | Englebright | Haskins |
| Ames | Chapman | Esch | Haugen |
| Anthony | Cocks, N. Y. | Fairchild | Hawley |
| Bannon | Cole | Fassett | Henry, Conn. |
| Barchfeld | Conner | Focht | Hepburn |
| Barclay | Cook, Colo. | Fordney | Higgins |
| Bartholdt | Cook, Pa. | Foss | Hinshaw |
| Bates | Cooper, Pa. | Foster, Ind. | Holliday |
| Beale, Pa. | Cousins | Foster, Vt. | Howell, N. J. |
| Bennett, Ky. | Currier | Foulkrod | Howell, Utah |
| Bingham | Cushman | French | Howland |
| Birdsall | Dalzell | Fuller | Hubbard, Iowa |
| Bonynge | Darragh | Gaines, W. Va. | Hubbard, W. Va. |
| Boutell | Davidson | Gardner, Mass. | Huff, Pa. |
| Boyd | Davis | Gardner, Mich. | Hughes, W. Va. |
| Bradley, N. Y. | Dawes | Gardner, N. J. | Hull, Iowa |
| Brick | Dawson | Gilhams | Humphrey, Wash. |
| Brownlow | Denby | Gillett | Jackson |
| Brumm | Diekema | Goebel | James, A. D. |
| Burleigh | Douglas | Graff | Jenkins |
| Burton, Del. | Draper | Graham | Jones, Wash. |
| Burton, Ohio | Driscoll | Greene | Kahn |
| Butler | Dunwell | Gronna | Keifer |
| Calder | Durey | Haggott | Kennedy, Iowa |
| Calderhead | Dwight | Hale | Kennedy, Ohio |
| Campbell | Edwards, Ky. | Hall | Kinkaid |
| Knapp | McKinley, Ill. | Olmsted | Sperry |
| Knopf | McKinney | Overstreet | Stafford |
| Knowland | McLachlan, Cal. | Parker, S. Dak. | Sterling |
| Küstermann | McLaughlin, Mich. | Parsons | Stevens, Minn. |
| Lafean | McMillan | Payne | Sulloway |
| Langley | McMorran | Pearre | Tawney |
| Laning | Madden | Perkins | Taylor, Ohio |
| Law | Madison | Porter | Thomas, Ohio |
| Lawrence | Malby | Powers | Tirrell |
| Lindbergh | Mann | Pray | Townsend |
| Littlefield | Marshall | Prince | Volstead |
| Longworth | Miller | Reeder, Kans. | Waldo |
| Lorimer | Mondell | Reynolds | Wanger |
| Loud | Moore, Pa. | Roberts | Washburn |
| Loudenslager | Morse | Rodenberg | Weeks |
| Lovering | Mouser | Scott | Weems |
| Lowden | Mudd | Sherman | Wheeler |
| McCall | Murdock | Smith, Cal. | Wilson, Ill. |
| McCreary | Needham | Smith, Iowa | Wood |
| McGavin | Norris | Smith, Mich. | Woodyard |
| McGuire | Nye | Snapp | Young |
| McKinlay, Cal. | Olcott | Southwick | |

NAYS—164.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | Ferris | Humphreys, Miss. | Randall, Tex. |
| Adamson | Finley | James, Ollie M. | Ransdell, La. |
| Aiken | Fitzgerald | Johnson, Ky. | Rauch |
| Alexander, Mo. | Flood, Va. | Johnson, S. C. | Reid, Ark. |
| Ansberry | Floyd, Ark. | Jones, Va. | Richardson |
| Ashbrook | Fornes | Keliher | Riordan |
| Bartlett, Ga. | Foster, Ill. | Kimball. | Robinson |
| Bartlett, Nev. | Fulton | Kipp | Rothermel |
| Beall, Tex. | Gaines, Tenn. | Kitchin, Claude | Rucker |
| Bell, Ga. | Garner, Tex. | Kitchin, Wm. W. | Russell, Mo. |
| Booher | Garrett | Lamar, Fla. | Russell, Tex. |
| Bowers | Gill | Lamar, Mo. | Ryan |
| Brantley, Ga. | Gillespie | Lamb | Sabath |
| Brodhead | Glass | Lassiter | Saunders |
| Broussard | Godwin | Leake | Shackleford |
| Brundidge | Goldfogle | Lee | Sheppard |
| Burgess | Gordon | Legare | Shirley |
| Burleson | Goulden | Lenahan | Sherwood |
| Burnett | Granger | Lever | Sims |
| Byrd | Gregg, Tex. | Lewis | Slayden |
| Caldwell | Griggs, Ga. | Lindsay | Small |
| Candler | Hackett | Livingston | Smith, Mo. |
| Carlin | Hackney | Lloyd | Smith, Tex. |
| Carter | Hamill | McDermott | Sparkman |
| Clark, Fla. | Hamilton, Iowa | McHenry | Spight |
| Clark, Mo. | Hamlin | McLain | Stanley |
| Clayton | Hammond | Macon | Stephens, Tex. |
| Cockran | Hardwick | Maynard | Sulzer |
| Cooper, Tex. | Hardy | Moon, Tenn. | Talbott |
| Cox, Ind. | Harrison | Moore, Tex. | Taylor, Ala. |
| Craig | Hay | Murphy | Thomas, N. C. |
| Cravens | Heflin | Nicholls | Tou Velle |
| Crawford | Helm | O'Connell | Underwood |
| Davenport | Henry, Tex. | Padgett | Wallace |
| Davey | Hill, Miss. | Page | Watkins |
| De Armond | Hitchcock | Patterson | Webb |
| Denver | Hobson | Peters | Weisse |
| Dixon | Houston | Pou | Wiley |
| Edwards, Ga. | Howard | Pratt | Willett |
| Ellerbe | Hughes, N. J. | Pujo | Williams |
| Favrot | Hull, Tenn. | Rainey | Wilson, Pa. |

PRESENT—3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cary | Cooper, Wis. | Nelson |

NOT VOTING—22.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Andrus | Crumpacker | Meyer | Sturgiss |
| Bede | Fowler | Moon, Pa. | Vreeland |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Hayes | Parker, N. J. | Watson |
| Burke | Hill, Conn. | Pollard | Wolf |
| Cassel | Landis | Rhinock | |
| Coudrey | Lilley | Steenerson | |

So the previous question was ordered.

The result was then announced as above recorded.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the passage of the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, to save time, I will ask for the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken, and there were—yeas 198, nays 160, answered "present" 1, not voting 29, as follows:

YEAS—198.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Acheson | Burton, Ohio | Douglas | Gillett |
| Alexander, N. Y. | Butler | Draper | Goebel |
| Allen | Calder | Driscoll | Graff |
| Ames | Calderhead | Dunwell | Graham |
| Andrus | Capron | Dwight | Greene |
| Anthony | Caulfield | Edwards, Ky. | Gronna |
| Bannon | Chapman | Ellis, Mo. | Haggott |
| Barchfeld | Cocks, N. Y. | Ellis, Oreg. | Hale |
| Barclay | Cole | Esch | Hall |
| Bartholdt | Conner | Fairchild | Hamilton, Mich. |
| Bates | Cook, Colo. | Focht | Harding |
| Beale, Pa. | Cook, Pa. | Fordney | Haskins |
| Bennett, Ky. | Cooper, Pa. | Foss | Haugen |
| Bingham | Cousins | Foster, Ind. | Hawley |
| Birdsall | Currier | Foster, Vt. | Henry, Conn. |
| Bonynge | Cushman | Foulkrod | Hepburn |
| Boutell | Dalzell | Fowler | Higgins |
| Boyd | Darragh | French | Hinshaw |
| Brick | Davidson | Fuller | Holliday |
| Brownlow | Davis, Minn. | Gaines, W. Va. | Howell, N. J. |
| Brumm | Dawes | Gardner, Mass. | Howell, Utah |
| Burke | Dawson | Gardner, Mich. | Howland |
| Burleigh | Denby | Gardner, N. J. | Hubbard, Iowa |
| Burton, Del. | Diekema | Gilhams | Hubbard, W. Va. |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Huff, Pa. | Lorimer | Needham | Snapp |
| Hughes, W. Va. | Loudenslager | Nelson | Southwick |
| Hull, Iowa | Lovering | Norris | Sperry |
| Humphrey, Wash. | Lowden | Nye | Stafford |
| Jackson | McCreary | Olcott | Steenerson |
| James, A. D. | McGavin | Olmsted | Sterling |
| Jenkins | McGuire | Overstreet | Sturgiss |
| Jones, Wash. | McKinlay, Cal. | Parker, N. J. | Sulloway |
| Kahn | McKinley, Ill. | Parker, S. Dak. | Tawney |
| Keifer | McKinney | Parsons | Taylor, Ohio |
| Kennedy, Iowa | McLachlan, Cal. | Payne | Thomas, Ohio |
| Kennedy, Ohio | McLaughlin, Mich. | Pearre | Tirrell |
| Kinkaid | McMillan | Perkins | Townsend |
| Knapp | McMorran | Porter | Volstead |
| Knopf | Madden | Powers | Vreeland |
| Knowland | Madison | Pray | Waldo |
| Küstermann | Malby | Prince | Wanger |
| Lafean | Mann | Reeder | Washburn |
| Langley | Marshall | Reynolds | Weeks |
| Laning | Miller | Roberts | Wheeler |
| Law | Moon, Pa. | Rodenberg | Wilson, Ill. |
| Lawrence | Moore, Pa. | Scott | Wood |
| Lilley | Morse | Sherman | Woodyard |
| Lindbergh | Mouser | Smith, Cal. | Young |
| Littlefield | Mudd | Smith, Iowa | |
| Longworth | Murdock | Smith, Mich. | |

NAYS—160.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adair | Favrot | Hughes, N. J. | Ransdell, La. |
| Adamson | Ferris | Hull, Tenn. | Rauch |
| Aiken | Finley | Humphreys, Miss. | Reid |
| Alexander, Mo. | Fitzgerald | James, Ollie M. | Richardson |
| Ansberry | Flood | Johnson, Ky. | Robinson |
| Ashbrook | Floyd | Johnson, S. C. | Rothermel |
| Bartlett, Ga. | Fornes | Jones, Va. | Rucker |
| Bartlett, Nev. | Foster, Ill. | Kimball | Russell, Mo. |
| Beall, Tex. | Fulton | Kipp | Russell, Tex. |
| Bell, Ga. | Gaines, Tenn. | Kitchin, Claude | Ryan |
| Booher | Garner | Kitchin, Wm. W. | Sabath |
| Bowers | Garrett | Lamar, Fla. | Saunders |
| Brantley | Gill | Lamar, Mo. | Shackleford |
| Brodhead | Gillespie | Lamb | Sheppard |
| Broussard | Glass | Lassiter | Sherley |
| Brundidge | Godwin | Leake | Sherwood |
| Burgess | Goldfogle | Lee | Sims |
| Burleson | Gordon | Legare | Slayden |
| Burnett | Goulden | Lenahan | Small |
| Byrd | Granger | Lever | Smith, Mo. |
| Caldwell | Gregg | Lindsay | Smith, Tex. |
| Candler | Griggs | Livingston | Sparkman |
| Carlin | Hackett | Lloyd | Spight |
| Carter | Hackney | McHenry | Stanley |
| Clark, Fla. | Hamill | McLain | Stephens, Tex. |
| Clark, Mo. | Hamilton, Iowa | Macon | Sulzer |
| Clayton | Hamlin | Maynard | Talbott |
| Cockran | Hammond | Moon, Tenn. | Taylor, Ala. |
| Cooper, Tex. | Hardwick | Moore, Tex. | Thomas, N. C. |
| Cox, Ind. | Hardy | Murphy | Tou Velle |
| Craig | Harrison | Nicholls | Underwood |
| Cravens | Hay | O'Connell | Wallace |
| Crawford | Heflin | Padgett | Watkins |
| Davenport | Helm | Page | Webb |
| Davey, La. | Henry, Tex. | Patterson | Weisse |
| De Armond | Hill, Miss. | Pou | Wiley |
| Denver | Hitchcock | Pratt | Willett |
| Dixon | Hobson | Pujo | Williams |
| Edwards, Ga. | Houston | Rainey | Wilson, Pa. |
| Ellerbe | Howard | Randell, Tex. | Wolf |

ANSWERED "PRESENT"—1.

Cooper, Wis.

NOT VOTING—29.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bede | Crumpacker | Lewis | Rhinock |
| Bennet, N. Y. | Durey | Loud | Riordan |
| Bradley | Englebright | McCall | Stevens, Minn. |
| Campbell | Fassett | McDermott | Watson |
| Cary | Hayes | Meyer | Weems |
| Cassel | Hill, Conn. | Mondell | |
| Chaney | Kelliher | Peters | |
| Coudrey | Landis | Pollard | |

So the resolution was adopted.

The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. DALZELL, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary inform the House of Representatives that a quorum of the Senate is assembled and that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

Also:

*Resolved*, That a committee consisting of two Senators be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed by the House of Representatives to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that a quorum of each House is assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Vice-President had appointed as said committee Mr. ALLISON and Mr. TELLER.

Also:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard, with profound sorrow, of the death of the Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

Also:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard, with deep regret, of the death of the Hon. EDMUND W. PETTUS, late a Senator from the State of Alabama.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased Senators whose deaths have just been announced, the Senate do now adjourn.

HOUR OF MEETING.

Mr. NEEDHAM. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from California offers the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That until otherwise ordered the daily hour of meeting of the House of Representatives shall be 12 o'clock meridian.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted.

PRINTING OF DIGEST AND MANUAL.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there be printed 2,000 copies of the Digest and Manual of the rules and practice of the House of Representatives for the first session of the Sixtieth Congress, the same to be bound and distributed under the direction of the Speaker and Clerk of the House.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted.

DRAWING OF SEATS.

Mr. SHERMAN and Mr. HEPBURN rose.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Iowa rise?

Mr. HEPBURN. I rose for the purpose of introducing a resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman from Iowa probably his resolution is not in order until after the seats are drawn. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Iowa later. The gentleman from New York offers the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House do now proceed to draw seats for Members and Delegates of the present Congress, in pursuance of Rule XXXII, and when names of Members absent from the city or on account of sickness are called that seats be selected by their colleagues.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, pending the consideration of that resolution, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], the father of the House; the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER], an ex-Speaker of the House; the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], the minority leader, and, upon our side, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] be permitted to select their seats before any drawing is made.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

Mr. SHERMAN. I do for that purpose.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BINGHAM], the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER], and the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] be permitted to select their seats before the names of the Members are called. Is there objection?

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to offer any objection, but there is a very old Member of the House in the point of service on this side, who, I think, ought to be embraced in that motion. There has been a hiatus in his service, however. He was here many years ago, and I would like the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] to include in that list the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. OLMSTED. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], the leader of the minority, if we might agree upon the first aisle beyond the center aisle as the divisional line between the two parties? [Cries of "No!"]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, what the gentleman from New York [Mr. SHERMAN] now submits to me was agreed to by that side in the Fifty-second Congress, because the Democratic majority was so immense, and by this side in the last Congress, because the Republican majority was so immense. But with those exceptions it has never been agreed to. The Republican majority in the last Congress, one hundred and thirty-odd, has been cut down to 55 in this Congress. The Democratic mem-

bership of this Congress will, with the addition of two Members, precisely fill the space from the center aisle back to the aisle second from the wall yonder, leaving what is called the "strip" upon that side. It has been the universal custom of the House when that was the case, or anything approximating it, for the majority party after filling all that side of the central aisle to take the "strip" over there. As I have stated, we lack two men of having enough to fill up to that aisle, and when you take for the Republican membership up to the second aisle over yonder, they will occupy all of it and will occupy two spaces on this side. For the reason submitted I can not agree to that, and I suggest that the Democrats take the seats beginning at the center aisle and going back to the aisle second from the wall on that side.

Mr. SHERMAN. I assume that the gentleman voices the sentiment of his party, so I will not make the suggestion in the shape of a formal request.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the rule.

The Clerk read as follows:

DRAWING OF SEATS.

1. At the commencement of each Congress, immediately after the Members and Delegates are sworn in, the Clerk shall place in a box, prepared for that purpose, a number of small balls, of marble or other material, equal to the number of Members and Delegates, which balls shall be consecutively numbered and thoroughly intermingled, and at such hour as shall be fixed by the House for that purpose, by the hands of a page, draw said balls one by one from the box and announce the number as it is drawn, upon which announcement the Member or Delegate whose name on a numbered alphabetical list shall correspond with the number on the ball shall advance and choose his seat for the term for which he is elected.

2. Before said drawing shall commence each seat shall be vacated and so remain until selected under this rule, and any seat having been selected shall be deemed forfeited if left unoccupied before the call of the roll is finished; and whenever the seats of Members and Delegates shall have been drawn, no proposition for a second drawing shall be in order during that Congress.

The drawing of seats was proceeded with and concluded.

JOHN T. CHANCEY.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I have been directed by the Republican Members of this House to offer the following resolution, and I ask unanimous consent that it may be now considered.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. SHERMAN). The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That John T. Chancey be continued in the service of the House in his present position during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. TAWNEY rose.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. For what purpose does the gentleman from Minnesota rise?

Mr. TAWNEY. To make a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. TAWNEY. Does this carry the same compensation that the gentleman is now receiving?

Mr. HEPBURN. I presume it does. I would state that it is the exact language of the resolution under which the gentleman now serves.

Mr. MANN. The compensation, as the gentleman from Illinois, my colleague, remarked, ought to be increased.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

SPECIAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I will ask to have read to the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That during the Sixtieth Congress and until the organization of the Sixty-first Congress Robt. E. Cowart, jr., be authorized to act as special employee of the House of Representatives, and receive compensation at the rate of $1,500 per annum; that Felton B. Knight and Jos. J. Sinnott be authorized to act as special messengers of the House of Representatives, each to receive a compensation at the rate of $1,400 per annum, and that Paul D. Porter be authorized to act as special chief page of the House of Representatives, at the rate of $900 per annum and $700 additional for services as pair clerk.

Said officers shall at all times be under the direction and control of the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and they shall be subject to removal for cause at any time.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted.

DEATH OF SENATORS MORGAN AND PETTUS.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, it is my painful duty to announce the death of the two distinguished Senators of the United States from Alabama, the Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN and the Hon. EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS. On a later day I shall ask the House to set aside a day in which suitable encomiums on the great work of these eminent statesmen may be paid. I now desire to offer the following resolutions, which I send to the Clerk's desk, and move their adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN and Hon. EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS, Senators of the United States from the State of Alabama.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate, and send a copy thereof to the families of the deceased.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

DEATH OF HON. CAMPBELL SLEMP.

Mr. JONES of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, it is with the deepest regret that I announce the death of my colleague, the Hon. CAMPBELL SLEMP, which occurred very suddenly at his home in Big Stone Gap on the morning of October the 13th last. At some future time I shall ask the House to set apart a day when Members may be afforded the opportunity to pay tribute to his life, character, and public services.

DEATH OF HON. GEORGE W. SMITH.

Mr. RODENBERG. Mr. Speaker, it is with a feeling of sincere sorrow and regret I announce to the House the death of my colleague, the Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, which occurred at his home at Murphysboro late on Saturday, November 30. Mr. SMITH had been a Member of this body eighteen years and was just entering upon his tenth successive term when the final summons came. At some future time I shall ask that a day may be fixed when tribute may be paid to the life, character, and public services of this distinguished son of Illinois.

I now offer the following resolutions, which I ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen Members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

The question was taken, and the resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. If there be no objection, the temporary occupant of the chair will announce the committee provided for in the resolution. The Chair hears no objection, and the Clerk will announce the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Committee to attend funeral of Hon. George W. Smith, of Illinois.*—Mr. LORIMER, Mr. PRINCE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. MCGAVIN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. MCDERMOTT, Mr. RODENBERG of Illinois, Mr. DAWES of Ohio, Mr. CHANEY of Indiana, Mr. RUCKER of Missouri, Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri, Mr. MAYNARD of Virginia, Mr. STEENERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BROUSSARD of Louisiana, and Mr. LEGARE of South Carolina.

Mr. RODENBERG. Mr. Speaker, as a further mark of respect to the memory of the late Senators MORGAN and PETTUS and Representatives SLEMP and SMITH, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

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## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 1) pensioning the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Texas volunteers employed in the defense of the frontier of that State against Mexican marauders and Indian depredations from 1855 to 1860, inclusive, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 2) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 3) to amend Chapter 11 of the Acts of the Fifty-fifth Congress, first session, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," known as the "Dingley law," approved July 24, 1897, by repealing all duties on paper used for printing—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 4) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 5) granting pensions to the widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6) to establish and regulate the maximum rate of charges for the transportation of passengers by corporations, and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SNAPP: A bill (H. R. 7) to establish a postal savings bank system, and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 8) to prevent superannuation in the classified civil service and to create a retirement fund for employees—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9) to extend Fifth street SE. from Congress Heights to Washington Highlands, District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10) for the purchase of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian Mountains, to be known as the "National Appalachian Forest Reserve"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 12) to provide for an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Maryland—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 13) to provide for a United States reform school, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14) to empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 15) relating to arrears in pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 16) providing for the reorganization of the police force of the Congressional Library—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 17) to provide for enlarging and improving the United States building at Bristol, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 18) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 19) to empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 20) for the purpose of acquiring a national forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains and White Mountains, and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 21) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the Thirteenth Congressional district of the State of Indiana—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 22) to legalize and permit the maintenance of certain dams in and bridge over the St. Joseph River in the States of Indiana and Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 23) establishing regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts at South Bend, Ind.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 24) to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors,'" and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 25) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a medal of honor upon Albert Listenberger, late of Company F, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 26) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the Thirteenth Congressional District of the State of Indiana—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 27) to create a commission to investigate the expediency and practicability of establishing public rifle ranges throughout the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 28) defining the power of the academic board at the Naval Academy with regard to the admission of candidates and the retention of deficient midshipmen—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 29) to legalize and permit the maintenance of certain dams in and bridges over St. Joseph River in the States of Indiana and Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 30) establishing regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts at South Bend, Ind.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 31) to establish a light and fog signal in New York Bay at the southwesterly end of Governors Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 32) to regulate the transportation of intoxicating liquors from one State to another as interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 33) for drainage of swamp and overflowed lands—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 34) to increase the compensation of rural letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 35) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Tombigbee River in the State of Mississippi and in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 36) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Corinth, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 37) in aid of the common schools in Mississippi—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 38) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Tupelo, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 39) to extend the limits of the Shiloh National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 40) to prevent the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 41) to provide for the erection of a public building at York, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 42) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Gettysburg, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 43) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Hanover, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 44) to secure depositors in national banks against loss, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 45) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lake Village, Ark.—to the Committtee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 46) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hampton, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 47) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lewisville, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 48) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hope, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 49) to provide for the erection of a public building at Warren, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 50) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hamburg, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 51) to provide for the erection of a public building at Prescott, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 52) to provide for the erection of a public building at El Dorado, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 53) to provide for the erection of a public building at Magnolia, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 54) to provide for the repair and improvement of the post-office building at Camden, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 55) for cleaning, clearing, and putting in navigable condition Red River above Fulton, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 56) to preserve and maintain the channel in Red River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 57) authorizing examination, and so forth, of Red River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 58) authorizing survey of Red River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 59) to appropriate $100,000, in addition to the sum now being expended, for demonstration farm work in the cotton-growing States afflicted with the Mexican boll weevil—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 60) to provide for the erection of a public building at Arkadelphia, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 61) to regulate the practice, pleadings, forms, and mode of proceeding in civil causes in equity in the circuit courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 62) to prohibit the short sale of stocks—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 63) for the continued improvement of Caney Fork River, Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 64) to provide for the taking of a census of agriculture in the year 1908 and every tenth year after the year 1907—to the Committee on the Census.

Also, a bill (H. R. 65) directing the fixing of a standard of cotton classification—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 66) increasing the pension of dependent widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 67) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations and to remove obstructions thereto—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 68) to amend section 5501 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 69) in relation to restraining orders and injunctions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 70) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 71) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States post-office at Temple, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 72) for the erection of a Federal building for the post-office at Marlin, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 73) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States post-office at Belton, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 74) to amend the bankruptcy act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 75) to provide for the erection of an army and navy hospital at Marlin, Tex.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 76) in relation to contempts of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 77) for the improvement of the Brazos River from Old Washington, Tex., to Waco, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 78) for the erection of a public building at Morristown, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 79) for the erection of a public building at Harriman, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 80) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Evan Shelby—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 81) prohibiting the issuance to, or the payment of taxes by, wholesale or retail liquor dealers in any State, county, or municipality where, by the laws of such State, county, or municipality, the sale of foreign or domestic distilled spirits or wines is prohibited—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 82) providing for a United States judge for the district of Maryland—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 83) for an additional judge in the fourth judicial circuit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 84) to provide for the erection of a monument in commemoration of the services of Gen. Otho Holland Williams in the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 85) to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 3, 1887—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 86) for the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the United States Government injured, and the families of those killed, without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 87) to provide pensions for those who are blind or so nearly blind as to require the services of an attendant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 88) to provide for the erection of a monument to the heroes of the war of the American Revolution—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 89) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of Maryland—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 90) to establish a national military park at Fort Frederick, Md.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 91) to provide for a macadamized roadway from the town of Sharpsburg, Md., to the Connecticut monument on the battlefield of Antietam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 92) to provide for the examination and license of all telegraph operators engaged in handling block signals and telegraphic train orders affecting the movement of trains on all railroads engaged in interstate commerce in the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 93) to amend section 54 of chapter 106 of the act of the Thirty-eighth Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 94) to regulate the issuance of restraining orders and injunctions and procedure thereon and to limit the meaning of "conspiracy" in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 95) to distribute the surplus in the Treasury of the United States to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia, for the sole purpose of improving the roads therein—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 96) fixing a date for the assembling of the Congress of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 97) to prevent and punish overissue of stock by combinations, consolidated companies, or trusts engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 98) to reduce the duties on works of art imported into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 99) to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction of claims for captured and abandoned property which was sold and the proceeds thereof placed in the Treasury of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 100) for the further protection of interstate trade and to amend "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 101) to secure to the Philippine Islands free trade with the balance of the domain of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 102) affecting duties on hides, leather, harness, and other articles made of leather—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 103) to amend section 16 of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 104) to prohibit certain corporations from contributing money to influence the result of elections or to influence legislation—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 105) to establish a minimum tariff in the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 106) to place upon the free list steel beams, plates, angle irons, rivets, shaftings, propellers, castings, and other material imported for the purpose of being used, and being actually used, in the construction of American ships—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 107) to relieve from taxation coal imported from foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 108) to reduce taxation on American citizens who use hides, leather, boots, shoes, saddles, and harness—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 109) governing deposits by the Secretary of the Treasury with national and State banks and requiring payment of interest on said deposits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 110) to carry into effect the provisions of a convention signed at Washington July 24, 1899, between the United States and France under authority of "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897, and transmitted to the Senate of the United States by the President, at Washington, December 6, 1899—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 111) to refund the cotton tax to the States wherein collected—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 112) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 113) to amend clauses 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, and 450 of schedule N of an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 114) to reduce the duties on watches imported into the United States from foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 115) to repeal import duties on antitoxin and diphtheria serum—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 116) to reduce the duty on linotype and composing machines and to place wood pulp and white paper on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 117) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States at Wichita Falls, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 118) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States at Denton, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 119) providing for and creating a new division of court of the northern judicial district of Texas at Amarillo, Tex.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 120) for the erection of a Federal building at Amarillo, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 121) to subject the mineral lands on the Indian reservations in the United States and Territories to location, operation, development, and entry, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 122) to provide for an appeal of one case from the Choctaw and Chickasaw citizenship court to the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 123) relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 124) providing for the lease of the public grazing lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 125) to amend the act relating to Indian depredations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 126) regulating the passenger fare on railroads in Arizona and New Mexico, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 127) to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 128) to authorize the President of the United States, in conjunction with the State of Texas, to run and mark the boundary lines between the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 129) to enable remarried pensioned widows of soldiers and seamen to receive pensions, and to equalize widows' pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, and the general law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 130) granting a pension of $30 per month to all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors who served at least ninety days in the Army or Navy of the United States during the civil war and who have or may reach the age of 70 years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 131) authorizing a change in the form of paying pensioners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 132) to prevent intimidation and corruption of voters at all primary elections and at all general elections held for the purpose of nominating or electing any person to any elective office under the Constitution and laws of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 133) to authorize the restoration of the Cumberland road by the United States Government, and to provide for its reconstruction and maintenance—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 134) for cleaning and putting in navigable condition Red River above Fulton, Ark., and up to the mouth of the Big Wichita River in Clay County, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 135) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 136) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Brookings, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 137) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMILTON: A bill (H. R. 138) granting pensions to soldiers, sailors, and marines confined in Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 139) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 140) to amend section 3 of the act of June 27, 1890, as amended by an act approved May 9, 1900, providing for pensions to widows and minor children of soldiers and sailors of the United States who served during the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 141) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 142) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 143) to provide for the opening to entry of the surface rights of public mineral lands in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 144) appropriating $500,000 to eradicate the Texas cattle tick—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COCKRAN: A bill (H. R. 145) providing that all contributions exceeding $50 in amount hereafter made to the expenses of political parties at elections where Presidential electors and Representatives in Congress are chosen shall be reported to the clerk's office of the district court of the United States for the district in which the donors reside, and for the publication of such reports—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 146) providing for the appointment of a special commission to inquire into and ascertain the amounts of money expended by both parties at all elections for Presiden-

tial electors from 1892 to 1904, both inclusive—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 147) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of immigration and naturalization, and to provide for a uniform rule for the naturalization of aliens throughout the United States," approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 148) to provide for a trial by jury of persons charged with contempt of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 149) to increase the pension of widows from $8 to $12 per month, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 150) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to segregate, survey, and schedule towns in that part of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, Oklahoma, heretofore segregated as coal and asphalt lands in accordance with act of Congress approved June 28, 1898, and to provide the expenses incident thereto—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 151) granting pensions to certain soldiers and sailors who served in the war of the rebellion and who are totally helpless and dependent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 152) to authorize and provide for the investigation and survey of swamp, wet, and overflowed land in the Mississippi Valley susceptible of drainage, and to devise plans and systems therefor—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 153) to repeal the duty on printing paper, wood pulp, and all material used in the manufacture of printing paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 154) to repeal the several acts authorizing an internal tax on cotton and relating to the same, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 155) authorizing and directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to ascertain the present true value of every railroad and of all railroad property engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 156) permitting shippers to route their shipments and authorizing the collection of only the lowest rate published between points of origin and destination when shipments are not routed by the shipper—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 157) requiring carriers of interstate commerce to pay interest on deferred payment of claims—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 158) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 159) to secure the payment of depositors in national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill (H. R. 160) to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the volunteer retired list, to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 161) relating to widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 162) creating a tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 163) to provide for the condemnation, acquisition, and construction by the United States of America of telegraph lines, properties, and holdings in the several States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, and to provide for the operation of said telegraph lines and properties by the United States—to the Comittee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 164) to distribute the surplus in the Treasury of the United States to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for the sole purpose of improving the roads therein—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 165) to increase the amount fixed as the limit of cost of site and building at Murfreesboro, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 166) to establish a national wood-testing laboratory—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 167) for the amendment of the patent laws—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 168) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a building for a national war museum, in the city of Chicago, State of Illinois—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 169) to construe section 1 of the act to regulate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 170) making an appropriation for the completion of a 14-foot waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 171) to regulate interstate traffic in adulterated or misbranded articles, and to permit the respective States and Territories to regulate the sale thereof within their respective boundaries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 172) to regulate interstate traffic in adulterated or misbranded articles and to permit the respective States and Territories to regulate the sale thereof within their respective boundaries—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 173) making an appropriation for the completion of a 14-foot waterway from Chicago to St. Louis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 174) in relation to national mortgage banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 175) extending the provisions of the pension laws of the United States to persons engaged in the operation and construction of military telegraph lines during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 176) to increase the pension of widows of Mexican soldiers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 177) to refund the cotton tax—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 178) for the erection of a public building in the city of Middlesboro, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 179) for erection of a public building in the city of Somerset, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 180) making an appropriation for the completion of Locks and Dams Nos. 19 and 20 on the Cumberland River in Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 181) to amend an act entitled "An act granting an increase of pension to soldiers of the Mexican war in certain cases," approved January 5, 1893—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 182) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of churches, lodges, and educational or eleemosynary institutions arising from the late civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 183) to aid States in prohibiting the sale of cigarettes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 184) to aid States in prohibiting the sale of spirituous, vinous, and malt liquors—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 185) to amend the pension laws relating to widows of deceased colored soldiers or sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 186) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 187) to provide an elastic currency, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 188) to provide for the construction and maintenance of levees along the Mississippi River, from Cape Girardeau, Mo., to the mouth of the Passes—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

Also, a bill (H. R. 189) to prevent the transmission of messages of that kind where they affect dealing in futures in agricultural products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 190) providing for the use of $3,000,000 of the money that would otherwise become a part of the reclamation fund for the drainage of certain lands in Arkansas and Missouri, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 191) to admit the products of the Philippine Islands into all of the ports of the United States of America free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 192) to prohibit the collection of a revenue tax or the granting of other authority permitting or authorizing the sale or giving away of foreign or domestic distilled spirits, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 193) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Paragould, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 194) to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 195) to provide for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitations—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 196) to provide for the erection of a public building at Athens, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 197) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sparta, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 198) recognizing the military service of and giving pensionable status under all pension laws of the United States to persons serving under United States officers as home guards, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 199) to amend sections 4924 and 4927 of the Revised Statutes, relating to patents—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 200) to provide for the erection of a public building at McMinnville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 201) to provide for the erection of a public building at Winchester, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 202) to provide for the erection of a public building at Cleveland, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 203) to provide for the erection of a public building at Madisonville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 204) to remove the import-tax duty from wood pulp, news white book paper, and all the materials and ingredients entering into the manufacture and composition thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 205) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Mexico, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 206) to extend the provisions of the pension acts of June 27, 1890, and February 6, 1907, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 207) granting pensions to widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war and war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 208) to authorize the issue by national banks of credit notes, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 209) to appropriate the sum of $605,756.51 to reimburse the State of Georgia, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 210) to provide for the erection of a public building at Brigham City, Utah—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 211) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Utah—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 212) granting rights of way and easements for the construction, use, maintenance, and operation of roads, highways, canals, ditches, reservoirs, telephone and telegraph lines, and so forth—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 213) to establish an assay office at Salt Lake City, State of Utah—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 214) to provide for the erection of a public building at Park City, Utah—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 215) to provide for the erection of a public building at Richfield, Utah—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 216) granting pensions to the widows or minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the civil war or war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 217) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 218) for the relief of certain officers of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 219) for the completion of Westchester Creek improvement—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 220) to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 221) for the completion of the Harlem River Ship Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 222) declaratory of the intent of Congress in acts heretofore passed relating to Spanish and Mexican grants, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 223) for the purchase of a site for a public building in the Borough of the Bronx, New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 224) to commemorate the heroism and sacrifice of the officers and men of the United States monitor *Tecumseh*, lost leading the advance at the battle of Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 225) to amend section 4463 of the Revised Statutes, relating to the complement of crews of vessels, and for the better protection of life—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 226) to amend the civil-service act known as "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States"—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 227) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia regarding corporations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 228) providing for the erection of a monument in United States Battle Ground Cemetery, at Washington, D. C., and so forth—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 229) for the completion of the Bronx River improvement—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 230) providing for the deepening and widening of the channel between North Brothers Island and South Brothers Island, in the East River of New York Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 231) for the deepening and widening of the Bronx Kills, creating a direct channel between Long Island Sound and the Harlem River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 232) to amend sections 18, 27, 28, and 29 of an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 233) for the erection of a public building at La Salle, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 234) to provide for dredging, improving, and maintaining the channels of the Osage and Gasconade rivers within the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 235) to put printing paper and wood pulp on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 236) making appropriations for the improvement of the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, Iowa—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 237) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Boonville, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 238) to put printing paper and wood pulp on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 239) providing for the payment of certain coupons of bonds issued pursuant to an act of the legislature of the State of California to pay the expenses of suppressing Indian hostilities—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 240) for the establishment of subports of entry at Massena, Morristown, and Nyando, N. Y.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 241) for the erection of a public building at Malone, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 242) for the erection of a public building at Fulton, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 243) to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 244) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and

officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 245) appointing a commission to select a site for a naval base on San Francisco Bay, California, and a site for a dry dock and repair station in San Diego Harbor, California, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 246) to regulate the coming into and the residence within the United States of Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tartars, Malays, Afghans, East Indians, Lascars, Hindoos, and other persons of the Mongolian or Asiatic race, and persons of Chinese, Japanese, Korean, Tartar, Malayan, Afghan, East Indian, Hindoo, or other Mongolian extraction, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 247) fixing the compensation of the night inspectors of customs at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 248) granting compensatory pensions to the soldiers of the civil war who have lost limbs or been permanently disabled in line of duty in the service of said war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 249) repealing an act entitled "An act to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties"—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 250) to authorize the issuing of bonds for the improvement of the waterways—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 251) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 252) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Brig. Gen. Nathaniel Lyon at St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 253) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Biddeford, in the State of Maine—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 254) for the erection of a public building in Bristol, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 255) to secure the use of United States rural mail equipment and to place the rural service on a paying basis—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 256) for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter under the title of "merchandise," and for the insurance of all mail matter against loss or damage, and for the establishment of a parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 257) for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 258) for the construction of a bridge over Rock Creek at Q street—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 259) to provide rebate of duties on all coal imported into the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 260) requiring corporations operating street railways within the District of Columbia to equip open cars with guard rails, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 261) donating an obsolete mortar to the Somerville Historical Society—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 262) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Bonham, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 263) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of McKinney, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 264) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the compensation of inspectors of customs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 265) declaring section 6 of act 781 passed by the United States Philippine Commission to be null and void—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 266) for the relief of certain officers on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 267) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. STANLEY: A bill (H. R. 268) for the erection of a public building at Hopkinsville, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 269) amending an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission" to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: A bill (H. R. 270) to establish a subtreasury at Houston, Tex.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 271) requiring the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to begin within thirty days the construction of a substation in the District of Columbia and prescribing penalties—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STANLEY: A bill (H. R. 272) for the erection of a public building at Madisonville, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 273) to admit free of duty certain articles manufactured in the United States of America—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 274) authorizing a survey of Pond River, Kentucky, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 275) authorizing a survey of Tradewater River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 276) for the relief of farmers and tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 277) relating to punishment for contempt in Federal courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 278) for the relief of the drafted men of Henderson County, Ky., and other counties of Kentucky—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 279) to provide a site and erect a public building in Covington, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 280) to establish a subtreasury at Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 281) establishing the Atlanta National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 282) establishing the Atlanta National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 283) for the maintenance of agricultural colleges in Congressional districts—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 284) to provide a site and erect a public building in Monroe, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 285) to establish at Atlanta, Ga., a subtreasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 286) to provide increased force and salaries in the United States Patent Office—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 287) increasing the pensions of those now receiving or entitled to pensions under the acts of Congress approved July 27, 1892, and June 27, 1902—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 288) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to select a naval or coaling station on the Lower Fleet in Mobile Bay at or near Fort Morgan, Ala.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PAGE: A bill (H. R. 289) authorizing a public building at Monroe, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 290) authorizing a public building at Lexington, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 291) to establish a national military park at Fort Reno, D. C., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 292) to increase the salaries of the assistant appraisers of merchandise at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 293) fixing the compensation of the assistant gaugers in the customs service at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 294) to equalize the salaries of the deputy collectors, deputy surveyors, and the deputy naval officer at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 295) fixing the compensation of the assistant weighers at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 296) to increase the efficiency of United States shipping commissioners and to provide for the organization of a free-shipping bureau—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 297) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 298) restricting the right of entry under the desert-land law to surveyed public lands, and limiting the right of assignment of such entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 299) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 301) providing for a 320-acre homestead—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STANLEY: A bill (H. R. 302) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 303) to establish Paul Jones Day in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 304) to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the volunteer retired list, to authorize placing thereon with retired pay, certain surviving officers and privates of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 305) to reorganize and increase the efficiency of the Hospital Corps of the United States Navy and regulate its pay—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 306) for the relief of the widows of Union soldiers, sailors, and marines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 307) to improve Clear Fork River, in Kentucky and Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 308) to provide for the improvement of the Tennessee River and some of its tributaries in Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 309) for the erection of a public building at Syracuse, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 310) establishing the Franklin Military National Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 311) to establish a postal savings bank system, and to provide for the conduct and regulation of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 312) amending an act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 313) for the improvement of the Chattahoochee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 314) to authorize the establishment of a light and fog-signal ship in Milwaukee Bay, Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 315) to provide a site and erect a public building at Seattle, Wash.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 316) to provide a site and erect a public building at Seattle, Wash.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 317) to divide the western judicial district of Washington into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 318) fixing the rate of pensions for persons eligible under section 2, act of June 27, 1890, who require the frequent and periodical attendance of another person—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 319) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Beaver Dam, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 320) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the city of Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 321) to provide for the bringing and maintaining of actions at law in the circuit court of the United States for the eastern district of Wisconsin against the United States of America for damages heretofore or hereafter suffered or sustained by the maintenance of flush boards on the Menasha dam of the United States of America at Menasha, Wis.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 322) to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction of claims for captured and abandoned property which was sold and the proceeds thereof placed in the Treasury of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 323) to encourage the industries and to conserve and protect the forests of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 324) for the erection of a public building at Greenwood, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 325) to provide for holding terms of United States courts at Clarksdale, Miss.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 326) amending act of June 27, 1890, as amended by act of May 9, 1900, granting pensions to disabled soldiers and sailors, their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 327) to restore the inscription "In God we trust" upon the coins of the United States of America—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 328) to provide for the erection of a public building at Attleboro, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 329) to place works of art on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 330) for the erection of a public building at Plymouth, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 331) to amend chapter 11 of the laws of 1897, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 332) to incorporate the Sovereign Trust Company of America—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 333) to make the currency responsive to the varying needs of business at all seasons and in all sections—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 334) for the construction of a lock and dam at the foot of Caddo Lake and the deepening of the channel from the dam to Red River on the waterway connecting Jefferson, Tex., with Shreveport, La.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 335) for a survey of upper Red River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 336) for a survey of Sulphur River, Arkansas and Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 337) directing the Office of Public Roads of the Agricultural Department to advise and cooperate with State and local authorities as to the best methods of maintaining roads used as rural routes in passable condition, and to inspect and report the condition of said roads with recommendations to the Post-Office Department whenever requested by it to do so—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 338) to provide for the improvement of Sulphur River by the construction of levees along both its banks from its mouth to the confluence of the Delta County forks—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 339) to provide for the improvement of Upper Red River by the construction of levees on the south bank thereof above Fulton, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 340) continuing the cleaning and clearing operations now in progress on the waterway connecting Jefferson, Tex., and Shreveport, La.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 341) for the continuance of cleaning and clearing operations on Red River above Fulton, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 342) for the continuance of cleaning and clearing operations on Sulphur River, Arkansas and Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 343) to remove charges of desertion, and so forth, against certain veterans of the civil war and give them an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 344) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'" approved February 4, 1887, and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 345) to provide for the taxation of incomes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 346) amending section 17, chapter 296, United States Statutes at Large, volume 14, so as to reduce mileage from 20 to 6 cents per mile—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 347) authorizing experimentation by the Secretary of Agriculture in reference to cotton bollworm and cotton wilt disease—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 348) to provide for the erection of a public building at Clarksville, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 349) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sulphur Springs, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 350) for the establishment of a fish hatchery at Paris, Tex.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 351) prohibiting the issuance and operation of Federal liquor licenses in communities where State or local laws forbid the sale of intoxicating liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 352) to amend an act entitled "An act to define and fix the standard of value, to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the United States, to refund the public debt, and for other purposes," approved March 14, 1900, by providing additional subsidiary silver coinage, increasing the limit to one hundred and fifty millions—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 353) requiring the motto, "In God we trust," to be inscribed on all forms of moneys hereafter issued by the United States—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 354) for the insurance of deposits in national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 355) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 356) to secure depositors in national banks against loss, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 357) to make it a felony for any officer of any national bank or banking institution to receive any deposit of money or other valuable property after such officer has knowledge that such bank is insolvent or in failing circumstances—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 358) to amend and construe existing pension laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 359) to appropriate $250,000 for demonstration farm work in the cotton-growing States afflicted with the Mexican cotton boll weevil—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 360) to provide for reporting the decisions of the United States circuit court of appeals, the United States circuit courts, and the United States district courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 361) to provide for a public building at Terrell, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 362) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 363) to provide a site and erect a public building at Troy, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 364) to appropriate $500,000 to deepen the channel and remove obstructions in the Alabama River in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 365) to amend the act of June 27, 1890, giving pensions to soldiers and sailors who were incapacitated for the performance of manual labor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 366) for the erection of a monumental statue in the city of Florence, Ala., to Gen. John Coffee—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 367) to amend the immigration laws of the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 368) providing that all contributions hereafter made to political committees engaged in promoting the election of Representatives or Delegates to the Congress of the United States or of Presidential electors, at any election at which such Representatives or Delegates shall be voted for shall be reported by such committees to the Clerk of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 369) for a public building at the city of Johnstown, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 370) to increase the pension of widows from $8 to $12 per month under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 371) providing that death in the service shall constitute an honorable discharge, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 372) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors for certain specified causes since the date of their discharge from the military or naval service of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 373) to pension widows of soldiers and sailors, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 374) to provide for a pension of $24 per month for soldiers and sailors who have attained the age of 65 years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 375) to provide for site and public building at Titusville, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 376) to provide for site and public building at Corry, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 377) providing for the erection of a monument to Charles Vernon Gridley, and so forth—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 378) to provide for an allowance for subsistence of rural free-delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 379) amending the pension act approved March 2, 1903, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 380) to distribute the business of the Department of the Navy in relation to personnel and matériel—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 381) providing for the repair and rebuilding of the road from Harrisonville, N. J., to the post at Fort Mott, N. J., and the national cemetery at Finns Point, N. J.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 382) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Philip Kearny—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 383) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Brattleboro, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 384) to promote military education in civil institutions of learning in the United States—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 385) granting a pension to all totally disabled soldiers and sailors of the civil war, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 386) to retire on full pay certain disabled persons from the United States Light-House Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 387) to improve the national cemetery at Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 388) for the erection of a public building at Bloomington, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 389) making appropriation for public building at Bedford, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 390) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monroe, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 391) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Monroe, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 392) to provide for a Delegate to the House of Representatives of the United States from Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 393) providing that the inhabitants of Porto Rico shall be citizens of the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 394) setting aside a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands in the Philippine Islands for school purposes—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 395) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men," and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 396) for the erection of a public building in Westerly, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 397) to meet the emergency caused by the continued spread of the gypsy moth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 398) to secure a better system of report and accountability by the governments of the insular possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 399) granting pensions to widows of certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 400) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated" and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 401) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ottawa, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 402) to erect a monument in memory of the Union soldiers who are interred in the national cemetery at Fort Scott, Kans.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 403) to increase pension for total deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 404) to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 405) providing for the importation in bond of materials for constructing, repairing, and equipping ships, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK: A bill (H. R. 406) to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest with the security of the Government, and so forth—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 407) to regulate commerce with foreign nations, and so forth—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 408) to create the Department of Transportation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 409) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Newnan, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 410) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Lagrange, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 411) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to purchase part of the McIntosh Reservation, in Carroll County, Ga., and erect a monument thereon—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 412) granting increase of pension to survivors of the Mexican and Indian wars and to their widows—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 413) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Carrollton, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 414) to provide for an annual appropriation for branch agricultural experiment stations and regulating the expenditures therefor—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 415) to increase the compensation of rural carriers to $90 per month—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 416) to distribute the surplus in the Treasury of the United States to the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia for the sole purpose of improving the roads therein—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 417) to construct a road from Fort McPherson, Ga., to the rifle range and military reservation near Waco, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 418) providing for the taxation of costs by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 419) to amend the act of February 25, 1907, providing for a United States judge for the northern district of Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 420) to amend section 1076, Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 421) to pay allottees to whom lands have been patented under the act of February 8, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of lands to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States and Territories over the Indians, and for other purposes" and so forth—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 422) providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 423) for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and custom-house at Belfast, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 424) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Milledgeville, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 425) to regulate the trial of contempts of courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 426) to increase the pensions of widows of soldiers of the Mexican war to $12 per month—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 427) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended by act approved February 5, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: A bill (H. R. 428) providing for the regulation, identification, and registration of motor vehicles engaged in interstate travel—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 429) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ardmore, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 430) to provide for the erection of a public building at McAlester, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill (H. R. 431) to provide for the erection of a public building at Cambridge, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 432) for the repair and construction of chapels at permanent Army posts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 433) granting pensions to the widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who served in the civil war, or in the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 434) providing for the enlargement of the United States post-office building in the city of Raleigh, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 435) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Fremont, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 436) for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Tiffin, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FINLEY (by request): A bill (H. R. 437) to regulate and fix the fees of United States commissioners—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 438) relating to the removal of civil cases from the State courts to United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 439) providing for the erection of a monument at Cowpens battle ground, Cherokee County, S. C., commemorative of Gen. Daniel Morgan and those who participated in the battle of Cowpens on the 17th day of January, 1781—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 440) for the erection of a public building at Camden, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 441) for the erection of a public building at Gaffney, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 442) to prevent the use for political purposes of the moneys or assets of certain corporations without the consent of all the stockholders of the same—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 443) granting certain lands belonging to the United States and situated in the State of Alabama to the State of Alabama for the use and benefit of the common schools of that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 444) for the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the United States Government injured, and the families of those killed, without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 445) to provide for entering the surfaces of certain mineral lands in Alabama—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 446) appropriating $25,000 to build a road and bridge from Lookout Mountain, Tenn., to Rossville, Ga., and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 447) to amend an act entitled "An act amending section 4708 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in relation to pensions to remarried widows, approved March 3, 1901," approved February 28, 1903—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 448) to enlist the members of the United States Naval Academy Band—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 449) for the recognition of services of a military nature rendered by certain civilians in the late war with Spain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 450) to remove the duty on coal—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 451) to purchase a painting of the several ships of the United States Navy, known as the "Squadron of Evolution," and entitled "Peace"—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 452) to remove the duty on hides of cattle—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 453) providing that the statute of limitations shall not be interposed in any suit brought by any laborer, workman, or mechanic in the Court of Claims against the United States to recover wages claimed to be due him under the national eight-hour law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 454) authorizing the Secretary of War to procure medals for the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment, who were the first fully equipped soldiers to arrive on April 19, 1861, for the defense of the city of Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 455) to provide suitable medals for officers and men of the Navy and Marine Corps who participated in certain engagements of the civil war—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 456) providing for the creating of a fund with the Treasury of the United States for the payment of deposits in national banks that may hereafter become insolvent—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 457) to provide for the erection of a light-house at Pilar Point, at the entrance to Half Moon Bay, California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 458) to provide for the establishment of a life-saving station at Half Moon Bay, south of Point Montara and near Montara Reef, California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 459) to permit the naturalization of citizens of Porto Rico, of the Philippine Islands, and of other possessions of the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 460) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRIGGS: A bill (H. R. 461) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue noninterest bearing Treasury notes in certain contingencies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 462) denying the use of the mails to certain persons—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 463) for a public building at the city of Tifton, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 464) for a public building at the city of Thomasville, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 465) to provide for the location of a Branch Home for aged and disabled volunteer soldiers of the United States at Thomasville, Thomas County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 466) for a public building at the city of Bainbridge, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 467) to place linotypes, composing machines, and their parts on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 468) to amend section 14 of an act of Congress of March 3, 1879—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 469) to transfer the County of Alachua, in the State of Florida, from the southern judicial district of the State of Florida to the northern judicial district of said State—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 470) to require the Secretary of Agriculture to make monthly reports as to the sea island or long staple cotton, pineapple, and orange crops—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 471) to prohibit internal-revenue officers from receiving special taxes from any person, firm, or corporation for the carrying on of the business of a brewer, manufacturer of stills, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 472) to provide for the refunding to the rightful owners, their heirs or legal representatives, the proceeds of the cotton tax illegally collected by the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 473) granting pensions to widows of soldiers and sailors who served in the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 474) to provide for the erection of a public building at Columbus, in the State of Indiana, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 475) to extend to the veterans of the several Seminole Indian wars and to the widows of the veterans of the several Seminole Indian wars the benefits of the act of Congress of February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 476) granting pensions to the soldiers of the different Seminole Indian wars and their widows—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 477) to extend the provisions of the existing bounty-land laws to the officers and enlisted men and the officers and men of the boat companies of the Florida Seminole Indian war—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 478) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Collins, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 479) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Greeley, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 480) to amend subdivision 10 of section 2238, Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 481) for the erection of a public building at Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 482) to amend section 2 of an act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad, approved March 2, 1907—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 483) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Colorado—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 484) providing for one additional circuit judge in the eighth judicial circuit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 485) to provide for an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 486) to provide for increasing the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be erected at Boulder, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 487) to amend the homestead laws as to the States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 488) to amend an act entitled "An act for the sale of timber lands in the States of California, Oregon, Nevada, and in Washington Territory," approved June 3, 1878, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 489) to provide medals for certain volunteers of the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 490) to encourage the sinking of wells on the western plains—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 491) authorizing the sale of grazing lands in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyo-

ming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 492) in relation to the elective franchise, defining offenses against the same, and prescribing punishments therefor—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 493) to purchase certain lands adjacent to the present site of Fort Logan, Colo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 494) to reimburse the several States and Territories for expenses incurred in assisting the Government of the United States in raising, paying, organizing, supplying, and equipping troops for service in the war with Spain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 495) to provide for exchanging certain public lands of the United States with the owners of lands heretofore granted in aid of the construction of any railway—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 496) to increase proportionately with the present rating for total deafness the pensions of all persons who may be entitled to pension under the general laws for partial deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 497) to amend section 4896 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 498) providing for the compilation and publication of volume 3 of Federal and State Constitutions, Colonial Charters, and Organic Laws of the United States—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, a bill (H. R. 499) to amend the act of Congress of June 5, 1900, relating to the allowance of exceptions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 500) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss or destruction, without fault or negligence on the part of said officers and men, of property belonging to them in the military service of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 501) providing that mail matter relative to naturalization shall be transported free by registered mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 502) to increase the pensions of certain persons now on the pension rolls under the general laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 503) to authorize the purchase of the statue "America" by Cyrus Cobb—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 504) to increase the rate of pension of certain widows under the act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 505) granting increase of pension to soldiers of the late civil war in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 506) for the relief of the State of New Hampshire—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 507) for public investigation of railroad accidents on interstate roads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 508) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, and amended May 9, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 509) permitting citizens of Porto Rico, under certain conditions, to become citizens of the United States—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 510) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 511) to pay all Federal soldiers honorably discharged $2 a day while confined in Confederate military prisons thirty days or more—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 512) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' approved June 27, 1890," approved May 9, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 513) to establish a fish-cultural station in the county of Hickman, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 514) to grant a uniform pension to widows of soldiers and sailors of the Mexican and civil wars and to minors of such soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 515) providing for the appointment of a chaplain in the Life-Saving Service of the United States in the district including the coast of New Jersey—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 516) to enact the common law in so far as applied to commerce among the States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 517) repealing an act entitled "An act to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties," and its amendments and extensions so far as they limit the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 28, 1866—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 518) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to release land for street purposes to the borough of Sea Isle City, N. J.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 519) to provide for the subdivision and sale of certain lands in the State of Washington, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 520) authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Three Tree Point Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Grays Harbor and Columbia River Railway Company, its successors and assigns—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 521) providing for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building in the city of Chadron, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 522) providing for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building in the city of North Platte, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 523) providing for a second homestead entry where first lost without fault of entryman—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 524) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Waterville, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 525) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 526) providing for the appointment of a joint commission to report to Congress on a site for a dry dock and repairing station—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 527) to enlarge the United States court and post-office building at San Antonio, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 528) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a United States post-office building at Brownwood, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 529) providing for the remodeling and enlarging of the public building at Joplin, Mo., and the building of an addition thereto, and to appropriate money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 530) to increase the pensions of widows and minor children of deceased soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 531) providing for a tax on national banks to provide a special fund for protection of depositors—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 532) for the erection of a public building at Frostburg, Md.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 533) to appropriate $200,000 for a public building at Shreveport, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 534) to provide an appropriation for agricultural high schools and branch agricultural experiment stations and for industrial education in city high schools, and regulating the expenditure thereof—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 535) to prevent the exclusion of a newspaper or periodical from the United States mails as

second-class matter after having been entered to such privilege without due process of law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 536) to aid in the establishment and temporary support of common schools—to the Committee on Education.

Also, a bill (H. R. 537) to establish a subtreasury at Montgomery, Ala.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 538) authorizing the construction upon the military reservation at Fort Morgan, Ala., of a suitable building for the use and accommodation of the customs service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 539) for the erection of a monument to Jeremiah O'Brien—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 540) to establish a Soldiers' Home at or near Daphne, in Baldwin County, Ala.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 541) to fix the fees of court criers, bailiffs, and witnesses in attendance upon the United States courts in Alabama—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 542) to amend the acts to regulate commerce so as to provide that interstate railroads may grant free or reduced transportation to bona fide members of the Old-Time Telegraphers' and Historical Association, and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 543) to prevent the United States from issuing a license or legal permit to any person to sell spirituous, vinous, or malt liquors, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 544) apropriating $30,000 to improve the public building at Montgomery, Ala., so as to meet the necessities of the public business—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 545) to provide a site and erect a public building at Andalusia, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 546) to provide a site and erect a public building at Greenville, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 547) to donate certain lands in Baldwin County, Ala., for educational purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 548) to add a corps of dental surgeons to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 549) to provide for the improvement of public roads, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 550) to establish and maintain a national sanitarium for indigent consumptives—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 551) authorizing the President to negotiate trade contracts—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 552) amending section 553 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 553) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of North Yakima, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 554) to amend chapter 468, Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 555) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Walla Walla, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 556) to amend chapter 11 of the acts of the Fifty-fifth Congress, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 557) to amend sections 3, 6, and 10, and repealing section 21 of an act entitled "An act defining butter," and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 558) to extend to the port of Chattanooga, Tenn., the privileges of immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 559) to appropriate $10,000 to erect a chapel in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for religious purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 560) to amend sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 3 and 4 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors'" and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 561) to provide for the erection of monuments to the soldiers of the war of 1812 at Fort McArthur, Hardin County, Ohio—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill, (H. R. 562) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bellefontaine, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 563) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Delaware, Ohio—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 564) to provide for the erection of a public building at Kenton, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 565) providing for the maintenance and operation of snag boats on the Sacramento, Feather, and San Joaquin rivers, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 566) to refund the amount of duties paid on merchandise brought into Hawaiian Islands from the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 567) to create a United States court of customs appeals and to define and regulate in certain cases the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 568) providing for the transfer of certain national parks from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 569) for a public building at Santa Cruz, Cal., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 570) to amend an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain settler on the public lands, and to provide for the repayment of certain fees, purchase money, and commissions paid on void entries of public lands"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 571) directing the Secretary of War to make an examination, survey, and estimate of cost of improvement of the harbor at Santa Cruz, Cal.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 572) directing the Secretary of War to make an examination, survey, and estimate of cost of improvement of the Pajaro River, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 573) for the improvement of the harbor at Monterey, Cal.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 574) for the purchase of land for marine hospital at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 575) for the distribution of the "cotton-tax fund"—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 576) to increase pensions in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 3857) to amend an act entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenue for the Philippine Islands, and for other purposes," approved March 8, 1902—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 3858) providing for a maximum charge for interstate transportation of persons and propety—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 3859) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to cede certain lands to the city of New York—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McGAVIN: A bill (H. R. 3860) for the erection of a public building at Chicago, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 3861) to extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the city of Fort Worth, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3862) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Cleburne, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 3863) for the regulation of the pay of rural carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3864) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of New York—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 3865) to provide for the payment of medical expenses of sick officers and enlisted men of the Army while absent from duty with leave or on furlough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 3866) for the better security of national-bank deposits—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 3867) to amend section 14 of the act of March 3, 1887, Twenty-fourth Statutes at Large, 505, commonly known as the Tucker Act—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3868) granting a pension of $30 per month to United States soldiers, war with Mexico—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3869) granting right of way for road through Government reservation north of national cemetery, Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3870) to add 10,000 acres of land by purchase or condemnation to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park and appropriating $200,000 for that purpose—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 3871) requiring all corporations engaged in interstate commerce to make returns, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRICK: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 1) providing for the publication and binding of 10,000 copies of the addresses commemorative of John Paul Jones—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CANDLER: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 2) providing for the printing of 3,000 copies of the Manual of Fish Culture, etc.—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 3) providing for the printing and mounting of 239,000 United States maps, etc.—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WANGER: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 4) providing for the printing of 4,750 copies of the Medical Report of the Russian-Japanese war—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LOVERING: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 5) directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made and an estimate of cost submitted for the building of a sea wall at Hull, Mass.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 6) providing for the printing of 8,000 additional copies of the Eleventh Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor, relating to the regulation and restriction of output—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 7) providing for the printing of 10,000 additional copies of the Tenth Special Report of the Commissioner of Labor—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BRICK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 1) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce and to provide penalties for their enforcement—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 2) proposing to amend the Constitution of the United States to authorize uniform laws on the subject of marriage and divorce and to provide penalties for their enforcement—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CANDLER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 3) providing for the printing of 20,000 copies of the Jefferson Bible ("Morals of Jesus of Nazareth")—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 4) providing for the introduction of testimony in behalf of the defendant in all preliminary hearings of a criminal nature—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 5) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to deliver certain guns, with their accessories, to the Georgia Military College—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 6) setting aside certain lands within the Mescalero Indian Reservation, in New Mexico, for the use of the Indians thereon, and providing for the sale of the residue of the lands therein for the benefit of said tribe of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 7) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States authorizing the levy of a tax on incomes and inheritances—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CARLIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 8) requesting the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to inform the Congress why section 12 of an act entitled "An act to provide for a union railroad station in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 28, 1903, has not been complied with by the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 9) providing for the creation of a joint committee to investigate the collections and expenditures of funds during the national campaigns of 1896, 1900, and 1904—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 10) to amend the Constitution of the United States in relation to income and succession taxes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 11) providing for the purchase and placing of Mr. Wilson MacDonald's colossal busts of George Washington and Abraham Lincoln in each public school building in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 12) for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of General Orders, No. 195, War Department, June 29, 1863, for the presentation of medals—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEISSE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 13) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey and examination to be made of the harbor at Fond du Lac, Wis., with a view to securing a depth sufficient to permit of the navigation of vessels with a draft equal to that of those vessels which ordinarily navigate Lake Winnebago—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LOVERING: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 14) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States relating to uniform hours of labor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Texas: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of certain judges of the United States courts and district attorneys by the people of the several States and for the tenure of office of certain judges—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 16) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing that Congress shall not be permitted to pass any private bill where general laws relating to the same subject-matter are then in force—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 17) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prescribing the judicial power to be exercised by courts of the United States in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McCALL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 18) for the neutralization of the natives of the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 19) directing a suitable shaft to be placed at the grave of John Tyler—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. SULZER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 20) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 21) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LLOYD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 22) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 23) for the relief of Newton A. Patterson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 24) to restore the status of the McLane's Erie Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, which served in the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 25) permitting the waiving of the alien immigration law in the case of Mathilde Sandgren—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LAMB: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 26) authorizing the library board of the Virginia State library to copy certain official records—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Resolution (H. Res. 1) to pay additional compensation to document and bill clerk of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SIMS: Resolution (H. Res. 2) requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to report to the House certain information concerning public moneys of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Resolution (H. Res. 3) requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning certain moneys of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Resolution (H. Res. 4) requesting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate the so-called paper trust—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 5) requesting the President of the United States to reconvene the Joint High Commission appointed by Great Britain, Canada, and the United States concerning trade relations between said countries—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 6) concerning leave to print given to committees—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 7) requesting Secretary of War to furnish certain information to the House—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 8) requesting Secretary of Treasury to furnish the House of Representatives certain information in possession of the Treasury Department—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 9) directing the Speaker of the House to appoint a committee to investigate the cause of the present panic—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. MONDELL: Resolution (H. Res. 10) providing for the payment to the stenographer to the Clerk of the House a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Resolution (H. Res. 11) for the investigation of expenditures on public buildings—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 12) for investigation of Interior Department expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 13) providing for investigation of Navy Department expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 14) providing for investigation of Department of Justice expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 15) for the investigation of the Treasury Department expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 16) providing for the investigation of War Department expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 17) for the investigation of Department of State expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 18) for the investigation of the Post-Office Department expenditures—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Resolution (H. Res. 19) instructing Committee on Ways and Means to revise the tariff—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Resolution (H. Res. 20) providing for the printing of 1,000 copies of the History of the United States Navy-Yard at Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. GRIGGS: Resolution (H. Res. 21) amending Rule X of the House rules—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 22) asking for statement of facts from Secretary of the Treasury with relation to the levy and collection by the Government of a direct tax on raw cotton—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 23) tendering a vote of thanks to Capt. Stephen Bravo and the crew of the steamer *St. Lucie* for their brave conduct off the coast of Florida in the hurricane of October, 1906—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A memorial of the legislature of Minnesota in favor of national aid for public highways—to the Committee on Agriculture.

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## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 577) to restore to the pension roll Sarah J. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 578) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a medal of honor upon Albert Listenberger, late of Company F, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 579) for the relief of Levi C. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 580) for the relief of Martin D. Puckett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 581) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 582) granting an increase of pension to James Amick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 583) granting an increase of Pension to George H. Beeber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 584) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Bedford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 585) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 586) granting an increase of pension to Squire J. Carlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 587) granting an increase of pension to William Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 588) granting an increase of pension to Eli O. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 589) granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Boulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 590) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah S. Wyland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 591) granting an increase of pension to James W. Titus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 592) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Whiteman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 593) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Weirick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 594) granting an increase of pension to George M. Veach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 595) granting an increase of pension to Albert B. Woolverton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 596) granting an increase of pension to Newman S. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 597) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Snurr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 598) granting an increase of pension to William Poor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 599) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Ramsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 600) granting an increase of pension to Levi C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 601) granting an increase of pension to Peter Selner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 602) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 603) granting an increase of pension to John A. M. La Pierre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 604) granting an increase of pension to John Kinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 605) granting an increase of pension to John M. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 606) granting an increase of pension to Stephen S. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 607) granting an increase of pension to James M. Heminger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 608) granting an increase of pension to James A. Giles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 609) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Frasier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 610) granting an increase of pension to George W. Favorite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 611) granting an increase of pension to Peter Countryman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 612) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 613) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Dell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 614) granting an increase of pension to Abraham E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 615) granting an increase of pension to Cary D. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 616) granting an increase of pension to James C. Dill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 617) granting a pension to Maria V. E. Bitters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 618) granting a pension to Charles M. Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

Also, a bill (H. R. 619) granting a pension to Jacob Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 620) granting a pension to Sarah M. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 621) granting a pension to Thomas McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

cel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 623) granting a pension to Martha Oliver—

Also, a bill (H. R. 622) granting a pension to Clark R. Par- to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 624) granting a pension to John Parish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 625) granting a pension to Charles C. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 626) granting a pension to George Heminger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 627) granting a pension to Matilda Merrick Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 628) granting a pension to William B. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 629) granting a pension to Mary Jane Gay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 630) granting a pension to Johan Frank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 631) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jonas Albert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 632) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Barnes, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 633) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Godfrey Bestle, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 634) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles E. Bentley, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 635) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles E. Campbell, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 636) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Wilber, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 637) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Rankert, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 638) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Shaffer, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 639) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Stallter, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 640) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Andrew Matheny, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 641) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Philpott, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 642) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Albert B. Ketterman, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 643) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas F. Lindersmith, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 644) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William C. Horner, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 645) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Heron, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 646) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Crandall E. Kidder, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 647) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ely M. De Weese, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 648) granting a pension to Mary E. Singer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 649) granting a pension to Margaret Ann Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 650) granting an increase of pension to James M. Beeber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 651) granting an increase of pension to Emil Schincke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 652) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas C. Kilgore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 653) granting a pension to William Branscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 654) granting a pension to Manley W. Capps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 655) granting a pension to Isaac Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 656) granting a pension to George W. Oliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 657) granting a pension to Strawberry B. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 658) granting a pension to Joseph Branscom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 659) granting a pension to Samuel M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 660) granting a pension to John H. Guntner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 661) granting a pension to Morris McIntosh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 662) granting a pension to Lizzie M. McDougal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 663) granting a pension to Francis M. McClendon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 664) granting a pension to William K. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 665) granting a pension to James E. Shehan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 666) granting a pension to John B. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 667) granting a pension to William H. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 668) granting a pension to Rebecca Prichard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 669) granting a pension to George W. Gabey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 670) granting an increase of pension to John G. Burchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 671) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 672) granting a pension to Mary E. Wian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 673) granting a pension to Esau M. Shelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 674) granting a pension to George Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 675) granting a pension to Monroe Trent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 676) granting a pension to Irvin Ingle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 677) granting a pension to William H. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 678) granting a pension to N. A. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 679) granting a pension to James C. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 680) granting a pension to Joseph A. Whaley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 681) granting a pension to Jackson Stokely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 682) granting a pension to William H. Pierre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 683) granting an increase of pension to William C. Tilley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 684) granting a pension to Sarah Cupp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 685) granting a pension to Bettie Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 686) granting a pension to Daniel Fugate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 687) granting a pension to Margaret Cotter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 688) granting a pension to D. M. Simerly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 689) granting a pension to Mary Hallenbeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 690) granting a pension to J. S. Grubb—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 691) granting a pension to Hester J. Mitchell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 692) granting a pension to John Ward—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 693) granting a pension to James K. Bowman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 694) granting a pension to Madison Grimsby—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 695) granting a pension to Ruetha Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 696) granting a pension to Nancy Dillard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 697) granting a pension to Henry Spurgeon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 698) granting a pension to Michael Grace—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 699) granting a pension to William H. Hart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 700) granting a pension to Wiley Cazart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 701) granting a pension to Winnie Brewer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 702) granting a pension to Zachariah T. Spurgen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 703) granting a pension to Quincy F. Buttry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 704) granting a pension to Georgie B. Snapp—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 705) granting a pension to Frederick Wulff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 706) granting a pension to Sarah Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 707) granting a pension to Mary Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 708) granting pensions to the East Tennessee bridge burners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 709) granting a pension to Zachariah Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 710) granting a pension to Pariade Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 711) granting a pension to Esau M. Shelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 712) granting a pension to John D. Cary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 713) granting a pension to Mollie Townsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 714) granting an increase of pension to William Riddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 715) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 716) granting a pension to Matilda A. Runions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 717) granting a pension to Louisa Harwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 718) granting a pension to Elizabeth Herron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 719) granting a pension to Richard Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 720) granting a pension to Pleasant P. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 721) granting a pension to Nathan B. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 722) granting a pension to Peter Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 723) granting a pension to J. W. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 724) granting a pension to Martin Click and four others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 725) granting a pension to Green G. F. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 726) granting a pension to Absalom L. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 727) granting a pension to Thomas R. Trent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 728) granting a pension to Hartwell B. Whittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 729) granting a pension to Mary Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 730) granting a pension to Samuel Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 731) granting a pension to David A. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 732) granting a pension to George W. Gaby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 733) granting a pension to Thomas Y. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 734) granting a pension to Thomas Earl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 735) granting a pension to John Hearn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 736) granting a pension to Henry S. Rease—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 737) granting a pension to John B. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 738) granting a pension to Thomas Dalton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 739) granting a pension to John A. Collett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 740) granting a pension to certain East Tennesseeans engaged in the secret service of the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 741) granting an increase of pension to James H. Humphries—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 742) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Sherfey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 743) granting an increase of pension to James C. England—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 744) granting an increase of pension to William E. Quirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 745) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 746) granting an increase of pension to James Welsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 747) granting an increase of pension to Noah N. Greer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 748) granting an increase of pension to David N. Louthen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 749) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Dove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 750) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Pritchett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 751) granting an increase of pension to Earl B. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 752) granting an increase of pension to George W. Caseday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 753) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 754) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Lady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 755) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Wofford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 756) granting an increase of pension to Harrison B. Carter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 757) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Phipps—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 758) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 759) granting an increase of pension to John M. Wild—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 760) granting an increase of pension to George R. Begley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 761) granting an increase of pension to George Abel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 762) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 763) granting an increase of pension to James H. Humphries—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 764) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sherfey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 765) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 766) granting an increase of pension to John E. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 767) granting an increase of pension to James Welsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 768) granting an increase of pension to David N. Louthen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 769) granting an increase of pension to Noah N. Greer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 770) granting an increase of pension to James W. Bedell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 771) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. McClendon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 772) granting an increase of pension to William A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 773) granting an increase of pension to George Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 774) granting an increase of pension to Dillon Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 775) granting an increase of pension to Rena Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 776) granting an increase of pension to Charles Layton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 777) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. H. Mace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 778) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 779) granting an increase of pension to James W. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 780) granting an increase of pension to Mathias K. Benson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 781) granting an increase of pension to Henry Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 782) granting an increase of pension to John Banks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 783) granting an increase of pension to Wesley A. Hampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 784) granting an increase of pension to Albert O. Locke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 785) granting an increase of pension to James R. Harrover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 786) granting an increase of pension to Levi Levengood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 787) granting an increase of pension to Henry McNeil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 788) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Lohr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 789) granting an increase of pension to John T. Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 790) granting an increase of pension to James N. J. Keller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 791) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Sivils—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 792) granting an increase of pension to George Abel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 793) granting an increase of pension to John E. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 794) granting an increase of pension to George R. Begley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 795) granting an increase of pension to James W. Bedell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 796) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 797) granting an increase of pension to Alwilda A. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 798) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wedelstedt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 799) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McGuigan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 800) granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Self—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 801) to correct the military record of William Carder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 802) to correct the military record of Henry C. Coleman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 803) to correct the military record of William Kelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 804) to correct the military record of J. K. P. McNabb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 805) to correct the military record of James M. Mace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 806) to correct the military record of Robert Henson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 807) to correct the military record of John Hickman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 808) to correct the military record of William A. Cope—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 809) to correct the military record of James H. Beal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 810) to correct the military record of Robert Burchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 811) to correct the military record of Cleaveland Creech—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 812) to correct the military record of Nelson Stover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 813) to correct the military record of Daniel Telley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 814) to correct the military record of Thomas Brackins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 815) to correct the military record of Jacob Linebaugh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 816) to correct the military record of Charles Birchfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 817) to correct the military record of Ellis Carter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 818) to correct the military record of Joseph W. Marley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 819) to correct the military record of Samuel Presley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 820) to correct the military record of Thomas Ownby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 821) to correct the military record of Mat Elliot McLain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 822) to correct the military record of Jesse B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 823) to correct the military record of Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 824) to correct the military records of W. J. Whitson and Sidney Whitson and grant their dependent father, Isaac Whitson, a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 825) to correct the military record of George W. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 826) to correct the military record of Daniel K. Self—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 827) to correct the military record of John Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 828) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jasper L. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 829) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel Lane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 830) to remove the charge of desertion standing against William A. Spears—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 831) to remove the charge of desertion against William H. Wheatley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 832) to remove the charge of desertion against William Mullins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 833) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas B. Wingfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 834) to pay to Jacob Yost the sum of $434—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 835) to pay heirs of John Sevier, sr., for certain military services rendered to the United States by said John Sevier, sr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 836) to grant an honorable discharge to Canada Peck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 837) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of William Irwin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 838) for the relief of the estate of William J. Middleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 839) for the relief of the estate of Adam B. Fullen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 840) for the relief of the estate of John Moody, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 841) for the relief of the estate of Allen L. Barnes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 842) for the relief of the estate of Alexander Reeder, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 843) for the relief of the estate of Edith Beard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 844) for he relief of the estate of William Haynes Kilby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 845) for the relief of the estate of Bryant Wheeler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 846) for the relief of the estate of D. W. F. Peoples, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 847) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Stolsworth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 848) granting an increase of pension to A. H. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 849) granting an increase of pension to Henry McNeil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 850) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Breeden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 851) granting an increase of pension to James P. Richie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 852) granting an increase of pension to John Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 853) granting an increase of pension to D. H. Parrott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 854) granting an increase of pension to Noah E. Thornburgh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 855) granting an increase of pension to W. M. Guy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 856) granting an increase of pension to William French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 857) granting an increase of pension to John Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 858) granting a pension to Cecil I. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 859) granting a pension to Joseph Phillips—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 860) for the relief of John E. Barrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 861) for the relief of La Fayette & Bro.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 862) for the relief of Lewis F. Self—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 863) for the relief of Emma H. Worley, widow, and the heirs at law of Nathaniel T. Worley, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 864) for the relief of Frank B. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 865) for the relief of R. R. Robinson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 866) for the relief of Edwin S. Harris—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 867) for the relief of Mary A. Shufeldt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 868) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Galbreith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 869) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Kennedy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 870) for the relief of the heirs of James A. Galbreaith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 871) for the relief of Peter Dougherty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 872) for the relief of Joseph West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 873) for the relief of the heirs of M. J. Parrott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 874) for the relief of Samuel B. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 875) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 876) for the relief of John Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 877) for the relief of the legal representatives of P. M. Craigmiles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 878) for the relief of William M. Goforth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 879) for the relief of the heirs of William M. Piper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 880) for the relief of George F. Brott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 881) for the relief of the legal representatives of George J. Kinzel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 882) for the relief of James Vandergriff—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 883) for the relief of Daniel B. Bowman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 884) for the relief of C. M. Justus—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 885) for the relief of Jacob C. Barkley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 886) for the relief of the heirs of James Kirk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 887) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mary Counts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 888) for the relief of D. A. Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 889) for the relief of Jacob J. Shakelford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 890) for the relief of Lewis White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 891) for the relief of Clara L. Sheffield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 892) for the relief of Lewis Atkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 893) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Church of Prospect, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 894) for the relief of heirs of Thomas Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 895) for the relief of Marion F. Wolfe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 896) for the relief of George W. Webster—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 897) for the relief of Albert W. Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 898) for the relief of Solomon Q. Dugger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 899) for the relief of Solomon Lyons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 900) for the relief of J. J. Starnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 901) for the relief of Thomas J. Wear—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 902) for the relief of the heirs of Philip Roberts, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 903) for the relief of Charles H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 904) for the relief of Samuel Babb—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 905) for the relief of James Mills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 906) for the relief of James B. Leedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 907) for the relief of William Buttery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 908) for the relief of Louis B. Quillan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 909) for the relief of W. G. McKenzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 910) for the relief of F. M. Hilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 911) for the relief of James Nicholes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 912) for the relief of John H. Dickenson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 913) for the relief of Walter W. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 914) for the relief of E. S. Parrott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 915) for the relief of David Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 916) for the relief of James M. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 917) for the relief of W. R. Sentell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 918) for the relief of Newton Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 919) for the relief of William Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 920) for the relief of Reuben R. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 921) for the relief of Alfred Sellers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 922) for the relief of George Washington Wallace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 923) for the relief of Joseph Fawbush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 924) for the relief of J. G. Odell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 925) for the relief of William H. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 926) for the relief of Ingram Rains—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 927) for the relief of Thomas F. Sutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 928) for the relief of William Moyers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 929) for the relief of Richard Burton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 930) for the relief of Stephen Wilbourne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 931) for the relief of Dulaney P. Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 932) for the relief of Daniel Gilbert—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 933) for the relief of Jacob Barkley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 934) for the relief of William M. Cox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 935) for the relief of Alexander Harmon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 936) for the relief of Pleasant C. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 937) for the relief of Henry Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 938) for the relief of Samuel Greenlee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 939) for the relief of Joseph Goodman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 940) for the relief of John G. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 941) for the relief of Homer Sheldon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 942) for the relief of Ezekiel T. Delph—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 943) for the relief of Robert Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 944) for the relief of John Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 945) for the relief of Jacob Hybarger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 946) for the relief of Jesse Rhea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 947) for the relief of Lewis H. Lee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 948) for the relief of Robert M. Fox—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 949) for the relief of Joshua Richardson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 950) for the relief of William Vance—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 951) for the relief of Allen Bruner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 952) for the relief of George Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 953) for the relief of William A. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 954) for the relief of Silas J. Grenade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 955) for the relief of Ruben S. Sea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 956) for the relief of Robert P. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 957) for the relief of Henry Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 958) for the relief of Samuel S. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 259) for the relief of Henry Poe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 960) for the relief of John Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 961) for the relief of Thomas J. Spencer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 962) for the relief of James H. Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 963) for the relief of James McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 964) for the relief of Thomas Saylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 965) for the relief of W. E. Peirce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 966) for the relief of Elbert S. Shanks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 967) for the relief of Henry J. Manis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 968) for the relief of William S. Cloud—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 969) for the relief of John M. Morrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 970) for the relief of Willis M. Kent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 971) for the relief of Riley Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 972) for the relief of Calloway Horton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 973) for the relief of Hugh L. Bowlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 974) for the relief of William Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 975) for the relief of Levi Viles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 976) for the relief of Thomas Colyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 977) for the relief of George Shults—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 978) for the relief of John G. Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 979) for the relief of Richard M. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 980) for the relief of Jackson Harris—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 981) for the relief of Pleasant Haun—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 982) for the relief of Andrew Cutshal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 983) for the relief of George T. Welch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 984) for the relief of Lincoln S. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 985) for the relief of David Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 986) for the relief of Wiley Wolf—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 987) for the relief of J. W. Godsey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 988) for the relief of Arthur Y. Green—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 989) granting a pension to Jesse C. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 990) for the relief of the heirs of Sylvia Cannon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 991) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Gardner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 992) for the relief of the heirs of Abel Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 993) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Corinth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 994) for the relief of the trustees of Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Corinth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 995) for the relief of the Masonic Lodge at Bexar, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 996) for the relief of heirs of John Hamilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 997) for the relief of the heirs of Gladney, Gardner & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 998) for the relief of the heirs of M. A. McAnulty, deceased, late of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 999) for the relief of the heirs of M. P. Kimberly, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1000) for the relief of the Presbyterian Church of Kossuth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1001) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Hubbard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1002) for the relief of George Kimberley and Sam Kimberley, heirs of M. P. Kimberley, deceased, late of Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1003) for the relief of J. R. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1004) for the relief of Mrs. Mary Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1005) for the relief of Matilda H. Reed, of Iuka, Tishomingo County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1006) for the relief of Francis E. Whitfield and Lucy G. Whitfield, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1007) for the relief of Mrs. Lucretia Lambert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1008) for the relief of Dr. O. R. Early, of Lowndes County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1009) for the relief of David Ingram, of Itawamba County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1010) for the relief of A. W. McClure, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1011) for the relief of Susan C. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1012) for the relief of Isabella Rowsey, of Alcorn County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1013) for the relief of Nancy H. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1014) for the relief of Mrs. Jennie Gaston Henderson, sole and only heir of L. B. Gaston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1015) for the relief of J. W. Walker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1016) for the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Kincaid—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1017) for the relief of the estate of Mary H. Moore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1018) for the relief of the estate of Milton Crawford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1019) for the relief of the estate of Richard Mann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1020) for the relief of the estate of William Clement, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1021) for the relief of the estate of John Linton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1022) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Cumby, heir of M. G. Cumby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1023) for the relief of the estate of Josiah White, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1024) for the relief of the estate of Moses M. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1025) for the relief of the estate of Richard D. Fielder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1026) for the relief of the estate of J. W. Hopkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1027) for the relief of the estate of J. K. Morrison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1028) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1029) for the relief of the estate of W. R. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1030) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1031) for the relief of the estate of Richmond Pace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 1032) granting an increase of pension to James G. Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1033) granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1034) granting an increase of pension to James Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1035) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1037) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 1038) granting a pension to Felix G. Hendrickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1039) granting a pension to William F. Bunger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1040) granting a pension to Milton Roseberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1041) granting a pension to Matilda L. Cavins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1042) granting a pension to Mary J. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1043) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Greenwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1044) granting an increase of pension to James Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1045) granting an increase of pension to Caty A. Creager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1046) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Ham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1047) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Pruitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1048) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Nugent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1049) granting an increase of pension to John S. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1050) granting an increase of pension to James Douthitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1051) granting an increase of pension to Vinson V. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1052) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Underdown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1053) granting an increase of pension to Allen Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1054) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1055) granting an increase of pension to Joel F. Overholser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1056) granting an increase of pension to John McIndoo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1057) granting an increase of pension to Mordecai H. Dicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1058) granting an increase of pension to Sidney E. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1059) granting an increase of pension to Hannegan C. Norvell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1060) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda Lloyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1061) granting an increase of pension to Ewell Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1062) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1063) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas S. Chrisman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1064) granting an increase of pension to James J. Kirkland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1065) granting an increase of pension to Hiram E. Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1066) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Cofer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1067) granting an increase of pension to Robert Gerking—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1068) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Smallwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1069) granting an increase of pension to Stewart Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1070) granting an increase of pension to James M. Handy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1071) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1072) for the relief of Mary A. Coulson, executrix of Sewell Coulson, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1073) for the relief of George A. Exline—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1074) for the relief of William Taylor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1075) for the relief of Elijah Edington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1076) for the relief of the legal representatives of Willis Benefield, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1077) for the relief of Martin Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1078) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Calvert, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1079) for the relief of William P. O'Haver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1080) granting a pension to David Stidd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1081) to pay Thomas P. Morgan, jr., amount found due him by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 1082) for the relief of William W. Handlin—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 1083) granting an honorable discharge to Marion M. Barton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1084) granting an honorable discharge to Amasa Hodge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1085) granting an honorable discharge to Alfred Childers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1086) to correct the military record of Pleasant Thomas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1087) for the relief of George W. Vermillion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1088) for the relief of C. B. Kinnett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1089) for the relief of John Downey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1090) for the relief of Andy Inman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1091) for the relief of William McGee—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1092) for the relief of Isaac Cornett, Fred Benge, and James Benge—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1093) for the relief of Martin A. Turner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1094) for the relief of John Tucker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1095) for the relief of Francis Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1096) for the relief of P. H. Idol and J. A. Craft—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1097) for the relief of Stanley E. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1098) for the relief of Allison Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1099) for the relief of Elijah Crabtree—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1100) for the relief of Francis Denham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1101) for the relief of James M. Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1102) for the relief of James T. Warden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1103) for the relief of James Brock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1104) for the relief of the estate of M. G. Horton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1105) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1106) for the relief of the heirs of James Brandenburgh, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1107) for the relief of W. F. Tomlinson, administrator of Samuel Tomlinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1108) for the relief of Hugh Washam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1109) for the relief of Bailey Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1110) for the relief of the New South Brewing and Ice Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1111) for the relief of Henry Marlow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1112) for the relief of G. W. Morgan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1113) for the relief of Pleasant G. Decker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1114) for the relief of Francis A. Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1115) for the relief of J. B. Mason, Theo. G. Moren, D. R. Brock, and J. C. McKee, trustees of Laurel Seminary, Kentucky—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1116) for the relief of Warren O. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1117) for the relief of John W. Hardwick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1118) for the relief of Ellsworth Haggard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1119) for the relief of P. H. Bridgewater—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1120) for the relief of James Piles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1121) for the relief of Fletcher H. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1122) granting a pension to Henry Rutheford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1123) granting a pension to T. J. Ingram—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1124) granting a pension to Absalom Grubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1125) granting a pension to Arrenee Nolen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1126) granting a pension to Susan Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1127) granting a pension to Elizabeth Phelty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1128) granting a pension to Ellen M. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1129) granting a pension to Hizzil Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1130) granting a pension to Mary Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1131) granting a pension to Margaret Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1132) granting a pension to Isham D. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1133) granting a pension to Nancy A. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1134) granting a pension to Mary A. S. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1135) granting a pension to Asa Harper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1136) granting a pension to John Nelson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1137) granting a pension to Elizabeth Centers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1138) granting a pension to Sarah F. Hatter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1139) granting a pension to Catherine Bunch—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1140) granting a pension to Robert Stivers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1141) granting a pension to Nimrod Nelson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1142) granting a pension to George W. Estep, alias Milton Pickles—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1143) granting a pension to Thomas Burchett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1144) granting a pension to John W. Hays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1145) granting a pension to certain battalions of Kentucky State Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1146) granting a pension to Nancy Stringer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1147) granting an increase of pension to Jesse F. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1148) granting an increase of pension to Madison J. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1149) granting an increase of pension to Turner Bartley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1150) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Brammer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1151) granting an increase of pensions to Stephen A. Harper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1152) granting an increase of pension to John M. Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1153) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Muncey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1154) granting an increase of pension to Green Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1155) granting an increase of pension to William T. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1156) granting an increase of pension to Asa Goins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1157) granting an increase of pension to James S. Searcy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1158) granting an increase of pension to Jonothan Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1159) granting an increase of pension to Serena Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1160) granting an increase of pension to Preston Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1161) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1162) granting an increase of pension to Isaac L. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1163) granting an increase of pension to William D. Wolford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1164) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1165) granting an increase of pension to William T. Belk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1166) granting an increase of pension to Monroe Godby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1167) granting an increase of pension to William Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1168) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1169) granting an increase of pension to James H. Carr, alias Joseph Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1170) granting an increase of pension to Abner Dicken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1171) granting an increase of pension to William Thrasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1172) granting an increase of pension to McKager Lawhorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1173) granting an increase of pension to James McKelvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1174) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lemmert—to the Committee in Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1175) granting an increase of pension to Perry Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1176) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Lipps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1177) granting an increase of pension to Jesse M. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1178) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah McIntosh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1179) granting an increase of pension to Malinda F. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1180) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Sizemore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1181) granting an increase of pension to London C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1182) granting an increase of pension to John Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1183) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Haynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1184) granting an increase of pension to John Loveless—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1185) granting a pension to Columbus Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1186) granting an increase of pension to Counsel F. Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1187) granting an increase of pension to Russel M. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1188) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah T. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1189) granting an increase of pension to Jonas F. Fortney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1190) granting an increase of pension to James K. P. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1191) granting an increase of pension to Governor H. Hood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1192) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1193) granting an increase of pension to Malissa Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1194) granting an increase of pension to George W. Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1195) granting an increase of pension to Richard Hadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1196) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Ashinhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1197) granting an increase of pension to Perry T. Pollard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1198) for the relief of B. C. Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 1199) for the relief of William Parker Sedgwick—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1200) granting an honorable discharge to William Larkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1201) to remove the charge of desertion against David T. Hayton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1202) granting a pension to Helen A. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1203) granting a pension to Hannah Westbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1204) granting an increase of pension to Jacob D. Perkins, alias Jacob Perkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1205) granting an increase of pension to George N. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1206) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Hallett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1207) granting an increase of pension to John S. Ferris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1208) granting an increase of pension to James F. Roody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1209) granting an increase of pension to Clarence Stage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1210) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1211) granting an increase of pension to David H. Mattice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1212) granting an increase of pension to Oliver H. Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1213) granting an increase of pension to Everett N. Crandall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 1214) to give pensionable status to Benjamin C. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1215) granting an increase of pension to Phoebe A. Barteaux—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1216) granting an increase of pension to Alcot Stover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1217) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Burt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1218) granting a pension to Caroline Pettingell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1219) granting a pension to Julia F. Noyes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1220) granting a pension to James F. Henry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1221) granting a pension to Harriette M. Maxwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 1222) for the relief of Adolphus Yuncker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1223) for the relief of Anna M. Mershon, administratrix of Daniel S. Mershon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1224) granting a pension to George W. Hartman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1225) granting a pension to Jacob N. Wunder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1226) granting a pension to Hugh W. Thockmorton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1227) granting a pension to Charlotte Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1228) granting a pension to Anna J. Randolph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1229) granting a pension to Mary J. Merwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1230) granting a pension to Elmira H. Ludlam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1231) granting a pension to David U. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1232) granting an increase of pension to George L. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1233) granting an increase of pension to Adam Weaber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1234) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1235) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Vannote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1236) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1237) granting an increase of pension to James M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1238) granting an increase of pension to Hamilton M. Roney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1239) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Penn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1240) granting an increase of pension to Michael O'Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1241) granting an increase of pension to Susan G. Maken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1242) granting an increase of pension to William Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1243) granting an increase of pension to Isaac McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1244) granting an increase of pension to James J. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1245) granting an increase of pension to George Laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1246) granting an increase of pension to John Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1247) granting an increase of pension to David B. Husted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1248) granting an increase of pension to James C. Fackenthall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1249) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Forbis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1250) granting an increase of pension to Martin Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1251) granting an increase of pension to Berdsall Cornell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1252) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Burnwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1253) to correct the military record of Robert T. Short—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1254) to correct the military record of William S. Schenck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1255) to correct the military record of George Davidson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1256) to correct the military record of William H. Cornell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1257) referring the claim of the legal representatives of William T. Duvall, deceased, against the United States to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 1258) granting an increase of pension to Walter K. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1259) granting an increase of pension to Hugh L. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1260) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Zachary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1261) granting an increase of pension to John W. Cheatham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1262) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel T. Gourley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1263) granting an increase of pension to James McCulley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1264) granting an increase of pension to Richard Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1265) granting an increase of pension to Christian Schaick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1266) granting an increase of pension to Lycurgus Peltier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Rankin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1268) granting an increase of pension to Orlin L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1269) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1270) granting an increase of pension to Alga S. Roach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1271) granting an increase of pension to James Eldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1272) granting an increase of pension to William A. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1273) granting an increase of pension to Louise Meyers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1274) granting an increase of pension to Luther Lively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1275) granting an increase of pension to John Daugherty, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1276) granting an increase of pension to Absalom P. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1277) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Covington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1278) granting an increase of pension to William Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1279) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Disney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1280) granting an increase of pension to John Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1281) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1282) granting a pension to Alpheus F. Flanders—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1283) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Netherway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1284) granting an increase of pension to Caswell Seamore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Delos Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1286) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Rankin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1287) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1288) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Ricketts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1289) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Shields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1290) granting an increase of pension to George R. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1291) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin St. Clair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1292) granting an increase of pension to John N. Fagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1293) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1294) granting an increase of pension to Andrew L. Cassady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1295) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1296) granting an increase of pension to Thurman H. Rodeheaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1297) granting an increase of pension to William W. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1298) granting an increase of pension to Bailey P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1299) granting an increase of pension to Barnard J. Erwin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1300) granting an increase of pension to Luvernia Newport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1301) granting an increase of pension to William J. Nash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1302) granting an increase of pension to Prior P. Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1303) granting an increase of pension to George W. Carney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1304) granting an increase of pension to Alford Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1305) granting an increase of pension to William D. Hudgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1306) granting an increase of pension to John Hayden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1307) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Ricketts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1308) granting an increase of pension to John J. Duff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1309) granting an increase of pension to George W. Aldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1310) granting an increase of pension to Henry Blevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1311) granting an increase of pension to George C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1312) granting an increase of pension to William G. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1313) granting an increase of pension to Robert Orr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1314) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Doty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1315) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1316) granting an increase of pension to James S. Yarnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1317) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1318) granting an increase of pension to William M. Murrin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1319) granting an increase of pension to James Devirs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1320) granting an increase of pension to William N. Sexton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1321) granting an increase of pension to Pryor L. Draper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1322) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Medlin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1323) granting an increase of pension to William Roach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Alexander R. Long—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1325) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Main—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1326) granting an increase of pension to Henry McMahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1327) granting an increase of pension to James C. McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1328) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Livsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1329) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Blevins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1330) granting an increase of pension to James Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1331) granting an increase of pension to James M. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1332) granting an increase of pension to Robert Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1333) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1334) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Conway—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1335) granting an increase of pension to John W. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1336) granting an increase of pension to William N. Mabry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1338) granting an increase of pension to John Ridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1339) granting an increase of pension to James F. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1340) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Miner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1341) granting an increase of pension to John A. Prosise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1342) granting an increase of pension to John B. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1343) granting an increase of pension to William P. Tutterow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1344) granting an increase of pension to Henry Finger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1345) granting an increase of pension to Annie Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1346) granting an increase of pension to William H. Tullock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1347) granting an increase of pension to W. G. Sliger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1348) granting an increase of pension to T. M. Youngblood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1349) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fielden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1350) granting an increase of pension to William Mooney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1351) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hutcheson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1352) granting an increase of pension to Charlotte J. Triplett Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1353) granting an increase of pension to John A. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1354) granting an increase of pension to Robert N. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1355) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Eckel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1356) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1357) granting an increase of pension to Elijah W. Adkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1358) granting an increase of pension to William H. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1359) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Edington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1360) granting an increase of pension to James P. Stinnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1361) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Squibb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1362) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Keeble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1363) granting an increase of pension to George W. Qualls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1364) to pension the National Guard of East Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1365) granting a pension to Serelda Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1366) granting a pension to Isadore Wright Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1367) granting a pension to Sarah Brimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1368) granting a pension to Martha Talley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1369) granting a pension to Frank Medlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1370) granting a pension to Elihu Wilburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1371) granting a pension to J. T. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1372) granting a pension to John McGhee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1373) granting a pension to Sarah Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1374) granting a pension to Jesse L. Riggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1375) granting a pension to Samuel Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1376) granting a pension to Swanzy N. Kennedy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1377) granting a pension to Nancy Lay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1378) granting a pension to Andrew Goddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1379) granting a pension to George Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1380) granting a pension to Thomas E. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1381) granting a pension to John V. Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1382) granting a pension to John Metler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1383) granting a pension to Tirza E. B. Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1384) granting a pension to Daniel Burkett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1385) granting a pension to Addie Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1386) granting a pension to John T. Mockabee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1387) granting a pension to Sampson McGee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1388) granting a pension to John Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1389) granting a pension to Nancy J. St. Clair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1390) granting a pension to Martha Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1391) granting a pension to George A. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1392) granting a pension to Sarah J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1393) granting a pension to Mary A. Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1394) granting a pension to Miriam A. F. Jett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1395) granting a pension to Daniel Best—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1396) granting a pension to Polly Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1397) granting a pension to Alice Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1398) granting a pension to Nancy Ann Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1399) granting a pension to William R. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1400) granting a pension to Sydney B. Strunk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1401) granting a pension to Benjamin Wardell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1402) for the relief of R. M. Magill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1403) for the relief of the personal representatives of Horace L. Bradley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1404) for the relief of F. A. R. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1405) for the relief of Capt. James H. Galbraith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1406) for the relief of William Spears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1407) for the relief of Susan J. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1408) for the relief of the personal representatives of Mitchell J. Childress, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1409) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Prater—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1410) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Mynatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1411) for the relief of M. E. Hall and the estate of James B. Hall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1412) for the relief of George W. Mabry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1413) for the relief of Sarah E. Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1414) for the relief of Mary A. Mynatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1415) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jacob S. Fritts, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1416) for the relief of John T. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1417) for the relief of Calvin L. Childress—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1418) for the relief of D. Froneberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1419) for the relief of Margaret Emma Brown, Kate D. Jarnagin, John Jacob Hubbard, and Georgia B. Teague, heirs of Mary Jane Hubbard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1420) for the relief of Samuel Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1421) for the relief of Mrs. Martha V. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1422) for the relief of J. J. Starnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1423) for the relief of George Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1424) for the relief of Mrs. Isabella P. Elliott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1425) for the relief of James J. Sellers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1426) for the relief of the estate of David Pangle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1427) for the relief of the estate of John North, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1428) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel Cox, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1429) for the relief of the estate of John Chesney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1430) granting a pension to William H. Shillings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1431) to correct the war record of Samuel Braden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1432) to correct the war record of George Washington Pevyhouse—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1433) to remove the charge of desertion against George Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1434) to remove the charge of desertion against Creed F. Casteel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1435) to remove the charge of desertion against John C. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1436) to remove the charge of desertion against Gilbert C. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1437) to remove the charge of desertion against Sampson Carroll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1438) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Derious O. Bibee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1439) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel S. Caldwell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1440) to remove the charge of desertion against Plesant M. Chapman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1441) to remove the charge of desertion against Jerry Fritts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1442) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel McKamey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1443) to remove the charge of desertion against H. B. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1444) to remove the charge of desertion against Jerry Fritts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1445) to remove the charge of desertion against Mark Seiber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1446) to remove the charge of desertion against Samuel Robbins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1447) to remove the charge of desertion against William Lawson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1448) to remove the charge of desertion against Alkanah Ballinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1449) to remove the charge of desertion against George W. Chambers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1450) to remove the charge of desertion against David J. Collins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1451) to remove the charge of desertion against Ben Graves—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 1452) for the relief of Charles H. Lockwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1453) for the relief of John Lamb, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1454) for the relief of Joseph I. York—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1455) for the relief of Rev. George W. C. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1456) for the relief of Thomas E. Streeter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1457) for the relief of Myron Powers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1458) for the relief of John Hahn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1459) for the relief of John Reed, alias Michael Flannigan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1460) for the relief of George H. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1461) granting a pension to Esther Gard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1462) granting a pension to Eliza Bracelin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1463) granting a pension to Mary A. Alliger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1464) granting a pension to Melita Latta—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1465) granting a pension to Elmore Hardman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1466) granting a pension to Eliza A. Burger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1467) granting a pension to Albert C. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1468) granting a pension to Sarah K. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1469) granting a pension to Roderick R. Ackley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1470) granting an increase of pension to Elias J. Everett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1471) granting an increase of pension to William Heiney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1472) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Dukette—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1473) granting an increase of pension to George W. Amick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1474) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1475) granting a pension to Ida Eubank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1476) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1477) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Maxam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 1478) granting a pension to Nahum C. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1479) granting an increase of pension to Abbie G. Thurston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1480) granting an increase of pension to Delia H. Honey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1481) granting an increase of pension to Henry Buckminster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1482) granting an increase of pension to Dwight L. Herrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1483) granting an increase of pension to William A. Eagleson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1484) granting an increase of pension to Marshall W. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1485) granting an increase of pension to Hiram L. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1486) granting an increase of pension to John F. Hastings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Herbert F. Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 1488) granting a pension to Sophia R. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1489) granting a pension to Paul Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1490) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of David F. Wallace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1491) for the relief of Joseph H. Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1492) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Tullahoma, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1493) for the relief of the estate of James F. Phillips, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1494) for the relief of the estate of David Wise—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1495) to correct the military record of E. D. Judkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1496) granting an increase of pension to Elbert M. Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1497) granting an increase of pension to George J. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUFF: A bill (H. R. 1498) granting an increase of pension to William Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1499) granting an increase of pension to Frank Brothers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1500) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Burkhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Burkett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1502) granting an increase of pension to William J. Carns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1503) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fillmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1504) granting an increase of pension to Andrew C. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1505) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hazlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1506) granting an increase of pension to George M. Hobaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1507) granting an increase of pension to Robert D. Humes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1508) granting an increase of pension to William M. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1509) granting an increase of pension to John Keller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1510) granting an increase of pension to James W. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1511) granting an increase of pension to Allen McCall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1512) granting an increase of pension to David W. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1513) granting an increase of pension to John V. S. Minerd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1514) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Neighly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1515) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Peer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1516) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1517) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1518) granting an increase of pension to Frederick B. Welty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1519) granting an increase of pension to Samuel White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1520) granting an increase of pension to Perry B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1521) granting an increase of pension to William H. Altman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1522) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Beatty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1523) granting an increase of pension to Michael Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1524) granting an increase of pension to James M. Derby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1525) granting an increase of pension to William Eberhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1526) granting an increase of pension to Amos Feathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1527) granting a pension to Ernest W. Hilliard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1528) granting a pension to James Emmett Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1529) granting a pension to James H. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1530) for the relief of J. B. Orbison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1531) to correct the military record of Aaron Loughner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1532) granting an honorable discharge and pension to William Conner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1533) granting an honorable discharge and a pension to Daniel Foust—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1534) granting an honorable discharge and a pension to Jacob Gaffney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 1535) for the relief of the estate of Henry M. Neely, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1536) authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize William Mitchell, deceased, as having been a member of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1537) for the relief of Cumberland University, of Lebanon, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1538) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Granville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1539) for the relief of Howard Female College, Tennessee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1540) for the relief of John Beasley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1541) for the relief of Mary A. Tyree—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1542) for the relief of R. C. M. Cunnyngham and W. H. Cunnyngham, executors of the estate of Elvina Cunnyngham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1543) for the relief of the heirs of Josiah Anthony, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1544) for the relief of the heirs of George B. Harlan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1545) for the relief of A. C. Huddleston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1546) granting an increase of pension to Albert Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1547) granting an increase of pension to David N. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1548) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1549) granting an increase of pension to Lela Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1550) granting a pension to William K. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1551) granting a pension to Jackson W. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1552) granting a pension to John G. Gentry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1553) granting a pension to William Fidler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1554) granting a pension to William Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1555) granting a pension to John S. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1556) granting a pension to Amos Vaughan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 1557) granting an increase of pension to John R. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1558) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas M. Crossland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1559) granting an increase of pension to Leonard Dellinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1560) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Fultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1561) granting an increase of pension to Henry Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1562) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hiner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1563) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Heiserman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1564) granting an increase of pension to William N. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1565) granting an increase of pension to William W. Levering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1566) granting an increase of pension to Trophenius Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1567) granting an increase of pension to George W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1568) granting an increase of pension to James Mahaffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1569) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Nisewanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1570) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan W. Pontius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1571) granting an increase of pension to Levi Prince—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1572) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1573) granting an increase of pension to William L. Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1574) granting an increase of pension to James W. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1575) granting an increase of pension to Alfred K. Rouzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1576) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Reddick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1577) granting an increase of pension to James R. Stroup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1578) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1579) granting an increase of pension to Harvey W. Shockey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1580) granting an increase of pension to Sylvia Steward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1581) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1582) granting an increase of pension to David L. Yarnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1583) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1584) granting an increase of pension to Abraham M. McKinley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1585) granting an increase of pension to James Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1586) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1587) granting an increase of pension to James W. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1588) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wrightsel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1589) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Yeoman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1590) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Wolfley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1591) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1592) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1593) granting a pension to Presley F. Black—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1594) granting a pension to Margaret Bowser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1595) granting a pension to Fannie F. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1596) granting a pension to Samuel B. Dump—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1597) granting a pension to Amanda Jane Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1598) granting a pension to Martha M. Harrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1599) granting a pension to Charles W. Kester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1600) granting a pension to Theresa Kilpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1601) granting a pension to Mary J. Rush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1602) to correct the military record of William Thomas, remove the charge of desertion therefrom, and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 1603) granting a pension to Marvin Coshun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1604) granting a pension to Harry H. Herbst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1605) granting an increase of pension to Francis Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1606) granting an increase of pension to William H. Rupp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1607) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1608) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Craver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1609) granting an increase of pension to John McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1610) to correct the military record of George I. Spangler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1611) to correct the military record of Edward T. Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1612) to correct the military record of George W. Stape—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 1613) for the relief of J. B. Chandler and D. B. Cox—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1614) for the relief of William M. Mantlo—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1615) for the relief of James T. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1616) for the relief of James T. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1617) for the relief of Samuel C. Hull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1618) for the relief of the trustees of the Olive Branch Christian Church, of James City County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1619) for the relief of the personal representative of the estate of Alexander Myers, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1620) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Ayers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1621) for the relief of James H. Oliver, a commander on the retired list of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1622) for the relief of the estate of William J. Cussen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 1623) granting an increase of pension to George A. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1624) granting an increase of pension to Skeffington Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1625) granting an increase of pension to John Hopper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1626) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Cheney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1627) granting an increase of pension to Lewis P. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1628) granting an increase of pension to James Buggie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1629) granting an increase of pension to Emma R. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1630) granting an increase of pension to Manning D. Birge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1631) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Kirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1632) granting an increase of pension to William H. Barlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1633) granting an increase of pension to Jane S. Minor—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1634) granting an increase of pension to George A. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1635) granting an increase of pension to John McArthur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1636) granting an increase of pension to Francis R. Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1637) granting an increase of pension to F. E. Alvord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1638) granting an increase of pension to James B. Haines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1639) granting an increase of pension to the widow of Thomas P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1640) granting an increase of pension to John William Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1641) granting an increase of pension to William P. Burdick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1642) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Bagby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1643) granting an increase of pension to Henry King Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1644) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Cureton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1645) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Downey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1646) granting an increase of pension to William H. Flagg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1647) granting an increase of pension to Andrew T. Moonert, alias William Mayfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1648) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Marvin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1649) granting an increase of pension to William C. Haynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1650) granting a pension to Mary P. Thiele—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1651) granting a pension to Anna Shea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1652) granting a pension to Eveline Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1653) granting a pension to Elizabeth Fitzner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1654) granting a pension to Fred M. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1655) granting a pension to Thomas P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1656) granting a pension to Jane Herr—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1657) granting a pension to M. R. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1658) granting a pension to Frank B. Hazleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1659) for the relief of Valentine Lapham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1660) for the relief of Catherine Grace—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1661) for the relief of William P. Ryan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1662) for the relief of Katie O'Brien—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1663) for the relief of Edward Lautenschlaeger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1664) for the relief of Maurice Langhorne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1665) for the relief of William Sooy Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1666) for the relief of Homer B. Galpin, receiver of the firm of Casgrain & McDonald—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1667) for the relief of the heirs of Charles A. Folsom—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1668) granting an honorable discharge to Nelson J. Blatherwick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1669) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel Baird—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1670) to reimburse G. W. Sheldon & Co., New York—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 1671) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. McPheeters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1672) granting an increase of pension to William K. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1673) granting an increase of pension to George Athey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1674) granting an increase of pension to John Rahler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1675) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bacon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1676) granting an increase of pension to Albert McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1677) granting an increase of pension to Eli Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1678) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Peddecord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1679) granting a pension to Anna M. Hawes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1680) granting a pension to John Patterson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1681) for the relief of W. S. Carpenter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1682) for the relief of Francis M. Watrous—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1683) to correct the military record of Norman B. Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1684) to correct the military record of Daniel S. Kochendorfer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1685) to correct the military record of Lewis Rankin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1686) to remove the charge of desertion against John McElhiney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 1687) granting a pension to Angeline Buckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1688) granting a pension to Eli Craig—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1689) for the relief of the estate of E. A. Mays, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1690) for the relief of the estate of Q. K. Underwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1691) for the relief of the Old School Presbyterian Church of Helena, Phillips County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1692) for the relief of James H. Rodgers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1693) for the relief of Henry P. Grant—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1694) for the relief of the estate of John Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1695) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred Mullins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1696) for the relief of the estate of John Holleman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1697) for the relief of the heirs of John McAnulty, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1698) for the relief of the estate of James S. Ford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1699) for the relief of the heirs of James Downs and Christine Downs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1700) for the relief of A. C. Mays, administrator of the estate of E. A. Mays, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1701) to compensate the Baptist Church at Helena, Ark., for destruction of its building during the late war by the Federal Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1702) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the claim of Joel G. Higgins, Brand Higgins, and estate of Annie G. Higgins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1703) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Richard D. Lamb for himself and as administrator of Ira M. Lamb, heirs of Ira M. Lamb, and Caroline, his wife—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 1704) granting an increase of pension to James Appleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1705) granting an increase of pension to Harry Beitzel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1706) granting an increase of pension to John Bender—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1707) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Benner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1708) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Billig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1709) granting an increase of pension to Jared Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1710) granting an increase of pension to John T. Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1711) granting an increase of pension to Frank Cart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1712) granting an increase of pension to Irwin J. Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1713) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Derland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1714) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Dissinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1715) granting an increase of pension to Joanna R. Forster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1716) granting an increase of pension to Lee P. Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1717) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Garland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1718) granting an increase of pension to William N. Gemmill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1719) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Huntt Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1720) granting an increase of pension to George Hemminger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1721) granting an increase of pension to William F. Hummelbauch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1722) granting an increase of pension to John S. Givler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1723) granting an increase of pension to Frank C. Gratz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1724) granting an increase of pension to Martha Groner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1725) granting an increase of pension to William Hampton, sr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1726) granting an increase of pension to John McCarty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1727) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Morrisey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1728) granting an increase of pension to David H. Mumma—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1729) granting an increase of pension to William Lebo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1730) granting an increase of pension to William Presley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1731) granting an increase of pension to John Person—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1732) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Layser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1733) granting an increase of pension to William Lukens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1734) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca M. Missemer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1735) granting an increase of pension to I. Frank Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1736) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Meredith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1737) granting an increase of pension to John R. Meredith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1738) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. Meily—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1739) granting an increase of pension to John Trout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1740) granting an increase of pension to William H. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1741) granting an increase of pension to John C. Saltzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1742) granting an increase of pension to James L. Seebold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1743) granting an increase of pension to Solomon W. Tobias—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1744) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Witmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1745) granting an increase of pension to John A. Walter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1746) granting an increase of pension to Daniel P. Sollenberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1747) granting an increase of pension to J. G. Spangenberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1748) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Stout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1749) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann E. Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1750) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1751) granting an increase of pension to A. S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1752) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Smink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1753) granting a pension to Jacob Ambrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1754) granting a pension to Harry R. Bentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1755) granting a pension to Sarah Culp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1756) granting a pension to John D. Deihl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1757) granting a pension to George W. Ennery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1758) granting a pension to Lucetta C. Graffius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1759) granting a pension to Francis S. Griest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1760) granting a pension to John P. M. Haas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1761) granting a pension to Emma Handshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1762) granting a pension to Catherine B. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1763) granting a pension to Margaret Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1764) granting a pension to Catherine B. Peffley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1765) granting a pension to Stephen W. Pomeroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1766) granting a pension to Mary Idle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1767) granting a pension to Kate E. Keiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1768) granting a pension to Katherine E. Kemble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1769) granting a pension to George W. Lehman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1770) granting a pension to Henry S. Matter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1771) granting a pension to Charles C. Rumpf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1772) granting a pension to Silas W. Rank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1773) granting a pension to Richard M. Steckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1774) granting a pension to Annetta Vale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1775) granting a pension to Martin P. Schaffner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1776) granting a pension to Mary Shiffler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1777) granting a pension to John S. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1778) to correct the military record of Philip D. Beidel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1779) to correct the military record of Lieut. John W. Geiger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1780) to correct the military record of Charles Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1781) for the relief of A. C. Landis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1782) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Geist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1783) for the removal of the charge of desertion standing against the name of John Brinkger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1784) to remove the charges from the military record of M. G. Thornton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1785) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Francis Tomlinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1786) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Levi Sheetz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1787) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Reuben Seiler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1788) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Windowmaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1789) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John P. Leitzel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1790) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1791) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Keys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1792) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Kelly—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1793) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael Neidinger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1794) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Frederick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1795) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Hawk—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1796) to authorize the appointment of Alexander D. B. Smead as a captain of cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1797) authorizing the President to promote Capt. James Evelyn Pilcher, United States Army, retired, to the grade of major, United States Army, retired—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 1798) for the relief of the estates of Bolling Gordon and Richard Gordon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1799) for the relief of the estate of Sarah Pewitt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1800) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin Bolton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1801) for the relief of the estate of N. E. Perkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1802) for the relief of the estate of N. M. Buyers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1803) for the relief of the estate of Andrew Roberts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1804) for the relief of the estate of William B. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1805) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1806) for the relief of the estate of J. A. Milhous, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1807) for the relief of the estate of James H. Huey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1808) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Henly Patton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1809) for the relief of the estate of Andrew Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1810) for the relief of the estate of William Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1811) for the relief of the estate of J. J. Brison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1812) for the relief of the estate of B. H. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1813) for the relief of the estate of Nathan Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1814) for the relief of the estate of Henry Kelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1815) for the relief of the estate of D. S. Phelan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1816) for the relief of the estate of E. C. Overton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1817) for the relief of the estate of Blythe Sprott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1818) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel Long—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1819) for the relief of the estate of William Grigsby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1820) for the relief of the estate of John H. Grimes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1821) for the relief of the estate of Robert Thompson Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1822) for the relief of the estate of F. T. McLaurine—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1823) for the relief of the estate of Nancy P. Garrison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1824) for the relief of the estate of S. J. Stockard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1825) for the relief of the estate of Edwin Grant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1826) for the relief of James W. Hardin and to remove charge of desertion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1827) for the relief of S. H. Bailey, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1828) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph W. Baugh, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1829) for the relief of Randall Buck, for-

merly called Randall Conn, of Williamson County, for services as blacksmith during the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1830) for the relief of the heirs of Michael Holoran—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1831) for the relief of H. J. Brewer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1832) for the relief of Thomas J. Lawson, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1833) for the relief of William M. Beasley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1834) for the relief of John D. Reed, administrator of J. P. C. Reed, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1835) for the relief of W. S. Reid, administrator of Mrs. F. M. Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1836) for the relief of Alexander Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1837) for the relief of P. H. Nelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1838) for the relief of John V. Wright—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1839) for the relief of Mrs. Jane Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1840) for the relief of James P. Sprott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1841) for the relief of J. S. Woody—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1842) for the relief of William G. Tidwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1843) for the relief of George Pillow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1844) for the relief of G. M. D. Alexander, administrator of the estate of R. M. Alexander, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1845) granting an increase of pension to Louis M. Franklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1846) granting an increase of pension to George W. McKim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1847) granting an increase of pension to John R. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1848) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Pritchett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1849) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Horner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1850) granting an increase of pension to Gustave Freudenthal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1851) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Beiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1852) granting an increase of pension to James Larkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1853) to remove the charge of desertion against Merida Mealor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1854) to remove the charge of desertion against J. W. Teas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1855) to remove the charge of desertion against W. A. Kilburn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1856) to correct the military record of Edward W. Gobble—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1857) to pay the heirs of James Ramsy, deceased, the sum of $250, the value of property from him taken and used by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1858) to pay Thomas S. Truett the sum of $340, the value of property taken from him by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1859) to pay Josephine O. Anderson the sum of $175, the value of property from her taken and used by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1860) to pay to the heirs of Nathan Curry, deceased, the sum of $1,503 for property taken and used by the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1861) to pay to the heirs of Pleasant Hines, deceased, the sum of $1,000, the value of property taken from him by the troops of the United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 1862) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1863) granting an increase of pension to John R. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1864) granting an increase of pension to John Nuse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1865) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan W. Crum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1866) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Lovell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1867) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1868) granting an increase of pension to John M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1869) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1870) granting an increase of pension to Josiah F. Staubs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1871) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1872) granting an increase of pension to Caroline A. Bloom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1873) granting an increase of pension to A. F. Salisbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1874) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1875) granting an increase of pension to Walter Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1876) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Staubs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1877) granting an increase of pension to George W. Corby—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1878) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Haines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1879) granting an increase of pension to James M. Lowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1880) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1881) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Futter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1882) granting an increase of pension to John H. Basford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1883) granting an increase of pension to Ezra J. Yingling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1884) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1885) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1886) granting an increase of pension to Catharine E. Koontz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1887) granting a pension to Isaac D. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1888) granting a pension to Mary H. Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1889) granting a pension to John T. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1890) granting a pension to Amelia Gertrude Henshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1891) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1892) for the relief of Sampson Kinnea—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1893) for the relief of Dr. Thomas P. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1894) for the relief of the heirs of Henry N. Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1895) for the relief of the heirs of Abel Welton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1896) for the relief of Elizabeth Cramer, administratrix of J. Henry Cramer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1897) for the relief of Everett Wroe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1898) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Frederick County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1899) for the relief of Francis C. Renner and W. A. Renner, executors of Isaac Renner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1900) for the relief of Nathan Shaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1901) for the relief of James H. Forsythe, executor of the estate of William Forsythe—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1902) for the relief of Adam Ault—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1903) for the relief of Daniel Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1904) for the relief of Johnson Benson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1905) for the relief of Andrew Jackson Moudy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1906) for the relief of La Grange Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Boonsboro, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1907) for the relief of Rowan White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1908) for the relief of the heirs of Sophia Van Lear Findlay—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1909) for the relief of James G. James and William J. Thomas, surviving executors of Edward Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1910) for the relief of Thomas J. Austin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1911) for the relief of James H. C. Dailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1912) for the relief of the heirs of Burgess Hammond, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1913) for the relief of the vestry of St. Peter's Church, of Beallsville, Montgomery County, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1914) for the relief of Richard T. Gott, administrator of Thomas N. Gott, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1915) for the relief of Isaiah J. Smith—to the Commitee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1916) for the relief of the council of Zion Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Williamsport, Md.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1917) for the relief of Mrs. Inez Shorb White—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1918) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Walters—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1919) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Richard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1920) for the relief of the estate of Susanna Fleming—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1921) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Reichard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1922) for the relief of the estate of George E. House, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1923) for the relief of the estate of David Hollenberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1924) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel A. Motter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1925) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas Sedgwick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1926) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas Coughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1927) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William H. Reynolds—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1928) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Tobias K. Brenner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1929) to remove certain disabilities in the case of Ezekiel Ayers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1930) to authorize the Secretary of War to provide a flag or flags for the use of the Francis Scott Key Monument Association, of Frederick, Md.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 1931) to correct the military record of William H. Filey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1932) to correct the military record of Charles Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1933) granting a pension to Jane Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1934) granting a pension to Emaline Tabler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1935) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Dill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1936) granting an increase of pension to David Everitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1937) granting a pension to Mary Bringhurst Christopher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1938) granting an increase of pension to James Pettit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Philip B. Withrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1940) granting an increase of pension to William Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1941) granting an increase of pension to John R. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1942) granting an increase of pension to Elihu Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1943) granting an increase of pension to Edward Leahy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1944) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Dougherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1945) granting an increase of pension to William L. Herron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1946) granting an increase of pension to William C. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1947) granting an increase of pension to Elijah M. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1948) granting an increase of pension to David Winn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1949) granting an increase of pension to David Lemon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 1950) to correct the military record of Thomas Keating—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1951) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1952) to correct the military record of George Morse—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1953) for the relief of Enoch Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1954) for the relief of William A. Grogan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1955) for the relief of Henry J. McBroom and to correct his military record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1956) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of David Kunkle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1957) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of Sebastian Kerber—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1958) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Minster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1959) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John S. Whitaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1960) granting a pension to Nancy Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1961) granting a pension to Horace Berlew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1962) granting a pension to Hellen A. Duvall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1963) granting a pension to Jethro Carpenter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1964) granting a pension to Lydia A. Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1965) granting a pension to Maria Gunckel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1966) granting a pension to Lydia Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1967) granting a pension to Thomas Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1968) granting a pension to David Parrott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1969) granting a pension to Joseph A. McElroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1970) granting a pension to Henry Hooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1971) granting a pension to Margaret Hinton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1972) granting a pension to Emma J. Coble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1973) granting a pension to Mary E. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1974) granting a pension to J. M. Cruson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1975) granting a pension to August W. Diercks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1976) granting a pension to Samantha A. Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1977) granting a pension to S. A. Burges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1978) granting a pension to Albert Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1979) granting a pension to William Mollenkamp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1980) granting a pension to Samuel Dolloff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1981) granting a pension to Calvin Sturtz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1982) granting a pension to Mrs. C. L. Rouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1983) granting a pension to Rebecca Prince—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1984) granting a pension to Sarah J. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1985) granting a pension to Susannah Dunlop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1986) granting a pension to Joseph Geraghty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1987) granting a pension to Mary Murnane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1988) granting a pension to Mary Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1989) granting a pension to John D. Trosper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1990) granting an increase of pension to Martha Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1991) granting an increase of pension to Jerry Murphy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1992) granting an increase of pension to John W. Kidd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1993) granting an increase of pension to James Branhard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1994) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1995) granting an increase of pension to Archie P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1996) granting an increase of pension to Peter Sumner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1997) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester C. Limbocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1998) granting an increase of pension to John McCaslin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 1999) granting an increase of pension to Reall A. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2000) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Mark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2001) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Likins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2002) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2003) granting an increase of pension to Philo S. Darling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2004) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2005) granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. McKinley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2006) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Carte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2007) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Stuart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2008) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2009) granting an increase of pension to Benton A. Joiner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2010) granting an increase of pension to William C. Garner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2011) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Z. Stump—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2012) granting an increase of pension to R. G. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2013) granting a pension to George W. Collins, alias George C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2014) granting an increase of pension to John A. Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2015) granting an increase of pension to William Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2016) granting an increase of pension to John Cline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2017) granting an increase of pension to John Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2018) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2019) granting an increase of pension to Zachary Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2020) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2021) granting an increase of pension to David Essick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2022) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda M. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2023) granting an increase of pension to N. B. McKay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2024) granting an increase of pension to David Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2025) granting an increase of pension to George W. Husted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2026) granting an increase of pension to Austin Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2027) granting an increase of pension to Hollis K. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2028) granting an increase of pension to William Sweet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2029) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Alzor A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2030) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2031) granting an increase of pension to Felix Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2032) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2033) granting an increase of pension to Harry R. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2034) granting an increase of pension to Sires B. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2035) granting an increase of pension to William J. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2037) granting an increase of pension to Vincent Dancer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2038) granting an increase of pension to Edwin J. Joy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2039) granting an increase of pension to William Gilmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2040) granting an increase of pension to Edward O. C. Anthony—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2041) granting an increase of pension to George Kreigh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2042) granting an increase of pension to Elias Fought—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2043) granting an increase of pension to Myrtle Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2044) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2045) granting an increase of pension to D. T. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2046) granting an increase of pension to Gottlob Schaubel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2047) granting an increase of pension to David Shively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2048) granting an increase of pension to Elanor A. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2049) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Shirt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2050) granting an increase of pension to William L. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2051) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Oldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2052) granting an increase of pension to Elanson Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2053) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda A. Sellens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2054) granting an increase of pension to John S. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2055) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Whitley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2056) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2057) granting an increase of pension to William C. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2058) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Painter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2059) granting an increase of pension to Nicholas Koppes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2060) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Abram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2061) granting an increase of pension to Bird L. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2062) granting an increase of pension to James A. Dickson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2063) granting an increase of pension to David Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2064) granting an increase of pension to W. B. Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2065) granting an increase of pension to James M. Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2066) granting an increase of pension to John Lafferty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2067) granting an increase of pension to William F. Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2068) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2069) granting an increase of pension to Bartholomew Hennerich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2070) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Morrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2071) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2072) granting an increase of pension to William Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2073) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Stowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2074) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2075) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Bushong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2076) granting an increase of pension to Russell J. Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2077) granting an increase of pension to William T. Fix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2078) granting an increase of pension to E. J. O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2079) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2080) granting an increase of pension to John S. Shirley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2081) granting an increase of pension to David Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2082) granting an increase of pension to James Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2083) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Dodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2084) granting an increase of pension to James H. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2085) granting an increase of pension to E. Y. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2086) granting an increase of pension to Bradley Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2087) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Holmes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2088) granting an increase of pension to Wellington B. McCurdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2089) granting an increase of pension to William L. Crumrine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2090) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Toliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2091) granting an increase of pension to James W. Iden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2092) granting an increase of pension to John Brannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2093) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2094) granting an increase of pension to William Ure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2095) granting an increase of pension to George Webb Bertram—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2096) granting an increase of pension to Egbert C. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2097) granting an increase of pension to Simon Motz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2098) granting an increase of pension to John Costello—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2099) granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Pixley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2100) granting an increase of pension to Francis O'Leary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2101) granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2102) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2103) granting an increase of pension to David N. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2104) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2105) granting an increase of pension to David C. Stotts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2106) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Vilott—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 2107) for the relief of Charles Uerkvitz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2108) for the relief of James Welch—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2109) for the relief of Thomas Crowley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2110) granting a pension to Edward Coppers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2111) granting a pension to Sarah J. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2112) granting a pension to George A. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2113) granting a pension to Ferdenand Spies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2114) granting a pension to Nicodemo De Salle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2115) granting a pension to Henrietta Sherman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2116) granting a pension to Michael H. Dunn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2117) granting a pension to Lucien H. Mussot—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2118) granting an increase of pension to George H. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2119) granting an increase of pension to James Doody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2120) granting an increase of pension to Francis McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2121) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Jahne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2122) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2123) granting an increase of pension to Denis O'Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2124) granting an increase of pension to James Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2125) granting an increase of pension to James Horan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2126) granting an increase of pension to William McBride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2127) granting an increase of pension to John Mulligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2128) granting an increase of pension to David S. Rickhow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2129) granting an increase of pension to David M. Kittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2130) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas F. Adams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2131) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Washington E. Hall, alias John Duffy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2132) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John J. Waterkeyn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 2133) granting a pension to Emma C. Fenno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2134) granting a pension to Sarah E. Holbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2135) granting a pension to Mary A. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2136) granting a pension to Ellen J. Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2137) granting a pension to Flora C. Keene—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2138) granting a pension to Sarah E. Merritt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2139) granting a pension to John L. Rumery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2140) granting a pension to Catherine B. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2141) granting a pension to Emily A. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2142) granting a pension to Hannah A. Sawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2143) granting an increase of pension to Newton C. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2144) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel M. Neil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2145) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Wentworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2146) granting an increase of pension to Asa T. Tarbox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2147) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2148) granting an increase of pension to George F. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2149) granting an increase of pension to Edwin M. Alden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2150) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Oliver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2151) granting an increase of pension to George W. Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2152) granting an increase of pension to George W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2153) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Farrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2154) granting an increase of pension to James E. Cushing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2155) for the relief of the estate of John Beacham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2156) for the relief of Ebeneezer S. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2157) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Coombs—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2158) for the relief of the widow and heirs at law of Patrick J. Fitzgerald, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2159) to correct the military record of Henry W. Dunbrack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2160) raising the rank of Surg. John W. Baker on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2161) granting an increase of pension to William F. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2162) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Eastman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2163) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2164) granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2165) granting an increase of pension to James D. Alley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2166) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2167) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2168) granting an increase of pension to Robert Rutter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2169) granting an increase of pension to Almon N. Keeney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2170) granting an increase of pension to John H. Lear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2171) granting an increase of pension to William A. G. Gartside—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2172) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Sisson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2173) granting a pension to Johanna S. Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2174) granting a pension to Mary J. Sager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 2175) granting an increase of pension to Mittie Mitchell Choate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2176) granting a pension to Lottie B. Galleher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2177) granting a pension to Martha Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2178) granting a pension to Emma A. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2179) granting a pension to Emeline Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2180) for the relief of the estate of John H. Seebold, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2181) for the relief of the estate of John R. Poplin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2182) for the relief of the estate of Samuel W. Venable—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2183) for the relief of the estate of R. W. Hawkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2184) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Diehl—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2185) for the relief of Anthony McAndrews—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2186) for the relief of William Hulings Henry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2187) for the relief of J. C. Pendleton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2188) for the relief of C. P. Cammack—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2189) for the relief of Louisa Henderman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2190) for the relief of Rudolphus Minton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2191) for the relief of W. W. Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2192) for the relief of the heirs of Richard Butler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2193) for the relief of Cora Cousens—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 2194) for the relief of Mrs. S. E. Underwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2195) for the relief of Harriet C. Hunter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2196) for the relief of Calvin T. Hazelwood—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2197) for the relief of Elizabeth De Graffenreid—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2199) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2200) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Lang—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2201) granting an increase of pension to Edward Blaisdell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2202) granting an increase of pension to James M. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 2203) granting an increase of pension to John Hanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2204) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Risser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2205) granting an increase of pension to George Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2206) granting an increase of pension to William C. Lathrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2207) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McKnight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2208) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Twiford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2209) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2210) granting an increase of pension to John Horstman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2211) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hotchkiss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2212) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Rask—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2213) granting an increase of pension to Alida M. Utter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2214) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Pengilly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2215) granting an increase of pension to Amyntas Briggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2216) granting an increase of pension to John B. Ashton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2217) granting an increase of pension to James Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2218) granting an increase of pension to Lewis L. Bingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2219) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Redding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2220) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2221) granting an increase of pension to John Satory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2222) granting an increase of pension to Julia Churchill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2223) granting an increase of pension to M. S. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2224) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2225) granting an increase of pension to Marzavan J. Secord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2226) granting a pension to Anna McFalls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2227) granting a pension to Scharlotte Boie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2228) granting a pension to Catherine Sandte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2229) granting a pension to Thomas O'Reilly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2230) granting a pension to Rosalie G. Dayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 2231) for the relief of Roman Scholter—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 2232) for the relief of The Laird-Norton Company, of Winona, Minn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2233) for the relief of Edward J. Krueger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2234) for the relief of Conrad Bohn—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2235) for the relief of Harry S. Gillrup—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2236) for the relief of Gideon Holton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2237) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of J. E. Getman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2238) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ashley C. Cameron—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2239) to remove the charge of desertion against Benjamin F. Dayton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2240) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James O'Brien—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2241) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry J. Bolewine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2242) to remove the charge of desertion against David Whitford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2243) to correct the military record of Mark H. Dunnell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2244) granting an honorable discharge to Harry A. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 2245) authorizing the Court of Claims to hear and adjudicate the claims against the Choctaw Nation of Samuel Garland, deceased—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2246) granting a pension to Eraster Coyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2247) granting an increase of pension to Julia B. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2248) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. McGuirsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2249) granting an increase of pension to Isaac T. Grindstaff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2250) granting an increase of pension to James W. Ferrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2251) granting an increase of pension to Wiley H. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2252) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2253) granting an increase of pension to William Jackson Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2254) for the relief of the estate of Joshua Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2255) for the relief of J. C. Karr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2256) for the relief of John H. Hamiter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2257) for the relief of Asa Townsend—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2258) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Barton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2259) for the relief of William Crow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2260) for the relief of the heirs of William T. Stone, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2261) for the relief of S. N. Caughey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2262) for the relief of the heirs of J. J. Myers, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2263) for the relief of Jacob P. Stroope—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2264) for the relief of William C. Barnes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2265) for the relief of the heirs of John C. Eckels—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2266) for the relief of E. C. Young, O. P. Young, and the estate of J. A. McGinnis, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2267) for the relief of Nathaniel S. Word, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 2268) for the relief of Hugh M. Brown, executor of Andrew Brown, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2269) for the relief of Mrs. Mary S. Miller and Charles E. Bullock, heirs of J. L. W. Bullock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2270) for the relief of Abner P. Bush—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2271) for the relief of Mrs. M. M. Champion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2272) for the relief of Mrs. Virginia Grant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2273) for the relief of James K. Hamblen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2274) for the relief of Frank Harris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2275) for the relief of Mattie J. and W. P. Horn, heirs of Preston A. Horn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2276) for the relief of John L. McClendon, administrator of the estate of Joel McClendon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2277) for the relief of R. R. McMullen, administratrix of Thomas J. McMullen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2278) for the relief of Charlotte Spears—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2279) for the relief of W. W. Warren, administrator of the estate of Jackson Warren, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2280) for the relief of Smith Summers, administrator of John Waters, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2281) for the relief of L. A. Whitehead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2282) for the relief of J. E. Whittington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2283) for the relief of Mrs. C. V. Wilkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2284) for the relief of William D. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2285) for the relief of the estate of Henry E. Windley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2286) for the relief of the estate of R. T. Brown, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2287) for the relief of the estate of George M. Coker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2288) for the relief of the estate of W. T. Collins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2289) for the relief of the estate of Wesley Crisler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2290) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. P. Davis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2291) for the relief of the estate of J. J. Galtney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2292) for the relief of the estate of Jane N. Gibson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2293) for the relief of the estate of Thomas J. Gibson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2294) for the relief of the estate of J. B. Hall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2295) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Hemphill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2296) for the relief of the estate of R. H. Hoffman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2297) for the relief of the estate of B. V. McGuffee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2298) for the relief of the estate of Thomas S. Maben, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2299) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Mabry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2300) for the relief of the estate of Emily R. Martin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2301) for the relief of the estate of Reuben Millsaps—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2302) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Maria Minter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2303) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Oates, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2304) for the relief of the estate of Rebecca E. Sexton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2305) for the relief of the estate of James P. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2306) for the relief of the estate of James S. Winters, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2307) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. H. C. Henderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2308) for the relief of the heirs of Harvey Latham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2309) for the relief of the heirs of Hiram G. Robertson and Charlotte G. Robertson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2310) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. C. M. J. Williamson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2311) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2312) for the relief of the legal representatives of Benjamin Roach, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 2313) for the relief of the legal representatives of Edward Haile, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2314) for the relief of the legal representatives of F. M. T. Brannan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2315) for the relief of H. T. Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2316) for the relief of the legal representatives of W. L. Gordon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2317) for the relief of the legal representatives of T. L. Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2318) for the relief of Jesse J. Bull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2319) for the relief of the legal representatives of Anderson Abercrombie, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2320) for the relief of Sidney T. Dupuy and George R. Dupuy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2321) for the relief of the heirs of S. H. Hill, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2322) for the relief of the legal representatives of E. H. Abercrombie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2323) granting a pension to John McMichael—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2324) granting a pension to Elcy R. Kelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2325) granting a pension to Rhoda A. Patman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2326) granting a pension to Ruetha Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2327) granting a pension to Penny F. Stevens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2328) granting a pension to Baley R. Gill—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2329) granting a pension to James L. Strickland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2330) granting a pension to Mrs. Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2331) granting a pension to Mesura A. Graham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2332) granting a pension to Mary Haynes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2333) granting an increase of pension to R. H. Woods—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2334) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2335) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. M. E. Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2336) granting an increase of pension to Arthur F. Truitt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2337) to compensate W. T. Godwin for transportation, rent, and supplies furnished United States authorities engaged in suppressing a riot in Harris County, Ga., in 1867—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2338) to compensate the legal representatives of Henry S. Castellaw for stock and provisions taken for the use of the Army of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2339) to compensate P. K. Leathers for services rendered the United States in the prosecution of William T. Head and others in the circuit court for the northern district of Georgia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 2340) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Vickery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2341) granting an increase of pension to Christopher N. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2342) granting an increase of pension to John A. Snell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2343) granting an increase of pension to Gottleib G. Schwinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2344) granting an increase of pension to James B. Paige—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2345) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Ferrin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2346) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2347) for the relief of George Deitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2348) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Benjamin Fenton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 2349) granting an increase of pension to Leander M. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2350) granting an increase of pension to Richard P. McGrath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2351) granting an increase of pension to Seth H. Phillips—to the Committtee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 2352) granting a pension to Mary Gary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2353) granting a pension to Sarah A. Long (now Christy)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2354) granting an increase of pension to Amos Foust—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2355) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2356) granting a pension to Mary A. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2357) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Croninger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2358) granting an increase of pension to Cora Mollenkop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2359) granting a pension to Moses G. Coates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2360) granting a pension to Lottie B. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2361) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2362) granting an increase of pension to Medcalf A. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2363) granting an increase of pension to Charles McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2364) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Bohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2365) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Kinmont—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 2366) granting a pension to Edward Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2367) granting a pension to Addison Renaud—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2368) granting a pension to Peter Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2369) granting an increase of pension to Oliver D. Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2370) granting a pension to John Henry Pilz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2371) granting a pension to Lena Weinreich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2372) to correct the military record of Casper Wind—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2373) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Charles Schmiederer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2374) granting a pension to William Steinmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2375) to correct the military record of Christian Ludwig—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2376) to correct the military record of Peter Kloeppinger, alias Philip Klein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2377) granting a pension to Maria Horne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2378) to correct the military record of George L. Hayne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2379) to correct the naval record of James E. Green—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2380) granting an increase of pension to George Grapen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2381) granting an increase of pension to James Dodds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2382) granting an increase of pension to August von Clossman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2383) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander Andrea, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2384) for the relief of Paul Werner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2385) granting a pension to William Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 2386) for the relief of the heirs of Martha McLeroy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2387) for the relief of Orin J. Lucas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2388) for the relief of Edward Ousley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Pinkney Persons—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2390) for the relief of Benjamin Franklin Woodall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2391) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of James V. Grier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2392) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Edward H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2393) for the relief of John I. Nelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2394) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of William N. Dickson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Frank Z. Curry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2396) granting an increase of pension to Laura C. De Vane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2397) granting an increase of pension to Kate C. Bishop—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2398) granting an increase of pension to Nannie E. Poole—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2399) granting a pension to John A. Cherry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2400) granting a pension to Charles E. Holcomb—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2401) granting a pension to John G. Kimbrough—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2402) granting a pension to James W. Freeman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2403) granting a pension to Edward Ousley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 2404) to reimburse A. J. Caufman Girard, Erie County, Pa., in the sum of $300, together with interest thereon from October 16, 1862, for soldier furnished United States, being the amount paid by him to one Charles Morton as a substitute—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2405) granting an increase of pension to David Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2406) granting an increase of pension to Byron H. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2407) granting an increase of pension to Rudolphus Bard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2408) granting an increase of pension to Frank N. Bement—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2409) granting an increase of pension to I. N. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2410) granting an increase of pension to Volney B. St. John—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2411) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Diefenbach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2412) granting a pension to Alvira Knox—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 2413) to correct the military record of Martin Cummings—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2414) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Eldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2415) granting an increase of pension to Tracey Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2416) for the correction of the naval record of Samuel Charles Hampton—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2417) to reimburse Harry R. Harris, late of Company E, Thirty-seventh United States Volunteer Infantry, for property taken by the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2418) for the relief of Edwin L. Hobart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2419) for the relief of Oliver P. Wiggins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2420) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2421) granting an increase of pension to William E. Edom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2422) granting an increase of pension to John Donnelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2423) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Chapin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2424) granting an increase of pension to David D. Reese—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2425) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Essington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2426) granting an increase of pension to Othinel G. Hutchison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2427) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Daniels—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2428) granting an increase of pension to Alva C. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2429) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth H. Olcott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2430) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2431) granting an increase of pension to Charles Ambrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2432) granting an increase of pension to William J. F. Barcus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2433) granting an increase of pension to Robert D. Betts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2434) granting an increase of pension to Henry Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2435) granting an increase of pension to Lettice M. Blore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2436) granting an increase of pension to William B. Bobbitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2437) granting an increase of pension to Ruth Ann Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2438) granting an increase of pension to Paul J. Blunden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2439) granting an increase of pension to Ida R. Broadwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2440) granting an increase of pension to Louisa A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2441) granting an increase of pension to Sophia A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2442) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Browning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2443) granting an increase of pension to Willard I. Cowan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2444) granting an increase of pension to Abraham N. Cassell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2445) granting an increase of pension to F. O. Canby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2446) granting an increase of pension to Cassius M. Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2447) granting an increase of pension to John H. Cassidy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2448) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Chatfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2449) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus S. Clason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2450) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2451) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Cope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2452) granting an increase of pension to Amos G. Cornish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2453) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Creed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2454) granting an increase of pension to Orrin L. Dake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2455) granting an increase of pension to William Danifelser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2456) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2457) granting an increase of pension to John C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2458) granting an increase of pension to Cora G. Davison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2459) granting an increase of pension to Erastus C. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2461) granting an increase of pension to Jacob S. Fritz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2462) granting an increase of pension to Lucius H. Felt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2463) granting an increase of pension to William H. Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2464) granting an increase of pension to Hiram E. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2465) granting an increase of pension to Marsena H. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2466) granting an increase of pension to Halsey P. Gabriel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2467) granting an increase of pension to Dulcina Galbraith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2468) granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Garson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2469) granting an increase of pension to Orcelia Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2470) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Harbour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2471) granting an increase of pension to B. J. Hardin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2472) granting an increase of pension to Harry M. de Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2473) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Hauser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2474) granting an increase of pension to William Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2475) granting an increase of pension to Susie A. Hogaboom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2476) granting an increase of pension to Vinton G. Holliday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2477) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Houghton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2478) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Inglis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2479) granting an increase of pension to Alexander E. Irwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2480) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2481) granting an increase of pension to William Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2482) granting an increase of pension to Walter J. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2483) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Jumper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2484) granting an increase of pension to Mary Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2485) granting an increase of pension to William Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2486) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2487) granting an increase of pension to William N. Kipling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2488) granting an increase of pension to James Langdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2489) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Lauman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2490) granting an increase of pension to Uriah J. Loop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2491) granting an increase of pension to Oliver S. McLain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2492) granting an increase of pension to A. A. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2493) granting an increase of pension to Harriet J. Cobbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2494) granting an increase of pension to James G. Hartzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2495) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2496) granting an increase of pension to John Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2497) granting an increase of pension to George W. Neely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2498) granting an increase of pension to William H. Nix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2499) granting an increase of pension to Judson N. Pollard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2500) granting an increase of pension to William Pedrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2501) granting an increase of pension to Albert N. Raymond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2502) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2503) granting an increase of pension to William J. Renard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2504) granting an increase of pension to Oliver F. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2505) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Rhodes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2506) granting an increase of pension to Mathew L. Richmond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2507) granting an increase of pension to Susan Robords—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2508) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Schmidt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2509) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2510) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2511) granting an increase of pension to Helen E. South—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2512) granting an increase of pension to Eunice A. Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2513) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Stenbeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2514) granting an increase of pension to Van B. Straight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2515) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Stratton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2516) granting an increase of pension to Wilbert B. Teters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2517) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Wales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2518) granting an increase of pension to Samuel G. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2519) granting an increase of pension to James Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2520) granting an increase of pension to Henry Walter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2521) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2522) granting an increase of pension to C. C. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2523) granting an increase of pension to Edward Wayman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2524) granting an increase of pension to John T. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2525) granting an increase of pension to Warren W. Whipple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2526) granting an increase of pension to Christian White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2527) granting an increase of pension to George A. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2528) granting an increase of pension to Michael Banzhof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2529) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose D. Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2530) granting an increase of pension to George G. Wortman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2531) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2532) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Wills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2533) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2534) granting an increase of pension to Charles Carlisle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2535) granting an increase of pension to John B. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2536) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Elwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2537) granting an increase of pension to Godfrey S. Eggerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2538) granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2539) granting an increase of pension to William E. McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2540) granting an increase of pension to J. D. McCain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2541) granting an increase of pension to George A. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2542) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hinman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2543) granting an increase of pension to Jane Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2544) granting an increase of pension to Ezra B. Ide—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2545) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2546) granting an increase of pension to James W. Kuykendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2547) granting an increase of pension to John T. Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2548) granting an increase of pension to Annie T. Penrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2549) granting an increase of pension to William Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2550) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2551) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2552) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2553) granting an increase of pension to John Mather—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2554) granting an increase of pension to James D. Mandeville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2555) granting an increase of pension to William M. McGruder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2556) granting an increase of pension to Frank Smyth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2557) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2558) granting an increase of pension to John H. Schneider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2559) granting an increase of pension to George Ritchey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2560) granting an increase of pension to John Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2561) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Purcell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2562) granting an increase of pension to James E. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2563) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Pettee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2564) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Yates—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2565) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wiedensaul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2566) granting an increase of pension to Mary Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2567) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Vannarsdel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2568) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Theuersbacher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2569) granting an increase of pension to Melvin A. Tenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2570) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2571) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stannah—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2572) granting an increase of pension to George W. Spray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2573) granting an increase of pension to Marion L. Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2574) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2575) granting an increase of pension to George Ebert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2576) granting an increase of pension to Anne E. Duff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2577) granting an increase of pension to William S. Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2578) granting an increase of pension to Ella B. Deweese—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2579) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2580) granting an increase of pension to Charles Christy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2581) granting an increase of pension to James R. Haldeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2582) granting an increase of pension to Matthew Gormley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2583) granting an increase of pension to Starling Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2584) granting an increase of pension to George W. Custer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2585) granting an increase of pension to W. C. Carnagy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2586) granting an increase of pension to Francis E. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2587) granting a pension to Jennie Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2588) granting a pension to Amos Jentry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2589) granting a pension to S. Effie Parkhill—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2590) granting a pension to Hattie L. Chittenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2591) granting a pension to Winnie Turner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2592) granting a pension to Eliza M. Bedell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2593) granting a pension to H. C. Dall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2594) granting a pension to Helena A. Edie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2595) granting a pension to William A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2596) granting a pension to Sadie M. Likens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2597) granting a pension to Fannie J. Mann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2598) granting a pension to Henry Neikirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2599) granting a pension to Mary Nolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2600) granting a pension to Alice Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2601) granting a pension to Georgiana Schroeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2602) granting a pension to Serilda J. Shire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2603) granting a pension to John W. Stites—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2604) granting a pension to Alice B. Stowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2605) granting a pension to Charles F. Teirner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2606) granting a pension to John White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2607) granting a pension to Delia M. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2608) granting a pension to John T. Wills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2609) granting a pension to Oliver P. Wiggins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2610) granting a pension to L. W. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2611) granting a pension to Basil G. Grigsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2612) granting a pension to James McCarney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2613) granting a pension to John Washington—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2614) granting a pension to Charles L. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2615) for the relief of William W. Pardee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2616) for the relief of Lewis B. Brasher—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2617) for the relief of Mrs. Julia L. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2618) for the relief of Leann S. King, assign of Thomas Leitensdorfer—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2619) for the relief of Ellen Sexton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2620) for the relief of William Slater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2621) for the relief of Anthony Wasilius—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2622) for the relief of Charles S. Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2623) for the relief of Joseph Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2624) for the relief of John R. Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2625) for the relief of Edward H. Phelps and to correct his military record—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2626) to correct the military record of Frank Atkinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2627) to correct the military record of Henry Wagner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2628) to correct the military record of Judson N. Pollard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2629) to correct the military record of Cyrus S. Clason—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2630) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel W. Gates—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2631) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph D. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2632) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Charles L. Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2633) granting pensions to the surviving members and the widows of members of the Forsythe Scouts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2634) for the relief of C. W. Sturtevant, Rolla Brown, Alice Brown, M. L. Kelly, Robert G. Duffy, Fread Gehring, T. H. Ross, and L. C. Partee—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2635) for the relief of Herman Lehmann—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2636) to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 2637) granting an increase of pension to John F. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2638) granting an increase of pension to Emilus M. Dearborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2639) granting a pension to Albert M. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2640) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Gannett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 2641) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Libbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2642) granting an increase of pension to John A. Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2643) granting a pension to M. Emily Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2644) granting an increase of pension to George D. Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2645) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pickard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2646) granting an increase of pension to Oliver N. Blackington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2647) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2648) granting an increase of pension to Ellison Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2649) granting an increase of pension to Amos B. Batchelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2650) granting an increase of pension to Melvin C. Wadsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2651) for the relief of Edward McDermott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 2652) for the relief of William J. Robertson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2653) for the relief of Mrs. S. V. Burks, late postmaster at Vinemont, Ala.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2654) for the relief of D. W. Jarrett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2655) granting a pension to John H. Pepper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2656) granting a pension to Daniel B. Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2657) granting a pension to Jesse Z. Lott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2658) granting a pension to James Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2659) granting an increase of pension to John Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2660) to authorize James Pitts to select lands in lieu of lands lost by reason of the act of June 3, 1856, granting lands to certain railroad companies—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2661) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph A. Choate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 2662) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2663) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kitzmiller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2665) authorizing the Secretary of War to place the name of Joseph F. Ritcherdson on the rolls of Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and issue him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 2666) granting an increase of pension to Hiram K. Hazlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2667) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Lyda—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2668) granting an increase of pension to Nathan P. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2669) granting an increase of pension to Robert Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2670) granting a pension to Bernard Christman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2671) granting a pension to Freeman Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2672) granting a pension to Edward Dodsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2673) granting a pension to Charles H. Bunge—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2674) granting a pension to Margaret Tayes, nee Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2675) granting a pension to Christina B. Offer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2676) granting a pension to John A. Pollard—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 2677) for the relief of A. T. Triay—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2678) for the relief of James Weeks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2679) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Carter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2680) granting a pension to Adolphus N. Pacetty—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 2681) granting a pension to J. Frank Cornman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2682) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. McNelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2683) granting a pension to Marion Skinner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2684) granting an increase of pension to John Crew—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2685) granting an increase of pension to Martha F. Allen—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 2686) granting a pension to James K. Vansky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2687) granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2688) granting an increase of pension to Delano Morey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2689) granting an increase of pension to George B. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2690) for the relief of Isaiah Heylin McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2691) granting a pension to Sophronia Gaunts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2692) granting a pension to Christian F. Graul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2693) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. Blessing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2694) granting an increase of pension to Anna R. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2695) granting an increase of pension to John Watters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2696) granting an increase of pension to Ella F. Stoddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2697) granting a pension to Minerva E. Banning Sherer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2698) granting an increase of pension to Richard Harbottle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2699) granting a pension to Lydia B. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2700) granting a pension to Louie E. Read—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2701) granting a pension to Richard M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2702) granting an increase of pension to William McAdams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2703) granting an increase of pension to John A. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2704) granting an increase of pension to Giles J. Titus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2705) granting a pension to Thomas J. Mullin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2706) granting a pension to Henrietta Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2707) granting a pension to Sarah E. Helpman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2708) granting an increase of pension to Hylas S. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 2709) granting an increase of pension to George Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2710) granting an increase of pension to William Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2711) granting a pension to Simon Levy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2712) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Haines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2713) to grant an honorable discharge to Curtis V. Milliman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 2714) granting an increase of pension to Josiah E. Keyes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2715) granting an increase of pension to George Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2716) granting an increase of pension to Fred Hugaboom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2717) granting an increase of pension to Chloe M. Hewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2718) granting an increase of pension to Neil Gillespy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2719) granting an increase of pension to Caspar Deschler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2720) granting an increase of pension to Robert D. Cresson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2721) granting an increase of pension to Orson N. Coon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2722) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Compton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2723) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2724) granting an increase of pension to John L. Cleary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2725) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Matley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2726) granting an increase of pension to Jane McManus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2727) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Mosher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2728) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2729) granting an increase of pension to Emerett Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2730) granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2731) granting an increase of pension to Alma Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2732) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Turney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2733) granting an increase of pension to James H. Van Wagenen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2734) granting an increase of pension to Charles Van Wormer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2735) granting a pension to Lizzie Jestadt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2736) granting a pension to Jane K. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2737) granting a pension to Eliza Farnsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2738) granting a pension to Mary Degnan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2739) granting a pension to Lodema Cooley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2740) granting a pension to Della S. Bond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2741) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Jane Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2742) granting a pension to Hannah McAdams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2743) granting a pension to Richard Nelson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2744) granting a pension to Louisa Priewe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2745) for the relief of William G. Keats—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2746) for the relief of Hans Peter Guttormsen—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2747) for the relief of Frank Lincoln—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2748) for the relief of the heirs of Patrick Sullivan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2749) to correct the military record of James U. Quinn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2750) to correct the military record of James Donnallan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2751) to correct the military record of John H. Ethridge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2752) to correct the military record of S. Spencer Carr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2753) to correct the military record of Christopher Parkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2754) to correct the military record of William A. Persons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 2755) granting an increase of pension to John H. Nutter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2756) for the relief of L. K. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 2757) for the relief of C. J. Schneider—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2758) granting an increase of pension to Melvin P. Giles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2759) granting an increase of pension to Samual A. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2760) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Elwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2761) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Fradenburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2762) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2763) granting an increase of pension to John E. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2764) granting a pension to Mary Allen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2765) granting an increase of pension to Emmett L. Warren, alias Alonson Warren—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2766) granting a pension to Lawrence Byrne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2767) granting an increase of pension to James M. Endicott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2768) granting an increase of pension to James Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2769) granting an increase of pension to Luther W. Sanderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2770) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill (H. R. 2771) granting an increase of pension to William H. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2772) granting an increase of pension to Mathias D. Rodocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2773) granting an increase of pension to Philip S. Smock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2774) granting a pension to Charles D. Barnett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2775) granting a pension to Ann M. Cotton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2776) granting an increase of pension to Daniel L. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 2777) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2778) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. Crotty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2779) granting an increase of pension to John H. McMurtrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2780) granting an increase of pension to John B. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2781) granting an increase of pension to Matilda F. Myler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2782) granting an increase of pension to James Pyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2783) granting an increase of pension to Irene J. Love—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2784) granting an increase of pension to Louis B. Moon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2785) granting a pension to Hugh McNeil—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2786) granting a pension to Victoria Kidd—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2787) granting a pension to Laura A. Floyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2788) granting a pension to John Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2789) granting a pension to Augusta L. Mumford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2790) granting a pension to George H. Lozon—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2791) granting a pension to Joseph Wynne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2792) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2793) granting a pension to Mary N. A. Seeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2794) granting a pension to the minor children of William Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2795) granting a pension to Charles H. Goldsmith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2796) granting a pension to John Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2797) granting a pension to Margaret A. Murrihy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2798) to correct the military record of John Newmen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2799) for the relief of Francis E. Rosier—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2800) to reimburse $337.52 to Col. Phillip Kirschner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2801) to pay James Caniff $5,000 for personal injuries received in the service of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 2802) granting a pension to Minnie M. Bowles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2803) granting an increase of pension to William B. P. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2804) granting a pension to David Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2805) granting an increase of pension to Henry Daum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2806) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hancher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2807) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Gourley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2808) granting an increase of pension to Michael Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2809) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Callon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2810) granting an increase of pension to Moses Holgarth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2811) granting an increase of pension to Hensley H. Kirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2812) granting an increase of pension to Napoleon B. Kidwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2813) granting an increase of pension to George R. McKay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2814) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2815) granting an increase of pension to David Reeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2816) granting an increase of pension to William Sauvain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2817) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Strang—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2818) granting an increase of pension to John Shinolt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2819) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2820) granting an increase of pension to William Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2821) granting an increase of pension to Hiram N. Humphrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2822) granting an increase of pension to William G. Hutchison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2823) granting an increase of pension to Manuel C. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2824) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Keeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2825) granting an increase of pension to Durbin M. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2826) granting an increase of pension to William Menke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2827) granting an increase of pension to Frederick J. Meyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2828) granting an increase of pension to Anna Nodler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2829) granting an increase of pension to Francis B. C. Rall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2830) granting an increase of pension to Nelson G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2831) granting a pension to George D. Wellons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2832) granting a pension to James J. Shipley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2833) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2834) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2835) granting a pension to Rachel A. Woodmansee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2836) granting a pension to Charlotte M. Eckstine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2837) granting an increase of pension to Newton W. Vawter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2838) granting a pension to Hattie Rinearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2839) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam K. Pond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2840) granting a pension to William H. Daly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2841) granting an increase of pension to George R. Brumblay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2842) granting an increase of pension to Susannah Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2843) granting an increase of pension to Joseph F. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2844) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2845) granting an increase of pension to Omer E. Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2846) granting an increase of pension to Linsay C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2847) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Labar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2848) granting an increase of pension to James M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2849) granting an increase of pension to John Hock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2850) granting an increase of pension to Elihu Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 2851) granting an increase of pension to Silas D. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2852) granting an increase of pension to John W. Strawser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2853) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Barleon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2854) granting an increase of pension to Robert Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2855) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Hurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2856) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Q. Timms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2857) granting a pension to Hedley D. Lefever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2858) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel Marple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2859) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Blosser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 2860) granting an increase

of pension to Eleazer Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2861) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Cornwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2862) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2863) granting an increase of pension to John Findlay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2864) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Stritsman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2865) granting an increase of pension to Abel E. Titus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2866) granting an increase of pension to Walter R. Bartlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2867) granting an increase of pension to William Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 2868) to complete the military record of Joshua C. Warrick and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2869) to pay Marshall N. De Long for extra services as an engineer while in the service of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2870) to place on the pension roll the name of John H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2871) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Ryan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2872) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Carlisle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2873) granting an increase of pension to Frank Rushaloo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2874) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2875) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Linsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2876) for the relief of John Kurtz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2877) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William M. Reals—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2878) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Isaacs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2879) granting an increase of pension to Harrison H. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2880) for the relief of Adelaide E. Grant and Alice Adelaide Grant—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2881) granting a pension to Mary Caroline Ellis Hargin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2882) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the name of Henry Shaver, erroneously made as to Company G, Forty-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2883) for the relief of the heirs of Asa O. Gallup—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2884) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Lucien H. Robertson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2885) to increase the pension of Sarah E. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2886) granting a pension to Mary S. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2887) granting a pension to Carrie L. Poole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2888) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Carroll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2889) to remove the charge of desertion against Sanford M. Murray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2890) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of James Nicholas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2891) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 2892) for the relief of the estate of F. Z. Tucker, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2893) granting an increase of pension to James Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2894) for the relief of Lucy M. Fisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2895) for the relief of W. R. Austin & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2896) for the relief of Hector A. Robichon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2897) paying certain claims of G. W. Howland—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2898) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John J. Waterkeyn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2899) granting an increase of pension to John Mess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2900) granting an increase of pension to Julia F. Clevenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2901) to refund legacy taxes illegally collected from the estate of William H. Wallace—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 2902) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Wrighter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2903) granting an increase of pension to Dewitt C. Amey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2904) granting an increase of pension to Charity A. Seibell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2905) granting an increase of pension to William M. Roe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2906) granting an increase of pension to Manning Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2907) granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2908) granting an increase of pension to Marvin S. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2909) granting a pension to John W. Davenport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2910) to correct the military record of Joel Townsend—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 2911) for the relief of F. S. Jette & Son, of Savannah, Chatham County, Ga., for damage done to their wharf by U. S. dredge *Cumberland*—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 2912) for the relief of Faxon, Horton & Gallagher and other parties—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2913) granting an increase of pension to John R. Pahlman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 2914) for the relief of David H. Cork—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2915) for the relief of John P. Hunter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2916) for the relief of the estate of John G. Brice—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2917) for the relief of Howell H. Shute—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2918) for the relief of Edward P. M. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2919) for the relief of U. G. Des Portes, administrator of the estate of S. S. Wolfe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2920) for the relief of St. John's Episcopal Church at Winnsboro, S. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2921) granting an increase of pension to Amos McManus—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2922) granting an increase of pension to Jane Spears—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2923) granting an increase of pension to S. A. Bradley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2924) granting a pension to Henry Langley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2925) granting an increase of pension to Amelia D. Robertson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 2926) granting an increase of pension to William M. Youngs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2927) granting an increase of pension to William J. Mull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2928) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Coles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 2929) granting an increase of pension to Theodore R. Stearns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Arnold Mattingly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2931) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Pavey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2932) granting a pension to Roy L. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 2933) granting an increase of pension to Motier V. Eames—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2934) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2935) granting an increase of pension to George W. Fuchs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2936) granting an increase of pension to Milton M. Orton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 2937) to correct the military record of Benjamin C. Welch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 2938) to correct the military record of Jacob Betzer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2939) granting a pension to Orlando G. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2940) granting a pension to Frank D. Newberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2941) granting a pension to Daniel Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2942) granting a pension to Albert E. Lackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2943) granting a pension to Hickford L. Carrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2944) granting a pension to Martha A. Hamlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2945) granting an increase of pension to Caroline N. Lovejoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2946) granting an increase of pension to Simon Spears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2948) granting an increase of pension to Eli T. Hoyt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 2949) granting an increase of pension to William Smith O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2950) for the relief of certain officers of the United States Signal Corps—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 2951) for the relief of Capt. W. W. Quinton, United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2952) for the relief of Chaplain Henry Swift, Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2953) for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 2954) granting an increase of pension to James W. Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2955) granting an increase of pension to James C. Booth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2956) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Jane Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2957) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2958) granting a pension to Mary Almira Pecor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2959) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Crocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2960) granting an increase of pension to William McClarance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2961) granting an increase of pension to Hazzard P. Gavitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2962) granting a pension to Mary E. Becking—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2963) granting an increase of pension to Susan Wigley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 2964) granting an increase of pension to Isaah Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 2965) granting an increase of pension to Edmund Doran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2966) granting an increase of pension to John Sears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2967) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus A. Springer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2968) granting an increase of pension to James Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2969) granting an increase of pension to Abraham F. Rouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2970) granting an increase of pension to Jacob J. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2971) granting an increase of pension to Richard Shepland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2972) granting an increase of pension to Henry Julius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2973) granting an increase of pension to John M. Bair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2974) granting an increase of pension to William Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2975) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ewing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2976) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2977) granting an increase of pension to William Q. Mahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2978) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Posey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2979) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2980) granting an increase of pension to George Sowerwine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2981) granting an increase of pension to David Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2982) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2983) granting an increase of pension to George French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2984) granting an increase of pension to James F. Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2985) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus A. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2986) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2987) granting an increase of pension to S. H. Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2988) granting an increase of pension to William H. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2989) granting a pension to John L. Thorpe—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 2990) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Swartout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2991) granting an increase of pension to John M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2992) granting an increase of pension to Caroline A. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2993) granting an increase of pension to William Hogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2994) granting an increase of pension to B. E. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2995) granting an increase of pension to Mary I. Lester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2996) granting a pension to Lot Beeks—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2997) granting a pension to Charles W. Murdock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2998) granting a pension to Amanda Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 2999) granting a pension to George P. Matteson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 3000) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Squibb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3001) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

Also, a bill (H. R. 3002) granting an increase of pension to Jesse J. Riggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

Also, a bill (H. R. 3003) granting an increase of pension to John Marney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3004) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin H. Keith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3005) granting an increase of pension to Spencer H. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3006) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Squibb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3007) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3008) granting an increase of pension to Richard Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3009) granting an increase of pension to John H. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3010) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3011) granting an increase of pension to Isadore L. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3012) granting an increase of pension to James Jeffreis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3013) granting an increase of pension to Adam T. Cottrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3014) granting an increase of pension to James M. Crowder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3015) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Moses—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3016) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Beals—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3017) granting an increase of pension to James Shelby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3018) granting an increase of pension to Charles Gentry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3019) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3020) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Bright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3021) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3022) granting an increase of pension to John Lobach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3023) granting an increase of pension to David C. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3024) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3025) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3026) granting an increase of pension to Joel Dotson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3027) granting an increase of pension to James M. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3028) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Frost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3029) granting an increase of pension to John A. Collier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3030) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3031) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hubble—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3032) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3033) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3034) granting an increase of pension to George W. Arms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3035) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Pardue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3036) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rigsby—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3037) granting an increase of pension to James W. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3038) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Hendricks—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3039) granting an increase of pension to Theodore S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3040) granting a pension to Annie Roseboro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3041) granting a pension to Nancy A. Robbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3042) granting a pension to Jane Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3043) granting a pension to Henry Dillard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3044) granting a pension to Francis M. Oglesby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3045) granting a pension to Catherine Hartly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3046) granting a pension to Rachel M. McNeilly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3047) granting a pension to Martha J. Stout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3048) granting an increase of pension to William M. Boles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3049) granting a pension to Samuel H. Thacker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3050) granting a pension to William G. Blanton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3051) granting a pension to William C. Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3052) for the relief of Isaac A. Duncan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3053) for the relief of Lee T. Kitts—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3054) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Harle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3055) for the relief of Carrick W. Crozier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3056) for the relief of Eli Sharp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3057) for the relief of Jeremiah Campbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3058) for the relief of Frank B. Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3059) for the relief of George Marion Gaut—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3060) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Thomas J. Coward, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3061) to do justice to the survivors of the shipwreck of the *Sultana*—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 3062) granting a pension to Napoleon B. Goodknight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3063) granting an increase of pension to John B. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3064) granting a pension to Samuel A. Gott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3065) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Braswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3066) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3067) granting a pension to Thomas J. Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3068) granting a pension to John Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3069) granting a pension to Nicholas Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3070) granting a pension to Anna E. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3071) granting a pension to John Gatts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3072) granting a pension to Sarah F. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 3073) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Calvin Stebbins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3074) for the relief of Nahum C. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3075) for the relief of Julius A. Morrill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 3076) for the relief of Frederick Hughson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 3077) to correct the record of Charles Ellis, late of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3078) to cancel charge of $26.26 against Lieut. John W. Ward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3079) authorizing the appointment of William I. Reed a captain on the retired list of the Army as a major on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3080) for the relief of certain officers of the Second Louisiana Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3081) for the relief of Elizabeth J. Bishop—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3082) for the relief of Thomas P. Curran—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3083) for the relief of Jeremiah C. Conkling—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3084) for the relief of I. J. Truman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3085) granting an increase of pension to James Wardell Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3086) granting an increase of pension to William H. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3087) granting an increase of pension to David B. Willard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3088) granting an increase of pension to Louisa H. Rikert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3089) granting an increase of pension to George H. Blakeslee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3090) granting an increase of pension to Grace Aram—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3091) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3092) granting an increase of pension to James T. Bonnifield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3093) granting an increase of pension to William S. Blackwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3094) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Keinborts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3095) granting an increase of pension to B. F. Hamell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3096) granting a pension to Mary Ann Leindecker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3097) granting a pension to Lillian P. Beaudin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3098) granting a pension to Ellen M. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3099) granting a pension to Josephine D. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3100) granting a pension to Henry W. Fletcher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3101) granting a pension to Samuel Meade Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3102) granting a pension to F. M. Sampson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3103) granting a pension to Betsey E. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3104) granting an increase of pension to James W. Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3105) for the relief of W. A. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3106) for the relief of Nancy E. Wright, heir of Melvin Wilkerson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 3107) granting a pension to James C. Cozad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3108) granting an increase of pension to William Kephart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3109) granting an increase of pension to Elkanah A. Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3110) to remove the charge of desertion from William Hines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 3111) granting an increase of pension to John Carney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3112) granting an increase of pension to Elisha D. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3113) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3114) granting an increase of pension to Henry Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3115) granting an increase of pension to Juliette Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3116) granting an increase of pension to Ellen N. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3117) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Handy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3118) granting an increase of pension to William N. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3119) granting an increase of pension to Franklin K. Hoyt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 3120) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3121) granting a pension to Frank Bougger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3122) granting an increase of pension to Hanley B. Closson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3123) to correct the military record of Thomas Whittaker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3124) to correct the military record of W. H. Phillips—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3125) granting an increase of pension to Isaac D. Neihardt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3126) granting an increase of pension to John S. Beardsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3127) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3128) granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Winslow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3129) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3130) granting an increase of pension to Francis Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3131) granting an increase of pension to John D. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3132) granting an increase of pension to David R. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3133) granting an increase of pension to John Cherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3134) granting an increase of pension to William Bivens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3135) granting an increase of pension to McLin P. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3136) granting an increase of pension to George H. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3137) granting an increase of pension to Willet Shottenkirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3138) granting an increase of pension to Beulah Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3139) granting an increase of pension to Austin Fosdick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3140) granting an increase of pension to William Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3141) granting an increase of pension to Henry Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3142) granting an increase of pension to Simon Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3143) granting an increase of pension to Dallas Seaburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3144) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3145) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Sheppard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3146) granting an increase of pension to Garrett V. D. Hageman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3147) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3148) granting an increase of pension to John Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3149) granting an increase of pension to David McCargar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3150) granting an increase of pension to Luman Van Hoosen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3151) granting an increase of pension to D. H. Moretlick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3152) granting an increase of pension to John Harmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3153) granting an increase of pension to John P. Neu—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3154) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3155) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey A. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3156) granting an increase of pension to A. H. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3157) granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3158) granting an increase of pension to James Barrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3159) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3160) granting an increase of pension to William M. Coop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3161) granting an increase of pension to William F. Primley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3162) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Eberhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3163) granting an increase of pension to William H. Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3164) granting an increase of pension to Osiah Attison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3165) granting an increase of pension to James H. Riddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3166) granting an increase of pension to James L. McGee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3167) granting an increase of pension to James V. Morrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3168) granting an increase of pension to James McClay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3169) granting an increase of pension to Josiah D. Fye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3170) granting an increase of pension to John Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3171) granting an increase of pension to George H. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3172) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3173) granting an increase of pension to John W. McCauley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3174) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Paisley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3175) granting an increase of pension to John Wesley Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3176) granting an increase of pension to Robert Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3177) granting an increase of pension to Horace W. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3178) granting an increase of pension to William C. Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3179) granting an increase of pension to Perry Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3180) granting an increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3181) granting an increase of pension to James H. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3182) granting an increase of pension to John Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3183) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Loucks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3184) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Geesman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3185) granting an increase of pension to Leyard E. Benton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3186) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Konkright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3187) granting an increase of pension to John Hann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3188) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Dutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3189) granting an increase of pension to James P. Roby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3190) granting an increase of pension to John Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3191) granting an increase of pension to Theodore W. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3192) granting an increase of pension to John J. Stower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3193) granting an increase of pension to Robert Marvel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3194) granting an increase of pension to James G. McNett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3195) granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Hollett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3196) granting an increase of pension to Joel H. Mastin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3197) granting an increase of pension to William Crisp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3198) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Frank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3199) granting an increase of pension to William Martin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3200) granting an increase of pension to Elston Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3201) granting a pension to Beatrice H. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3202) granting a pension to Lucy A. Tibbetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3203) granting a pension to Catherine West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3204) granting a pension to Sallie J. Latham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3205) granting a pension to William Kral—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3206) granting a pension to I. M. Wolf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3207) granting a pension to Mary Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3208) granting a pension to H. F. E. Schroer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3209) granting a pension to Anna L. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3210) granting a pension to Jennie M. Lowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3211) to correct the military record of James Pace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3212) amending the records of the War Department in the case of John D. McGeehan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3213) for the relief of Christopher Clary—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3214) for the relief of Fred M. Yale—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 3215) granting a pension to Oliver P. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3216) granting an increase of pension to Caron Bingham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3217) granting an increase of pension to Zylpha Raymond—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3218) granting an increase of pension to George T. Batty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3219) granting an increase of pension to Adolph Lochwitz—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3220) to reimburse Lieut. Gordon N. Kimball—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 3221) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Queen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3222) granting an increase of pension to W. T. Justin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3223) granting an increase of pension to Marcus A. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3224) granting an increase of pension to William C. Greenlee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3225) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3226) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3227) granting an increase of pension to George W. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3228) granting an increase of pension to John Meek Maynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 3229) granting an increase of pension to William McCue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3230) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3231) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3232) granting an increase of pension to John Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3233) granting a pension to Albert Pearsall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 3234) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas W. McArthor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3235) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Landis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3236) for the relief of Lucy Reese, administratrix of the estate of John N. Swift, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3237) to reimburse the State of Georgia money advanced in removal of the Creek and Cherokee Indians—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 3238) granting an increase of pension to Philip Adolphus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3239) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. William Walther—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3240) to renew and extend certain letters patent—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 3241) for the relief of Andrew H. Russell and William R. Livermore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3242) granting a pension to Annie M. Rundlet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3243) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Copeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3244) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer L. Briggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3245) granting an increase of pension to George Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3246) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Barnard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3247) granting a pension to Ida Gordon Peirce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3248) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3249) granting a pension to Annie E. Osgood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3250) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3251) granting a pension to Abby C. Goebell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3252) granting a pension to Ellen Faulkner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3253) granting a pension to Orianna Dyer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3254) granting a pension to Kate Howard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3255) granting a pension to Sarah A. McInerney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3256) granting an increase of pension to Nahum A. Gurney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3257) granting a pension to Charles W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3258) granting a pension to Charles F. Stetson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3259) granting an increase of pension to Irven Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3260) granting an increase of pension to Sallie D. Winslow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3261) granting an increase of pension to Adelaide M. Snell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3262) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3263) granting an increase of pension to William Wallace Lanman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3264) granting an increase of pension to M. Maria F. Fish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3265) granting an increase of pension to Matilda C. Carruth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3266) granting an increase of pension to Shepard F. Easton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3267) granting a pension to George C. Peterson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3268) for the relief of Harry D. Nickerson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3269) for the relief of Alberth Pires—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3270) for the relief of Mrs. Sidonia Thieriot—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3271) to correct the military record of Frederic E. Fiske—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3272) for the relief of William Arthur—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 3273) for the relief of John P. Hart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3274) for the relief of Herbert H. Russell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3275) for the relief of Alexander Sutherland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3276) for the relief of Samuel M. Blair—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3277) for the relief of Paul D. Walbridge—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3278) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph E. Wakefield—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3279) for the relief of Arthur R. Henderson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3280) for the relief of the legal representatives of Paul Curtis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3281) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3282) granting an increase of pension to Gardner W. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3283) granting an increase of pension to Rose Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3284) granting an increase of pension to H. Prescott Wilbur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3285) granting an increase of pension to Penrose Forsythe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3286) granting an increase of pension to James B. David—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3287) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Aitkenhead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3288) granting an increase of pension to Giles R. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3289) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3290) granting an increase of pension to Rose Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3291) granting an increase of pension to James J. Lowden—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3292) granting an increase of pension to Bridget A. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3293) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3294) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus C. Small—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3295) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3296) granting an increase of pension to Anson B. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3297) granting an increase of pension to Anderson L. Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3298) granting an increase of pension to Philip T. Greeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3299) granting an increase of pension to Edson D. Bemis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3300) granting a pension to Nancy J. Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3301) granting a pension to James F. Flynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3302) granting a pension to James O. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3303) granting a pension to Louisa J. Arey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3304) granting a pension to Edward T. Lincoln—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3305) granting a pension to George D'Vys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3306) granting a pension to John D. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3307) granting a pension to Andrew L. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3308) granting a pension to Lowell M. Maxham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3309) granting a pension to Eben N. Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3310) granting a pension to Augustus James Norwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3311) granting a pension to Emma F. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3312) granting a pension to Antoinette I. Sawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3313) to correct the military record of Josiah Leathe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3314) to correct the military record of Seth Bonney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3315) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Julius F. Hill, alias Franklin J. Hill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3316) granting an honorable discharge to James Woods—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3317) to correct the naval record of James J. Mahegan—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3318) to amend the military record of Henry Quick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3319) to amend the military record of John H. Lamson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3320) placing upon the retired list the name of Joseph H. Burrows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3321) to appropriate the sum of $4,000 to be paid to Alfred Roberts for personal injuries received at the United States custom-house in Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 3322) granting a pension to William P. Criswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3323) granting a pension to Swen Dahlberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3324) granting a pension to Leroy S. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3325) granting a pension to Edwin H. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3326) granting a pension to Jacob Bachman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3327) granting a pension to Adam Curry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3328) granting a pension to William P. Cochran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3329) granting a pension to Theodore F. Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 3330) for the relief of William L. Best—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3331) granting an increase of pension to Sara T. Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3332) granting an increase of pension to Edmunds Pickett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3333) granting an increase of pension to Langdon Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3334) granting an increase of pension to George Frederick Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3335) granting an increase of pension to Henry Holliday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 3336) granting an increase of pension to William H. Shields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3337) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3338) granting a pension to Elizabeth James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 3339) granting an increase of pension to James M. Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3340) granting an increase of pension to Levi N. Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3341) granting an increase of pension to James R. Grider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3342) granting an increase of pension to Charles Belville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3343) granting an increase of pension to John L. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3344) for the relief of Peter Van Valer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3345) for the relief of the estate of Vicente Gomez, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3346) to correct the military record of William C. Looper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3347) to remove the sentence of court-martial from the military record of Morgan Everts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 3348) granting an increase of pension to William E. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3349) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose S. Wildey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3350) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3351) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Schiffer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3352) to authorize the restoration of Edward P. Bigelow to the retired list of the Army and his appointment as a captain thereon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 3353) granting a pension to David W. Conrath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3354) granting a pension to Christopher Lute—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3355) granting a pension to Alexander N. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (by request): A bill (H. R. 3356) for the relief of James Henry and Porter Henry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3357) for the relief of William C. Bragg—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3358) for the relief of Dan Walden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3359) for the relief of John C. Thomas—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3360) for the relief of Stephen Fanning—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3361) for the relief of Mary Haney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3362) for the relief of William Moseley, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3363) for the relief of Eli Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3364) for the relief of M. G. Jetton, J. P. Jetton, D. M. Jetton, B. H. Jetton, and M. G. Williams, heirs at law of Mitchell Jetton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3365) for the relief of Amanda M. Warren—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3366) for the relief of Mrs. W. E. Trousdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3367) for the relief of Houston L. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3368) for the relief of Bettie Linder, administratrix of B. Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3369) for the relief of Thomas W. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3370) for the relief of Mary B. Dancy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3371) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Raney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3372) for the relief of B. F. Ludwig—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3373) for the relief of Martha J. Sibley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3374) for the relief of Leroy P. Walker, sole heir at law of Eliza D. Walker and L. P. Walker, her husband—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3375) for the relief of Samuel W. Shackelford, trustee of Susan A. Shackelford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3376) for the relief of James Eli Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3377) for the relief of John T. Graves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3378) for the relief of Mrs. Nancy Coffey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3379) for the relief of John Thomas Owen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3380) for the relief of William M. Hilliard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3381) for the relief of Mrs. H. H. Cribbs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3382) for the relief of the heirs of Kennon H. Steger, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3383) for the relief of George M. Harraway—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3384) for the relief of the executor or administrator of the estate of C. C. Spiller, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3385) for the relief of B. G. Chandler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3386) for the relief of Nancy M. Weaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3387) for the relief of Sallie C. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3388) for the relief of L. B. Wyatt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3389) for the relief of W. C. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3390) for the relief of Mattie P. Barnard, Katharine Caldwell, and Harry M. Rhett, heirs of Harriett M. Barnard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3391) for the relief of the estate of Melissa Gathright, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3392) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin B. Coffey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3393) for the relief of the estate of William P. Tanner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3394) for the relief of the successor of William R. Rison, deceased, trustee of Harriett M. Barnard and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3395) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Vann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3396) for the relief of the estate of Henry Ingram, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3397) for the relief of the estate of Marius B. Cawthon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3398) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3399) for the relief of the estate of A. L. Logan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3400) for the relief of the estate of Mathew N. Grimmett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3401) for the relief of the estate of Peter S. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3402) for the relief of the estate of Marius B. Cawthon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3403) granting a pension to William M. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3404) granting a pension to Albert M. Geiger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3405) granting a pension to Henry Pullam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3406) granting a pension to Mary E. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3407) granting a pension to Martha E. Gilbreath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3408) granting an increase of pension to John G. McAllister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3409) granting an increase of pension to John W. Suits—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3410) granting an increase of pension to James H. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3411) granting an increase of pension to William Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3412) granting an increase of pension to E. G. Falkner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3413) granting an increase of pension to William W. Cameron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3414) granting an increase of pension to William Carroll McKinney—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 3415) granting an increase of pension to William R. Wright—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3416) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Koonce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3417) granting an increase of pension to James Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3418) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Karns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 3419) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Rowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3420) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Mears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 3421) granting an increase of pension to Charles Lapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3422) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Coats—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3423) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Gersteneker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3424) granting an increase of pension to Clinton Fizer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3425) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3426) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Nickles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3427) granting an increase of pension to John Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3428) granting an increase of pension to Hadin R. Shanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3429) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. S. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3430) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3431) granting an increase of pension to Orville T. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3432) granting an increase of pension to Jacob F. Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3433) granting an increase of pension to Alfred F. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3434) granting a pension to Caroline C. Kuhn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3435) granting a pension to Henry Roper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3436) granting a pension to Alexander Sinclair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3437) granting a pension to Elisha T. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3438) for the relief of H. B. Massey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3439) for the relief of John L. Seargeant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3440) for the relief of Isaac N. Enloe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3441) for the relief of Adam Eichner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3442) for the relief of James W. Kingon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3443) for the relief of Laura S. Gillingwaters—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3444) for the relief of John B. Reid—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3445) to correct the military record of William T. Fenton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3446) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Stephen McKenzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3447) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Schmitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3448) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frank T. Rose—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3449) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Daniel G. Peterson, alias Robert Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3450) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles Lorne, alias Joseph Kello—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3451) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claim of David Ryan against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 3452) granting an increase of pension to Peter Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3453) granting an increase of pension to George Taylor, alias George Parks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3454) granting an increase of pension to John C. Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3455) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3456) granting an increase of pension to William K. Fowle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3457) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Steel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3458) granting an increase of pension to William Penwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3459) granting an increase of pension to James W. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3460) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3461) granting an increase of pension to Edward Varley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3462) granting an increase of pension to James Cupps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3463) granting an increase of pension to Catherine McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3464) granting an increase of pension to Lawrence Vanderbusch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3465) granting an increase of pension to Warren A. Woodson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3466) granting a pension to Oscar W. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3467) granting a pension to Wilhelmina Siefert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3468) granting a pension to Sarah J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3469) granting a pension to William Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3470) granting a pension to Caroline Reichold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3471) granting a pension to Louis Leith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3472) granting a pension to Emma E. Murray—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3473) granting a pension to Charles G. Perrin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3474) for the relief of Charles E. Lockwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3475) to correct the military record of Michael McAuliff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3476) to correct the military record of Leander Frost, alias James Benston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 3477) granting an increase of pension to Mary Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3478) granting an increase of pension to John E. Herriott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3479) granting an increase of pension to Darwin S. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3480) granting an increase of pension to James G. Roush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3481) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3482) granting an increase of pension to Estella M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3483) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3484) granting an increase of pension to Ithamar Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3485) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Shout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3486) granting an increase of pension to James Hendershot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3487) granting an increase of pension to John Hiet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3488) granting an increase of pension to William F. McCutchon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3489) granting an increase of pension to James M. Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3490) granting an increase of pension to George W. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3491) granting an increase of pension to William Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3492) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Hurry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3493) granting an increase of pension to Levi Nicholson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3494) granting an increase of pension to Dietrich Bellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3495) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3496) for the relief of Franklin S. Cowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 3497) to correct the naval record of Ezekiel Downey—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3498) for the relief of Lina Hennig—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3499) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust and settle the account of James M. Willbur with the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3500) for the relief of Mary C. Mayers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3501) for the relief of U. S. Davis and Mrs. A. D. Foote—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3502) to correct the military record of George F. Dewey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3503) for the relief of Maria McMurdie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3504) for the relief of James T. Healy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3505) for the relief of Ruben A. Stern—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3506) for the relief of Mrs. William W. Sherman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3507) granting a pension to Allen A. Wesley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3508) granting an increase of pension to J. C. Baldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3509) granting a pension to Margaret Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3510) granting an increase of pension to Henry McCall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3511) granting a pension to Charles M. S. Ronsholdt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3512) granting an increase of pension to E. C. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3513) granting an increase of pension to William M. Hartnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3514) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Tomlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3515) granting an increase of pension to James Daly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3516) granting an increase of pension to John F. Hart, alias Edward Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3517) granting an increase of pension to Percy H. Dunkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3518) granting an increase of pension to Rose Goldie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3519) granting a pension to Alexander P. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3520) granting a pension to George Goodner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3521) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Matteson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3522) granting an increase of pension to James Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3523) granting an increase of pension to R. O. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3524) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3525) granting an increase of pension to D. C. Brownson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3526) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Isaac Frank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3527) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3528) granting an increase of pension to John Ampey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3529) to establish a military status for William B. Okeson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3530) granting an increase of pension to Valentine Lapham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 3531) granting an increase of pension to Mary U. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3532) granting an increase of pension to James E. Bader—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3533) granting an increase of pension to James H. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3534) for the relief of James I. Patten—to the Committeee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 3535) granting an increase of pension to Benedict Ellis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3536) to remove the charge of desertion against Henry H. Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3537) for the relief of T. T. Ricketts and L. C. Ricketts, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3538) to correct the military records of the United States so as to muster in and out of service in United States Army James Kirkland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3539) for the relief of the estate of N. T. Power, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3540) for the relief of John Coppinger—to the Commitee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3541) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Teague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3542) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James E. Meacham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3543) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Dauchy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3544) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Jane Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3545) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Weathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3546) granting an increase of pension to Gideon T. Denton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3547) granting an increase of pension to James A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3548) granting an increase of pension to William H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3549) for the relief of Ruth Holder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3550) for the relief of the estate of Martin Hartman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3551) for the relief of Lovenia Hodges, née Grant—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3552) for the relief of William M. White—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3553) granting an increase of pension to George W. Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3554) to complete the military record of Daniel Cook, deceased, and for an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3555) for the relief of Edward D. Pickett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3556) for the relief of the estate of John A. Pickett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3557) for the relief of Isom M. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3558) for the relief of E. P. Gibson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3559) for the relief of the estate of John A. Heard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3560) for the relief of the trustees of Hennegans Chapel, Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Dunlap, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3561) for the relief of George W. Penney and the heirs of Thomas Penney, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3562) granting a pension to James M. Ikard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3563) for the relief of Mrs. E. L. Eblen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3564) for the relief of James A. Lance—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3565) for the relief of the estate of Washington Pryor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3566) for the relief of D. J. Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3567) granting an increase of pension to Milton J. Beebe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3568) to amend and correct the war records so as to muster in and muster out of service in the United States Army Joshua E. Carlton and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3569) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Thomas J. Schrimpsher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3570) for the relief of Samuel Y. B. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3571) granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3572) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca A. Cole—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3573) granting a pension to Sarah J. Watson or Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3574) granting a pension to Margaret J. Ferguson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3575) for the relief of James Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3576) granting a pension to Mary J. Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3577) granting a pension to Tilman Giles, alias Robert Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3578) for the relief of William H. Bean—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3579) for the relief of the estate of Louisa M. Kirklin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3580) granting a pension to Andrew J. Hollaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3581) for the relief of R. H. Sively—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3582) for the relief of the estate of Daniel B. Harold, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3583) for the relief of the estate of George P. Carmichael, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3584) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Patterson, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3585) for the relief of G. R. West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3586) granting a pension to Hartford Matherly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3587) for the relief of the estate of Burrell L. Bennett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3588) for the relief of Sarah E. Abernathy, widow of J. J. Abernathy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3589) granting a pension to Harriet E. Aiken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3590) granting a pension to Peter Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3591) granting an increase of pension to William H. Capehart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3592) for the relief of the estate of W. G. Hoge, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3593) for the relief of M. V. Easterly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3594) to remove the charge of desertion from the name of Gabriel P. Keith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3595) for the relief of the widow of the late Capt. Daniel C. Trewhitt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3596) for the relief of Charles Hassett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3597) granting a pension to J. L. McDowell, alias Leander Dickey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3598) granting an increase of pension to Matison M. Kilgore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3599) for the relief of Lydia A. Newby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3600) for the relief of William Roberts—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3601) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Samuel J. Rayl—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3602) for the relief of Jasper N. T. Hamilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3603) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Pryor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3604) for the relief of Rachael C. Stiefvater—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3605) for the relief of W. P. Qualls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3606) for the relief of Jesse A. Wallace—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3607) for the relief of the estate of Austin Hackworth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3608) for the relief of the heirs of Margaret Sivley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3609) for the relief of Jesse Walling—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3610) granting a pension to James M. Fitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3611) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McNabb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3612) granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Blackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 3613) granting a pension to widows of soldiers of war with Mexico and civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3614) granting an increase of pension to James B. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3615) granting an increase of pension to William F. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3616) granting an increase of pension to Eli Masters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3617) granting an increase of pension to William E. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3618) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3619) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Gilmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 3620) for the relief of the estate of David B. Sanders, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3621) for the relief of John R. Heaston—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3622) for the relief of John D. McLain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3623) for the relief of William Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3624) granting a pension to Florence Annetta Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3625) granting an increase of pension to John A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3626) granting an increase of pension to John C. Crimins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3627) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3628) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Wheat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3629) granting an increase of pension to Elias Shook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3630) granting an increase of pension to Jennings Branhan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3631) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3632) granting an increase of pension to Nelson F. Overmyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3633) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3634) granting an increase of pension to W. C. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3635) granting an increase of pension to Jesse T. Power—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3636) granting an increase of pension to George H. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3637) granting an increase of pension to Richard McCandless—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3638) granting an increase of pension to William B. Downey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3639) granting an increase of pension to Orville P. Boyden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3640) granting an increase of pension to Austin Daugherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3641) granting an increase of pension to John N. Dickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3642) granting an increase of pension to Cassius M. C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE: A bill (H. R. 3643) for the relief of the estate of John Quick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3644) for the relief of the estate of L. G. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3645) for the relief of Martha A. Moffitt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3646) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 3647) for the relief of Samuel P. Dresser—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 3648) granting an increase of pension to Robert Bathrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3649) granting a pension to Mary B. Dempster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3650) granting a pension to Mary P. Grindlay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3651) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3652) granting a pension to Catharine R. Hyland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3653) granting an increase of pension to Walter C. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3654) granting an increase of pension to John D. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3655) granting an increase of pension to Michael McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3656) to correct the military record of William J. Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 3657) granting an increase of pension to Henry Parrish—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3658) granting an increase of pension to Stephen T. Hancock—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3659) granting an increase of pension to Sarah N. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3660) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Moody—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3661) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Tyer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3662) granting an increase of pension to William Stanley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3663) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. McAulay—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3664) granting an increase of pension to Kizzie Gill—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3665) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Whitehurst—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3666) granting an increase of pension to George E. Mills—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3667) granting an increase of pension to Louis R. Thomas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3668) granting an increase of pension to Cornella A. Mobley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3669) granting an increase of pension to John G. Gilmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 3670) for the relief of A. M. Darling and F. C. Darling—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3671) granting a pension to George Brookins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3672) granting a pension to Patrick E. McCormick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3673) granting a pension to Regina Ebert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3674) for the relief of Mrs. M. E. West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3675) granting an increase of pension to John G. MacNamara—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3676) to correct the military record of Francis A. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3677) to grant certificates of merit to Edward R. Coppock and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 3678) granting an increase of pension to Viola R. Beatty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3679) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Hasson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3680) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Hughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3681) granting a pension to Mary M. Humbarger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3682) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Irey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3683) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Kemper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3684) granting a pension to Kate Lackey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3685) granting an increase of pension to John V. Larrimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3686) granting an increase of pension to Leonard Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3687) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Leport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3688) granting an increase of pension to James S. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3689) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Denny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3690) granting a pension to George A. De Voe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3691) granting an increase of pension to George Dorbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3692) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Elder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3693) granting an increase of pension to William H. Elder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3694) granting an increase of pension to Isaac T. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3695) granting a pension to Abigail Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3696) granting an increase of pension to James Baxter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3697) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Badger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3698) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3699) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ashbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3700) granting an increase of pension to James K. Bradfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3701) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Alling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3702) granting a pension to Aschah Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3703) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Barfell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3704) granting an increase of pension to William Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3705) granting an increase of pension to William L. Harrod—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3706) granting an increase of pension to James Hamrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3707) granting an increase of pension to Bazil Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3708) granting an increase of pension to William R. Milot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3709) granting an increase of pension to Alfred McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3710) granting a pension to Grace L. Finsterwald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3711) granting a pension to Malvina Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3712) granting a pension to Anna L. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3713) granting an increase of pension to James T. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3714) granting an increase of pension to John C. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3715) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo C. Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3716) granting a pension to Mary C. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3717) granting a pension to Emma G. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3718) granting an increase of pension to Allen M. Gibbons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3719) granting an increase of pension to Nathan C. Gunder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3720) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3721) granting an increase of pension to Absalom D. Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3722) granting an increase of pension to Joséph S. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3723) granting a pension to Nancy Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3724) granting a pension to Martha E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3725) granting an increase of pension to Noah T. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3726) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Schurmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3727) granting an increase of pension to Asa L. Rees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3728) granting an increase of pension to George W. Recob—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3729) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Nutter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3730) granting a pension to Adeline O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3731) granting an increase of pension to Roland Nease—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3732) granting an increase of pension to Andrew F. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3733) granting an increase of pension to Martin Modie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3734) granting an increase of pension to Marcella Moderwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3735) granting a pension to Rachael C. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3736) granting an increase of pension to William R. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3737) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Story—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3738) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3739) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Sinclair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3740) granting an increase of pension to James Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3741) granting an increase of pension to James E. Winegardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3742) granting an increase of pension to Nancy A. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3743) granting an increase of pension to Lucian L. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3744) granting an increase of pension to John H. Wayne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3745) granting an increase of pension to George W. Van Schoyck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3746) granting an increase of pension to James P. Waldorf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3747) granting an increase of pension to William H. Zombro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3748) granting an increase of pension to John L. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3749) granting an increase of pension to J. T. Westenburger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3750) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Anne Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3751) granting an increase of pension to John S. Windsor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3752) granting an increase of pension to Orpha Wyland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3753) granting a pension to James T. Roberts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3754) granting a pension to John H. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3755) granting an increase of pension to John Burkhart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3756) granting a pension to Charles McCollister—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3757) granting a pension to Edward West—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3758) granting a pension to William E. Fuller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3759) granting an increase of pension to Carrie M. Hickman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 3760) for the relief of the creditors of the Deposit Savings Association of Mobile, Ala.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3761) for the relief of the Medical College of Alabama—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3762) for the relief of Rittenhouse Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3763) for the relief of Ella L. Demouy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3764) to correct the military record of Robert Mauser—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3765) for the relief of the heirs of Rebecca L. De Leon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3766) for the relief of Levi Adcock—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 3767) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3768) granting an increase of pension to John Roop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3769) for the relief of George W. Flack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3770) granting an increase of pension to Michael Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3771) granting a pension to Mary Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 3772) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3773) granting a pension to Mary Ann Whittaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3774) granting an increase of pension to August Maffert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3775) granting an increase of pension to John Nuss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3776) granting a pension to C. F. Schantz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3777) granting an increase of pension to George Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3778) granting an increase of pension to Sybbil Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3779) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3780) granting an increase of pension to Orland F. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3781) granting an increase of pension to Celia Congdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3782) granting an increase of pension to Donald McMillan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3783) granting an increase of pension to William D. Hambright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3784) granting a pension to Joseph Cornelius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3785) granting an increase of pension to John W. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3786) granting an increase of pension to William Lange—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3787) granting an increase of pension to Hellen O. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3788) granting an increase of pension to William H. Chapin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3789) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hyde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3790) granting an increase of pension to Hugo Arndt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3791) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3792) granting an increase of pension to Margaretha Esswein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3793) granting an increase of pension to Edward Dullea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3794) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Jillson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3795) granting a pension to Catherine Brill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3796) granting a pension to Rosina Stoll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3797) granting an increase of pension to Silas M. Abers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3798) granting an increase of pension to Ardel C. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3799) granting an increase of pension to Fredrick Dicke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3800) granting a pension to Wilbur M. Root—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3801) granting an increase of pension to D. H. Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3802) granting an increase of pension to Andreas Schmidt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3803) to remove the charge of desertion against Jacob Imig, late a landsman on the ships *North Carolina* and *Naubuc*, United States Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3804) granting an increase of pension to Susan Burroughs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3805) granting an increase of pension to Winget Burgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3806) granting an increase of pension to Leberecht Poetting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3807) for the relief of Peter Gumm—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3808) granting an increase of pension to John Dehrenberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 3809) for the relief of the estate of A. P. Gafford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3810) for the relief of A. L. Hall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3811) for the relief of Samuel T. Townsend—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3812) for the relief of John D. Toppin and George W. Beard, United States Navy, retired—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3813) for the relief of John S. May—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3814) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Harmon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3815) granting a pension to James T. Cloud—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3816) for the relief of W. T. Strickland, administrator of John M. Strickland—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT: A bill (H. R. 3817) for the relief of Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mrs. H. C. Cary, Mrs. Annie Brooks, L. C. Wilcoxon, and Willie Wilcoxon, heirs at law and representatives of Wiley Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 3818) granting a pension to certain East Tennesseeans engaged in the Secret Service

of the United States during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A bill (H. R. 3819) granting a pension to Thomas C. Hughes—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 3820) for the relief of the heirs of Mary E. Neale—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3821) for the relief of Alfred H. Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3822) for the relief of James Behan—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3823) for the relief of Harvey B. Denison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3824) for the relief of Dennis Reardon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3825) for the relief of Charles Uerkvitz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3826) for the relief of Reed B. Granger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3827) granting a pension to Kate H. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3828) granting a pension to Annie O'Rourke—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3829) granting a pension to Ada Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3830) granting a pension to Louisa M. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3831) granting a pension to Abraham W. Eckstein—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3832) granting a pension to Rachel A. Lindeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3833) granting an increase of pension to Michael McNally—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3834) granting an increase of pension to John J. Nolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3835) granting an increase of pension to Margaret F. Tyson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3836) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3837) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3838) granting an increase of pension to Ida E. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3839) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of John P. Maxwell and Hugh H. Maxwell, deceased—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3840) to provide for a medal in commemoration of the services of Haym Salomon during the war of the Revolution, and to express recognition of the same—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3841) granting a pension to Albenia Wadleigh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 3842) granting an increase of pension to William Winter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 3843) for the relief of James T. Dodson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3844) for the relief of E. L. Simpson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 3845) granting an increase of pension to Philip Ebright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3846) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Durfey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 3847) for the relief of the trustees of the Chestnut Grove Church, in Morgan County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3848) to refer the claim against the United States of the heirs of Fabian Varin to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 3849) to amend the records on file at the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 3850) granting a pension to Alwilda Blades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3851) granting an increase of pension to John F. Hanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 3852) for the relief of the victims of the *General Slocum* disaster—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3853) for the relief of Frederick See—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3854) to appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army and place him on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 3855) for the relief of Elizabeth Cramer, administratrix of J. Henry Cramer—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 3856) granting a pension to Columbia F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Pensions.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Resolution of Associated Teaming Interest of St. Louis, favoring appropriation for a channel to the Gulf of Mexico—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Lizbeth Noble Circle, No. 4, Grand Army of the Republic, for legislation to increase pension of widows of veterans of civil war from $8 to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: Resolution of New Richmond (Pa.) Grange, No. 135, for amendment to oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CURRIER: Petition of public meeting, Nashua, N. H., for the Littlefield bill governing interstate shipments of liquor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIXON: Petition of 400 citizens of Indiana, for law granting pension of $30 per month to soldiers and sailors who served ninety days in late war of rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., to equalize and fix pay of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of J. W. Van Cleve et al., favoring revision of tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Little Rock (Ark.) Board of Trade, for amendment to interstate-commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, for amendment to interstate-commerce act—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Resolution of Central Labor Union of Newburyport, against open-shop policy at Government Printing Office and requesting President to remove Public Printer—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolution of Central Labor Union of Newburyport, for Government ownership of telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Manchester Local 324, A. F. M., for legislation preventing enlisted musicians from entering into competition with civilian musicians—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GRANGER: Resolution of J. A. Tinnigan Council No 111, Knights of Columbus, against change in postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Rhode Island Chapter American Institute of Architects, for Park Commission's plans for development of Washington—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Ralph De W. Hulbert et al., for legislation increasing pay for commissioned officers and enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of various parties for an amendment of the Hepburn interstate-commerce law relative to interstate freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for Congressional action relative to Ferdinand Holzendorf of Allegheny, Pa., concerning his treatment by the German Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Wardell Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas P. Curran—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, resolution of Board of Trade of San Francisco, for improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaii; also Chamber of Commerce of Los Angeles; also State Board of Trade—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Central Labor Council, of Alameda County, Cal., asking for removal of Public Printer Charles A Stillings—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolution of Sacramento (Cal.) Development Association, for irrigation and drainage investigations in California—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of Frederick Gallup, of Groton, Conn., for creation of volunteer retired list of officers of civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of general assembly of Connecticut, for consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at third-class rate—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, for a dry dock at Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Pequot Council, Knights of Columbus, against reclassification of rates on second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of McKinley Camp, No. 9, Spanish War Veterans, of Norwalk, Conn., for restoration of army canteen; also of Allan M. Osborn Camp, No. 1, U. S. W. V.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUFF: Papers to accompany bill granting a pension to William H. Altman, Michael Connor, James M. Daly, William Eberhart, Amos Feathers, Daniel Forrest, and Jaboch Gaffney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: Joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for repeal of tariff on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for enactment of a uniform game law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for appropriation to improve upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for appropriation to survey ship canal to connect Great Lakes with Mississippi River via Portage Canal, Wisconsin—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for law fixing uniform standard of grading and inspecting grain—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of 18 citizens of Osceola, Wis., against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for law to elect Senators of the United States by direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., to equalize and fix pay of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of William J. Bryan, for appropriation for Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Resolution of United States Weighers' Laborers' Benevolent Association, for law for increase of wages of weighers' laborers of the United States Customs Service—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the estate of D. B. Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolution of United States Weighers' Laborers' Benevolent Association, to support bill to be presented by Congressman WILLIAM S. BENNET, of New York—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Cassius M. C. Jones, John M. Dickerson, Austin Daugherty, Orville P. Boyden, Wm. B. Downey, Geo. H. Barnes, Richard McCandless, Jesse T. Power, W. C. McLaughlen, Saml. Hicks, Nelson F. Overmeyer, Florence Annetta Cox, Charles M. Montgomery, Jefferson Branham, Elias Shook, Charles W. Wheat, and John A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Ralph De W. Hulbert et al., for legislation to equalize and fix pay of commissioned officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: Petition of H. J. Hamlin et al., for a volunteer retired list for surviving officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PARSONS: Resolution of United States Weighers' Laborers Benevolent Association, of New York, for legislation looking to an increase of wages of weighers' laborers of the United States customs service—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David W. Conrath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Walter C. Knight, Michael McCormick, John D. Moore, Mary P. Grindlay, Mary B. Dempster, and Mary H. Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STAFFORD: Resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, *December 3, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

Mr. MORGAN G. BULKELEY, a Senator from the State of Connecticut, appeared in his seat to-day.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. CULBERSON presented the credentials of Joseph F. Johnston, chosen by the legislature of the State of Alabama a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Edmund W. Pettus in the term beginning March 4, 1903.

The credentials were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator-elect is present in the Chamber and ready to take the oath of office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Johnston was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CULBERSON, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

Mr. WILLIAM J. BROWNING, the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, appeared and delivered the following message:

Mr. President, I am directed by the House of Representatives to inform the Senate that a quorum of the House of Representatives has assembled; that JOSEPH G. CANNON, a Representative from the State of Illinois, has been elected Speaker; that Alexander McDowell, a citizen of the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected Clerk, and that the House is ready to proceed to business.

Also, that a committee of three were appointed by the Speaker on the part of the House of Representatives to join the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait on the President of the United States and to notify him that a quorum of each of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, and that Mr. PAYNE of New York, Mr. TAWNEY of Minnesota, and Mr. WILLIAMS of Mississippi were appointed such committee on the part of the House.

The message also transmitted resolutions of the House on the death of Hon. JOHN TYLER MORGAN and of Hon. EDMUND WINSTON PETTUS, late Senators of the United States from the State of Alabama.

The message further communicated to the Senate the intelligence of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois, and of Hon. CAMPBELL SLEMP, late a Representative from the State of Virginia, and transmitted resolutions of the House thereon.

The message also announced that the Speaker had appointed Mr. LORIMER, Mr. PRINCE, Mr. CHAPMAN, Mr. McGAVIN, Mr. FOSTER, Mr. McDERMOTT, and Mr. RODENBERG of Illinois, Mr. DAWES of Ohio, Mr. CHANEY of Indiana, Mr. RUCKER and Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri, Mr. MAYNARD of Virginia, Mr. STEENERSON of Minnesota, Mr. BROUSSARD of Louisiana, and Mr. LEGARE of South Carolina, members of the committee on the part of the House to attend the funeral of the deceased.

### NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. TELLER, the committee appointed on the part of the Senate to wait upon the President of the United States, appeared; and

Mr. ALLISON said: Mr. President, the committee of the two Houses appointed to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Houses are organized and ready to receive any communication he may have to make, have performed that duty; and the President informed the committee that he would immediately communicate to the two Houses in writing.

### PRESIDENT'S ANNUAL MESSAGE.

Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of the secretaries of the President of the United States, appeared and said:

Mr. President, I am directed by the President of the United States to deliver to the Senate a message in writing.

The message was received from the secretary and handed to the Vice-President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the annual message of the President of the United States, which the Secretary will read.

The Secretary (Mr. CHARLES G. BENNETT) read the message, as follows:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

No nation has greater resources than ours, and I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability. In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish, when such is the case, for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks; for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

In any large body of men, however, there are certain to be some who are dishonest, and if the conditions are such that these men prosper or commit their misdeeds with impunity, their example is a very evil thing for the community. Where these men are business men of great sagacity and of temperament both unscrupulous and reckless, and where the conditions are such that they act without supervision or control and at first without effective check from public opinion, they delude many innocent people into making investments or embarking in kinds of business that are really unsound. When the misdeeds of these successfully dishonest men are discovered, suffering comes not only upon them, but upon the innocent men whom they have misled. It is a painful awakening, whenever it occurs; and, naturally, when it does occur those who suffer are apt to forget that the longer it was deferred the more painful it would be. In the effort to punish the guilty it is both wise and proper to endeavor so far as possible to minimize the distress of those who have been misled by the guilty. Yet it is not possible to refrain because of such distress from striving to put an end to the misdeeds that are the ultimate causes of the suffering, and, as a means to this end, where possible to punish those responsible for them. There may be honest differences of opinion as to many governmental policies; but surely there can be no such differences as to need of unflinching perseverance in the war against successful dishonesty.

In my Message to the Congress on December 5, 1905, I said:

"If the folly of man mars the general well-being, then those who are innocent of the folly will have to pay part of the penalty incurred by those who are guilty of the folly. A panic brought on by the speculative folly of part of the business community would hurt the whole business community; but such stoppage of welfare, though it might be severe, would not be lasting. In the long run, the one vital factor in the permanent prosperity of the country is the high individual character of the average American worker, the average American citizen, no matter whether his work be mental or manual, whether he be farmer or wage-worker, business man or professional man.

"In our industrial and social system the interests of all men are so closely intertwined that in the immense majority of cases a straight-dealing man, who by his efficiency, by his ingenuity and industry, benefits himself, must also benefit others. Normally, the man of great productive capacity who becomes rich by guiding the labor of many other men does so by enabling them to produce more than they could produce without his guidance; and both he and they share in the benefit, which comes also to the public at large. The superficial fact that the sharing may be unequal must never blind us to the underlying fact that there is this sharing, and that the benefit comes in some degree to each man concerned. Normally, the wage-worker, the man of small means, and the average consumer, as well as the average producer, are all alike helped by making conditions such that the man of exceptional business ability receives an exceptional reward for his ability. Something can be done by legislation to help the general prosperity; but no such help of a permanently beneficial character can be given to the less able and less fortunate save as the results of a policy which shall inure to the advantage of all industrious and efficient people who act decently; and this is only another way of saying that any benefit which comes to the less able and less fortunate must of necessity come even more to the more able and more fortunate. If, therefore, the less fortunate man is moved by envy of his more fortunate brother to strike at the conditions under which they have both, though unequally, prospered, the result will assuredly be that while damage may come to the one struck at, it will visit with an even heavier load the one who strikes the blow. Taken as a whole, we must all go up or go down together.

"Yet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies, not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large, and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, every big corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate agencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Each can do and has done great good. Each should be favored so long as it does good. But each should be sharply checked where it acts against law and justice.

"* * * The makers of our National Constitution provided especially that the regulation of interstate commerce should come within the sphere of the General Government. The arguments in favor of their taking this stand were even then overwhelming. But they are far stronger to-day, in view of the enormous development of great business agencies, usually corporate in form. Experience has shown conclusively that it is useless to try to get any adequate regulation and supervision of these great corporations by State action. Such regulation and supervision can only be effectively exercised by a sovereign whose jurisdiction is coextensive with the field of work of the corporations—that is, by the National Government. I believe that this regulation and supervision can be obtained by the enactment of law by the Congress. * * * Our steady aim should be by legislation, cautiously and carefully undertaken, but resolutely persevered in, to assert the sovereignty of the National Government by affirmative action.

"This is only in form an innovation. In substance it is merely a restoration; for from the earliest time such regulation of industrial activities has been recognized in the action of the lawmaking bodies; and all that I propose is to meet the changed conditions in such manner as will prevent the Commonwealth abdicating the power it has always possessed, not only in this country, but also in England before and since this country became a separate nation.

"It has been a misfortune that the National laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather than an affirmative kind, and still more that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibited, and have in part in their prohibitions confounded what should be allowed and what should not be allowed. It is generally useless to try to prohibit all restraint on competition, whether this restraint be reasonable or unreasonable; and where it is not useless it is generally hurtful. * * * The successful prosecution of one device to evade the law immediately develops another device to accomplish the same purpose. What is needed is not sweeping prohibition of every arrangement, good or bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and regulation as will prevent any restriction of competition from being to the detriment of the public, as well as such supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected with restriction of competition."

I have called your attention in these quotations to what I have already said because I am satisfied that it is the duty of the National Government to embody in action the principles thus expressed.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE.

No small part of the trouble that we have comes from carrying to an extreme the national virtue of self-reliance, independence in initiative and action. It is wise to conserve this virtue and to provide for its fullest exercise, compatible with seeing that liberty does not become a liberty to wrong others. Unfortunately, this is the kind of liberty that the lack of all effective regulation inevitably breeds. The founders of the Constitution provided that the National Government should have complete and sole control of interstate commerce. There was then practically no interstate business save such as was conducted by water, and this the National Government at once proceeded to regulate in thoroughgoing and effective fashion. Conditions have now so wholly changed that the interstate commerce by water is insignificant compared with the amount that goes by land, and almost all big business concerns are now engaged in interstate commerce. As a result, it can be but partially and imperfectly controlled or regulated by the action of any one of the several States; such action inevitably tending to be either too drastic or else too lax, and in either case in-

effective for purposes of justice. Only the National Government can in thoroughgoing fashion exercise the needed control. This does not mean that there should be any extension of Federal authority, for such authority already exists under the Constitution in amplest and most far-reaching form; but it does mean that there should be an extension of Federal activity. This is not advocating centralization. It is merely looking facts in the face, and realizing that centralization in business has already come and can not be avoided or undone, and that the public at large can only protect itself from certain evil effects of this business centralization by providing better methods for the exercise of control through the authority already centralized in the National Government by the Constitution itself. There must be no halt in the healthy constructive course of action which this Nation has elected to pursue, and has steadily pursued, during the last six years, as shown both in the legislation of the Congress and the administration of the law by the Department of Justice. The most vital need is in connection with the railroads. As to these, in my judgment there should now be either a national incorporation act or a law licensing railway companies to engage in interstate commerce upon certain conditions. The law should be so framed as to give to the Interstate Commerce Commission power to pass upon the future issue of securities, while ample means should be provided to enable the Commission, whenever in its judgment it is necessary, to make a physical valuation of any railroad. As I stated in my Message to the Congress a year ago, railroads should be given power to enter into agreements, subject to these agreements being made public in minute detail and to the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission being first obtained. Until the National Government assumes proper control of interstate commerce, in the exercise of the authority it already possesses, it will be impossible either to give to or to get from the railroads full justice. The railroads and all other great corporations will do well to recognize that this control must come; the only question is as to what governmental body can most wisely exercise it. The courts will determine the limits within which the Federal authority can exercise it, and there will still remain ample work within each State for the railway commission of that State; and the National Interstate Commerce Commission will work in harmony with the several State commissions, each within its own province, to achieve the desired end.

SHERMAN ANTITRUST LAW.

Moreover, in my judgment there should be additional legislation looking to the proper control of the great business concerns engaged in interstate business, this control to be exercised for their own benefit and prosperity no less than for the protection of investors and of the general public. As I have repeatedly said in Messages to the Congress and elsewhere, experience has definitely shown not merely the unwisdom but the futility of endeavoring to put a stop to all business combinations. Modern industrial conditions are such that combination is not only necessary but inevitable. It is so in the world of business just as it is so in the world of labor, and it is as idle to desire to put an end to all corporations, to all big combinations of capital, as to desire to put an end to combinations of labor. Corporation and labor union alike have come to stay. Each if properly managed is a source of good and not evil. Whenever in either there is evil, it should be promptly held to account; but it should receive hearty encouragement so long as it is properly managed. It is profoundly immoral to put or keep on the statute books a law, nominally in the interest of public morality, that really puts a premium upon public immorality, by undertaking to forbid honest men from doing what must be done under modern business conditions, so that the law itself provides that its own infraction must be the condition precedent upon business success. To aim at the accomplishment of too much usually means the accomplishment of too little, and often the doing of positive damage. In my Message to the Congress a year ago, in speaking of the antitrust laws, I said:

"The actual working of our laws has shown that the effort to prohibit all combination, good or bad, is noxious where it is not ineffective. Combination of capital, like combination of labor, is a necessary element in our present industrial system. It is not possible completely to prevent it; and if it were possible, such complete prevention would do damage to the body politic. What we need is not vainly to try to prevent all combination, but to secure such rigorous and adequate control and supervision of the combinations as to prevent their injuring the public, or existing in such forms as inevitably to threaten injury. * * * It is unfortunate that our present laws should forbid all combinations instead of sharply discriminating between those combinations which do good and those combinations which do evil. * * * Often railroads would like to combine for the purpose of preventing a big shipper from maintaining improper advantages at the expense of small shippers and of the general public. Such a combination, instead of being forbidden by law, should be favored. * * * It is a public evil to have on the statute books a law incapable of full enforcement, because both judges and juries realize that its full enforcement would destroy the business of the country; for the result is to make decent men violators of the law against their will, and to put a premium on the behavior of the willful wrongdoers. Such a result in turn tends to throw the decent man and the willful wrongdoer into closer association, and in the end to drag down the former to the latter's level; for the man who becomes a lawbreaker in one way unhappily tends to lose all respect for law and to be willing to break it in many ways. No more scathing condemnation could be visited upon a law than is contained in the words of the Interstate Commerce Commission when, in commenting upon the fact that the numerous joint traffic associations do technically violate the law, they say: 'The decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Trans-Missouri case and the Joint Traffic Association case has produced no practical effect upon the railway operations of the country. Such associations, in fact, exist now as they did before these decisions, and with the same general effect. In justice to all parties, we ought probably to add that it is difficult to see how our interstate railways could be operated with due regard to the interest of the shipper and the railway without concerted action of the kind afforded through these associations.'

"This means that the law as construed by the Supreme Court is such that the business of the country can not be conducted without breaking it."

As I have elsewhere said:

"All this is substantially what I have said over and over again. Surely it ought not to be necessary to say that it in no shape or way represents any hostility to corporations as such. On the contrary, it means a frank recognition of the fact that combinations of capital, like combinations of labor, are a natural result of modern conditions and of our National development. As far as in my ability lies my endeavor is and will be to prevent abuse of power by either and to favor both so long as they do well. The aim of the National Government is quite as much to favor and protect honest corporations, honest business men of wealth, as to bring to justice those individuals and corporations representing dishonest methods. Most certainly there will be no relaxation by the Government authorities in the effort to get at any great railroad wrecker—any man who by clever swindling devices robs investors, oppresses wage-workers, and does injustice to the general public. But any such move as this is in the interest of honest railway operators, of honest corporations, and of those who, when they invest their small savings in stocks and bonds, wish to be assured that these will represent money honestly expended for legitimate business purposes. To confer upon the National Government the power for which I ask would be a check upon overcapitalization and upon the clever gamblers who benefit by overcapitalization. But it alone would mean an increase in the value, an increase in the safety of the stocks and bonds of law-abiding, honestly managed railroads, and would render it far easier to market securities. I believe in proper publicity. There has been complaint of some of the investigations recently carried on, but those who complain should put the blame where it belongs—upon the misdeeds which are done in darkness and not upon the investigations which brought them to light. The Administration is responsible for turning on the light, but it is not responsible for what the light showed. I ask for full power to be given the Federal Government, because no single State can by legislation effectually cope with these powerful corporations engaged in interstate commerce, and, while doing them full justice, exact from them in return full justice to others. The conditions of railroad activity, the conditions of our immense interstate commerce, are such as to make the Central Government alone competent to exercise full supervision and control.

"The grave abuses in individual cases of railroad management in the past represent wrongs not merely to the general public, but, above all, wrongs to fair-dealing and honest corporations and men of wealth, because they excite a popular anger and distrust which from the very nature of the case tends to include in the sweep of its resentment good and bad alike. From the standpoint of the public I can not too earnestly say that as soon as the natural and proper resentment aroused by these abuses becomes indiscriminate and unthinking, it also becomes not merely unwise and unfair, but calculated to defeat the very ends which those feeling it have in

view. There has been plenty of dishonest work by corporations in the past. There will not be the slightest let-up in the effort to hunt down and punish every dishonest man. But the bulk of our business is honestly done. In the natural indignation the people feel over the dishonesty, it is all essential that they should not lose their heads and get drawn into an indiscriminate raid upon all corporations, all people of wealth, whether they do well or ill. Out of any such wild movement good will not come, can not come, and never has come. On the contrary, the surest way to invite reaction is to follow the lead of either demagogue or visionary in a sweeping assault upon property values and upon public confidence, which would work incalculable damage in the business world and would produce such distrust of the agitators that in the revulsion the distrust would extend to honest men who, in sincere and sane fashion, are trying to remedy the evils."

The antitrust law should not be repealed; but it should be made both more efficient and more in harmony with actual conditions. It should be so amended as to forbid only the kind of combination which does harm to the general public, such amendment to be accompanied by, or to be an incident of, a grant of supervisory power to the Government over these big concerns engaged in interstate business. This should be accompanied by provision for the compulsory publication of accounts and the subjection of books and papers to the inspection of the Government officials. A beginning has already been made for such supervision by the establishment of the Bureau of Corporations.

The antitrust law should not prohibit combinations that do no injustice to the public, still less those the existence of which is on the whole of benefit to the public. But even if this feature of the law were abolished, there would remain as an equally objectionable feature the difficulty and delay now incident to its enforcement. The Government must now submit to irksome and repeated delay before obtaining a final decision of the courts upon proceedings instituted, and even a favorable decree may mean an empty victory. Moreover, to attempt to control these corporations by lawsuits means to impose upon both the Department of Justice and the courts an impossible burden; it is not feasible to carry on more than a limited number of such suits. Such a law to be really effective must of course be administered by an executive body, and not merely by means of lawsuits. The design should be to prevent the abuses incident to the creation of unhealthy and improper combinations, instead of waiting until they are in existence and then attempting to destroy them by civil or criminal proceedings.

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or general control of the production, sale, or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity. Such combinations are against public policy; they violate the common law; the doors of the courts are closed to those who are parties to them, and I believe the Congress can close the channels of interstate commerce against them for its protection. The law should make its prohibitions and permissions as clear and definite as possible, leaving the least possible room for arbitrary action, or allegation of such action, on the part of the Executive, or of divergent interpretations by the courts. Among the points to be aimed at should be the prohibition of unhealthy competition, such as by rendering service at an actual loss for the purpose of crushing out competition, the prevention of inflation of capital, and the prohibition of a corporation's making exclusive trade with itself a condition of having any trade with itself. Reasonable agreements between, or combinations of, corporations should be permitted, provided they are first submitted to and approved by some appropriate Government body.

The Congress has the power to charter corporations to engage in interstate and foreign commerce, and a general law can be enacted under the provisions of which existing corporations could take out Federal charters and new Federal corporations could be created. An essential provision of such a law should be a method of predetermining by some Federal board or commission whether the applicant for a Federal charter was an association or combination within the restrictions of the Federal law. Provision should also be made for complete publicity in all matters affecting the public and complete protection to the investing public and the shareholders in the matter of issuing corporate securities. If an incorporation law is not deemed advisable, a license act for big interstate corporations might be enacted; or a combination of the two might be tried. The supervision established might be analogous to that now exercised over national banks. At least, the antitrust act should be supplemented by specific prohibitions of the methods which experience has shown have been of most service in enabling monopolistic combinations to crush out competition. The real owners of a corporation should be compelled to do business in their own name. The right to hold stock in other corporations should hereafter be denied to interstate corporations, unless on approval by the proper Government officials, and a prerequisite to such approval should be the listing with the Government of all owners and stockholders, both by the corporation owning such stock and by the corporation in which such stock is owned.

To confer upon the National Government, in connection with the amendment I advocate in the antitrust law, power of supervision over big business concerns engaged in interstate commerce, would benefit them as it has benefited the national banks. In the recent business crisis it is noteworthy that the institutions which failed were institutions which were not under the supervision and control of the National Government. Those which were under National control stood the test.

National control of the kind above advocated would be to the benefit of every well-managed railway. From the standpoint of the public there is need for additional tracks, additional terminals, and improvements in the actual handling of the railroads, and all this as rapidly as possible. Ample, safe, and speedy transportation facilities are even more necessary than cheap transportation. Therefore, there is need for the investment of money which will provide for all these things while at the same time securing as far as is possible better wages and shorter hours for their employees. Therefore, while there must be just and reasonable regulation of rates, we should be the first to protest against any arbitrary and unthinking movement to cut them down without the fullest and most careful consideration of all interests concerned and of the actual needs of the situation. Only a special body of men acting for the National Government under authority conferred upon it by the Congress is competent to pass judgment on such a matter.

Those who fear, from any reason, the extension of Federal activity will do well to study the history not only of the national banking act but of the pure-food law, and notably the meat inspection law recently enacted. The pure-food law was opposed so violently that its passage was delayed for a decade; yet it has worked unmixed and immediate good. The meat inspection law was even more violently assailed; and the same men who now denounce the attitude of the National Government in seeking to oversee and control the workings of interstate common carriers and business concerns, then asserted that we were "discrediting and ruining a great American industry." Two years have not elapsed, and already it has become evident that the great benefit the law confers upon the public is accompanied by an equal benefit to the reputable packing establishments. The latter are better off under the law than they were without it. The benefit to interstate common carriers and business concerns from the legislation I advocate would be equally marked.

PURE-FOOD LAW.

Incidentally, in the passage of the pure-food law the action of the various State food and dairy commissioners showed in striking fashion how much good for the whole people results from the hearty cooperation of the Federal and State officials in securing a given reform. It is primarily to the action of these State commissioners that we owe the enactment of this law; for they aroused the people, first to demand the enactment and enforcement of State laws on the subject, and then the enactment of the Federal law, without which the State laws were largely ineffective. There must be the closest cooperation between the National and State governments in administering these laws.

In my Message to the Congress a year ago I spoke as follows of the currency:

CURRENCY.

"I especially call your attention to the condition of our currency laws. The national-bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business development of the country, and within ten years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from $21.41 to $33.08. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the defects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to incur liability of business disaster. Since your body adjourned there has been a fluctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30

per cent, and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The Secretary of the Treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the advance in commercial rates and the uncertainty felt in the sufficiency of credit even at high rates. All commercial interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New York attract money from the interior banks into the speculative field. This depletes the fund that would otherwise be available for commercial uses, and commercial borrowers are forced to pay abnormal rates, so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increased interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country.

"The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seriously defective. There is need of a change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be ruled from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of comprehension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially impair the value of the United States 2 per cent bonds now pledged to secure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the Treasury. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by expert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present Secretary of the Treasury, the essential features of which have been approved by many prominent bankers and business men. According to this plan national banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their capital in notes of a given kind, the issue to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by times of stringency.

"I do not say that this is the right system. I only advance it to emphasize my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; for at present there is too much currency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend it at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bankers; especially is this true of stockmen, farmers, and business men in the West; for at present at certain seasons of the year the difference in interest rates between the East and the West is from 6 to 10 per cent, whereas in Canada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of western and southern bankers as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers, and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker."

I again urge on the Congress the need of immediate attention to this matter. We need a greater elasticity in our currency; provided, of course, that we recognize the even greater need of a safe and secure currency. There must always be the most rigid examination by the National authorities. Provision should be made for an emergency currency. The emergency issue should, of course, be made with an effective guaranty, and upon conditions carefully prescribed by the Government. Such emergency issue must be based on adequate securities approved by the Government, and must be issued under a heavy tax. This would permit currency being issued when the demand for it was urgent, while securing its retirment as the demand fell off. It is worth investigating to determine whether officers and directors of national banks should ever be allowed to loan to themselves. Trust companies should be subject to the same supervision as banks; legislation to this effect should be enacted for the District of Columbia and the Territories.

Yet we must also remember that even the wisest legislation on the subject can only accomplish a certain amount. No legislation can by any possibility guarantee the business community against the results of speculative folly any more than it can guarantee an individual against the results of his extravagance. When an individual mortgages his house to buy an automobile he invites disaster; and when wealthy men, or men who pose as such, or are unscrupulously or foolishly eager to become such, indulge in reckless speculation—especially if it is accompanied by dishonesty—they jeopardize not only their own future but the future of all their innocent fellow-citizens, for they expose the whole business community to panic and distress.

### REVENUE.

The income account of the Nation is in a most satisfactory condition. For the six fiscal years ending with the 1st of July last, the total expenditures and revenues of the National Government, exclusive of the postal revenues and expenditures, were, in round numbers, revenues, $3,465,000,000, and expenditures, $3,275,000,000. The net excess of income over expenditures, including in the latter the fifty millions expended for the Panama Canal, was one hundred and ninety million dollars for the six years, an average of about thirty-one millions a year. This represents an approximation between income and outgo which it would be hard to improve. The satisfactory working of the present tariff law has been chiefly responsible for this excellent showing. Nevertheless, there is an evident and constantly growing feeling among our people that the time is rapidly approaching when our system of revenue legislation must be revised.

### THE TARIFF.

This country is definitely committed to the protective system and any effort to uproot it could not but cause widespread industrial disaster. In other words, the principle of the present tariff law could not with wisdom be changed. But in a country of such phenomenal growth as ours it is probably well that every dozen years or so the tariff laws should be carefully scrutinized so as to see that no excessive or improper benefits are conferred thereby, that proper revenue is provided, and that our foreign trade is encouraged. There must always be as a minimum a tariff which will not only allow for the collection of an ample revenue but which will at least make good the difference in the cost of production here and abroad; that is, the difference in the labor cost here and abroad, for the well-being of the wage-worker must ever be a cardinal point of American policy. The question should be approached purely from a business standpoint; both the time and the manner of the change being such as to arouse the minimum of agitation and disturbance in the business world, and to give the least play for selfish and factional motives. The sole consideration should be to see that the sum total of changes represents the public good. This means that the subject can not with wisdom be dealt with in the year preceding a Presidential election, because as a matter of fact experience has conclusively shown that at such a time it is impossible to get men to treat it from the standpoint of the public good. In my judgment the wise time to deal with the matter is immediately after such election.

### INCOME TAX AND INHERITANCE TAX.

When our tax laws are revised the question of an income tax and an inheritance tax should receive the careful attention of our legislators. In my judgment both of these taxes should be part of our system of Federal taxation. I speak diffidently about the income tax because one scheme for an income tax was declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court; while in addition it is a difficult tax to administer in its practical working, and great care would have to be exercised to see that it was not evaded by the very men whom it was most desirable to have taxed, for if so evaded it would, of course, be worse than no tax at all; as the least desirable of all taxes is the tax which bears heavily upon the honest as compared with the dishonest man. Nevertheless, a graduated income tax of the proper type would be a desirable feature of Federal taxation, and it is to be hoped that one may be devised which the Supreme Court will declare constitutional. The inheritance tax, however, is both a far better method of taxation, and far more important for the purpose of having the fortunes of the country bear in proportion to their increase in size a corresponding increase and burden of taxation. The Government has the absolute right to decide as to the terms upon which a man shall receive a bequest or devise from another, and this point in the devolution of property is especially appropriate for the imposition of a tax. Laws imposing such taxes have repeatedly been placed upon the National statute books and as repeatedly declared constitutional by the courts; and these laws contained the progressive principle, that is, after a certain amount is reached the bequest or gift, in life or death, is increasingly burdened and the rate of taxation is increased in proportion to the remoteness of blood of the man receiving the bequest. These principles are recognized already in the leading civilized nations of the world. In Great Britain all the estates worth $5,000 or less are practically exempt from death duties, while the increase is such that

when an estate exceeds five millions of dollars in value and passes to a distant kinsman or stranger in blood the Government receives all told an amount equivalent to nearly a fifth of the whole estate. In France so much of an inheritance as exceeds $10,000,000 pays over a fifth to the State if it passes to a distant relative. The German law is especially interesting to us because it makes the inheritance tax an imperial measure while allotting to the individual States of the Empire a portion of the proceeds and permitting them to impose taxes in addition to those imposed by the Imperial Government. Small inheritances are exempt, but the tax is so sharply progressive that when the inheritance is still not very large, provided it is not an agricultural or a forest land, it is taxed at the rate of 25 per cent if it goes to distant relatives. There is no reason why in the United States the National Government should not impose inheritance taxes in addition to those imposed by the States, and when we last had an inheritance tax about one-half of the States levied such taxes concurrently with the National Government, making a combined maximum rate, in some cases as high as 25 per cent. The French law has one feature which is to be heartily commended. The progressive principle is so applied that each higher rate is imposed only on the excess above the amount subject to the next lower rate; so that each increase of rate will apply only to a certain amount above a certain maximum. The tax should if possible be made to bear more heavily upon those residing without the country than within it. A heavy progressive tax upon a very large fortune is in no way such a tax upon thrift or industry as a like tax would be on a small fortune. No advantage comes either to the country as a whole or to the individuals inheriting the money by permitting the transmission in their entirety of the enormous fortunes which would be affected by such a tax; and as an incident to its function of revenue raising, such a tax would help to preserve a measurable equality of opportunity for the people of the generations growing to manhood. We have not the slightest sympathy with that socialistic idea which would try to put laziness, thriftlessness and inefficiency on a par with industry, thrift and efficiency; which would strive to break up not merely private property, but what is far more important, the home, the chief prop upon which our whole civilization stands. Such a theory, if ever adopted, would mean the ruin of the entire country—a ruin which would bear heaviest upon the weakest, upon those least able to shift for themselves. But proposals for legislation such as this herein advocated are directly opposed to this class of socialistic theories. Our aim is to recognize what Lincoln pointed out: The fact that there are some respects in which men are obviously not equal; but also to insist that there should be an equality of self-respect and of mutual respect, an equality of rights before the law, and at least an approximate equality in the conditions under which each man obtains the chance to show the stuff that is in him when compared to his fellows.

### ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAW.

A few years ago there was loud complaint that the law could not be invoked against wealthy offenders. There is no such complaint now. The course of the Department of Justice during the last few years has been such as to make it evident that no man stands above the law, that no corporation is so wealthy that it can not be held to account. The Department of Justice has been as prompt to proceed against the wealthiest malefactor whose crime was one of greed and cunning as to proceed against the agitator who incites to brutal violence. Everything that can be done under the existing law, and with the existing state of public opinion, which so profoundly influences both the courts and juries, has been done. But the laws themselves need strengthening in more than one important point; they should be made more definite, so that no honest man can be led unwittingly to break them, and so that the real wrongdoer can be readily punished.

Moreover, there must be the public opinion back of the laws or the laws themselves will be of no avail. At present, while the average juryman undoubtedly wishes to see trusts broken up, and is quite ready to fine the corporation itself, he is very reluctant to find the facts proven beyond a reasonable doubt when it comes to sending to jail a member of the business community for indulging in practices which are profoundly unhealthy, but which, unfortunately, the business community has grown to recognize as well-nigh normal. Both the present condition of the law and the present temper of juries render it a task of extreme difficulty to get at the real wrongdoer in any such case, especially by imprisonment. Yet it is from every standpoint far preferable to punish the prime offender by imprisonment rather than to fine the corporation, with the attendant damage to stockholders.

The two great evils in the execution of our criminal laws to-day are sentimentality and technicality. For the latter the remedy must come from the hands of the legislatures, the courts, and the lawyers. The other must depend for its cure upon the gradual growth of a sound public opinion which shall insist that regard for the law and the demands of reason shall control all other influences and emotions in the jury box. Both of these evils must be removed or public discontent with the criminal law will continue.

### INJUNCTIONS.

Instances of abuse in the granting of injunctions in labor disputes continue to occur, and the resentment in the minds of those who feel that their rights are being invaded and their liberty of action and of speech unwarrantably restrained continues likewise to grow. Much of the attack on the use of the process of injunction is wholly without warrant; but I am constrained to express the belief that for some of it there is warrant. This question is becoming more and more one of prime importance, and unless the courts will themselves deal with it in effective manner, it is certain ultimately to demand some form of legislative action. It would be most unfortunate for our social welfare if we should permit many honest and law-abiding citizens to feel that they had just cause for regarding our courts with hostility. I earnestly commend to the attention of the Congress this matter, so that some way may be devised which will limit the abuse of injunctions and protect those rights which from time to time it unwarrantably invades. Moreover, discontent is often expressed with the use of the process of injunction by the courts, not only in labor disputes, but where State laws are concerned. I refrain from discussion of this question as I am informed that it will soon receive the consideration of the Supreme Court.

The Federal courts must of course decide ultimately what are the respective spheres of State and Nation in connection with any law, State or National, and they must decide definitely and finally in matters affecting individual citizens, not only as to the rights and wrongs of labor but as to the rights and wrongs of capital; and the National Government must always see that the decision of the court is put into effect The process of injunction is an essential adjunct of the court's doing its work well; and as preventive measures are always better than remedial, the wise use of this process is from every standpoint commendable. But where it is recklessly or unnecessarily used, the abuse should be censured, above all by the very men who are properly anxious to prevent any effort to shear the courts of this necessary power. The court's decision must be final; the protest is only against the conduct of individual judges in needlessly anticipating such final decision, or in the tyrannical use of what is nominally a temporary injunction to accomplish what is in fact a permanent decision.

### ACCIDENTS.

The loss of life and limb from railroad accidents in this country has become appalling. It is a subject of which the National Government should take supervision. It might be well to begin by providing for a Federal inspection of interstate railroads somewhat along the lines of Federal inspection of steamboats, although not going so far; perhaps at first all that it would be necessary to have would be some officer whose duty would be to investigate all accidents on interstate railroads and report in detail the causes thereof. Such an officer should make it his business to get into close touch with railroad operating men so as to become thoroughly familiar with every side of the question, the idea being to work along the lines of the present steamboat inspection law.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

The National Government should be a model employer. It should demand the highest quality of service from each of its employees and it should care for all of them properly in return. Congress should adopt legislation providing limited but definite compensation for accidents to all workmen within the scope of the Federal power, including employees of navy yards and arsenals. In other words, a model employers' liability act, far-reaching and thoroughgoing, should be enacted which should apply to all positions, public and private, over which the National Government has jurisdiction. The number of accidents to wage-workers, including those that are preventable and those that are not, has become appalling in the mechanical, manufacturing, and transportation operations of the day. It works grim hardship to the ordinary wage-worker and his family to have the effect of such an accident fall solely upon him; and, on the other hand, there are whole classes of attorneys who exist

only by inciting men who may or may not have been wronged to undertake suits for negligence. As a matter of fact, a suit for negligence is generally an inadequate remedy for the person injured, while it often causes altogether disproportionate annoyance to the employer. The law should be made such that the payment for accidents by the employer would be automatic instead of being a matter for lawsuits. Workmen should receive certain and definite compensation for all accidents in industry irrespective of negligence. The employer is the agent of the public and on his own responsibility and for his own profit he serves the public. When he starts in motion agencies which create risks for others, he should take all the ordinary and extraordinary risks involved; and the risk he thus at the moment assumes will ultimately be assumed, as it ought to be, by the general public. Only in this way can the shock of the accident be diffused, instead of falling upon the man or woman least able to bear it, as is now the case. The community at large should share the burdens as well as the benefits of industry. By the proposed law, employers would gain a desirable certainty of obligation and get rid of litigation to determine it, while the workman and his family would be relieved from a crushing load. With such a policy would come increased care, and accidents would be reduced in number. The National laws providing for employers' liability on railroads engaged in interstate commerce and for safety appliances, as well as for diminishing the hours any employee of a railroad should be permitted to work, should all be strengthened wherever in actual practice they have shown weakness; they should be kept on the statute books in thoroughgoing form.

The constitutionality of the employers' liability act passed by the preceding Congress has been carried before the courts. In two jurisdictions the law has been declared unconstitutional, and in three jurisdictions its constitutionality has been affirmed. The question has been carried to the Supreme Court, the case has been heard by that tribunal, and a decision is expected at an early date. In the event that the court should affirm the constitutionality of the act, I urge further legislation along the lines advocated in my Message to the preceding Congress. The practice of putting the entire burden of loss to life or limb upon the victim or the victim's family is a form of social injustice in which the United States stands in unenviable prominence. In both our Federal and our State legislation we have, with few exceptions, scarcely gone farther than the repeal of the fellow-servant principle of the old law of liability, and in some of our States even this slight modification of a completely outgrown principle has not yet been secured. The legislation of the rest of the industrial world stands out in striking contrast to our backwardness in this respect. Since 1895 practically every country of Europe, together with Great Britain, New Zealand, Australia, British Columbia, and the Cape of Good Hope has enacted legislation embodying in one form or another the complete recognition of the principle which places upon the employer the entire trade risk in the various lines of industry. I urge upon the Congress the enactment of a law which will at the same time bring Federal legislation up to the standard already established by all the European countries, and which will serve as a stimulus to the various States to perfect their legislation in this regard.

### EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

The Congress should consider the extension of the eight-hour law. The constitutionality of the present law has recently been called into question, and the Supreme Court has decided that the existing legislation is unquestionably within the powers of the Congress. The principle of the eight-hour day should as rapidly and as far as practicable be extended to the entire work carried on by the Government; and the present law should be amended to embrace contracts on those public works which the present wording of the act has been construed to exclude. The general introduction of the eight-hour day should be the goal toward which we should steadily tend, and the Government should set the example in this respect.

### COMPULSORY INVESTIGATION OF INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES.

Strikes and lockouts, with their attendant loss and suffering, continue to increase. For the five years ending December 31, 1905, the number of strikes was greater than those in any previous ten years and was double the number in the preceding five years. These figures indicate the increasing need of providing some machinery to deal with this class of disturbances in the interest alike of the employer, the employee, and the general public. I renew my previous recommendation that the Congress favorably consider the matter of creating the machinery for compulsory investigation of such industrial controversies as are of sufficient magnitude and of sufficient concern to the people of the country as a whole to warrant the Federal Government in taking action.

The need for some provision for such investigation was forcibly illustrated during the past summer. A strike of telegraph operators seriously interfered with telegraphic communication, causing great damage to business interests and serious inconvenience to the general public. Appeals were made to me from many parts of the country, from city councils, from boards of trade, from chambers of commerce, and from labor organizations, urging that steps be taken to terminate the strike. Everything that could with any propriety be done by a representative of the Government was done, without avail, and for weeks the public stood by and suffered without recourse of any kind. Had the machinery existed and had there been authority for compulsory investigation of the dispute, the public would have been placed in possession of the merits of the controversy, and public opinion would probably have brought about a prompt adjustment.

Each successive step creating machinery for the adjustment of labor difficulties must be taken with caution, but we should endeavor to make progress in this direction.

The provisions of the act of 1898 creating the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission and the Commissioner of Labor a board of mediation in controversies between interstate railroads and their employees, has, for the first time, been subjected to serious tests within the past year, and the wisdom of the experiment has been fully demonstrated. The creation of a board for compulsory investigation in cases where mediation fails and arbitration is rejected is the next logical step in a progressive program.

### CAPITAL AND LABOR.

It is certain that for some time to come there will be a constant increase absolutely, and perhaps relatively, of those among our citizens who dwell in cities or towns of some size and who work for wages. This means that there will be an ever-increasing need to consider the problems inseparable from a great industrial civilization. Where an immense and complex business, especially in those branches relating to manufacture and transportation, is transacted by a large number of capitalists who employ a very much larger number of wage-earners, the former tend more and more to combine into corporations and the latter into unions. The relations of the capitalist and wage-worker to one another, and of each to the general public, are not always easy to adjust; and to put them and keep them on a satisfactory basis is one of the most important and one of the most delicate tasks before our whole civilization. Much of the work for the accomplishment of this end must be done by the individuals concerned themselves, whether singly or in combination; and the one fundamental fact that must never be lost track of is that the character of the average man, whether he be a man of means or a man who works with his hands, is the most important factor in solving the problem aright. But it is almost equally important to remember that without good laws it is also impossible to reach the proper solution. It is idle to hold that without good laws evils such as child labor, as the overworking of women, as the failure to protect employees from loss of life or limb, can be effectively reached, any more than the evils of rebates and stock-watering can be reached without good laws. To fail to stop these practices by legislation means to force honest men into them, because otherwise the dishonest who surely will take advantage of them will have everything their own way. If the States will correct these evils, well and good; but the Nation must stand ready to aid them.

No question growing out of our rapid and complex industrial development is more important than that of the employment of women and children. The presence of women in industry reacts with extreme directness upon the character of the home and upon family life, and the conditions surrounding the employment of children bear a vital relation to our future citizenship. Our legislation in those areas under the control of the Congress is very much behind the legislation of our more progressive States. A thorough and comprehensive measure should be adopted at this session of the Congress relating to the employment of women and children in the District of Columbia and the Territories. The investigation into the condition of women and children wage-earners recently authorized and directed by the Congress is now being carried on in the various States, and I recommend that the appropriation made last year for beginning this work be renewed, in order that we may have the thorough

and comprehensive investigation which the subject demands. The National Government has as an ultimate resort for control of child labor the use of the interstate commerce clause to prevent the products of child labor from entering into interstate commerce. But before using this it ought certainly to enact model laws on the subject for the Territories under its own immediate control.

There is one fundamental proposition which can be laid down as regards all these matters, namely: While honesty by itself will not solve the problem, yet the insistence upon honesty—not merely technical honesty, but honesty in purpose and spirit—is an essential element in arriving at a right conclusion. Vice in its cruder and more archaic forms shocks everybody; but there is very urgent need that public opinion should be just as severe in condemnation of the vice which hides itself behind class or professional loyalty, or which denies that it is vice if it can escape conviction in the courts. The public and the representatives of the public, the high officials, whether on the bench or in executive or legislative positions, need to remember that often the most dangerous criminals, so far as the life of the Nation is concerned, are not those who commit the crimes known to and condemned by the popular conscience for centuries, but those who commit crimes only rendered possible by the complex conditions of our modern industrial life. It makes not a particle of difference whether these crimes are committed by a capitalist or by a laborer, by a leading banker or manufacturer or railroad man, or by a leading representative of a labor union. Swindling in stocks, corrupting legislatures, making fortunes by the inflation of securities, by wrecking railroads, by destroying competitors through rebates—these forms of wrongdoing in the capitalist, are far more infamous than any ordinary form of embezzlement or forgery; yet it is a matter of extreme difficulty to secure the punishment of the man most guilty of them, most responsible for them. The business man who condones such conduct stands on a level with the labor man who deliberately supports a corrupt demagogue and agitator, whether head of a union or head of some municipality, because he is said to have "stood by the union." The members of the business community, the educators, or clergymen, who condone and encourage the first kind of wrongdoing, are no more dangerous to the community, but are morally even worse, than the labor men who are guilty of the second type of wrongdoing, because less is to be pardoned those who have no such excuse as is furnished either by ignorance or by dire need.

FARMERS AND WAGE-WORKERS.

When the Department of Agriculture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No Department of the Government, however, has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness, and none save the Post-Office Department comes so continually and intimately into touch with the people. The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the Nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil, the farmer. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental, and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind, though I am glad to say that the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any community with the solid, healthy qualities which make up a really great nation the bulk of the people should do work which calls for the exercise of both body and mind. Progress can not permanently exist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. Our school system is gravely defective in so far as it puts a premium upon mere literary training and tends therefore to train the boy away from the farm and the workshop. Nothing is more needed than the best type of industrial school, the school for mechanical industries in the city, the school for practically teaching agriculture in the country. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, doctor, merchant, or clerk. The schools should recognize this fact and it should equally be recognized in popular opinion. The young man who has the farsightedness and courage to recognize it and to get over the idea that it makes a difference whether what he earns is called salary or wages, and who refuses to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions, and takes to constructive industry instead, is reasonably sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with a fair amount of freedom from worry. It should be one of our prime objects to put both the farmer and the mechanic on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase their effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of their positions in the social world.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population. We of the United States should realize this above almost all other peoples. We began our existence as a nation of farmers, and in every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We can not afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own medium-sized farm. To have his place taken by either a class of small peasant proprietors, or by a class of great landlords with tenant-farmed estates would be a veritable calamity. The growth of our cities is a good thing but only in so far as it does not mean a growth at the expense of the country farmer. We must welcome the rise of physical sciences in their application to agricultural practices, and we must do all we can to render country conditions more easy and pleasant. There are forces which now tend to bring about both these results, but they are, as yet, in their infancy. The National Government through the Department of Agriculture should do all it can by joining with the State governments and with independent associations of farmers to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers, both for the improvement of their farms and for the betterment of the life itself. The Department of Agriculture has in many places, perhaps especially in certain districts of the South, accomplished an extraordinary amount by cooperating with and teaching the farmers through their associations, on their own soil, how to increase their income by managing their farms better than they were hitherto managed. The farmer must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-reliance, yet he must learn to work in the heartiest cooperation with his fellows, exactly as the business man has learned to work; and he must prepare to use to constantly better advantage the knowledge that can be obtained from agricultural colleges, while he must insist upon a practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. The Department of Agriculture and the Department of Commerce and Labor both deal with the fundamental needs of our people in the production of raw material and its manufacture and distribution, and therefore, with the welfare of those who produce it in the raw state, and of those who manufacture and distribute it. The Department of Commerce and Labor has but recently been founded but has already justified its existence; while the Department of Agriculture yields to no other in the Government in the practical benefits which it produces in proportion to the public money expended. It must continue in the future to deal with growing crops as it has dealt in the past, but it must still further extend its field of usefulness hereafter by dealing with live men, through a far-reaching study and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the industrial and economic and social standpoint. Farmers must cooperate with one another and with the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers, so as to deliver to the farmer the large body of agricultural knowledge which has been accumulated by the National and State governments and by the agricultural colleges and schools.

The grain producing industry of the country, one of the most important in the United States, deserves special consideration at the hands of the Congress. Our grain is sold almost exclusively by grades. To secure satisfactory results in our home markets and to facilitate our trade abroad, these grades should approximate the highest degree of uniformity and certainty. The present diverse methods of inspection and grading throughout the country under different laws and boards, result in confusion and lack of uniformity, destroying that confidence which is necessary for healthful trade. Complaints against the present methods have continued for years and they are growing in volume and intensity, not only in this country but abroad. I therefore suggest to the Congress the advisability of a National system of inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate and foreign commerce as a remedy for the present evils.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

The conservation of our natural resources and their proper use constitute the fundamental problem which underlies almost every other problem of our National life. We must maintain for our civilization the adequate material basis without which that civilization can not exist. We must show foresight, we

must look ahead. As a nation we not only enjoy a wonderful measure of present prosperity but if this prosperity is used aright it is an earnest of future success such as no other nation will have. The reward of foresight for this Nation is great and easily foretold. But there must be the look ahead, there must be a realization of the fact that to waste, to destroy, our natural resources, to skin and exhaust land instead of using it so as to increase its usefulness, will result in undermining in the days of our children the very prosperity which we ought by right to hand down to them amplified and developed. For the last few years, through several agencies, the Government has been endeavoring to get our people to look ahead and to substitute a planned and orderly development of our resources in place of a haphazard striving for immediate profit. Our great river systems should be developed as National water highways; the Mississippi, with its tributaries, standing first in importance, and the Columbia second, although there are many others of importance on the Pacific, the Atlantic and the Gulf slopes. The National Government should undertake this work, and I hope a beginning will be made in the present Congress; and the greatest of all our rivers, the Mississippi, should receive especial attention. From the Great Lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi there should be a deep waterway, with deep waterways leading from it to the East and the West. Such a waterway would practically mean the extension of our coast line into the very heart of the country. It would be of incalculable benefit to our people. If begun at once it can be carried through in time appreciably to relieve the congestion of our great freight-carrying lines of railroads. The work should be systematically and continuously carried forward in accordance with some well-conceived plan. The main streams should be improved to the highest point of efficiency before the improvement of the branches is attempted; and the work should be kept free from every taint of recklessness or jobbery. The inland waterways which lie just back of the whole eastern and southern coasts should likewise be developed. Moreover, the development of our waterways involves many other important water problems, all of which should be considered as part of the same general scheme. The Government dams should be used to produce hundreds of thousands of horsepower as an incident to improve navigation; for the annual value of the unused water-power of the United States perhaps exceeds the annual value of the products of all our mines. As an incident to creating the deep waterway down the Mississippi the Government should build along its whole lower length levees which taken together with the control of the headwaters, will at once and forever put a complete stop to all threat of floods in the immensely fertile Delta region. The territory lying adjacent to the Mississippi along its lower course will thereby become one of the most prosperous and populous, as it is already one of the most fertile, farming regions in all the world. I have appointed an Inland Waterways Commission to study and outline a comprehensive scheme of development along all the lines indicated. Later I shall lay its report before the Congress.

RECLAMATION WORK.

Irrigation should be far more extensively developed than at present, not only in the States of the Great Plains and the Rocky Mountains, but in many others, as, for instance, in large portions of the South Atlantic and Gulf States, where it should go hand in hand with the reclamation of swamp land. The Federal Government should seriously devote itself to this task, realizing that utilization of waterways and water-power, forestry, irrigation, and the reclamation of lands threatened with overflow, are all interdependent parts of the same problem. The work of the Reclamation Service in developing the larger opportunities of the western half of our country for irrigation is more important than almost any other movement. The constant purpose of the Government in connection with the Reclamation Service has been to use the water resources of the public lands for the ultimate greatest good of the greatest number; in other words, to put upon the land permanent homemakers, to use and develop it for themselves and for their children and children's children. There has been, of course, opposition to this work; opposition from some interested men who desire to exhaust the land for their own immediate profit without regard to the welfare of the next generation, and opposition from honest and well-meaning men who did not fully understand the subject or who did not look far enough ahead. This opposition is, I think, dying away, and our people are understanding that it would be utterly wrong to allow a few individuals to exhaust for their own temporary personal profit the resources which ought to be developed through use so as to be conserved for the permanent common advantage of the people as a whole.

PUBLIC LANDS.

The effort of the Government to deal with the public land has been based upon the same principle as that of the Reclamation Service. The land law system which was designed to meet the needs of the fertile and well-watered regions of the Middle West has largely broken down when applied to the dryer regions of the Great Plains, the mountains, and much of the Pacific slope, where a farm of 160 acres is inadequate for self-support. In these regions the system lent itself to fraud, and much land passed out of the hands of the Government without passing into the hands of the home-maker. The Department of the Interior and the Department of Justice joined in prosecuting the offenders against the law; and they have accomplished much, while where the administration of the law has been defective it has been changed. But the laws themselves are defective. Three years ago a public lands commission was appointed to scrutinize the law, and defects, and recommend a remedy. Their examination specifically showed the existence of great fraud upon the public domain, and their recommendations for changes in the law were made with the design of conserving the natural resources of every part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. Especial attention was called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing upon the open range. The recommendations of the Public Lands Commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the small home-maker can not at present utilize the land they provide that the Government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations; but they are so just and proper, so essential to our National welfare, that I feel confident, if the Congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse. As the West settles the range becomes more and more over-grazed. Much of it can not be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam hither and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste behind so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home-makers. The existing fences are all illegal. Some of them represent the improper exclusion of actual settlers, actual home-makers, from territory which is usurped by great cattle companies. Some of them represent what is in itself a proper effort to use the range for those upon the land, and to prevent its use by nomadic outsiders. All these fences, those that are hurtful and those that are beneficial, are alike illegal and must come down. But it is an outrage that the law should necessitate such action on the part of the Administration. The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be stopped, but the necessity which occasioned it must be provided for. The Federal Government should have control of the range, whether by permit or lease, as local necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country. In some places it may be that the tracts of range adjacent to the homesteads of actual settlers should be allotted to them severally or in common for the summer grazing of their stock. Elsewhere it may be that a lease system would serve the purpose; the leases to be temporary and subject to the rights of settlement, and the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the range by the Government, and of the payment to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes. The destruction of the public range will continue until some such laws as these are enacted. Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the Interior Department and the Department of Justice, we have been endeavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the Department of the Interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they pass into private ownership. The Government should part with its title only to

the actual home-maker, not to the profit-maker who does not care to make a home. Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small ranchman, the man who plows and pitches hay for himself. It is this small ranchman, this actual settler and home-maker, who in the long run is most hurt by permitting thefts of the public land in whatever form.

FORESTS.

Optimism is a good characteristic, but if carried to an excess it becomes foolishness. We are prone to speak of the resources of this country as inexhaustible; this is not so. The mineral wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it to-day means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped. The waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preservation or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means of preventing this loss. We have made a beginning in forest preservation, but it is only a beginning. At present lumbering is the fourth greatest industry in the United States; and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionably on the verge of a timber famine which will be felt in every household in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is certainly three times as great as the annual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, practically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our National welfare. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now reserved in National forests; but these do not include the most valuable timber lands, and in any event the proportion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish more than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead of the nation. Far more drastic action is needed. Forests can be lumbered so as to give to the public the full use of their mercantile timber without the slightest detriment to the forest, any more than it is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest; so there is no parallel between forests and mines, which can only be completely used by exhaustion. But forests, if used as all our forests have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will be either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them. Every business man in the land, every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to be able to see that immense quantities of timber are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted, and that, if no change takes place, exhaustion will come comparatively soon, and that the effects of it will be felt severely in the every-day life of our people. Surely, when these facts are so obvious, there should be no delay in taking preventive measures. Yet we seem as a nation to be willing to proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference even to the immediate future. It is this attitude which permits the self-interest of a very few persons to weigh for more than the ultimate interest of all our people. There are persons who find it to their immense pecuniary benefit to destroy the forests by lumbering. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the Nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment; but heavier blame attaches to the people at large for permitting such action, whether in the White Mountains, in the southern Alleghenies, or in the Rockies and Sierras. A big lumbering company, impatient for immediate returns and not caring to look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to some new country. The shiftless man of small means, who does not care to become an actual home-maker but would like immediate profit, will find it to his advantage to take up timber land simply to turn it over to such a big company, and leave it valueless for future settlers. A big mine owner, anxious only to develop his mine at the moment, will care only to cut all the timber that he wishes without regard to the future—probably not looking ahead to the condition of the country when the forests are exhausted, any more than he does to the condition when the mine is worked out. I do not blame these men nearly as much as I blame the supine public opinion, the indifferent public opinion, which permits their action to go unchecked. Of course to check the waste of timber means that there must be on the part of the public the acceptance of a temporary restriction in the lavish use of the timber, in order to prevent the total loss of this use in the future. There are plenty of men in public and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of unchecked and wasteful extravagance, using as an argument the fact that to check it will of course mean interference with the ease and comfort of certain people who now get lumber at less cost than they ought to pay, at the expense of the future generations. Some of these persons actually demand that the present forest reserves be thrown open to destruction, because, forsooth, they think that thereby the price of lumber could be put down again for two or three or more years. Their attitude is precisely like that of an agitator protesting against the outlay of money by farmers on manure and in taking care of their farms generally. Undoubtedly, if the average farmer were content absolutely to ruin his farm, he could for two or three years avoid spending any money on it, and yet make a good deal of money out of it. But only a savage would, in his private affairs, show such reckless disregard of the future; yet it is precisely this reckless disregard of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now endeavoring to get the people of the United States to show. The only trouble with the movement for the preservation of our forests is that it has not gone nearly far enough, and was not begun soon enough. It is a most fortunate thing, however, that we began it when we did. We should acquire in the Appalachian and White Mountain regions all the forest lands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the Nation. These lands, because they form a National asset, are as emphatically national as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through so many States before they reach the ocean.

TARIFF ON WOOD PULP.

There should be no tariff on any forest product grown in this country; and, in especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change being of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp should if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall be no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

MINERAL LANDS.

In the eastern United States the mineral fuels have already passed into the hands of large private owners, and those of the West are rapidly following. It is obvious that these fuels should be conserved and not wasted, and it would be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the great oil fields of the Indian Territory by the action of the Administration, offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. In my judgment the Government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either fraud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

Work on the Panama Canal is proceeding in a highly satisfactory manner. In March last, John F. Stevens, chairman of the Commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the Commission was reorganized and constituted as follows: Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, chairman and chief engineer; Maj. D. D. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army; Civil Engineer H. H. Rousseau, U. S. Navy; Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn; Col. W. C. Gorgas, U. S. Army, and Mr. Jackson Smith, Commissioners. This change of authority and direction went into effect on April 1, without causing a perceptible check to the progress of the work. In March the total excavation in the Culebra Cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was 815,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to 879,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing partly to the advent of the rainy season and partly to temporary trouble with the steam shovelmen over the question of wages. This trouble was settled sat-

isfactorily to all parties and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand total from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1,274,404 cubic yards. In September this record was eclipsed and a total of 1,517,412 cubic yards was removed. Of this amount 1,481,307 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 36,105 cubic yards were from accessory works. These results were achieved in the rainy season with a rainfall in August of 11.89 inches and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was again eclipsed, the total excavation being 1,868,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

Work on the lock and dams at Gatun, which began actively in March last, has advanced so far that it is thought that masonry work on the locks can be begun within fifteen months. In order to remove all doubt as to the satisfactory character of the foundations for the locks of the Canal, the Secretary of War requested three eminent civil engineers, of special experience in such construction, Alfred Noble, Frederic P. Stearns and John R. Freeman, to visit the Isthmus and make thorough personal investigations of the sites. These gentlemen went to the Isthmus in April and by means of test pits which had been dug for the purpose, they inspected the proposed foundations, and also examined the borings that had been made. In their report to the Secretary of War, under date of May 2, 1907, they said: "We found that all of the locks, of the dimensions now proposed, will rest upon rock of such character that it will furnish a safe and stable foundation." Subsequent new borings, conducted by the present Commission, have fully confirmed this verdict. They show that the locks will rest on rock for their entire length. The cross section of the dam and method of construction will be such as to insure against any slip or sloughing off. Similar examination of the foundations of the locks and dams on the Pacific side are in progress. I believe that the locks should be made of a width of 120 feet.

Last winter bids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be satisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present Commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly by the Government than by private contractors. Fully 80 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been erected and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employees have been secured; an effective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employees are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sanguine anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably disorganize existing conditions, check progress, and increase the cost and lengthen the time of completing the Canal.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 85-foot level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the Isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty accord in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not only adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea-level canal. I concur in this belief.

### POSTAL AFFAIRS.

I commend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the Postmaster-General. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift, and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an oportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an institution are still more far-reaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and savings banks; individuals have hoarded their cash and the workingmen their earnings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the safe deposit box to the detriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor.

I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the Postmaster-General's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 38,215 rural routes, serving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our Government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

The fourth-class postmasters' convention has passed a very strong resolution in favor of placing the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service law. The Administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth-class postmasters save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. It is possible that this might be done without Congressional action, but, as the matter is debatable, I earnestly recommend that the Congress enact a law providing that they be included under the civil-service law and put in the classified service.

### OKLAHOMA.

Oklahoma has become a State, standing on a full equality with her elder sisters, and her future is assured by her great natural resources. The duty of the National Government to guard the personal and property rights of the Indians within her borders remains of course unchanged.

### ALASKA.

I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible; it is imposible for the Congress to devote the necessary time to all the little details of necessary Alaskan legislation. Road building and railway building should be encouraged. The Governor of Alaska should be given an ample appropriation wherewith to organize a force to preserve the public peace. Whisky selling to the natives should be made a felony. The coal land laws should be changed so as to meet the peculiar needs of the Territory. This should be attended to at once; for the present laws permitting individuals to locate large areas of the public domain for speculative purposes; and cause an immense amount of trouble, fraud, and litigation. There should be another judicial division established. As early as possible light-houses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation, especially in and about Prince William Sound, and the survey of the coast completed. There is need of liberal appropriations for lighting and buoying the southern coast and improving the aids to navigation in southeastern Alaska. One of the great industries of Alaska, as of Puget Sound and the Columbia, is salmon fishing. Gradually, by reason of lack of proper laws, this industry is being ruined; it should now be taken in charge, and effectively protected, by the United States Government.

The courage and enterprise of the citizens of the far Northwest in their projected Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, to be held in 1909, should receive liberal encouragement. This exposition is not sentimental in its conception, but seeks to exploit the natural resources of Alaska and to promote the commerce, trade, and industry of the Pacific States with their neighboring States and with our insular possessions and the neighboring countries of the Pacific. The exposition asks no loan from the Congress but seeks appropriations for National exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the General Government. The State of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic western enterprise in large donations for the conduct of this exposition in which other States are lending generous assistance.

### HAWAII.

The unfortunate failure of the shipping bill at the last session of the last Congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. Unless the Congress is prepared by positive encouragement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering. I again call your attention to the capital importance from every standpoint of making Pearl Harbor available for the largest deep water vessels, and of suitably fortifying the island.

THE PHILIPPINES.

The Secretary of War has gone to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit to you his report on the islands.

PORTO RICO.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

MINING.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the Secretary of the Interior; the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry. If this can not now be done, at least additional appropriations should be given the Interior Department to be used for the study of mining conditions, for the prevention of fradulent mining schemes, for carrying on the work of mapping the mining districts, for studying methods for minimizing the accidents and dangers in the industry; in short, to aid in all proper ways the development of the mining industry.

THE HERMITAGE.

I strongly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage Association for the preservation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

VICKSBURG NATIONAL PARK.

I further recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National Park. This national park gives a unique opportunity for commemorating the deeds of those gallant men who fought on water, no less than of those who fought on land, in the great civil war.

THE THIRTEENTH CENSUS.

Legislation should be enacted at the present session of the Congress for the Thirteenth Census. The establishment of the permanent Census Bureau affords the opportunity for a better census than we have ever had, but in order to realize the full advantage of the permanent organization, ample time must be given for preparation.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a constantly growing interest in this country in the question of the public health. At last the public mind is awake to the fact that many diseases, notably tuberculosis, are National scourges. The work of the State and city boards of health should be supplemented by a constantly increasing interest on the part of the National Government. The Congress has already provided a bureau of public health and has provided for a hygienic laboratory. There are other valuable laws relating to the public health connected with the various departments. This whole branch of the Government should be strengthened and aided in every way.

GOVERNMENTAL COMMISSIONS.

I call attention to two Government commissions which I have appointed and which have already done excellent work. The first of these has to do with the organization of scientific work of the Government, which has grown up wholly without plan and is in consequence so unwisely distributed among the Executive Departments that much of its effect is lost for the lack of proper coordination. This commission's chief object is to introduce a planned and orderly development and operation in the place of the ill-assorted and often ineffective grouping and methods of work which have prevailed. This can not be done without legislation, nor would it be feasible to deal in detail with so complex an administrative problem by specific provisions of law. I recommend that the President be given authority to concentrate related lines of work and reduce duplication by Executive order through transfer and consolidation of lines of work.

The second committee, that on Department methods, was instructed to investigate and report upon the changes needed to place the conduct of the executive force of the Government on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practice. The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated practices and bureaucratic ways have been abolished, and a general renovation of departmental methods has been inaugurated. All that can be done by Executive order has already been accomplished or will be put into effect in the near future. The work of the main committee and its several assistant committees has produced a wholesome awakening on the part of the great body of officers and employees engaged in Government work. In nearly every Department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of remedying any defects before they could be made the subject of adverse criticism. This has led individuals to a wider study of the work on which they were engaged, and this study has resulted in increasing their efficiency in their respective lines of work. There are recommendations of special importance from the committee on the subject of personnel and the classification of salaries which will require legislative action before they can be put into effect. It is my intention to submit to the Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and necessary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that corporations shall not contribute to Presidential or National compaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expenditures. There is, however, always danger in laws of this kind, which from their very nature are difficult of enforcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hamper an unscrupulous man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would, I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Congress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the Treasury should accept more than a fixed amount from any individual subscriber or donor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be provided.

A NATIONAL GALLERY OF ART.

There should be a National gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic but to the material welfare of the country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian Institution. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient collections of objects of art by the Government, and what collections have been acquired are scattered and are generally placed in unsuitable and imperfectly lighted galleries.

THE BIOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Biological Survey is quietly working for the good of our agricultural interests, and is an excellent example of a Government bureau which conducts original scientific research the findings of which are of much practical utility. For more than twenty years it has studied the food habits of birds and mammals that are injurious or beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; has distributed illustrated bulletins on the subject, and has labored to secure legislative protection for the beneficial species. The cotton boll-weevil, which has recently overspread the cotton belt of Texas and is steadily extending its range, is said to cause an annual loss of about $3,000,000. The Biological Survey has ascertained and given wide publicity to the fact that at least 43 kinds of birds prey upon this destructive insect. It has discovered that 57 species of birds feed upon scale-insects—dreaded enemies of the fruit grower. It has shown that woodpeckers as a class, by destroying the larvæ of wood-boring insects, are so essential to tree life that it is doubtful if our forests could exist without them. It has shown that cuckoos and orioles are the natural enemies of the leaf-eating caterpillars that destroy our shade and fruit trees; that our quails and sparrows consume annually hundreds of tons of seeds of noxious weeds; that hawks and owls as a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grasshoppers, mice, and other pests that prey upon the products of husbandry. It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—rats, mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, and ground squirrels—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes on the stock ranges of the West, resulting during the past year in an estimated saving of cattle and sheep valued at upwards of a million dollars.

It has inaugurated a system of inspection at the principal ports of entry on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of which the introduction of noxious mammals and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongoose and certain birds which are so much to be dreaded as the previously introduced English sparrow and the house rats and mice.

In the interest of game protection it has cooperated with local officials in every State in the Union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the several States, has rendered important service in enforcing the Federal law regulating interstate traffic in game, and has shown how game protection may be made to yield a large revenue to the State—a revenue amounting in the case of Illinois to $128,000 in a single year.

The Biological Survey has explored the faunas and floras of America with reference to the distribution of animals and plants; it has defined and mapped the natural life areas—areas in which, by reason of prevailing climatic conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the cultivation of particular crops. The results of these investigations are not only of high educational value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many times the cost of maintaining the Survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to Congress that this bureau, whose usefulness is seriously handicapped by lack of funds, be granted an appropriation in some degree commensurate with the importance of the work it is doing.

### OCEAN MAIL SERVICE.

I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American steamship lines is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our ocean mail service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be inadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawaii, the Philippines, and lesser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the great work of uniting at the Isthmus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probable even a dozen years ago, we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the traditions of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most feasible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years free from successful criticism of its priniciple and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great maritime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the duty of a first-class Power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag; that the fast ocean steamships and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures the maintenance in an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships must be built.

The expenditure of public money for the performance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the incidental benefits to our foreign commercé, to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and navigation which will accompany the discharge of these urgent public duties, though they, too, should have weight.

The only serious question is whether at this time we can afford to improve our ocean mail service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the reports of the Post-Office Department. For the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, that Department estimates that the postage collected on the articles exchanged with foreign countries other than Canada and Mexico amounted to $6,579,043.48, or $3,637,226.81 more than the net cost of the service exclusive of the cost of transporting the articles between the United States exchange postoffices and the United States postoffices at which they were mailed or delivered. In other words, the Government of the United States, having assumed a monopoly of carrying the mails for the people, is making a profit of over $3,600,000 by rendering a cheap and inefficient service. That profit I believe should be devoted to strengthening our maritime power in those directions where it will best promote our prestige. The country is familiar with the facts of our maritime impotence in the harbors of the great and friendly Republics of South America. Following the failure of the shipbuilding bill we lost our only American line of steamers to Australasia, and that loss on the Pacific has become a serious embarrassment to the people of Hawaii, and has wholly cut off the Samoan islands from regular communication with the Pacific coast. Puget Sound, in the year, has lost over half (four out of seven) of its American steamers trading with the Orient.

We now pay under the act of 1891 $4 a statute mile outward to 20-knot American mail steamships, built according to naval plans, available as cruisers, and manned by Americans. Steamships of that speed are confined exclusively to trans-Atlantic trade with New York. To steamships of 16 knots or over only $2 a mile can be paid, and it is steamships of this speed and type which are needed to meet the requirements of mail service to South America, Asia (including the Philippines), and Australia. I strongly recommend, therefore, a simple amendment to the ocean mail act of 1891 which shall authorize the Postmaster-General in his discretion to enter into contracts for the transportation of mails to the Republics of South America, to Asia, the Philippines, and Australia at a rate not to exceed $4 a mile for steamships of 16 knots speed or upwards, subject to the restrictions and obligations of the act of 1891. The profit of $3,600,000 which has been mentioned will fully cover the maximum annual expenditure involved in this recommendation, and it is believed will in time establish the lines so urgently needed. The proposition involves no new principle, but permits the efficient discharge of public functions now inadequately performed or not performed at all.

### THE ARMY.

Not only there is not now, but there never has been, any other nation in the world so wholly free from the evils of militarism as is ours. There never has been any other large nation, not even China, which for so long a period has had relatively to its numbers so small a regular army as has ours. Never at any time in our history has this Nation suffered from militarism or been in the remotest danger of suffering from militarism. Never at any time of our history has the Regular Army been of a size which caused the slightest appreciable tax upon the taxpaying citizens of the Nation. Almost always it has been too small in size and underpaid. Never in our entire history has the Nation suffered in the least particular because too much care has been given to the Army, too much prominence given it, too much money spent upon it, or because it has been too large. But again and again we have suffered because enough care has not been given to it, because it has been too small, because there has not been sufficient preparation in advance for possible war. Every foreign war in which we have engaged has cost us many times the amount which, if wisely expended during the preceding years of peace on the Regular Army, would have insured the war ending in but a fraction of the time and but for a fraction of the cost that was actually the case. As a Nation we have always been shortsighted in providing for the efficiency of the Army in time of peace. It is nobody's especial interest to make such provision and no one looks ahead to war at any period, no matter how remote, as being a serious possibility; while an improper economy, or rather niggardliness, can be practiced at the expense of the Army with the certainty that those practicing it will not be called to account therefor, but that the price will be paid by the unfortunate persons who happen to be in office when a war does actually come.

I think it is only lack of foresight that troubles us, not any hostility to the Army. There are, of course, foolish people who denounce any care of the Army or Navy as "militarism," but I do not think that these people are numerous. This country has to contend now, and has had to contend in the past, with many evils, and there is ample scope for all who would work for reform. But there is not one evil that now exists, or that ever has existed in this country, which is, or ever has been, owing in the smallest part to militarism. Declamation against militarism has no more serious place in an earnest and intelligent movement for righteousness in this country than declamation against the worship of Baal or Astaroth. It is declamation against a nonexistent evil, one which never has existed in this country, and which has not the slightest chance of appearing here. We are glad to help in any movement for international peace, but this is because we sincerely believe that it is our duty to help all such movements provided they are sane and rational, and not because there is any tendency toward militarism on our part which needs to be cured. The evils we have to fight are those in connection with industrialism, not militarism. Industry is always necessary, just as war is sometimes necessary. Each has its price, and industry in the United States now exacts, and has always exacted, a far

heavier toll of death than all our wars put together. The statistics of the railroads of this country for the year ended June 30, 1906, the last contained in the annual statistical report of the Interstate Commerce Commission, show in that one year a total of 108,324 casualties to persons, of which 10,618 represent the number of persons killed. In that wonderful hive of human activity, Pittsburg, the deaths due to industrial accidents in 1906 were 919, all the result of accidents in mills, mines or on railroads. For the entire country, therefore, it is safe to say that the deaths due to industrial accidents aggregate in the neighborhood of twenty thousand a year. Such a record makes the death rate in all our foreign wars utterly trivial by comparison. The number of deaths in battle in all the foreign wars put together, for the last century and a quarter, aggregate considerably less than one year's death record for our industries. A mere glance at these figures is sufficient to show the absurdity of the outcry against militarism.

But again and again in the past our little Regular Army has rendered service literally vital to the country, and it may at any time have to do so in the future. Its standard of efficiency and instruction is higher now than ever in the past. But it is too small. There are not enough officers; and it is impossible to secure enough enlisted men. We should maintain in peace a fairly complete skeleton of a large army. A great and long-continued war would have to be fought by volunteers. But months would pass before any large body of efficient volunteers could be put in the field, and our Regular Army should be large enough to meet any immediate need. In particular it is essential that we should possess a number of extra officers trained in peace to perform efficiently the duties urgently required upon the breaking out of war.

The Medical Corps should be much larger than the needs of our Regular Army in war. Yet at present it is smaller than the needs of the service demand even in peace. The Spanish war occurred less than ten years ago. The chief loss we suffered in it was by disease among the regiments which never left the country. At the moment the Nation seemed deeply impressed by this fact; yet seemingly it has already been forgotten, for not the slightest effort has been made to prepare a medical corps of sufficient size to prevent the repetition of the same disaster on a much larger scale if we should ever be engaged in a serious conflict. The trouble in the Spanish war was not with the then existing officials of the War Department; it was with the representatives of the people as a whole who, for the preceding thirty years, had declined to make the necessary provision for the Army. Unless ample provision is now made by Congress to put the Medical Corps where it should be put disaster in the next war is inevitable, and the responsibility will not lie with those then in charge of the War Department, but with those who now decline to make the necessary provision. A well-organized medical corps, thoroughly trained before the advent of war in all the important administrative duties of a military sanitary corps, is essential to the efficiency of any large army, and especially of a large volunteer army. Such knowledge of medicine and surgery as is possessed by the medical profession generally will not alone suffice to make an efficient military surgeon. He must have, in addition, knowledge of the administration and sanitation of large field hospitals and camps, in order to safeguard the health and lives of men intrusted in great numbers to his care. A bill has long been pending before the Congress for the reorganization of the Medical Corps; its passage is urgently needed.

But the Medical Department is not the only department for which increased provision should be made. The rate of pay for the officers should be greatly increased; there is no higher type of citizen than the American regular officer, and he should have a fair reward for his admirable work. There should be a relatively even greater increase in the pay for the enlisted men. Especial provision should be made for establishing grades equivalent to those of warrant officers in the Navy which should be open to the enlisted men who serve sufficiently long and who do their work well. Inducements should be offered sufficient to encourage really good men to make the Army a life occupation. The prime needs of our present Army is to secure and retain competent noncommissioned officers. This difficulty rests fundamentally on the question of pay. The noncommissioned officer does not correspond with an unskilled laborer; he corresponds to the best type of skilled workman or to the subordinate official in civil institutions. Wages have greatly increased in outside occupations in the last forty years and the pay of the soldier, like the pay of the officers, should be proportionately increased. The first sergeant of a company, if a good man, must be one of such executive and administrative ability, and such knowledge of his trade, as to be worth far more than we at present pay him. The same is true of the regimental sergeant major. These men should be men who had fully resolved to make the Army a life occupation and they should be able to look forward to ample reward; while only men properly qualified should be given a chance to secure these final rewards. The increase over the present pay need not be great in the lower grades for the first one or two enlistments, but the increase should be marked for the noncommissioned officers of the upper grades who serve long enough to make it evident that they intend to stay permanently in the Army, while additional pay should be given for high qualifications in target practice. The position of warrant officer should be established and there should be not only an increase of pay, but an increase of privileges and allowances and dignity, so as to make the grade open to noncommissioned officers capable of filling them desirably from every standpoint. The rate of desertion in our Army now in time of peace is alarming. The deserter should be treated by public opinion as a man guilty of the greatest crime; while on the other hand the man who serves steadily in the Army should be treated as what he is, that is, as preeminently one of the best citizens of this Republic. After twelve years' service in the Army my own belief is that the man should be given a preference according to his ability for certain types of office over all civilian applicants without examination. This should also apply, of course, to the men who have served twelve years in the Navy. A special corps should be provided to do the manual labor now necessarily demanded of the privates themselves.

Among the officers there should be severe examinations to weed out the unfit up to the grade of major. From that position on appointments should be solely by selection and it should be understood that a man of merely average capacity could never get beyond the position of major, while every man who serves in any grade a certain length of time prior to promotion to the next grade without getting the promotion to the next grade should be forthwith retired. The practice marches and field maneuvers of the last two or three years have been invaluable to the Army. They should be continued and extended. A rigid and not a perfunctory examination of physical capacity has been provided for the higher grade officers. This will work well. Unless an officer has a good physique, unless he can stand hardship, ride well, and walk fairly, he is not fit for any position, even after he has become a colonel. Before he has become a colonel the need for physical fitness in the officer is almost as great as in the enlisted man. I hope speedily to see introduced into the Army a far more rigid and thoroughgoing test of horsemanship for all field officers than at present. There should be a Chief of Cavalry just as there is a Chief of Artillery.

Perhaps the most important of all legislation needed for the benefit of the Army is a law to equalize and increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service. Such a bill has been prepared, which it is hoped will meet with your favorable consideration. The next most essential measure is to authorize a number of extra officers as mentioned above. To make the Army more attractive to enlisted men, it is absolutely essential to create a service corps, such as exists in nearly every modern army in the world, to do the skilled and unskilled labor, inseparably connected with military administration, which is now exacted, without just compensation, of enlisted men who voluntarily entered the Army to do service of an altogether different kind. There are a number of other laws necessary to so organize the Army as to promote its efficiency and facilitate its rapid expansion in time of war; but the above are the most important.

### THE NAVY.

It was hoped The Hague Conference might deal with the question of the limitation of armaments. But even before it had assembled informal inquiries had developed that as regards naval armaments, the only ones in which this country had any interest, it was hopeless to try to devise any plan for which there was the slightest possibility of securing the assent of the nations gathered at The Hague. No plan was even proposed which would have had the assent of more than one first class Power outside of the United States. The only plan that seemed at all feasible, that of limiting the size of battleships, met with no favor at all. It is evident, therefore, that it is folly for this Nation to base any hope of securing peace on any international agreement as to the limitation of armaments. Such being the fact it would be most unwise for us to stop the upbuilding of our Navy. To build one battleship of the best and most advanced type a year would barely keep our fleet up to its present force. This is not enough. In my judgment, we should this year provide for four battleships. But it is idle to

build battleships unless in addition to providing the men, and the means for thorough training, we provide the auxiliaries for them, unless we provide docks, the coaling stations, the colliers and supply ships that they need. We are extremely deficient in coaling stations and docks on the Pacific, and this deficiency should not longer be permitted to exist. Plenty of torpedo boats and destroyers should be built. Both on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, fortifications of the best type should be provided for all our greatest harbors.

We need always to remember that in time of war the Navy is not to be used to defend harbors and sea-coast cities; we should perfect our system of coast fortifications. The only efficient use for the Navy is for offense. The only way in which it can efficiently protect our own coast against the possible action of a foreign navy is by destroying that foreign navy. For defense against a hostile fleet which actually attacks them, the coast cities must depend upon their forts, mines, torpedoes, submarines, and torpedo boats and destroyers. All of these together are efficient for defensive purposes, but they in no way supply the place of a thoroughly efficient navy capable of acting on the defensive; for parrying never yet won a fight. It can only be won by hard hitting, and an aggressive sea-going navy alone can do this hard hitting of the offensive type. But the forts and the like are necessary so that the Navy may be footloose. In time of war there is sure to be demand, under pressure of fright, for the ships to be scattered so as to defend all kinds of ports. Under penalty of terrible disaster, this demand must be refused. The ships must be kept together, and their objective made the enemies' fleet. If fortifications are sufficiently strong, no modern navy will venture to attack them, so long as the foe has in existence a hostile navy of anything like the same size or efficiency. But unless there exists such a navy then the fortifications are powerless by themselves to secure the victory. For of course the mere deficiency means that any resolute enemy can at his leisure combine all his forces upon one point with the certainty that he can take it.

Until our battle fleet is much larger than at present it should never be split into detachments so far apart that they could not in event of emergency be speedily united. Our coast line is on the Pacific just as much as on the Atlantic. The interests of California, Oregon, and Washington are as emphatically the interests of the whole Union as those of Maine and New York, of Louisiana and Texas. The battle fleet should now and then be moved to the Pacific, just as at other times it should be kept in the Atlantic. When the Isthmian Canal is built the transit of the battle fleet from one ocean to the other will be comparatively easy. Until it is built I earnestly hope that the battle fleet will be thus shifted between the two oceans every year or two. The marksmanship on all our ships has improved phenomenally during the last five years. Until within the last two or three years it was not possible to train a battle fleet in squadron maneuvers under service conditions, and it is only during these last two or three years that the training under these conditions has become really effective. Another and most necessary stride in advance is now being taken. The battle fleet is about starting by the Straits of Magellan to visit the Pacific coast. Sixteen battleships are going under the command of Rear-Admiral Evans, while eight armored cruisers and two other battleships will meet him at San Francisco, whither certain torpedo destroyers are also going. No fleet of such size has ever made such a voyage, and it will be of very great educational use to all engaged in it. The only way by which to teach officers and men how to handle the fleet so as to meet every possible strain and emergency in time of war is to have them practice under similar conditions in time of peace. Moreover, the only way to find out our actual needs is to perform in time of peace whatever maneuvers might be necessary in time of war. After war is declared it is too late to find out the needs; that means to invite disaster. This trip to the Pacific will show what some of our needs are and will enable us to provide for them. The proper place for an officer to learn his duty is at sea, and the only way in which a navy can ever be made efficient is by practice at sea, under all the conditions which would have to be met if war existed.

I bespeak the most liberal treatment for the officers and enlisted men of the Navy. It is true of them, as likewise of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, that they form a body whose interests should be close to the heart of every good American. In return the most rigid performance of duty should be exacted from them. The reward should be ample when they do their best; and nothing less than their best should be tolerated. It is idle to hope for the best results when the men in the senior grades come to those grades late in life and serve too short a time in them. Up to the rank of lieutenant-commander promotion in the Navy should be as now, by seniority, subject, however, to such rigid tests as would eliminate the unfit. After the grade of lieutenant-commander, that is, when we come to the grade of command rank, the unfit should be eliminated in such manner that only the conspicuously fit would remain, and sea service should be a principal test of fitness. Those who are passed by should, after a certain length of service in their respective grades, be retired. Of a given number of men it may well be that almost all would make good lieutenants and most of them good lieutenant-commanders, while only a minority will be fit to be captains, and but three or four to be admirals. Those who object to promotion otherwise than by mere seniority should reflect upon the elementary fact that no business in private life could be successfully managed if those who enter at the lowest rungs of the ladder should each in turn, if he lived, become the head of the firm, its active director, and retire after he had held the position a few months. On its face such a scheme is an absurdity. Chances for improper favoritism can be minimized by a properly formed board; such as the board of last June, which did such conscientious and excellent work in elimination.

If all that ought to be done can not now be done, at least let a beginning be made. In my last three annual Messages, and in a special Message to the last Congress, the necessity for legislation that will cause officers of the line of the Navy to reach the grades of captain and rear-admiral at less advanced ages and which will cause them to have more sea training and experience in the highly responsible duties of those grades, so that they may become thoroughly skillful in handling battleships, divisions, squadrons, and fleets in action, has been fully explained and urgently recommended. Upon this subject the Secretary of the Navy has submitted detailed and definite recommendations which have received my approval, and which, if enacted into law, will accomplish what is immediately necessary, and will, as compared with existing law, make a saving of more than five millions of dollars during the next seven years. The navy personnel act of 1899 has accomplished all that was expected of it in providing satisfactory periods of service in the several subordinate grades, from the grade of ensign to the grade of lieutenant-commander, but the law is inadequate in the upper grades and will continue to be inadequate on account of the expansion of the personnel since its enactment. Your attention is invited to the following quotations from the report of the personnel board of 1906, of which the Assistant Secretary of the Navy was president:

"Congress has authorized a considerable increase in the number of midshipmen at the Naval Academy, and these midshipmen upon graduation are promoted to ensign and lieutenant (junior grade). But no provision has been made for a corresponding increase in the upper grades, the result being that the lower grades will become so congested that a midshipman now in one of the lowest classes at Annapolis may possibly not be promoted to lieutenant until he is between 45 and 50 years of age. So it will continue under the present law, congesting at the top and congesting at the bottom. The country fails to get from the officers of the service the best that is in them by not providing opportunity for their normal development and training. The board believes that this works a serious detriment to the efficiency of the Navy and is a real menace to the public safety."

As stated in my special Message to the last Congress: "I am firmly of the opinion that unless the present conditions of the higher commissioned personnel is rectified by judicious legislation the future of our Navy will be gravely compromised." It is also urgently necessary to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Navy. Special legislation to this end has already been proposed; and I trust it may be enacted without delay.

It must be remembered that everything done in the Navy to fit it to do well in time of war must be done in time of peace. Modern wars are short; they do not last the length of time requisite to build a battleship; and it takes longer to train the officers and men to do well on a battleship than it takes to build it. Nothing effective can be done for the Navy once war has begun, and the result of the war, if the combatants are otherwise equally matched, will depend upon which power has prepared best in time of peace. The United States Navy is the best guaranty the Nation has that its honor and interest will not be neglected; and in addition it offers by far the best insurance for peace that can by human ingenuity be devised.

I call attention to the report of the official Board of Visitors to the Naval Academy at Annapolis which has been forwarded to the Congress. The report contains this paragraph:

"Such revision should be made of the courses of study and methods of conducting and marking examinations as will de-

velop and bring out the average all-round ability of the midshipman rather than to give him prominence in any one particular study. The fact should be kept in mind that the Naval Academy is not a university but a school, the primary object of which is to educate boys to be efficient naval officers. Changes in curriculum, therefore, should be in the direction of making the course of instruction less theoretical and more practical. No portion of any future class should be graduated in advance of the full four years' course, and under no circumstances should the standard of instruction be lowered. The Academy in almost all of its departments is now magnificently equipped, and it would be very unwise to make the course of instruction less exacting than it is to-day."

Acting upon this suggestion I designated three seagoing officers, Capt. Richard Wainwright, Commander Robert S. Griffin, and Lieut. Commander Albert L. Key, all graduates of the Academy, to investigate conditions and to recommend to me the best method of carrying into effect this general recommendation. These officers performed the duty promptly and intelligently, and, under the personal direction of Capt. Charles J. Badger, Superintendent of the Academy, such of the proposed changes as were deemed to be at present advisable were put into effect at the beginning of the academic year, October 1, last. The results, I am confident, will be most beneficial to the Academy, to the midshipmen, and to the Navy.

### FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

In foreign affairs this country's steady policy is to behave toward other nations as a strong and self-respecting man should behave toward the other men with whom he is brought into contact. In other words, our aim is disinterestedly to help other nations where such help can be wisely given without the appearance of meddling with what does not concern us; to be careful to act as a good neighbor; and at the same time, in good-natured fashion, to make it evident that we do not intend to be imposed upon.

### THE HAGUE.

The Second International Peace Conference was convened at The Hague on the 15th of June last and remained in session until the 18th of October. For the first time the representatives of practically all the civilized countries of the world united in a temperate and kindly discussion of the methods by which the causes of war might be narrowed and its injurious effects reduced.

Although the agreements reached in the Conference did not in any direction go to the length hoped for by the more sanguine, yet in many directions important steps were taken, and upon every subject on the programme there was such full and considerate discussion as to justify the belief that substantial progress has been made toward further agreements in the future. Thirteen conventions were agreed upon embodying the definite conclusions which had been reached, and resolutions were adopted marking the progress made in matters upon which agreement was not yet sufficiently complete to make conventions practicable.

The delegates of the United States were instructed to favor an agreement for obligatory arbitration, the establishment of a permanent court of arbitration to proceed judicially in the hearing and decision of international causes, the prohibition of force for the collection of contract debts alleged to be due from governments to citizens of other countries until after arbitration as to the justice and amount of the debt and the time and manner of payment, the immunity of private property at sea, the better definition of the rights of neutrals, and, in case any measure to that end should be introduced, the limitation of armaments.

In the field of peaceful disposal of international differences several important advances were made. First, as to obligatory arbitration. Although the Conference failed to secure a unanimous agreement upon the details of a convention for obligatory arbitration, it did resolve as follows:

"It is unanimous: (1) In accepting the principle for obligatory arbitration; (2) In declaring that certain differences, and notably those relating to the interpretation and application of international conventional stipulations are susceptible of being submitted to obligatory arbitration without any restriction."

In view of the fact that as a result of the discussion the vote upon the definite treaty of obligatory arbitration, which was proposed, stood 32 in favor to 9 against the adoption of the treaty, there can be little doubt that the great majority of the countries of the world have reached a point where they are now ready to apply practically the principles thus unanimously agreed upon by the Conference.

The second advance, and a very great one, is the agreement which relates to the use of force for the collection of contract debts. Your attention is invited to the paragraphs upon this subject in my Message of December, 1906, and to the resolution of the Third American Conference at Rio in the summer of 1906. The convention upon this subject adopted by the Conference substantially as proposed by the American delegates is as folows:

"In order to avoid between nations armed conflicts of a purely pecuniary origin arising from contractual debts claimed of the government of one country by the government of another country to be due to its nationals, the signatory Powers agree not to have recourse to armed force for the collection of such contractual debts.

"However, this stipulation shall not be applicable when the debtor State refuses or leaves unanswered an offer to arbitrate, or, in case of acceptance, makes it impossible to formulate the terms of submission, or, after arbitration, fails to comply with the award rendered.

"It is further agreed that arbitration here contemplated shall be in conformity, as to procedure, with Chapter III of the Convention for the Pacific Settlement of International Disputes adopted at The Hague, and that it shall determine, in so far as there shall be no agreement between the parties, the justice and the amount of the debt, the time and mode of payment thereof."

Such a provision would have prevented much injustice and extortion in the past, and I cannot doubt that its effect in the future will be most salutary.

A third advance has been made in amending and perfecting the convention of 1899 for the voluntary settlement of international disputes, and particularly the extension of those parts of that convention which relate to commissions of inquiry. The existence of those provisions enabled the Governments of Great Britain and Russia to avoid war, notwithstanding great public excitement, at the time of the Dogger Bank incident, and the new convention agreed upon by the Conference gives practical effect to the experience gained in that inquiry.

Substantial progress was also made towards the creation of a permanent judicial tribunal for the determination of international causes. There was very full discussion of the proposal for such a court and a general agreement was finally reached in favor of its creation. The Conference recommended to the signatory Powers the adoption of a draft upon which it agreed for the organization of the court, leaving to be determined only the method by which the judges should be selected. This remaining unsettled question is plainly one which time and good temper will solve.

A further agreement of the first importance was that for the creation of an international prize court. The constitution, organization and procedure of such a tribunal were provided for in detail. Anyone who recalls the injustices under which this country suffered as a neutral power during the early part of the last century can not fail to see in this provision for an international prize court the great advance which the world is making towards the substitution of the rule of reason and justice in place of simple force. Not only will the international prize court be the means of protecting the interests of neutrals, but it is in itself a step towards the creation of the more general court for the hearing of international controversies to which reference has just been made. The organization and action of such a prize court can not fail to accustom the different countries to the submission of international questions to the decision of an international tribunal, and we may confidently expect the results of such submission to bring about a general agreement upon the enlargement of the practice.

Numerous provisions were adopted for reducing the evil effects of war and for defining the rights and duties of neutrals.

The Conference also provided for the holding of a third Conference within a period similar to that which elapsed between the First and Second Conferences.

The delegates of the United States worthily represented the spirit of the American people and maintained with fidelity and ability the policy of our Government upon all the great questions discussed in the Conference.

The report of the delegation, together with authenticated copies of the conventions signed, when received, will be laid before the Senate for its consideration.

When we remember how difficult it is for one of our own legislative bodies, composed of citizens of the same country, speaking the same language, living under the same laws, and having the same customs, to reach an agreement, or even to

secure a majority upon any difficult and important subject which is proposed for legislation, it becomes plain that the representatives of forty-five different countries, speaking many different languages, accustomed to different methods of procedure, with widely diverse interests, who discussed so many different subjects and reached agreements upon so many, are entitled to grateful appreciation for the wisdom, patience, and moderation with which they have discharged their duty. The example of this temporate discussion, and the agreements and the efforts to agree, among representatives of all the nations of the earth, acting with universal recognition of the supreme obligation to promote peace, can not fail to be a powerful influence for good in future international relations.

CUBA.

A year ago in consequence of a revolutionary movement in Cuba which threatened the immediate return to chaos of the island, the United States intervened, sending down an army and establishing a provisional government under Governor Magoon. Absolute quiet and prosperity have returned to the island because of this action. We are now taking steps to provide elections in the island and our expectation is within the coming year to be able to turn the island over again to a government chosen by the people thereof. Cuba is at our doors. It is not possible that this Nation should permit Cuba again to sink into the condition from which we rescued it. All that we ask of the Cuban people is that they be prosperous, that they govern themselves so as to bring content, order and progress to their island, the Queen of the Antilles; and our only interference has been and will be to help them achieve these results.

THE JAPANESE EXPOSITION.

An invitation has been extended by Japan to the Government and people of the United States to participate in a great national exposition to be held at Tokyo from April 1 to October 31, 1912, and in which the principal countries of the world are to be invited to take part. This is an occasion of special interest to all the nations of the world, and peculiarly so to us; for it is the first instance in which such a great national exposition has been held by a great power dwelling on the Pacific; and all the nations of Europe and America will, I trust, join in helping to success this first great exposition ever held by a great nation of Asia. The geographical relations of Japan and the United States as the possessors of such large portions of the coasts of the Pacific, the intimate trade relations already existing between the two countries, the warm friendship which has been maintained between them without break since the opening of Japan to intercourse with the western nations, and her increasing wealth and production, which we regard with hearty goodwill and wish to make the occasion of mutually beneficial commerce, all unite in making it eminently desirable that this invitation should be accepted. I heartily recommend such legislation as will provide in generous fashion for the representative of this Government and its people in the proposed exposition. Action should be taken now. We are apt to underestimate the time necessary for preparation in such cases. The invitation to the French Exposition of 1900 was brought to the attention of the Congress by President Cleveland in December, 1895; and so many are the delays necessary to such proceedings that the period of four years and a half which then intervened before the exposition proved none too long for the proper preparation of the exhibits.

GERMAN TARIFF AGREEMENT.

The adoption of a new tariff by Germany, acompanied by conventions for reciprocal tariff concessions between that country and most of the other countries of continental Europe, led the German Government to give the notice necessary to terminate the reciprocal commercial agreement with this country proclaimed July 13, 1900. The notice was to take effect on the 1st of March, 1906, and in default of some other arrangements this would have left the exports from the United States to Germany subject to the general German tariff duties, from 25 to 50 per cent higher than the conventional duties imposed upon the goods of most of our competitors for German trade.

Under a special agreement made between the two Governments in February, 1906, the German Government postponed the operation of their notice until the 30th of June, 1907. In the meantime, deeming it to be my duty to make every possible effort to prevent a tariff war between the United States and Germany arising from misunderstanding by either country of the conditions existing in the other, and acting upon the invitation of the German Government, I sent to Berlin a commission composed of competent experts in the operation and administration of the customs tariff, from the Departments of the Treasury and Commerce and Labor. This commission was engaged for several months in conference with a similar commission appointed by the German Government, under instructions, so far as practicable, to reach a common understanding as to all the facts regarding the tariffs of the United States and Germany material and relevant to the trade relations between the two countries. The commission reported, and upon the basis of the report, a further temporary commercial agreement was entered into by the two countries, pursuant to which, in the exercise of the authority conferred upon the President by the third section of the Tariff act of July 24, 1897, I extended the reduced tariff rates provided for in that section to champagne and all other sparkling wines, and pursuant to which the German conventional or minimum tariff rates were extended to about 96½ per cent of all the exports from the United States to Germany. This agreement is to remain in force until the 30th of June, 1908, and until six months after notice by either party to terminate it.

The agreement and the report of the commission on which it is based will be laid before the Congress for its information.

This careful examination into the tariff relations between the United States and Germany involved an inquiry into certain of our methods of administration which had been the cause of much complaint on the part of German exporters. In this inquiry I became satisfied that certain vicious and unjustifiable practices had grown up in our customs administration, notably the practice of determining values of imports upon detective reports never disclosed to the persons whose interests were affected. The use of detectives, though often necessary, tends towards abuse, and should be carefully guarded. Under our practice as I found it to exist in this case, the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it, instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well-known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production, secret statements were obtained from informers and discharged employees and business rivals, and upon this kind of secret evidence the values of imported goods were frequently raised and heavy penalties were frequently imposed upon importers who were never permitted to know what the evidence was and who never had an opportunity to meet it. It is quite probable that this system tended towards an increase of the duties collected upon imported goods, but I conceive it to be a violation of law to exact more duties than the law provides, just as it is a violation to admit goods upon the payment of less than the legal rate of duty. This practice was repugnant to the spirit of American law and to American sense of justice. In the judgment of the most competent experts of the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor it was wholly unnecessary for the due collection of the customs revenues, and the attempt to defend it merely illustrates the demoralization which naturally follows from a long-continued course of reliance upon such methods. I accordingly caused the regulations governing this branch of the customs service to be modified so that values are determined upon a hearing in which all the parties interested have an opportunity to be heard and to know the evidence against them. Moreover our Treasury agents are accredited to the government of the country in which they seek information, and in Germany receive the assistance of the quasi-official chambers of commerce in determining the actual market value of goods, in accordance with what I am advised to be the true construction of the law.

These changes of regulations were adapted to the removal of such manifest abuses that I have not felt that they ought to be confined to our relations with Germany; and I have extended their operation to all other countries which have expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations.

CHINA.

I ask for authority to re-form the agreement with China under which the indemnity of 1900 was fixed, by remitting and canceling the obligation of China for the payment of all that part of the stipulated indemnity which is in excess of the sum of eleven million six hundred and fifty-five thousand four hundred and ninety-two dollars and sixty-nine cents, and interest at four per cent. After the rescue of the foreign legations in Peking during the Boxer troubles in 1900 the Powers required from China the payment of equitable indemnities to the several nations, and the final protocol under which the troops were withdrawn, signed at Peking, September 7, 1901, fixed the amount of this indemnity allotted to the United States at over $20,000,000, and China paid, up to and including the 1st day of June, last, a little over $6,000,000. It was the first intention of this Government at the proper time, when all claims had been presented and all expenses ascertained as fully as

possible, to revise the estimates and account, and as a proof of sincere friendship for China voluntarily to release that country from its legal liability for all payments in excess of the sum which should prove to be necessary for actual indemnity to the United States and its citizens.

CHINESE STUDENTS.

This Nation should help in every practicable way in the education of the Chinese people, so that the vast and populous Empire of China may gradually adapt itself to modern conditions. One way of doing this is by promoting the coming of Chinese students to this country and making it attractive to them to take courses at our universities and higher educational institutions. Our educators should, so far as possible, take concerted action toward this end.

MEXICO AND CENTRAL AMERICA.

On the courteous invitation of the President of Mexico, the Secretary of State visited that country in September and October and was received everywhere with the greatest kindness and hospitality.

He carried from the Government of the United States to our southern neighbor a message of respect and good will and of desire for better acquaintance and increasing friendship. The response from the Government and the people of Mexico was hearty and sincere. No pains were spared to manifest the most friendly attitude and feeling toward the United States.

In view of the close neighborhood of the two countries the relations which exist between Mexico and the United States are just cause for gratification. We have a common boundary of over 1,500 miles from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific. Much of it is marked only by the shifting waters of the Rio Grande. Many thousands of Mexicans are residing upon our side of the line and it is estimated that over 40,000 Americans are resident in Mexican territory and that American investments in Mexico amount to over seven hundred million dollars. The extraordinary industrial and commercial prosperity of Mexico has been greatly promoted by American enterprise, and Americans are sharing largely in its results. The foreign trade of the Republic already exceeds $240,000,000 per annum, and of this two-thirds both of exports and imports are exchanged with the United States. Under these circumstances numerous questions necessarily arise between the two countries. These questions are always approached and disposed of in a spirit of mutual courtesy and fair dealing. Americans carrying on business in Mexico testify uniformly to the kindness and consideration with which they are treated and their sense of the security of their property and enterprises under the wise administration of the great statesman who has so long held the office of Chief Magistrate of that Republic.

The two Governments have been uniting their efforts for a considerable time past to aid Central America in attaining the degree of peace and order which have made possible the prosperity of the northern parts of the Continent. After the peace between Guatemala, Honduras, and Salvador, celebrated under the circumstances described in my last Message, a new war broke out between the Republic of Nicaragua, Honduras, and Salvador. The effort to compose this new difficulty has resulted in the acceptance of the joint suggestion of the Presidents of Mexico and of the United States for a general peace conference between all the countries of Central America. On the 17th day of September last a protocol was signed between the representatives of the five Central American countries accredited to this Government agreeing upon a conference to be held in the City of Washington "in order to devise the means of preserving the good relations among said Republics and bringing about permanent peace in those countries." The protocol includes the expression of a wish that the Presidents of the United States and Mexico should appoint "representatives to lend their good and impartial offices in a purely friendly way toward the realization of the objects of the conefrence." The conference is now in session and will have our best wishes and, where it is practicable, our friendly assistance.

INTERNATIONAL BUREAU OF AMERICAN REPUBLICS.

One of the results of the Pan American conference at Rio Janeiro in the summer of 1906 has been a great increase in the activity and usefulness of the International Bureau of American Republics. That institution, which includes all the American Republics in its membership and brings all their representatives together, is doing a really valuable work in informing the people of the United States about the other Republics and in making the United States known to them. Its action is now limited by appropriations determined when it was doing a work on a much smaller scale and rendering much less valuable service. I recommend that the contribution of this Government to the expenses of the Bureau be made commensurate with its increased work.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 3, 1907.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The message of the President of the United States will lie on the table, and it will be printed with the accompanying documents.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

DEATH OF REPRESENTATIVE GEORGE W. SMITH.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I ask that the resolutions from the House of Representatives in reference to the death of my late colleague in the House, Mr. George W. Smith, may be laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate resolutions from the House of Representatives, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*December 2, 1907.*

*Resolved*, That the House has heard with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of fifteen Members of the House, with such members of the Senate as may be joined, be appointed to attend the funeral.

*Resolved*, That the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House be authorized and directed to take such steps as may be necessary for carrying out the provisions of these resolutions, and that the necessary expenses in connection therewith be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

*Resolved*, That the Clerk communicate these resolutions to the Senate and transmit a copy thereof to the family of the deceased.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I offer the resolutions which I send to the desk and ask unanimous consent for their immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Illinois will be read by the Secretary.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and unanimously agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of the Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join the committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair appoints as members of the committee on the part of the Senate, under the second resolution just adopted, the Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY], and the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. MCCREARY].

Mr. CULLOM. As a further mark of respect to the memory of my late colleague, I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 2 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 4, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 3, 1907.*

PROMOTIONS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Michigan, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Denmark, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luke E. Wright, resigned.

H. Percival Dodge, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of the embassy at Tokyo, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Honduras and Salvador, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate to fill an original vacancy.

Maurice Francis Egan, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas J. O'Brien, promoted to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Japan.

John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Persia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richmond Pearson, transferred and appointed to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Greece and Montenegro.

Horace G. Knowles, of Delaware, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Roumania and Servia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Roumania and Servia and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, lately envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece and Montenegro, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice John B. Jackson, transferred and appointed to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Persia.

Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts, lately secretary of the legation at Guatemala and Honduras, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Peter Augustus Jay, transferred and appointed to be Secretary of the embassy at Tokyo.

Peter Augustus Jay, of Rhode Island, lately secretary of the embassy at Constantinople, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Tokyo, Japan, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice H. Percival Dodge, promoted to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Honduras and Salvador.

Irwin B. Laughlin, of Pennsylvania, lately second secretary of the legation at Peking, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert Woods Bliss, promoted to be secretary of the legation at Brussels.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, of New York, lately third secretary of the embassy at Berlin, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Vienna, Austria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Francis G. Landon, resigned.

Thomas Ewing Dabney, of Louisiana, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Mexico, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph C. Grew, transferred and appointed to be third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

Joseph C. Grew, of Massachusetts, lately third secretary of the embassy at Mexico, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Basil Miles, transferred and appointed to be third secretary of the embassy at Berlin.

Basil Miles, of Pennsylvania, lately third secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Nelson O'Shaughnessy, promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at Vienna.

Norman Hutchinson, of California, lately secretary of the legation at Stockholm, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States to Roumania and Servia and secretary of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William H. Buckler, of Maryland, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid, Spain, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Leonard M. Thomas, resigned.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, lately secretary of the legation to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, to be secretary of the legation at Stockholm, Sweden, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Norman Hutchinson, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation to Roumania and Servia and secretary of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria.

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, lately secretary of the legation at Lisbon, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Ewing Moore, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation at Lisbon.

Gustavus L. Monroe, jr., of Mississippi, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at La Paz, Bolivia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Thomas Ewing Moore, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Peking, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Lisbon, Portugal, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry P. Fletcher, promoted to be secretary of the legation at Peking.

Stanton Sickles, of New York, lately secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro and of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria, to be secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, lately secretary of the legation at Panama, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Guatemala, Guatemala, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, lately secretary of the legation at Habana, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Dunning White, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation to the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Charles Dunning White, of New Jersey, lately secretary of the legation at Buenos Aires, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the Netherlands and Luxemburg, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Roger Sherman Gates Boutell, resigned.

George T. Weitzel, of Missouri, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, lately second secretary of the legation at Habana, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irwin B. Laughlin, promoted to be second secretary of the embassy at St. Petersburg.

A. Campbell Turner, of Missouri, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Habana, Cuba, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Fred Morris Dearing, promoted to be second secretary of the legation at Peking.

John Van A. Mac Murray, of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bangkok, Siam, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Irwin B. Laughlin, transferred and appointed to be second secretary of the legation at Peking.

John H. Gregory, jr., of Louisiana, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Honduras and Salvador, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Henry Coleman May, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Panama, Panama, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William F. Sands, transferred and appointed to be secretary of the legation at Guatemala.

Harry B. Owsley, jr., of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Albert R. Morawetz, of Arizona, lately consul of class 5 at Bahia, to be consul-general at large of the United States, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Richard M. Bartleman, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Madrid.

William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, lately consul of class 2 at Manchester, to be consul-general of the United States of class 3 at Montreal, Quebec, Canada, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Church Howe, transferred, and appointed to be consul of class 2 at Manchester.

Charles Denby, of Indiana, lately chief clerk of the Department of State, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Shanghai, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Linn Rodgers, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 2 at Habana.

Thornwell Haynes, of South Carolina, lately consul of class 5 at Nanking, to be consul-general of the United States of

class 5 at Singapore, Straits Settlements, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice David F. Wilber, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 5 at Halifax.

Thomas E. Heenan, of Minnesota, lately consul of class 6 at Odessa, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Newchwang, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Sammons, promoted to be consul-general of class 4 at Seoul.

Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, lately consul of class 4 at Amsterdam, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at St. Petersburg, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ethelbert Watts, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 4 at Brussels.

Frank R. Mowrer, of Ohio, lately consul of class 7 at Leghorn, to be consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen, Denmark, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Ernest A. Man, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 7 at Leghorn.

Samuel E. Magill, of Illinois, lately consul of class 7 at Tampico, to be consul-general of the United States of class 6 at San Salvador, Salvador, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Jenkins, resigned.

Silas C. McFarland, of Iowa, lately consul of class 5 at Reichenberg, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at St. Gall, Switzerland, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas Willing Peters, transferred and appointed to be consul-general of class 5 at Munich.

Thomas Willing Peters, of the District of Columbia, lately consul-general of class 5 at St. Gall, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Munich, Bavaria, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William F. Wright, resigned.

James Linn Rodgers, of Ohio, lately consul-general of class 2 at Shanghai, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Habana, Cuba, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank Steinhart, resigned.

Thomas Sammons, of Washington, lately consul-general of class 5 at Newchwang, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Seoul, Korea, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Haywood, deceased.

James A. Smith, of Vermont, lately consul of class 7 at Leghorn, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Boma, Independent State of the Kongo, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Clarence Rice Slocum, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Zittau.

Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, lately consul-general of class 4 at St. Petersburg, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Brussels, Belgium, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice George W. Roosevelt, deceased.

David F. Wilber, of New York, lately consul-general of class 5 at Signapore, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Halifax, Nova Scotia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William R. Holloway, resigned.

CONSULS.

Henry D. Baker, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Hobart, Tasmania, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alexander George Webster, retired.

David R. Birch, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 7 at Malaga, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Genoa, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Jeffrey Roche, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Berne.

Richard M. Bartleman, of Massachusetts, lately consul-general at large, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Madrid, Spain, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

James S. Benedict, of New York, lately consul of class 9 at Campbellton, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at St. Johns, Newfoundland, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George O. Cornelius, resigned.

Wallace C. Bond, of Wyoming, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Aden, Arabia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred J. Fleming, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Yarmouth.

Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, lately consul of class 8 at Gothenburg, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Mainz, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Walter Schumann, resigned.

Theodosius Botkin, of Utah, lately consul of class 9 at Port Louis, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Campbellton, New Brunswick, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice James S. Benedict, promoted to be consul of class 8 at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, lately consul of class 7 at Kehl, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Prague, Austria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Urbain J. Ledoux, resigned.

Jacob E. Conner, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Saigon, Cochin China, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Arthur S. Cheney, of Connecticut, lately vice and deputy consul at Reichenberg, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Messina, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles M. Caughy, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Malaga.

Charles M. Caughy, of Maryland, lately consul of class 9 at Messina, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Malaga, Spain, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice David R. Birch, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Genoa.

Edward A. Creevey, of Connecticut, lately consul of class 8 at Yarmouth, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Colombo, Ceylon, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Morey, resigned.

Caspar S. Crowninshield, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 9 at Castellamare di Stabia, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Naples, Italy, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice A. Homer Byington, resigned.

Hernando de Soto, of California, lately consular clerk, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Warsaw, Russia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Albert Leffingwell, resigned.

Carl F. Deichman, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Manzanillo, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Philip Carroll, deceased.

Luther T. Ellsworth, of Ohio, lately consul of class 8 at Chihuahua, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lewis A. Martin, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Chihuahua.

Alfred J. Fleming, of Missouri, lately consul of class 8 at Aden, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward A. Creevey, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Colombo.

Charles M. Freeman, of New Hampshire, lately consul of class 9 at St. Pierre, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Durango, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice James A. Le Roy, resigned.

P. Merrill Griffith, of Ohio, lately consul of class 8 at Matamoros, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Tampico, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Samuel E. Magill, promoted to be consul-general of class 6 at San Salvador.

Roger S. Greene, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 6 at Vladivostok, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Dalny, Manchuria, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice John Edward Jones, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Winnipeg.

Frederic W. Goding, of Illinois, lately consul of class 7 at Newcastle, New South Wales, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Montevideo, Uruguay, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John W. O'Hara, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Santos.

Rea Hanna, of California, lately vice and deputy consul at Amoy, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Iquique, Chile, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles S. Winans, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Valencia.

William Dulany Hunter, of Minnesota, lately consular clerk, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Nice, France, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Harold S. Van Buren, deceased.

Joseph E. Haven, of Illinois, lately consul of class 9 at St. Christopher, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Crefeld, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas R. Wallace, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Jerusalem.

Charles B. Harris, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 at Nagasaki, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Rei-

chenberg, Austria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Silas C. McFarland, promoted to be consul-general of class 5 at St. Gall.

Church Howe, of Nebraska, lately consul-general of class 3 at Montreal, to be consul of the United States of class 2 at Manchester, England, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William Harrison Bradley, promoted to be consul-general of class 3 at Montreal.

Heaton W. Harris, of Ohio, lately consul of class 6 at Mannheim, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Nuremberg, Bavaria, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George E. Baldwin, resigned.

Edward Higgins, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 6 at Berne, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry H. Morgan, promoted to be consul of class 4 at Amsterdam.

Henry Abert Johnson, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 8 at Valencia, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Liege, Belgium, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James C. McNally, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Nanking.

Jesse H. Johnson, of Texas, lately consul of class 5 at Santos, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Swansea, Wales, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Griffith W. Prees, resigned.

John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, lately consul of class 6 at Dalny, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada, to which office he was transferred during the late recess of the Senate, vice Samuel H. Shank, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Mannheim.

Lorin A. Lathrop, of California, lately consul of class 9 at Bristol, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Cardiff, Wales, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Daniel W. Williams, resigned.

Samuel T. Lee, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Nogales, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Albert R. Morawetz, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Bahia.

Drew Linard, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Ceiba, Honduras, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Dean R. Wood, resigned.

James Verner Long, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 9 at Patras, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Venice, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Paul Nash, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Vladivostok.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 7 at Liege, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Nanking, China, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thornwell Haynes, promoted to be consul-general of class 5 at Singapore.

Ernest A. Man, of Florida, lately consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Leghorn, Italy, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank R. Mowrer, promoted to be consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen.

Isaac A. Manning, of Oregon, former consular agent at Matagalpa, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Cartagena, Colombia, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther T. Ellsworth, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Chihuahua.

Clarence A. Miller, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Matamoros, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice P. Merrill Griffith, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Tampico.

Henry H. Morgan, of Louisiana, lately consul of class 5 at Stuttgart, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Amsterdam, Netherlands, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frank D. Hill, promoted to be consul-general of class 4 at St. Petersburg.

Lewis A. Martin, of West Virginia, lately consul of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Chihuahua, Mexico, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Luther T. Ellsworth, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz.

Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 7 at Jerusalem, to be consul of class 6 at Georgetown, Guiana, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice John McMackin, deceased.

Paul Nash, of New York, lately consul of class 9 at Venice, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Vladivostok, Siberia, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Roger S. Greene, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 6 at Dalny.

Edward I. Nathan, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Patras, Greece, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Verner Long, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 9 at Venice.

Edward J. Norton, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Asuncion, Paraguay, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice John N. Ruffin, resigned.

John W. O'Hara, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 of Montevideo, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Santos, Brazil, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Jesse H. Johnson, transferred and appointed to be consul of class 7 at Swansea.

William J. Pike, of Pennsylvania, lately consul of class 8 at Zittau, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Kehl, Germany, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Joseph I. Brittain, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Prague.

James Jeffrey Roche, of Massachusetts, lately consul of class 6 at Genoa, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Berne, Switzerland, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Edward Higgins, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Stuttgart.

William H. Robertson, of Virginia, former consul at Hamburg, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Gothenburg, Sweden, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Robert S. S. Bergh, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Mainz.

Walter D. Shaughnessy, of Utah, lately consular agent at Charleroi, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Aguascalientes, Mexico, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, to fill an original vacancy.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Caspar S. Crowninshield, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Naples.

Samuel H. Shank, of Indiana, lately consul of class 6 at Winnipeg, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Mannheim, Germany, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice Heaton W. Harris, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Nuremberg.

George H. Scidmore, of Wisconsin, lately consular clerk, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Nagasaki, Japan, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles B. Harris, promoted to be consul of class 5 at Reichenberg.

Clarence Rice Slocum, of New York, lately consul-general of class 5 at Boma, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zittau, Saxony, to which office he was transferred during the last recess of the Senate, vice William J. Pike, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Kehl.

Calvin F. Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zanzibar, Zanzibar, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Frederic MacMaster, resigned.

Frederick Van Dyne, of New York, lately Assistant Solicitor of the Department of State, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Kingston, Jamaica, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice George H. Bridgman, resigned.

Thomas W. Voetter, of New Mexico, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Saltillo, Mexico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Victor L. Duhaime, resigned.

Charles S. Winans, of Michigan, lately consul of class 9 at Iquique, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Valencia, Spain, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Henry Abert Johnson, promoted to be consul of class 7 at Liege.

Thomas R. Wallace, of Iowa, lately consul of class 8 at Crefeld, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Jerusalem, Turkey, to which office he was promoted during the last recess of the Senate, vice Selah Merrill, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Georgetown, Guiana.

J. Perry Worden, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Bristol, England, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Lorin A. Lathrop, promoted to be consul of class 8 at Cardiff.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

John G. Mattos, jr., of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California,

in place of John T. Dare, resigned. Mr. Mattos is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles W. Bunn, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Lyman B. Carhart, resigned. Mr. Bunn is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Adolph L. Kline, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Harvey T. Andrews, resigned.

Frank N. Petrie, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of John W. Burgess, resigned. Mr. Petrie is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John D. Smith, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Edwin A. Hartshorn, resigned. Mr. Smith is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Harry B. Stowell, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of William F. Comly, removed. Mr. Stowell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Jacob C. Pike, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine, in place of George A. Curran, whose term of office expired by limitation on January 28, 1907. Mr. Pike is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Cyrus G. Engle, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi, in place of John Russell, deceased. Mr. Engle, is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Chester W. Hill, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, in place of C. Wesley Thomas, deceased. Mr. Hill is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Frank J. Howatt, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida, in place of George A. Alba, resigned.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Henry C. M. Burgess, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska, in place of Lewellyn L. Lindsey, whose term of office expired by limitation on January 22, 1906. Mr. Burgess is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Ernest I. Edgcomb, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Syracuse, in the State of New York, in place of Frederick A. Kuntzsch, deceased. Mr. Edgcomb is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

John J. Gore, of Tennessee, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee, in place of Joseph W. Dillin, whose term of office expired by limitation on January 13, 1907. Mr. Gore is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles T. Reed, of West Virginia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia, in place of Charles H. Senseney, whose term of office expired by limitation on February 5, 1907. Mr. Reed is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. Ellsworth Price Bertholf to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907, in place of David Allen Hall, retired. Mr. Bertholf is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Godfrey Lynet Rarden, to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907, in place of Dorr Francis Tozier, retired. Mr. Carden is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Richard Owens Crisp, to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907, in place of Thomas Dixon Walker, retired. Mr. Crisp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Frederick Gilbert Dodge, to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 4, 1907, in place of Francis Tuttle, retired. Mr. Dodge is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Andrew James Henderson to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907, in place of Edmond Charles Chaytor, retired. Mr. Henderson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

First Lieut. Staley Marion Landrey to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States to rank as such from March 17, 1907, in place of William Foss Kilgore, retired. Mr. Landrey is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Herman Howard Wolf to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 17, 1907, in place of Staley Marion Landrey, promoted. Mr. Wolf is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Lieut. Walter Aquila Wiley to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907, in place of Andrew James Henderson, promoted. Mr. Wiley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Second Asst. Engineer William Lindsay Maxwell to be first assistant engineer, with rank of second lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 27, 1907, in place of Byron Advance Minor, retired. Mr. Maxwell is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

George Wilson Cairnes, of Maryland, to be second assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from May 25, 1907. Mr. Cairnes is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Whitney Matthews Prall, of Michigan, to be second assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from May 3, 1907. Mr. Prall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

PROMOTIONS IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Benjamin W. Brown, to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907, in place of John Godfrey, deceased.

P. A. Surg. John M. Eager, to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

P. A. Surg. Milton J. Rosenau, to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Richard H. Creel, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 5, 1907. Mr. Creel is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Ruel E. Ebersole, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 7, 1907. Mr. Ebersole is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Albert D. Foster, to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 28, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Holcombe McG. Robertson to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 26, 1907.

Asst. Surg. William C. Rucker to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 9, 1907. Mr. Rucker is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. Arthur M. Stimson to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 6, 1907. Mr. Stimson is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. John W. Trask to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 21, 1907. Mr. Trask is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Asst. Surg. William K. Ward to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 5, 1907. Mr. Ward is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William Minor Bryan, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Bryan is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Charles W. Chapin, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, in place of Edward M. Steger, resigned. Mr. Chapin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

James Raymond Hurley, of California, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Hurley is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Emil Krulish, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Krulish is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Anthony Joseph Lanza, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Lanza is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Edward R. Marshall, of Tennessee, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, in place of Henry D. Long, resigned. Mr. Marshall is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Raymond B. Scofield, of Minnesota, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States. Mr. Scofield is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

MEMBERS OF BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Myer Cohen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term ending June 30, 1908, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Simon Wolf, resigned.

George M. Lightfoot, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1907, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice George W. Cook, resigned.

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Frank Pierce, of Salt Lake City, Utah, who was appointed October 25, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice Thomas Ryan, appointed to another office.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

August E. Muenter, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of California, in place of John C. Lynch, resigned. Mr. Muenter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Walter F. Drake, of Hawaii, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Hawaii, in place of Roy H. Chamberlain, resigned.

Michael J. Tobin, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Iowa, in place of Archibald C. Smith, resigned. Mr. Tobin is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Bernhard Bettmann, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of Ohio, in place of Herman F. Cellarius, resigned. Mr. Bettmann is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

William V. McMaken, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Ohio, in place of George P. Waldorf, resigned. Mr. McMaken is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

Robert S. Sharp, of Tennessee, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Tennessee. New office. Mr. Sharp is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT TREASURER OF THE UNITED STATES AT SAN FRANCISCO.

William C. Ralston, of California, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of Julius Jacobs, deceased. Mr. Ralston is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MINT AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Edward Sweeny, of California, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of Frank A. Leach, resigned. Mr. Sweeny is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COINER.

William M. Cutter, of California, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal., in place of August E. Muenter, resigned. Mr. Cutter is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSAY OFFICE.

Kingsbery Foster, of New York, to be superintendent of the United States assay office at New York, N. Y., in place of Andrew Mason, resigned. Mr. Foster is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

Samuel D. Gromer, of Missouri, to be treasurer of the island of Porto Rico, in place of William F. Willoughby, resigned. Mr. Gromer is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, in place of John W. Yerkes, resigned. Mr. Capers is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

DIRECTOR OF THE MINT.

Frank A. Leach, of California, to be Director of the Mint, in place of George E. Roberts, resigned. Mr. Leach is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, to be Auditor for the Navy Department, in place of William W. Brown, resigned. Mr. Tyler is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Beekman Winthrop, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, in place of Arthur F. Statter, resigned. Mr. Winthrop is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

AGENT TO PROTECT SALMON FISHERIES.

Millard C. Marsh, of New York, who was appointed April 23, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Labor.

DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

George Otis Smith, of Skowhegan, Me., who was appointed April 5, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Director of the Geological Survey, vice Charles I. Walcott, resigned.

INDIAN INSPECTOR.

Z. Lewis Dalby, of Roanoke, Va., who was appointed April 22, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be an Indian inspector, vice Cyrus Beede, term expired.

INDIAN AGENT.

Ernest Stecker, of Baltimore, Md., who was appointed October 25, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be agent for the Indians of the Kiowa Agency in Oklahoma, vice John P. Blackmon, deceased.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Louis H. Arneson, of Hood River, Oreg., who was appointed April 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at The Dalles, Oreg., vice Miss Annie M. Lang, term expired.

Harry O. Collins, of Missoula, Mont., who was appointed September 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont., vice Edward A. Winstanley, resigned.

Robert Gorman, of Towner, N. Dak., who was appointed August 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Minot, N. Dak., vice Thomas E. Fox, term expired.

Myron Willsie, of Rapid City, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice John L. Burke, term expired.

William B. Hodge, jr., of Guthrie, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, Okla., his term having expired November 23, 1907. (Reappointment.)

J. Frank Hunt, of Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho, vice George A. Robethan, term expired.

Lemuel B. Laughlin, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak., his term having expired December 18, 1905. (Reappointment.)

Frank L. Mallory, of De Queen, Ark., who was appointed March 13, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark., vice Edward A. Schicker, removed.

Walter Shanley, of Glasgow, Mont., who was appointed March 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Glasgow, Mont., a newly created office.

George Stone, of San Francisco, Cal., who was appointed November 14, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be receiver of public moneys at Oakland, Cal., vice Sargent S. Morton, term expired.

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

Clark B. Alford, of Huron, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of South Dakota, vice Frank A. Morris, term expired.

Frank S. Ingalls, of Yuma, Ariz., to be surveyor-general of Arizona, his term having expired November 23, 1907. (Reappointment.)

George A. Westgate, of Albany, Oreg., who was appointed October 15, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be surveyor-general of Oregon, vice John J. Daly, deceased.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

William T. Adams, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Lander, Wyo., his term having expired March 16, 1907. (Reappointment.)

William F. Brittain, of Sheridan, Wyo., who was appointed March 18, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo., vice Frederick W. Daniels, resigned.

John L. Burke, of South Dakota, to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak., vice George P. Bennett, term expired.

W. Hall Irons, of Plankinton, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. Dak., vice Charles L. Brockway, term expired.

Paul D. Kribs, of Columbia, S. Dak., who was appointed November 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak., vice John S. Vetter, term expired.

Alvin I. McMahon, of Shoshone, Idaho, who was appointed May 2, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho, vice Neal J. Sharp, term expired.

Charles W. Moore, of Grass Valley, Oreg., who was appointed April 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at The Dalles, Oreg., vice Michael T. Nolan, removed.

Truman M. Patten, of Glasgow, Mont., who was appointed March 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Glasgow, Mont., a newly created office.

John F. Squire, of Glenwood Springs, Colo., who was reappointed April 12, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Glenwood Springs, Colo., his term having expired March 13, 1907.

Brantley E. Sturdevant, of Atkinson, Nebr., who was appointed June 29, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at O'Neill, Nebr., vice Stephen J. Weekes, resigned.

Lyman W. Wakefield, of Tucson, Ariz., who was appointed June 26, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz., vice Milton R. Moore, deceased.

Thomas C. Burns, of South Dakota, now receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak., vice George E. Foster, term expired.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Fred Dennett, of Milton, N. Dak., who was appointed March 18, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice George F. Pollock, transferred.

RECORDER OF GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Henry W. Sanford, of Addison, N. Y., who was appointed April 9, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be recorder of the General Land Office, vice Chester H. Brush, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

George Curry, of Tularosa, N. Mex., who was appointed May 27, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of New Mexico, vice Herbert J. Hagerman, resigned.

SECRETARY OF NEW MEXICO.

Nathan Jaffa, of Roswell, N. Mex., who was appointed August 15, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of New Mexico, vice James W. Raynolds, resigned.

MEMBERS OF THE ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, member and chairman; Maj. David DuB. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau, United States Navy; Joseph C. S. Blackburn.

CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Walter C. Noyes, of Connecticut, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William K. Townsend, deceased.

Henry Galbraith Ward, of New York, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of William J. Wallace, resigned.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

George W. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general (for the Interior Department), who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Frank L. Campbell, resigned.

William Wallace Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general to defend suits before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William E. Fuller, resigned.

PRESIDENT OF SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

James P. Wood, of Ohio, to be president of the commission to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and Spain, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice William E. Chandler, resigned.

MEMBERS OF SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Harry K. Daugherty, of Pennsylvania, to be a commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain. Mr. Daugherty was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Gerrit J. Diekema, resigned.

Roswell P. Bishop, of Michigan, to be a commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and Spain, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James P. Wood, nominated to be president of the commission.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

Josiah A. Van Orsdel, of Wyoming, to be associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Louis E. McComas, deceased.

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

Edward Dana Durand, of California, who was appointed March 5, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Silas H. Reid, of Oklahoma, to be judge of the district court for the district of Alaska, assigned to Division No. 3. Mr. Reid was appointed to this position during the last recess of the Senate, vice James Wickersham, resigned.

Oscar R. Hundley, of Alabama, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act providing for a United States judge for the northern judicial district of Alabama."

William C. Van Fleet, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved March 2, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for an additional district judge for the northern district of California."

William B. Sheppard, of Florida, to be United States district judge for the northern district of Florida, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Charles Swayne, deceased.

Frank S. Dietrich, of Idaho, to be United States district judge for the district of Idaho, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of James H. Beatty, resigned.

John E. Sater, of Ohio, to be United States district judge for the southern district of Ohio, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate under the provisions of the act approved February 25, 1907, entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the southern district of Ohio."

Ralph E. Campbell, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

John H. Cotteral, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the western district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Oliver D. Street, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Thomas R. Roulhac, term expired.

Frederick F. Faville, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Horace G. McMillan, term expired.

Marcellus L. Temple, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Lewis Miles, term expired.

Henry W. Blodgett, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice David P. Dyer, appointed United States district judge, eastern district of Missouri.

David J. Leahy, of New Mexico, to be United States attorney for the Territory of New Mexico, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice W. H. H. Llewellyn, resigned.

Sherman T. McPherson, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio, who was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate, his term having expired November 16, 1907.

William J. Gregg, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

John Embry, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the western district of Oklahoma. Mr. Embry was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

William C. Bristol, of Oregon, to be United States attorney for the district of Oregon, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of Francis J. Heney, resigned. Mr. Bristol has been nominated for this position heretofore, but failed of confirmation.

Charles B. Witmer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice S. J. M. McCarrell, resigned.

Elmer Ely Todd, of Washington, to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Potter Charles Sullivan, resigned.

Timothy F. Burke, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the district of Wyoming, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, in the place of Benjamin M. Ausherman, who declined appointment to the said position.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

William R. Flinn, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware, who was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate, his term having expired March 17, 1907.

Edward Knott, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Iowa, who was reappointed during the last recess of the Senate.

Frank B. Clark, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate in the place of George M. Christian, term expired.

Cornelius C. Duson, of Louisiana, to be United States marshal for the western district of Louisiana, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice B. F. Oneal, removed. Mr. Duson was nominated for this position at the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, but failed of confirmation.

Grosvenor A. Porter, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the eastern district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

John R. Abernathy, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the western district of Oklahoma, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, as provided for by the act approved June 16, 1906, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and of the Indian Territory to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," etc.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Edwin Grant Dexter, of Illinois, who was appointed July 2, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico, vice Roland P. Falkner, resigned.

GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

Walter F. Frear, of Honolulu, Hawaii, who was appointed June 28, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be governor of Hawaii, vice George R. Carter, resigned.

SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

Ernest A. Mottsmith, of Honolulu, Hawaii, who was appointed August 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be secretary of Hawaii, vice Alatau L. C. Atkinson, resigned.

CHIEF JUSTICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Alfred S. Hartwell, of Hawaii, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice W. F. Frear, appointed governor of Hawaii.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Sidney Meller Ballou, of Hawaii, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Alfred S. Hartwell, nominated to be chief justice of the supreme court of Hawaii.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edward B. Moore, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who was appointed May 10, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Commissioner of Patents, vice Frederick I. Allen, resigned.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Cornelius C. Billings, of Brattleboro, Vt., who was appointed May 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents, vice Edward B. Moore, promoted to Commissioner.

EXAMINERS IN CHIEF IN THE PATENT OFFICE.

Levin H. Campbell, of Washington, D. C., who was appointed May 16, 1907, during the recess of the Senate, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice John H. Brickenstein, resigned.

John B. Macauley, of Maryland, who was appointed May 16, 1907, during the rercess of the Senate, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office, vice Cornelius C. Billings, promoted.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

James T. McCleary, of Minnesota, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General, in place of William S. Shallenberger, resigned. Mr. McCleary is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Abraham L. Lawshe, of Indiana, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General in place of Edwin C. Madden, resigned. Mr. Lawshe is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

APPOINTMENTS, BY TRANSFER, IN THE ARMY.

*Cavalry Arm.*

Second Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 12, 1907, with rank from June 12, 1906.

*Field Artillery Arm.*

First. Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery Arm, July 11, 1907, with rank from October 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery Arm, August 13, 1907, with rank from July 26, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, First Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, July 27, 1907, with rank from June 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. John W. Downer, Fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, August 19, 1907, with rank from June 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artilley Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. William F. Sharp, Fourteenth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

First Lieut. George A. Wieczorek (detailed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps), from the Infantry Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, November 23, 1907, with rank from May 4, 1905.

First Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, Fourth Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, July 11, 1907, with rank from October 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Sixth Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, August 8, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

*Infantry Arm.*

First Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Infantry Arm, November 23, 1907, with rank from May 4, 1905.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

FIELD ARTILLERY ARM.

Sergt. Leroy Pierce Collins, Troop K, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery, from June 8, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Birchie Oliver Mahaffey, of Texas, late cadet United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, from June 11, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in the Artillery Corps on July 1, 1906.

Sergt. John George Donovan, Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, from June 8, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

Master Electrician Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps, from June 8, 1907, to fill an existing vacancy.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Charles H. Whipple, assistant paymaster-general, to be paymaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, for four years from January 1, 1908, with rank from that date, vice Sniffen, to be retired from active service.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

*To be major-generals.*

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey (since retired from active service), from April 15, 1907, vice Wade, retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, from October 2, 1907, vice McCaskey, retired from active service.

*To be brigadier-generals.*

Col. Albert L. Myer, Eleventh Infantry, from March 23, 1907, vice Wint, deceased.

Col. Charles B. Hall, Eighteenth Infantry, from April 11, 1907, vice Duggan, retired from active service.

Col. Earl D. Thomas, Eleventh Cavalry, from April 18, 1907, vice McCaskey, appointed major-general.

Col. Charles Morton, Seventh Cavalry, from April 19, 1907, vice Markley, retired from active service.

Col. Charles L. Hodges, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from April 30, 1907, vice Bubb, retired from active service.

Col. John M. K. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1907, vice Williams, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William W. Wotherspoon, Nineteenth Infantry, from October 3, 1907, vice Duvall, appointed major-general.

Col. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, from October 9, 1907, vice Godfrey, retired from active service.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Maj. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster, to be quartermaster-general with the rank of brigadier-general, for four years from July 1, 1907, with rank from that date, vice Humphrey, retired from active service.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

*To be first lieutenants to fill original vacancies caused by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, Thirteenth Cavalry, from July 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, Infantry, unassigned, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Sherman Miles, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, Fifth Cavalry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, infantry (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Seventh Infantry, from July 10, 1907.

Second Lieut. Roy F. Waring, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 10, 1907.

Second Lieut. John R. Starkey, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, Seventh Cavalry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Réne E. De R. Hoyle, Fifth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, Fifteenth Cavalry, from July 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. John C. Maul, Twentieth Infantry, from July 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 13, 1907.

Second Lieut. George H. Paine, Seventh Infantry, from July 13, 1907.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants to fill original vacancies caused by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, Second Cavalry, from July 2, 1907.

Second Lieut. Riley E. Scott, Twelfth Infantry, from July 3, 1907.

Second Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, Third Infantry, from July 3, 1907.

Second Lieut. George E. Turner, Thirtieth Infantry, from July 3, 1907.

Second Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Twentieth Infantry, from July 5, 1907.

Second Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Eighth Cavalry, from July 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, Twentieth Infantry, from July 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, Fourth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Chester H. Loop, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Philip Mathews, Fifth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. William R. McCleary, Eighteenth Infantry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. William W. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, from July 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. John G. Hotz, First Infantry, from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Howard K. Loughry, Ninth Infantry, from July 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, from July 10, 1907.

Second Lieut. William P. Currier, Fifteenth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 12, 1907.
Second Lieut. Edward A. Brown, Fifth Infantry, from July 13, 1907.
Second Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. John B. Rose, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Charles T. Harris, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. James A. Gallogly, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Royal K. Greene, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Paul J. Horton, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, from June 15, 1907.*

Frederick Stevens Macy, of Massachusetts, vice Barron, deceased.
Guy Victor Rukke, of North Dakota, vice Deshon, promoted.
Henry Church Pillsbury, of Massachusetts, vice Geer, retired from active service.
Edgar King, of Arkansas, vice McCulloch, promoted.
Arthur Carlisle Christie, of New York, vice Mathews, retired from active service.
Howard Hiram Johnson, of Ohio, vice Turnbull, honorably discharged.
Ray Woodman Bryan, of Kentucky, vice Reynolds, promoted.
Bernard Singleton Gostin, of Georgia, vice Woodson, promoted.
William Hadley Richardson, of Ohio, vice Stiles, retired from active service.
William Kay Bartlett, of Minnesota, vice Hallock, promoted.

CHAPLAINS.

Rev. Oscar Jefferson Waldo Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from April 17, 1907, vice Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.
Rev. Charles Milford Brewer, of Alabama, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, vice Miller, retired from active service.
Rev. John Franklin Chenoweth, of Ohio, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved June 12, 1906.
Rev. Neil Paul Brennan, of Massachusetts, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved January, 25, 1907.
Rev. Horace Albert Chouinard, of Illinois, to be chaplain, with the rank of first lieutenant, from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

*To be second lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.*

Ballard Lyerly, of Tennessee, from June 9, 1907.
Wyatt Owen Selkirk, of Texas, from June 10, 1907.
Phillip Woodfin Booker, of Virginia, from June 11, 1907.
Henry Levenworth Harris, jr., of New Jersey, late first lieutenant of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, from June 13, 1907.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be second lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.*

George Albert Wildrick, of New Jersey, from June 10, 1907.
Allen Kimberly, of Virginia, from June 10, 1907.
Thomas Aquila Clark, of Illinois, from June 10, 1907.
William Stuart Dowd, of New York, late second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry, from June 12, 1907.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS FROM JUNE 14, 1907.

*Corps of engineers.*

1. Cadet James Gordon Steese.
2. Cadet Roger Gordon Alexander.
3. Cadet John Augur Holabird.
4. Cadet James Alexander O'Connor.
5. Cadet Lewis Hayes Watkins.
6. Cadet Gilbert Edwin Humphrey.
7. Cadet Richard Park.
9. Cadet Daniel Isom Sultan.

*Field Artillery.*

18. Cadet Edwin Eastman Pritchett.
25. Cadet Roy Boggess Staver.
26. Cadet Fred Taylor Cruse.
27. Cadet James Preston Marley.
33. Cadet Waldo Charles Potter.
34. Cadet Harry Pfeil.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

8. Cadet Richard Herbert Somers.
10. Cadet Thomas Lee Coles.
11. Cadet John Boursiquot Rose.
12. Cadet Truman Darby Thorpe.
13. Cadet Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, jr.
14. Cadet Charles Tillman Harris, jr.
15. Cadet Maxwell Murray.
16. Cadet Geoffrey Bartlett.
17. Cadet William Edgar Shedd, jr.
19. Cadet James Arthur Gallogly.
20. Cadet Hunter Ball Porter.
21. Cadet Royal Kemp Greene.
22. Cadet Robert Price Glassburn.
23. Cadet Harry Keneth Rutherford.
24. Cadet Paul Jones Horton.
28. Cadet Robert Arthur.
29. Cadet John Patrick Keeler.
30. Cadet Lucian Dent Booth.

*Cavalry Arm.*

31. Cadet Henry Lee Watson.
35. Cadet Thurman Harrison Bane.
55. Cadet Augustine Warner Robins.
57. Cadet William Ducachet Geary.
60. Cadet Hayden Waite Wagner.
61. Cadet Fred Hughes Coleman.
62. Cadet Emil Pehr Pierson.
63. Cadet Clark Porter Chandler.
68. Cadet Arthur William Hanson.
70. Cadet Richard Huntington Kimball.
71. Cadet Abbott Boone.
74. Cadet William Lewis Moose, jr.
75. Cadet Charles Dunbar Rogers.
78. Cadet Frederick Story Snyder.
80. Cadet William Carroll Christy.
81. Cadet Sloan Doak.
88. Cadet Robert Lee Lounsbury.
90. Cadet Ellwood Stokes Hand.
91. Cadet Leland Wadsworth, jr.
94. Cadet James Lawton Collins.
96. Cadet Lewis Vance Greer.
101. Cadet William Caldwell McChord, jr.
102. Cadet William Rudicil Henry.
107. Cadet George Francis Patten.
109. Cadet Robert Mercer Cheney.

*Infantry Arm.*

36. Cadet Clyde Leslie Eastman.
37. Cadet Jesse Cyrus Drain.
38. Cadet Wiley Evans Dawson.
39. Cadet Alexander Wheeler Chilton.
41. Cadet William Eric Morrison.
42. Cadet Donald James McLachlan.
43. Cadet Charles Henry Rice.
44. Cadet Warren Lott, jr.
45. Cadet Irving John Palmer.
46. Cadet Melvin Guy Faris.
47. Cadet Alexander William Maish.
48. Cadet William Jackson McCaughey.
49. Cadet Eugene Ross Householder.
50. Cadet James Gilbert Taylor.
51. Cadet Eugene Santschi, jr.
52. Cadet William Addleman Ganoe.
53. Cadet Elmer Franklin Rice.

54. Cadet Edwin Colyer McNeil.
56. Cadet Benjamin Frederic Castle.
58. Cadet Charles Lloyd Wyman.
59. Cadet Edward Hall Teall.
64. Cadet John Walton Lang.
65. Cadet George Thomas Everett.
66. Cadet Henry Harley Arnold.
67. Cadet Walter Raymond Wheeler.
69. Cadet George Frederick Ney Dailey.
72. Cadet Barton Kyle Yount.
73. Cadet Denham Bohart Crafton.
77. Cadet Lewis Cassidy Rockwell.
79. Cadet William Eliot Selbie.
83. Cadet John Logan Jenkins.
84. Cadet Charles Henry White.
85. Cadet Alvin Gustav Gutensohn.
86. Cadet Stanley Livingston James.
89. Cadet John Stephen Sullivan.
92. Cadet David Grover Cleveland Garrison.
93. Cadet Seth William Scofield.
95. Cadet Herbert Hayden.
97. Cadet Bruce Bradford Buttler.
98. Cadet Evan Elias Lewis.
99. Cadet Paul Alexander Larned.
100. Cadet Harry Stevens Gillespie.
103. Cadet James Howard Laubach.
104. Cadet George Richard Harrison.
105. Cadet Ralph Wayne Dusenbury.
106. Cadet Thomas Charles Spencer.
111. Cadet Fauntley Muse Miller.

*To be second lieutenants from June 15, 1907.*

76. Cadet Ray Corson Hill.
82. Cadet Patrick Joseph Morrissey.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

CHAPLAIN.

Capt. William T. Anderson, chaplain Tenth Cavalry, to be chaplain, with the rank of major, from August 29, 1907.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, to be colonel from April 5, 1907, vice Anderson, retired from active service.

Maj. Edward E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 5, 1907, vice Macomb, promoted.

Maj. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 11, 1907, vice White, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. William L. Kenly, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 5, 1907, vice Gayle, promoted.

Capt. William G. Haan, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 9, 1907, vice Hinds, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, Artillery Corps, to be major, from April 11, 1907, vice Allen, promoted.

Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Artillery Corps, to be major, from April 13, 1907, vice Jordan, detailed as adjutant-general.

First Lieut. Granville Sevier, Artillery Corps, to be captain, from April 5, 1907, vice Kenly, promoted.

First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Artillery Corps, to be captain, from April 9, 1907, vice Haan, promoted.

First Lieut. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Artillery Corps, to be captain, from April 11, 1907, vice Jordan, promoted.

First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps), to be captain, from April 13, 1907, vice Barroll, promoted.

Second Lieut. Richard Furnival, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from April 5, 1907, vice Sevier, promoted.

*To be majors, with rank from January 25, 1907.*

Capt. John K. Cree, Artillery Corps, vice Hoyle, promoted.

Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps, vice Adams, promoted.

Capt. John E. McMahon, Artillery Corps, vice Marsh, promoted.

Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps, vice Woodward, promoted.

Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Ernest Hinds, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. George W. Gatchell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. John L. Hayden, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Peyton C. March, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

*To be captains, with rank from January 25, 1907.*

First Lieut. George O. Hubbard, Artillery Corps, vice Cree, promoted.

First Lieut. James M. Wheeler, Artillery Corps, vice Berry, promoted.

First Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Artillery Corps, vice McMahon, promoted.

First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps, vice Menoher, promoted.

First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Artillery Corps, vice Mott, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, Artillery Corps, vice Stevens, promoted.

First Lieut. George F. Connolly, Artillery Corps, vice Davis, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis T. Boiseau, Artillery Corps, vice Hinds, promoted.

First Lieut. Samuel S. O'Connor, Artillery Corps, vice Robinson, promoted.

First Lieut. William McK. Lambdin, Artillery Corps, vice Landers, promoted.

First Lieut. Philip Yost, Artillery Corps, vice Gatchell, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward N. Macon, Artillery Corps, vice Straub, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, Artillery Corps, vice Schumm, promoted.

First Lieut. John S. Johnston, Artillery Corps, vice Hunter, promoted.

First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, Artillery Corps, vice Hayden, promoted.

First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, Artillery Corps, vice March, promoted.

First Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, Artillery Corps, vice Wilson, promoted.

First Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Blake, promoted.

First Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps, vice Ellis, promoted.

First Lieut. George M. Brooke, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Frank S. Long, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. John P. Spurr, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. Michael H. Barry, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

First Lieut. George M. Apple, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William H. Tobin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Harry J. Watson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William H. Raymond, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles O. Zollars, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John Storck, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Robert B. McBride, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Willis R. Vance, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John L. Roberts, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Artillery Corps (detailed captain in the Ordnance Department), to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Artillery Corps (detailed captain in the Ordnance Department), to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Artillery Corps, to fill an originial vacancy.
First Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. James P. Robinson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. George T. Perkins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Jairus A. Moore, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. George R. Greene, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William A. Covington, Artillery Corps (detailed in the Signal Corps), to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Samuel M. English, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. John M. Dunn, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Carroll Power, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. James L. Long, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Richard H. Williams, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Joseph Matson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. William H. Wilson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edward D. Powers, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
First Lieut. Howard L. Landers, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

*To be first lieutenants, with rank from January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Bruce Cotten, Artillery Corps, vice Hand, promoted.
Second Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, Artillery Corps, vice Woods, promoted.
Second Lieut. John B. W. Corey, Artillery Corps, vice Thompson, promoted.
Second Lieut. George A. Taylor, Artillery Corps, vice Steele, promoted.
Second Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, Artillery Corps, vice Gilmer, promoted.
Second Lieut. William E. De Sombre, Artillery Corps, vice McBride, promoted.
Second Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, Artillery Corps, vice Cravens, promoted.
Second Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Hubbard, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Artillery Corps, vice Jenks, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Artillery Corps, vice Wheeler, promoted.
Second Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, Artillery Corps, vice Kerrick, promoted.
Second Lieut. Howard L. Martin, Artillery Corps, vice Harrison, retired from active service.
Second Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, Artillery Corps, vice Miller, promoted.

Second Lieut. John M. Page, Artillery Corps, vice Golderman, promoted.
Second Lieut. William F. Jones, Artillery Corps, vice Lanham, promoted.
Second Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, Artillery Corps, vice Connolly, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles J. Ferris, Artillery Corps, vice Boiseau, promoted.
Second Lieut. James B. Taylor, Artillery Corps, vice O'Connor, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, Artillery Corps, vice Lambdin, promoted.
Second Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Artillery Corps, vice Yost, promoted.
Second Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, Artillery Corps, vice Macon, promoted.
Second Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, Artillery Corps, vice Stuart, promoted.
Second Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, Artillery Corps, vice Johnston, promoted.
Second Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, Artillery Corps, vice Donnelly, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank Geere, Artillery Corps, vice Hardin, promoted.
Second Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, Artillery Corps, vice Bennett, promoted.
Second Lieut. Walter C. Baker, Artillery Corps, vice Hicks, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert Davis, Artillery Corps, vice Edwards, promoted.
Second Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Brooke, promoted.
Second Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, Artillery Corps, vice Taylor, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Artillery Corps, vice Williams, promoted.
Second Lieut. James M. Fulton, Artillery Corps, vice Trotter, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, Artillery Corps, vice Long, promoted.
Second Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, Artillery Corps, vice Spurr, promoted.
Second Lieut. William Paterson, Artillery Corps, vice Faulkner, promoted.
Second Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Artillery Corps, vice Ralston, promoted.
Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, Artillery Corps, vice Lansing, promoted.
Second Lieut. William S. Wood, Artillery Corps, vice Shartle, promoted.
Second Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter, Artillery Corps, vice Barry, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Apple, promoted.
Second Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Artillery Corps, vice Hinrichs, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Adam F. Casad, Artillery Corps, vice Bunker, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Allen, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Tobin, promoted.
Second Lieut. John E. Munroe, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Watson, promoted.
Second Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Artillery Corps, vice Allen, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. William F. Morrison, Artillery Corps, vice Munroe, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, Artillery Corps, vice Raymond, promoted.
Second Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, Artillery Corps, vice Wyke, promoted.
Second Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, Artillery Corps, vice Zollars, promoted.
Second Lieut. John P. Terrell, Artillery Corps, vice Storck, promoted.
Second Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruss, Artillery, vice Yule, promoted.
Second Lieut. Offnere Hope, Artillery Corps, vice Metcalf, promoted.
Second Lieut. Franc Lecocq, Artillery Corps, vice McBride, promoted.
Second Lieut. John O'Neil, Artillery Corps, vice Vance, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, Artillery Corps, vice Coward, promoted.
Second Lieut. Owen G. Collins, Artillery Corps, vice Roberts, promoted.
Second Lieut. Scott Baker, Artillery Corps, vice Lawson, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, Artillery Corps, vice Davis, promoted.
Second Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Artillery Corps, vice Buck, promoted.
Second Lieut. George W. Cocheu, Artillery Corps, vice Hopkins, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Artillery Corps, vice Birnie, promoted.
Second Lieut. Lewis Turtle, Artillery Corps, vice Sunderland, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Deems, promoted.
Second Lieut. Clifford Jones, Artillery Corps, vice Fenner, promoted.
Second Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Frohwitter, promoted.
Second Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Hawkins, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, Artillery Corps, vice Nones, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henning F. Colley, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department) vice Hyde, promoted.
Second Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, Artillery Corps, vice Colley, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Quinn Gray, Artillery Corps, vice Carson, promoted.
Second Lieut. Louis R. Dice, Artillery Corps, vice Mitchell, promoted.
Second Lieut. William M. Colvin, Artillery Corps, vice Doyle, promoted.
Second Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, Artillery Corps, vice Robinson, promoted.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, Artillery Corps, vice Brice, retired from active service.
Second Lieut. Harry L. Morse, Artillery Corps, vice Perkins, promoted.
Second Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice McIntyre, retired from active service.
Second Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, Artillery Corps (detailed first Lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice McIntyre, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Alley, Artillery Corps, vice Ireland, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, Artillery Corps, vice McNair, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Lucian B. Moody, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Britt, retired from active service.
Second Lieut. George R. Allin, Artillery Corps, vice Moody, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Pelham D. Glassford, Artillery Corps, vice Murphy, promoted.
Second Lieut. William Bryden, Artillery Corps, vice Moore, promoted.
Second Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, Artillery Corps, vice Edwards, promoted.
Second Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Artillery Corps, vice Greene, promoted.
Second Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Artillery Corps, vice Merriam, promoted.
Second Lieut. John W. McKie, Artillery Corps, vice Briggs, promoted.
Second Lieut. Philip Worcester, Artillery Corps, vice Bunker, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Artillery Corps, vice McCauley, promoted.
Second Lieut. Charles T. Smart, Artillery Corps, vice Collins, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert M. Danford, Artillery Corps, vice McAlister, promoted.
Second Lieut. James B. Dillard, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Covington, promoted.
Second Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, Artillery Corps, vice Dillard, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. James K. Crain, Artillery Corps, vice Abbott, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, Artillery Corps, vice English, promoted.
Second Lieut. Carr W. Waller, Artillery Corps, vice Hasbrouck, promoted.
Second Lieut. David McC. McKell, Artillery Corps, vice Dunn, promoted.
Second Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Power, promoted.
Second Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, Artillery Corps, vice Cross, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Artillery Corps, vice Long, promoted.
Second Lieut. Walter Singles, Artillery Corps, vice Welsh, promoted.
Second. Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Artillery Corps, vice Mitchell, promoted.
Second Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, Artillery Corps, vice Dengler, promoted.
Second Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, Artillery Corps, vice Williams, promoted.
Second Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Artillery Corps, vice Cotchett, promoted.
Second Lieut. William T. Carpenter, Artillery Corps, vice Mason, promoted.
Second Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Artillery Corps, vice Taylor, promoted.
Second Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, Artillery Corps, vice Ryan, promoted.
Second Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Artillery Corps, vice Masteller, promoted.
Second Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Artillery Corps, vice Matson, promoted.
Second Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, Artillery Corps, vice Langdon, promoted.
Second Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, Artillery Corps, vice Lincoln, promoted.
Second Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, Artillery Corps, vice Craig, promoted.
Second Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, Artillery Corps, vice Wilson, promoted.
Second Lieut. Otho V. Kean, Artillery Corps, vice Powers, promoted.
Second Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Artillery Corps, vice Shelton, retired from active service.
Second Lieut. David C. Seagrave, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Howard, promoted.
Second Lieut. William H. Dodds, jr., Artillery Corps, vice Seagrave, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, Artillery Corps, vice Long, promoted.
Second Lieut. John Lund, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), vice Warfield, promoted.
Second Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Artillery Corps, vice Lund, detailed in the Ordnance Department.
Second Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, Artillery Corps, vice Landers, promoted.
Second Lieut. John S. Hammond, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Basil G. Moon, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. James F. Walker, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Charles Roemer, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Adelno Gibson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, Artillery Corps to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Francis B. Upham, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. James W. Riley, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Joseph H. Pelot, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Morgan L. Brett, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Earl McFarland, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Joseph A. Green, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. John C. Henderson, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. John S. Pratt, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.
Second Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, Artillery Corps, to fill an original vacancy.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major, from July 3, 1907, vice Aleshire, appointed Quartermaster-General.

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel, from October 13, 1907, vice Osgood, retired from active service.
Maj. Frank F. Eastman, commissary, to be deputy commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from October 13, 1907, vice Allison, promoted.
Capt. Henry G. Cole, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major, from October 13, 1907, vice Eastman, promoted.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel, from May 10, 1907, vice Moseley, retired from active service.
Maj. Aaron H. Appel, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from May 10, 1907, vice Maus, promoted.
Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, from March 20, 1907, vice Wakeman, deceased.
Capt. Deane C. Howard, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, from April 24, 1907, vice Newgarden, retired from active service.

Capt. William H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major, from May 10, 1907, vice Appel, promoted.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel, from April 15, 1907, vice Towar, retired from active service.

Maj. Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from April 15, 1907, vice Tucker, promoted.

Maj. Webster Vinson, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, from September 4, 1907, vice Halford, retired from active service.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, from April 15, 1907, vice Rogers, promoted.

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, from July 23, 1907, vice Coffin, deceased.

Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major, from September 4, 1907, vice Vinson, promoted.

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

Lieut. Col. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, from June 9, 1907, vice Quinn, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, from August 27, 1907, vice Stickney, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel, from November 15, 1907, vice Lydecker, retired from active service.

Maj. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 7, 1907, vice Derby, retired from active service.

Maj. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from June 9, 1907, vice Hoxie, promoted.

Maj. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from August 27, 1907, vice Marshall, promoted.

Maj. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel, from November 15, 1907, vice Willard, promoted.

Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, to be major, from June 7, 1907, vice Millis, promoted.

Capt. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, to be major from June 9, 1907, vice Biddle, promoted.

Capt. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, to be major from August 27, 1907, vice Hodges, promoted.

Capt. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, to be major from November 15, 1907, vice Warren, promoted.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from June 7, 1907, vice Bromwell, promoted.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from June 9, 1907, vice Cosby, promoted.

First Lieut. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from August 27, 1907, vice Sewell, promoted.

First Lieut. William P. Stokey, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from November 15, 1907, vice McIndoe, promoted.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from June 7, 1907, vice Pope, promoted.

Second Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from June 9, 1907, vice Youngberg, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from August 27, 1907, vice Bond, promoted.

Second Lieut. William F. Endress, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from November 15, 1907, vice Stokey, promoted.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Taylor, deceased.

Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from August 9, 1907, vice Phipps, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from September 19, 1907, vice Greer, deceased.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, to be colonel, from October 10, 1907, vice Smith, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Lyle, promoted.

Maj. J. Walker Benét, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from August 9, 1907, vice Rockwell, promoted.

Maj. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from September 19, 1907, vice Russell, promoted.

Maj. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 10, 1907, vice Birnie, promoted.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, to be major, from March 26, 1907, vice Hobbs, promoted.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, to be major, from August 9, 1907, vice Benét, promoted.

Capt. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, to be major, from September 19, 1907, vice Gibson, promoted.

Capt. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, to be major, from October 10, 1907, vice Babbitt, promoted.

CAVALRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. James Parker, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be colonel, from April 18, 1907, vice Thomas, Eleventh Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be colonel, from April 20, 1907, vice Morton, Seventh Cavalry, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from April 18, 1907, vice Parker, Thirteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. Charles G. Ayres (since retired from active service), Eighth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from April 20, 1907, vice Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Maj. John C. Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from July 24, 1907, vice Ayres, Fourteenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Maj. George H. G. Gale, Sixth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 31, 1907, vice Varnum, Fourth Cavalry, retired from active service.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, to be major, from April 18, 1907, vice Finley, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, to be major, from April 20, 1907, vice Ayres, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, to be major, from July 24, 1907, vice Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, promoted.

Capt. John W. Heard, Third Cavalry, to be major, from October 31, 1907, vice Gale, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. William L. Luhn, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, from March 18, 1907, vice Johnson, Tenth Cavalry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Second Cavalry, to be captain, from April 18, 1907, vice Cornish, Ninth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be captain, from April 18, 1907, vice Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain, from April 20, 1907, vice Allen, Sixth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, First Cavalry, to be captain, from June 1, 1907, vice Pershing, Tenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. John J. Ryan, Twelfth Cavalry, to be captain, from July 24, 1907, vice Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, promoted.

First Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, jr., Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, from September 7, 1907, vice Suplee, Fourteenth Cavalry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry, to be captain, from September 23, 1907, vice Dorcy, Thirteenth Cavalry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. William M. Connell, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain, from October 24, 1907, vice Holbrook, Fifth Cavalry, detailed as commissary.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain, from October 31, 1907, vice Heard, Third Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, Eleventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from March 18, 1907, vice Luhn, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John H. Read, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 6, 1907, vice Culver, Third Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, Twelfth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, from April 18, 1907, vice Craigie, Second Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Marr O'Connor, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 18, 1907, vice Van Leer, Fifteenth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 20, 1907, vice Myers, Fifth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Rodman Butler, Sixth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from May 17, 1907, vice Mangum, Sixth Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Clarence Lininger, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from June 1, 1907, vice Richmond, First Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Offley, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from July 24, 1907, vice Ryan, Twelfth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John Cocke, Eleventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 5, 1907, vice McCullough, Fifteenth Cavalry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. John T. Donnelly, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant, from September 7, 1907, vice Latrobe, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 23, 1907, vice Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 24, 1907, vice Connell, Seventh Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 31, 1907, vice Taylor, Eighth Cavalry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from November 8, 1907, vice Haskell, Fourth Cavalry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, Third Field Artillery, to be colonel from August 12, 1907, vice Grimes, Third Field Artillery, retired from active service.

Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, Fourth Field Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel, from August 12, 1907, vice Niles, Third Field Artillery, promoted.

Capt. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Fourth Field Artillery, to be major, from August 12, 1907, vice Greble, Fourth Field Artillery, promoted.

First Lieut. William H. Burt, Fifth Field Artillery, to be captain, from June 12, 1907, vice Lanza, unassigned, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Sixth Field Artillery, to be captain, from July 26, 1907, vice Burt, Fourth Field Artillery, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, Third Field Artillery, to be captain, from August 12, 1907, vice McGlachlin, Fourth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leroy P. Collins, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice Burt, Fifth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Ballard Lyerly, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant, from July 19, 1907, vice Burleson, unassigned, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant, from July 26, 1907, vice Hennessy, Sixth Field Artillery, promoted.

Second Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, Third Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant, from August 12, 1907, vice Lawson, Third Field Artillery, promoted.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from May 27, 1907, vice Davis, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from October 29, 1907, vice Walker, deceased.

Maj. Frederick S. Strong, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from May 27, 1907, vice Wisser, promoted.

Maj. Albert C. Blunt, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 29, 1907, vice Harrison, promoted.

Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from May 27, 1907, vice Strong, promoted.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major, from October 29, 1907, vice Blunt, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from May 27, 1907, vice Skerrett, promoted.

First Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from July 1, 1907, vice Schull, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

First Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from August 26, 1907, vice England, resigned.

First Lieut. William K. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain, from October 20, 1907, vice Campbell, promoted.

Second Lieut. John G. Donovan, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice Seaman, promoted.

Second Lieut. Guy L. Gerhart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice McElgin, promoted.

Second Lieut. George A. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant, from July 16, 1907, vice Buck, dropped for desertion.

Second Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice McKay, resigned.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice Casey, promoted.

Second Lieut. Birchie O. Mahaffey, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice Perry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William S. Dowd, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907, vice Doe, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Somers, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 19, 1907, vice Horsfall, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from August 7, 1907, vice Terrell, resigned.

Second Lieut. John P. Keeler, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from August 26, 1907, vice Lomax, promoted.

Second Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from September 10, 1907, vice Gillmore, resigned.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, to be colonel, from March 7, 1907, vice Markley, Thirteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Myer, Eleventh Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, detailed adjutant-general, to be colonel, from April 11, 1907, vice Hall, Eighteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, detailed inspector-general, to be colonel, from May 4, 1907, vice Hodges, Twenty-fourth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, to be colonel, from October 1, 1907, vice Brown, Twenty-sixth Infantry, retired from active service.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Seventeenth Infantry, to be colonel, from October 25, 1907, vice Robertson, Ninth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. William A. Mann, Nineteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 7, 1907, vice Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Millard F. Waltz, Sixteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from March 26, 1907, vice Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Robert F. Ames, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from May 6, 1907, vice French, Twelfth Infantry, detailed as inspector-general.

Maj. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 1, 1907, vice Booth, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Maj. Frank B. Jones, Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 4, 1907, vice Wotherspoon, Nineteenth Infantry, appointed brigadier-general.

Maj. Charles Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel, from October 25, 1907, vice Crane, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, unassigned, to be major, from March 7, 1907, vice Mann, Nineteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, to be major, from March 12, 1907, vice Truitt, Twenty-third Infantry, detailed as adjutant-general.

Capt. James K. Thompson, Eighth Infantry, to be major, from March 26, 1907, vice Waltz, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Henry D. Styer, Eleventh Infantry, to be major, from May 6, 1907, vice Ames, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, Thirtieth Infantry, to be major, from October 1, 1907, vice Getty, First Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, Third Infantry, to be major, from October 4, 1907, vice Jones, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be major, from October 20, 1907, vice Emery, Twenty-seventh Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. John P. Finley, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be major, from October 23, 1907, vice Strother, Twenty-eighth Infantry, retired from active service.

Capt. Frederick R. Day, unassigned, to be major from October 25, 1907, vice Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major from November 8, 1907, vice Hovey, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. James Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain from March 2, 1907, vice McIntyre, Nineteenth Infantry, detailed as principal assistant to the Chief of the Bureau of Insular Affairs of the War Department.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain from March 7, 1907, vice Hirsch, Twentieth Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Liuet. Ephriam G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain, from March 12, 1907, vice Palmer, Seventeenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, Fourth Infantry, to be captain from March 12, 1907, vice Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. William L. Reed, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, from March 26, 1907, vice Thompson, Eighth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain, from April 4, 1907, vice Folwell, Eighteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. James D. Reams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain, from April 16, 1907, vice Carey, Thirtieth Infantry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be captain, from April 29, 1907, vice Bent, Thirtieth Infantry, resigned.

First Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be captain from May 6, 1907, vice Styer, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Joel R. Lee, Tenth Infantry, to be captain, from June 24, 1907, vice Hamilton, Twenty-second Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. George E. Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, from July 15, 1907, vice Hannay, Twenty-second Infantry, detailed as quartermaster.

First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Third Infantry, to be captain, from August 19, 1907, vice Biddle, Twenty-second Infantry resigned.

First Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, from October 1, 1907, vice Ayer, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain, from October 4, 1907, vice Noble, Third Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain, from October 20, 1907, vice Morse, Twenty-ninth Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry, to be captain, from October 23, 1907, vice Finley, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

First Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain, from October 28, 1907, vice Smith, Fourth Infantry, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, from November 8, 1907, vice Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William J. Davis, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from August 9, 1906, vice James, Eighth Infantry, deceased.

Second Lieut. John F. Clapham, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from August 15, 1906, vice Yates, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, first Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from August 20, 1906, vice Trott, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William A. Alfonte, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from September 11, 1906, vice Burtt, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from September 12, 1906, vice Brown, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 6, 1906, vice Minus, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 16, 1906, vice Calvert, Twenty-fourth Infantry, deceased.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 16, 1906, vice Kelso, Thirteenth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 20, 1906, vice Bundel, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 20, 1906, vice Halstead, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Launcelot M. Purcell, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 25, 1906, vice Wilson, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. William R. Leonard, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 29, 1906, vice Schmidt, Fourteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from October 31, 1906, vice Van Duyne, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James E. McDonald, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from November 2, 1906, vice Herron, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from December 2, 1906, vice Hanson, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from December 4, 1906, vice Brown, Ninth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Fay W. Brabson, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from December 15, 1906, vice Merry, Twenty-third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 5, 1907, vice Wieczorek, Seventeenth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 9, 1907, vice Cabell, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 24, 1907, vice Game, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, jr., Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from January 31, 1907, vice Stuart, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leighton Powell, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 1, 1907, vice Patten, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles Keller, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 4, 1907, vice Willard, Twenty-ninth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. John Scott, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 4, 1907, vice Beck, Fifth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. George C. Rockwell, Tenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 14, 1907, vice McElroy, Thirteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Smith A. Harris, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from February 16, 1907, vice Major, Fourteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 2, 1907, vice Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., Thirtieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 7, 1907, vice Cowan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Meador, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 12, 1907, vice Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 12, 1907, vice Tanner, Fourth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 15, 1907, vice Bessell, Eighteenth Infantry, detailed in the Signal Corps.

Second Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from March 26, 1907, vice Reed, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 4, 1907, vice McKain, Sixteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. John C. Waterman, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 6, 1907, vice Crowne, Twenty-ninth Infantry, dismissed.

Second Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 16, 1907, vice Reams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 20, 1907, vice Bury, Twenty-third Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Hunter Harris, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant, from April 23, 1907, vice Sager, Eighteenth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 29, 1907, vice Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from May 6, 1907, vice Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. James W. Everington, Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 4, 1907, vice Richardson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, resigned.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 12, 1907, vice Murphy, Fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

Second Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 24, 1907, vice Lee, Tenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1907, vice Penfield, Fourteenth Infantry, detailed in the Ordnance Department.

Second Lieut. John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 15, 1907, vice Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from August 19, 1907, vice Sharp, Third Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. George F. Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 1, 1907, vice Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, Thirtieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 4, 1907, vice Hanigan, Thirteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 20, 1907, vice Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 23, 1907, vice Erickson, Seventh Infantry, promoted.

Second Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 28, 1907, vice Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, promoted.

REAPPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY—QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey (since retired from active service), Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, for the period of four years, beginning April 12, 1907, with rank from April 12, 1903, his former appointment as Quartermaster-General having expired April 12, 1907.

PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY WITH THE RANK OF BRIGADIER-GENERAL.

Col. Harry R. Anderson, retired, from April 5, 1907.
Col. Edward B. Moseley, retired, from May 10, 1907.
Col. George S. Grimes, retired, from August 12, 1907.

TO BE PLACED ON THE RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY.

Freeman V. Walker, of Georgia, late captain, assistant surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon, with the rank of captain from July 27, 1891.

Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

George E. T. Stevenson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a chaplain in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant civil engineers in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Carroll Paul, a citizen of Nebraska.
Glenn S. Burrell, a citizen of Ohio.
Ralph Whitman, a citizen of Massachusetts.
Carl A. Bostrom, a citizen of Ohio.
Ralph M. Warfield, a citizen of Vermont.

July 27, 1907.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 5th day of March, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Reynolds Hayden, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Edward V. Valz, a citizen of Virginia.
Frederick W. Smith, a citizen of New York.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 4th day of May, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Montgomery A. Stuart, a citizen of Michigan.
Rudolph I. Longabaugh, a citizen of California.
Frank X. Koltes, a citizen of Illinois.
William H. Short, a citizen of New Jersey.

Herbert L. Kelley, a citizen of New Hampshire, to be an assistant surgeon from the 6th day of June, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 27th day of June, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Otto V. Huffman, a citizen of Ohio.
Julian T. Miller, a citizen of Virginia.
George B. Trible, a citizen of Missouri.
Harry A. Garrison, a citizen of West Virginia.
Maurice E. Rose, a citizen of New York.

Charles G. Alderman, a citizen of Indiana, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 9th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Henry L. Dollard, a citizen of New York.
Earle P. Huff, a citizen of New York.
Harry R. Hermesch, a citizen of Indiana.
Henry L. Smith, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Willard G. Steadman, jr., a citizen of Connecticut.
Martin Donelson, a citizen of Tennessee.
Myron C. Baker, a citizen of Tennessee.
Elmer E. Curtis, a citizen of Kansas.
Micajah Boland, a citizen of New York.
Dow H. Casto, a citizen of West Virginia.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 21st day of September, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Charles W. O. Bunker, a citizen of Nebraska.
Howard F. Lawrence, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Charles J. Holeman, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Gordon D. Hale, a citizen of Rhode Island, and
Alexander B. Hayward, a citizen of Maryland.

Montgomery E. Higgins, a citizen of Maryland, and David A. Spear, a citizen of Ohio, to be assistant surgeons in the Navy, from the 4th day of October, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

George W. Shepard, a citizen of Ohio, to be an assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 25th day of October, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Francis M. Munson to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 5th day of April, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

P. A. Surg. James S. Taylor to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of October, 1906, vice Surg. James C. Byrnes, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Heiner to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 26th day of December, 1906, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

P. A. Surg. Joseph A. Murphy to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 20th day of March, 1907, vice Surg. David B. Kerr, deceased.

Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey to be a medical director in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907, vice Medical Director James R. Waggener, retired.

P. A. Surg. John T. Kennedy to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907, vice Surg. Averley C. H. Russell, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Benjamin H. Dorsey to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 2d day of March, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Harry L. Brown to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 12th day of April, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. William J. Zalesky to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 12th day of April, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Henry A. May to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 22d day of April, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Owen J. Mink to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Medical Inspector Walter A. McClurg to be a medical director in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907, vice Medical Director George P. Bradley, retired.

P. A. Surg. Karl Ohnesorg to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907, vice Surg. Clement Biddle, promoted.

Asst. Surg. Norman T. McLean to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Cary T. Grayson to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Harold W. Smith to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of September, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Asst. Surg. Addison B. Clifford to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of September, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 22d day of November, 1906, vice Lieut. Commander LeRoy M. Garrett, deceased.

Lieut. Commander John H. Gibbons to be a commander in the Navy from the 25th day of December, 1906, vice Commander Alfred B. Canaga, deceased.

Commander Vincendon L. Cottman to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907, vice Capt. George A. Bicknell, promoted.

Lieut. William K. Gise to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Thomas Snowden, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Thomas F. Carter to be a commander in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1907, vice Commander Frank E. Sawyer, promoted.

Lieut. Thomas S. Wilson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Thomas F. Carter, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Frederic C. Bowers to be a commander in the Navy from the 24th day of February, 1907, vice Commander Thomas B. Howard, promoted.

Lieut. Henry A. Pearson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 24th day of February, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Frederic C. Bowers, promoted.

Capt. John P. Merrell to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Benjamin F. Tilley, deceased.

Commander Walter C. Cowles to be captain in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Capt. John P. Merrell, promoted.

Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Commander Walter C. Cowles, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John L. Purcell, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury, promoted.

Lieut. Orton P. Jackson to be lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury, promoted.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade:

Henry G. S. Wallace,
Horace S. Klyce,
Frank W. Sterling,
James O. Richardson,
Franklin W. Osburn, jr.,
Gilford Darst,
Roe R. Adams,
Semmes Read,
Harry A. Baldridge,
William L. Pryor,
James P. Murdock,
Edward J. Marquart,
Andrew A. Peterson,
Leroy Brooks, jr.,
Donald C. Bingham,
Robert Wallace, jr.,
Ralph M. Griswold,
William W. Smith,
Francis S. Whitten,
Thomas L. Ozburn,
Lewis B. Porterfield,
Walter G. Diman,
Gilbert J. Rowcliff,
James P. Lannon,
Richard Wainwright, jr.,
Frank C. Martin,
Ralph P. Craft,
Adolphus Staton,
David A. Weaver,
Neil E. Nichols,
James A. Campbell, jr.,
Otto C. Dowling,
Charles W. Early,
Wilson Brown, jr.,
Robert Henderson,
Edward C. S. Parker,
Joseph O. Fisher,
William T. Conn, jr.,
John H. Blackburn,
Frank B. Freyer,
Carlos Bean,
Oscar F. Cooper,
Roscoe C. Davis,
Earl P. Finney,
William D. Puleston,
Charles S. Kerrick,
Merritt S. Corning,
William J. Moses, and
George P. Brown.

The following-named lieutenants, junior grade, to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Henry G. S. Wallace.
Horace S. Klyce.
Frank W. Sterling.
James O. Richardson.
Franklin W. Osburn, jr.
Gilford Darst.
Roe R. Adams.
Semmes Read.
Harry A. Baldridge.
William L. Pryor.
James P. Murdock.
Edward J. Marquart.
Andrew A. Peterson.
Leroy Brooks, jr.
Donald C. Bingham.
Robert Wallace, jr.
Ralph M. Griswold.
William W. Smith.
Francis S. Whitten.
Thomas L. Ozburn.
Lewis B. Porterfield.
Walter G. Diman.
Gilbert J. Rowcliff.
James P. Lannon.
Richard Wainwright, jr.
Frank C. Martin.
Ralph P. Craft.
Adolphus Staton.
David A. Weaver.
Neil E. Nichols.
James A. Campbell, jr.
Otto C. Dowling.
Charles W. Early.
Wilson Brown, jr.
Robert Henderson.
Edward C. S. Parker.
Joseph O. Fisher.
William T. Conn, jr.
John H. Blackburn.
Frank B. Freyer.
Carlos Bean.
Oscar F. Cooper.
Roscoe C. Davis.
Earl P. Finney.
William D. Puleston.
Charles S. Kerrick.
Merritt S. Corning.
George P. Brown.

Commander Austin M. Knight to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. William H. Reeder, retired.

Lieut. Commander Robert F. Lopez to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Austin M. Knight, promoted.

Commander Charles J. Badger to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. John M. Hawley, retired.

Lieut. Commander Frank W. Kellogg to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Charles J. Badger, promoted.

Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl to a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Perry Garst, retired.

Lieut. Percy N. Olmsted to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Reuben O. Bitler, promoted.

Commander Reginald F. Nicholson to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Albion V. Wadhams, retired.

Lieut. Commander Harry Phelps to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Reginald F. Nicholson, promoted.

Lieut. John R. Brady to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Harry Phelps, promoted.

Commander Edmund B. Underwood to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Charles G. Bowman, retired.

Lieut. Commander Albert A. Ackerman to be commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Edmund B. Underwood, promoted.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Albert A. Ackerman, promoted.

Commander Frank A. Wilner to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. William H. Beehler, retired.

Lieut. Commander Leo D. Miner to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Frank A. Wilner, promoted.

Lieut. Christopher C. Fewell to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Leo D. Miner, promoted.

Commander Henry Morrell to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Richard G. Davenport, retired.

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Henry Morrell, promoted.

Lieut. Frank B. Upham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack, promoted.

Lieut. André M. Procter, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Frank B. Upham, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Harry Hall to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Charles B. T. Moore, promoted.

Lieut. John L. Sticht to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Harry Hall, promoted.

Commander Ten Eyck De W. Veeder to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Rogers H. Galt, retired.

Lieut. Commander Edward Simpson to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Ten Eyck De W. Veeder, promoted.

Commander Alfred Reynolds to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Frank E. Sawyer, retired.

Lieut. Commander Thomas W. Kinkaid to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Alfred Reynolds, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William S. Sims to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander William F. Halsey, retired.

Lieut. Emmet R. Pollock to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William S. Sims, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Louis S. Van Duzer to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander William Winder, retired.

Lieut. John P. J. Ryan to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Louis S. Van Duzer, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Wilson W. Buchanan to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander John F. Parker, retired.

Lieut. Chester Wells to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Wilson W. Buchanan, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William J. Maxwell to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander John C. Colwell, retired.

Lieut. Irvin V. G. Gillis to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William J. Maxwell, promoted.

Lieut. Commander William S. Smith to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander William G. Cutler, retired.

Lieut. Ridley McLean to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William S. Smith, promoted.

Lieut. Raymond Stone to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander John F. Luby, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Hugh Rodman to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Arthur W. Dodd, retired.

Lieut. David F. Sellers to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Hugh Rodman, promoted.

Lieut. John T. Tompkins to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Lewis J. Clark, retired.

Lieut. Provoost Babin to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Charles S. Stanworth, retired.

Lieut. Simon P. Fullinwider to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander William H. McGrann, retired.

Lieut. Stephen V. Graham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander George Mallison, retired.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral George C. Reiter, retired.

Commander John M. Robinson to be a captain in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John A. Hoogewerff to be a commander in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Commander John M. Robinson, promoted.

Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander John A. Hoogewerff, promoted.

Capt. Uriel Sebree to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson, retired.

Commander John K. Barton to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Uriel Sebree, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Edward E. Capehart, to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Commander John K. Barton, promoted.

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Edward E. Capehart, promoted.

Lieut. William P. Scott, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, with Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett, promoted.

Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907, with Lieut. William P. Scott, promoted.

Capt. Albert R. Couden, to be a rear-admiral in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral James H. Sands, retired.

Commander Robert G. Denig, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. Albert R. Couden, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Wilson, to be a commander in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Commander Robert G. Denig, promoted.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 12th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Henry B. Wilson, promoted.

Commander George H. Peters, to be a captain in the Navy, from the 26th day of July, 1907, vice Capt. John C. Wilson, retired.

Lieut. Commander Gustav Kaemmerling, to be a commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of July, 1907, vice Commander George H. Peters, promoted.

Lieut. Fritz L. Sandoz, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 26th day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Gustav Kaemmerling, promoted.

The following-named ensigns to be lieutenants, junior grade, in the Navy, from the 30th day of July, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade:

Francis D. Burns,
Charles W. Densmore,
Owen Hill,
Joseph F. Daniels,
Walter E. Whitehead,
Gaston De P. Johnstone, and
Frank Rorschach.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade) Francis D. Burns, Joseph F. Daniels, and Walter E. Whitehead to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Charles H. Davis, retired.

Commander Bradley A. Fiske to be a captain in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Emil Theiss to be a commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Commander Bradley A. Fiske, promoted.

Lieut. Leland F. James to be a lieutenant-commander in the

Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Emil Theiss, promoted.

Lieut. Frank Lyon, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907, vice Lieut. Leland F. James, promoted.

Capt. Albert Ross to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Charles H. Stockton, retired.

Commander Hamilton Hutchins to be a captain in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907, vice Capt. Albert Ross, promoted.

Lieut. Commander Spencer S. Wood to be a commander in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907, vice Commander Hamilton Hutchins, promoted.

Capt. Richardson Clover to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Henry W. Lyon, retired.

Capt. James M. Miller to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Rear-Admiral Albert S. Snow, retired.

Commander John M. Bowyer to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Capt. Richardson Clover, promoted.

The following-named midshipmen to be ensigns in the Navy from the 31st day of January, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Hugo Frankenberger.
Roy C. Smith.
Ormond L. Cox.
Royal E. Ingersoll.
Herbert F. Leary.
Lee S. Border.
Chester W. Nimitz.
Reuben B. Coffey.
Joseph V. Ogan.
Ernest A. Swanson.
John C. Sweeney, jr.
Albert T. Church.
Winfield Liggett, jr.
Logan Cresap.
James O. Gawne.
Alva B. Court.
John N. Ferguson.
Louis C. Farley.
Arthur C. Stott, jr.
William S. McClintic,
Byron McCandless,
Roscoe C. MacFall,
Turner F. Caldwell,
Bruce L. Canaga,
Walter B. Woodson,
Charles H. Shaw,
Edward L. McSheehy,
Edmund S. Root,
Earl R. Shipp,
Arthur B. Cook,
Simeon B. Smith,
Herbert E. Kays,
Louis P. Davis,
Glenn O. Carter,
Arthur W. Sears,
George C. Pegram,
Harold G. Bowen,
Lucian Minor,
George V. Stewart,
Arthur K. Atkins,
Isaac F. Dortch,
John A. Mandeville,
Jonathan S. Dowell,
Nelson H. Goss,
Coburn S. Marston,
Stanford C. Hooper,
Walter H. Lassing.
Edward S. Robinson,
John M. Poole,
Harry E. Shoemaker,
Andrew F. Carter,
Albert Norris,
Theodore G. Ellyson,
Grafton A. Beall, jr.,
William T. Lightle,
William L. Culbertson, jr.,
Hugh Brown,
Burton H. Green,
Carl A. Lohr,
Duncan I Selfridge,
Gordon W. Haines,
John W. Wilcox, jr.,
Laurance N. McNair,
Horace C. Laird,
Benjamin Dutton, jr.,
Reed M. Fawell,
James S. Woods,
Lloyd W. Townsend,
Edward G. Hargis,
John C. Sumpter,
Ralph B. Strassburger,
John M. Smeallie,
William F. Gaddis.

Harold D. Childs, a citizen of Vermont, and late a midshipman in the Navy, to be an ensign in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

P. A. Paymaster James S. Beecher to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907, vice Paymaster George M. Lukesh, resigned.

Asst. Paymaster Elijah H. Cope to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907, vice P. A. Paymaster James S. Beecher, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster Henry A. Wise, jr., to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1907, vice Paymaster Walter T. Camp, resigned.

Asst. Paymaster Brainerd M. Dobson to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1907, vice P. A. Paymaster Henry A. Wise, jr., promoted.

Pay Inspector Richard T. M. Ball to be a pay director in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice Pay Director James E. Cann, deceased.

Paymaster Henry A. Dent to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice Pay Inspector Richard T. M. Ball, promoted.

P. A. Paymaster Henry de F. Mel to be a paymaster in the Navy, from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice Paymaster Henry A. Dent, promoted.

Asst. Paymaster William W. Lamar to pe a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy, from the 3d day of May, 1907, vice P. A. Paymaster Henry de F. Mel, promoted.

Haskell Dial, a citizen of South Carolina, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 18th day of March, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Fred E. McMillen, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 21st day of June, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Maurice H. Karker, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 7th day of July, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Paymasters Barron P. Du Bois and Harry E. Biscoe, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Asst. paymasters Gordon A. Helmicks, John M. Hancock, Graham M. Adee, George R. Crapo, Thom Williamson, jr., and William N. Hughes, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, from the 2d day of May, 1907.

Asst. Paymasters Howard H. Alkire, John N. Jordan, and Harold W. Browning, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, junior grade, from the 1st day of November, 1907.

Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, with the rank of commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 6th day of March, 1907, vice Chaplain Henry H. Clark, retired.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 6th day of March, 1907, vice Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, promoted.

Chaplain John F. Fleming, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 6th day of March, 1907, vice Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins, promoted.

Chaplain Louis P. Reynolds, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 22d day of August, 1907, vice Chaplain Harry W. Jones, dismissed.

Chaplain Eugene E. McDonald, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 22d day of August, 1907, vice Chaplain Louis P. Rennolds, promoted.

Herbert L. Rice, a citizen of Maryland, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy from the 26th day of August, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Professors of Mathematics Harry E. Smith and Daniel M. Garrison, additional numbers in grade, and Milton Updegraff,

with the rank of lieutenant, to be professors of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 10th day of August, 1907, vice Professor of Mathematics Aaron N. Skinner, retired.

Assistant Naval Constructors William G. Du Bose and Ernest F. Eggert to be naval constructors in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, upon the completion of eight years' service in present grade.

Ensigns John E. Otterson, Charles A. Harrington, and Herbert S. Howard, to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy from the 23d day of May, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Naval Constructors William P. Robert, Thomas G. Roberts, and Laurence S. Adams, with the rank of lieutenant, to be naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Asst. Civil Engineer Frederick H. Cooke to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1906, vice Civil Engineer Mordecai T. Endicott, retired.

Midshipman Norman M. Smith to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from the 13th day of April, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Leonard M. Cox, a citizen of Kentucky, to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 16th of April, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907.

Ensign Robert S. Furber to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from the 9th day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named boatswains to be chief boatswains in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade:

William Juraschka, from April 11, 1907,
Gustav Sabelstrom, from April 11, 1907,
Gustav Freudendorf, from April 27, 1907,
Robert Rohange, from July 11, 1907, and
Joseph Clancey, from May 7, 1907.

The following-named gunners to be chief gunners in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade:

Otto E. Reh, from August 1, 1906,
Robert E. Cox, from April 11, 1907,
Thomas P. Clark, from April 11, 1907,
Harry A. Davis, from April 11, 1907,
William G. Smith, from April 11, 1907,
John J. Murray, from April 11, 1907,
Bert E. Staples, from April 13, 1907, and
John T. Swift, from May 7, 1907.

The following-named carpenters to be chief carpenters in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Walter W. Toles, from April 3, 1907,
William C. Hardie, from April 3, 1907,
Frederick W. Witte, from April 3, 1907,
William F. Hamberger, from April 3, 1907,
Harry L. Demarest, from May 1, 1907,
Charles S. Kendall, from May 1, 1907,
Joseph F. McCole, from May 1, 1907, and
Thomas J. Logan, from May 1, 1907.

Naval Constructors Frank B. Zahm, Horatio G. Gillmor, and Richard M. Watt to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to correct the date from which they take rank as confirmed on the 12th day of December, 1905.

Paymaster Eugene D. Ryan to be a paymaster in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as confirmed on December 12, 1905.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, who was promoted to be a surgeon to fill a vacancy occurring on December 15, 1904, to take rank as a surgeon in the Navy from January 31, 1904, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General dated April 24, 1906.

Capt. John H. A. Day, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on March 6, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as confirmed on April 27, 1904.

Capt. William W. Low, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on December 1, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on January 13, 1905.

Capt. Leof M. Harding, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on December 9, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on January 13, 1905.

The above nominations are submitted to correct the date from which the officers take rank, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated March 24, 1906 (25 Op., 569).

First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 22d day of February, 1907, vice First Lieut. Thomas A. Mott, retired.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cole to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 22d day of February, 1907, vice First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin, promoted.

Second Lieut. John Newton to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 16th day of May, 1907, vice First Lieut. Harvey C. Egan, resigned.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Ross E. Rowell, a citizen of Idaho, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of August, 1906, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

The following-named citizens to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of March, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Harold H. Utley, a citizen of Illinois.
Howard C. Judson, a citizen of Massachusetts.
Paul A. Capron, a citizen of Virginia.
Allen M. Sumner, a citizen of Massachusetts.
William F. Bevan, a citizen of Maryland.
John Potts, a citizen of Virginia.
Edward P. Roelker, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Edward A. Ostermann, a citizen of Ohio.
Edward S. Willing, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Reginald F. Ludlow, a citizen of Wisconsin, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Robert E. Adams and Edwin N. McClelland, citizens of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of June, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Littleton W. T. Waller, a citizen of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps, from the 17th day of September, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Joe S. Franklin to be postmaster at Alabama City, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

W. S. Mullins to be postmaster at Elba, in the county of Coffee and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Cicero A. Ross to be postmaster at Good Water, in the county of Coosa and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Dora G. Wendel to be postmaster at Tallassee, in the county of Elmore and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

William J. Leppert to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Wilcox and State of Alabama. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Clyde P. Loranz to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Clarke and State of Alabama, in place of Joseph Loranz. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Sidney J. Petree to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Franklin and State of Alabama, in place of Daniel V. Sevior, jr., removed.

G. C. Thompson to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama, in place of George W. Griffin, jr., resigned.

ALASKA.

Frank J. Kolash to be postmaster at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska, in place of Frank W. Swanton, resigned.

ARIZONA.

Louisa Ferrall to be postmaster at Grand Canyon, in the county of Coconino and Territory of Arizona, in place of John G. Verkamp, failed to qualify.

ARKANSAS.

Harry E. Courtney to be postmaster at Lake Village, in the county of Chicot and State of Arkansas, in place of James A. Maxwell, resigned.

C. A. Dawson to be postmaster at Marked Tree, in the county of Poinsett and State of Arkansas, in place of Ernest Ritter, resigned.

Claude R. Ferguson to be postmaster at Huntington, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, in place of James T. Reding, resigned.

Eva V. Moss to be postmaster at Earl, in the county of Crit-

tenden and State of Arkansas, in place of Eva V. Harrington, name changed by marriage.

T. B. Murphy to be postmaster at Alma, in the county of Crawford and State of Arkansas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

James H. Wright to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Sebastian and State of Arkansas, in place of James M. Hill, jr., removed.

CALIFORNIA.

L. C. Edwards to be postmaster at Fullerton, in the county of Orange and State of California, in place of Vivian Tresslar, removed.

C. O. Gillette to be postmaster at Hemet, in the county of Riverside and State of California, in place of William Bradford, removed.

Nettie L. Hefton to be postmaster at Coalinga, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in place of Albert B. Hill, deceased.

Otto Jensen to be postmaster at Rio Vista, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Ernest J. Foord, removed.

Elbert S. Lamberson to be postmaster at Visalia, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in place of George F. Beales, resigned.

Edgar W. Loyd to be postmaster at Portersville, in the county of Tulare and State of California, in place of John W. Loyd, deceased.

Clarence S. Merrill to be postmaster at Berkeley, in the county of Alameda and State of California, in place of George Schmidt, removed.

Frank A. Smith to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California, in place of Austin Wiley, deceased.

H. R. Warner to be postmaster at Del Monte, in the county of Monterey and State of California, in place of George P. Snell, resigned.

George W. Wentner to be postmaster at Weed, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California, in place of Charles E. Evans, resigned.

COLORADO.

H. J. Bostwick to be postmaster at Pagosa Springs, in the county of Archuleta and State of Colorado, in place of Joseph T. Martinez. Incumbent's commission expired March 11, 1907.

E. E. Fordham to be postmaster at Meeker, in the county of Rio Blanco and State of Colorado, in place of Frank E. Sheridan, resigned.

David F. Strain to be postmaster at Palisades, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

CONNECTICUT.

Thomas S. Brown to be postmaster at East Hampton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of Delos D. Brown, deceased.

FLORIDA.

George A. Alba to be postmaster at St. Augustine, in the county of St. John and State of Florida, in place of Henry J. Ritchie, deceased.

W. A. Allen to be postmaster at De Land, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, in place of John H. Hibbard, removed.

John C. Beekman to be postmaster at Tarpon Springs, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida, in place of George F. Fernald, resigned.

Charles F. Haskins to be postmaster at Sanford, in the county of Orange and State of Florida, in place of Horace C. Whiteman, removed.

David P. Morgan to be postmaster at Perry, in the county of Taylor and State of Florida, in place of Thomas W. Lundy, resigned.

GEORGIA.

William H. Carroll to be postmaster at La Fayette, in the county of Walker and State of Georgia, in place of Richard O. Rogers, removed.

William E. Dunham to be postmaster at Cochran, in the county of Pulaski and State of Georgia, in place of Anna P. Grimsley, resigned.

Augusta Glover to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of Jasper and State of Georgia, in place of Edward Y. Swanson, resigned.

Mary C. Heinsohn to be postmaster at Sylvester, in the county of Worth and State of Georgia, in place of Thomas K. Heinsohn, deceased.

William M. Wakeford to be postmaster at Adel, in the county of Berrien and State of Georgia, in place of James M. Sutton, resigned.

IDAHO.

Henry A. Brown to be postmaster at Shoshone, in the county of Lincoln and State of Idaho, in place of John M. Butler, resigned.

Edward Waring to be postmaster at Emmett, in the county of Canyon and State of Idaho, in place of David E. Smithson, removed.

ILLINOIS.

Henry C. Bothwell to be postmaster at Clay City, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, in place of William S. Bothwell, removed.

Daniel A. Campbell to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Fred A. Busse, resigned.

John J. Carson to be postmaster at Melrose Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Thomas E. Burgoyne, resigned.

Edwin P. Edsall to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois, in place of George N. Slaten, resigned.

August Kalbitz to be postmaster at Red Bud, in the county of Randolph and State of Illinois, in place of William C. Heining, deceased.

Joseph B. Messick to be postmaster at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois, in place of Henry F. Bader, resigned.

Samuel R. Thomas to be postmaster at Oblong, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

INDIANA.

William F. Bunnell to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana, in place of George W. Van Alstine, resigned.

James E. Carson to be postmaster at Hebron, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana, in place of John M. Morrow, resigned.

Josephine B. Cox to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana, in place of Robert L. Cox, deceased.

Cadmus E. Crabill to be postmaster at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in place of Demas D. Bates, resigned.

Thomas L. Dehority to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of Robert P. Grimes, resigned.

Elmer E. Fornshell to be postmaster at Elwood in the county of Madison and State of Indiana, in place of Weldon A. Finch, resigned.

Elery B. McDonald to be postmaster at Lagrange, in the county of Lagrange and State of Indiana, in place of Romie B. Dryer. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1906.

Joseph W. Morrow to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana, in place of Charles Schalk. Incumbent's commission expired March 17, 1907.

Willard Z. Smith to be postmaster at Churubusco, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana, in place of Virgil A. Geiger, resigned.

Frank Walsman to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana, in place of Frederick Schrader, deceased.

Charle C. Weingart to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana, in place of George P. Alexander, removed.

Robe C. White to be postmaster at Muncie, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana, in place of David A. Lambert, resigned.

IOWA.

Charles W. Briggs to be postmaster at Sutherland, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa, in place of Edna Chesley, removed.

L. D. Curtis to be postmaster at Adair, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa, in place of William H. Crooks. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

William Horsfall to be postmaster at George, in the county of Lyon and State of Iowa, in place of Luder D. Eilers, resigned.

U. G. Mauk to be postmaster at Tabor, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa, in place of Herbert W. Clark. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1906.

Arthalinda Mills to be postmaster at Ossian, in the county of Winneshiek and State of Iowa, in place of Charles J. Mills, deceased.

Bruce R. Mills to be postmaster at Woodbine, in the county

of Harrison and State of Iowa, in place of Chester A. Van Scoy, resigned.

Frank Scammon to be postmaster at Northwood, in the county of Worth and State of Iowa, in place of Walter Gillrup, resigned.

Howard L. Rann to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, in place of Thomas W. Summersides. Incumbent's commission expired March 5, 1906.

Eugene Secor to be postmaster at Forest City, in the county of Winnebago and State of Iowa, in place of Joseph E. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1907.

KANSAS.

W. H. Bondurant to be postmaster at Ness City, in the county of Ness and State of Kansas, in place of Pearl E. Frayer, resigned.

W. R. Childs to be postmaster at Kansas City, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas, in place of Ulysses S. Sartin. Incumbent's commission expired April 24, 1906.

Thomas B. Evans to be postmaster at Scammon, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas, in place of Peter Graham, resigned.

David D. McIntosh to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas, in place of Orley C. Billings, resigned.

Jesse L. Prichard to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas, in place of David J. Keller. Incumbent's commission expired March 11, 1907.

John Q. Roberts to be postmaster at La Harpe, in the county of Allen and State of Kansas, in place of Isaac S. Coe. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

Clyde B. Scott to be postmaster at Greenleaf, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas, in place of Simon Skovgaard, resigned.

Edward H. Wilson to be postmaster at Osawatomie, in the county of Miami and State of Kansas, in place of John T. Walthall, resigned.

Thomas J. Wright to be postmaster at Esbon, in the county of Jewell and State of Kansas, in place of John M. McCammon, resigned.

KENTUCKY.

James N. Coffey to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Adair and State of Kentucky. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Musker L. Heavrin to be postmaster at Hartford, in the county of Ohio and State of Kentucky, in place of Woodbury Tinsley. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

Joseph Insko to be postmaster at Augusta, in the county of Bracken and State of Kentucky, in place of Benjamin F. Ginn. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1906.

William H. Turner to be postmaster at Middlesboro, in the county of Bell and State of Kentucky, in place of George W. Albrecht. Incumbent's commission expired March 11, 1907.

Wallace R. Wood to be postmaster at Elkton, in the county of Todd and State of Kentucky, in place of Frank H. Bristow. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

LOUISIANA.

Mary N. Allen to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of St. Mary and State of Louisiana, in place of Caroline G. Lyman, resigned.

Charlton Fort to be postmaster at Minden, in the county of Webster and State of Louisiana, in place of Edward E. Fitzgerald, resigned.

Pierre Eloi Theriot to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of St. Tammany and State of Louisiana, in place of Louise Alvarez, removed.

MAINE.

Ellery W. Wentworth to be postmaster at Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine, in place of Elliott Wood, deceased.

William I. Wood to be postmaster at Corinna, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine, in place of Will I. Burrill, resigned.

MARYLAND.

Samuel K. Herr to be postmaster at Westminster, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland, in place of George E. Baughman. Incumbent's commission expired January 29, 1907.

McClellan C. Keefer to be postmaster at Union Bridge, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland, in place of Winfield S. Wolfe. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS.

George T. Durfee to be postmaster at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts, in place of George A. Ballard, resigned.

Joseph F. Smith to be postmaster at East Walpole, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of William E. Freese, deceased.

Lester E. Libby, to be postmaster at South Hamilton (late Winham Depot), in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907, to change name of office.

James H. Whetton to be postmaster at Needham Heights (late Highlandville), in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of James H. Whetton, to change name of office.

MICHIGAN.

Charles B. Collingwood to be postmaster at East Lansing (late Agricultural College), in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan, in place of Charles B. Collingwood, to change name of office.

Peter Johnson to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan, in place of Isaac J. Quick. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1906.

John C. Ketcham to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan, in place of William R. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1907.

Frederick A. Roethlisberger to be postmaster at Hillsdale, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan, in place of Edwin J. March. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

MINNESOTA.

Henry E. Hanson to be postmaster at Windom, in the county of Cottonwood and State of Minnesota, in place of Archibald J. DeWolfe. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1907.

L. D. Lammon to be postmaster at Bovey, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Peter Schaefer to be postmaster at Ely, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota, in place of William J. Cowling, resigned.

George P. Tawney to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota, in place of Frank E. Gartside. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Abram L. Vanderpoel to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vallie B. Alexander to be postmaster at Shaw, in the county of Bolivar and State of Mississippi, in place of Alma Stephens, resigned.

Allen R. Frazier to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of Holmes and State of Mississippi, in place of Drewy W. Rhyne, removed.

Ella M. Harper to be postmaster at Raymond, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

James R. S. Pitts to be postmaster at Waynesboro, in the county of Wayne and State of Mississippi. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

William D. McClellan to be postmaster at McHenry, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in place of Emma Harris, removed.

Seaborn McDowell to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi, in place of William T. Martin, resigned.

Urithon B. Parker to be postmaster at Wiggins, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi, in place of Henry E. Davis, resigned.

Edward N. Thompson to be postmaster at Brookhaven, in the county of Lincoln and State of Mississippi, in place of William F. Jobes, resigned.

Beatrice Williams to be postmaster at Houston, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Mississippi, in place of Rosa M. Ruff, deceased.

MISSOURI.

George H. Allen to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri, in place of Thomas Curry, resigned.

Elizabeth Cornwall to be postmaster at Rolla, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri, in place of Edwin Long, resigned.

W. G. Howard to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Dade and State of Missouri, in place of Robert P. Underwood. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1907.

George P. Huckeby to be postmaster at Rich Hill, in the

county of Bates and State of Missouri, in place of John K. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Thomas H. Irwin to be postmaster at Green City, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri, in place of John F. Jones, resigned.

MONTANA.

John S. Clapp to be postmaster at Basin, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana, in place of Elmer H. Pond, removed.

W. L. Cronk to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Broadwater and State of Montana, in place of Peter M. Worthingham, resigned.

Malcolm Gillis to be postmaster at Butte, in the county of Silver Bow and State of Montana, in place of George W. Irvin, deceased.

George W. Hardin to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, in the county of Meagher and State of Montana, in place of Julia A. Kline. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1907.

Edwin W. Winn to be postmaster at Boulder, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana, in place of Alonzo H. Foster, deceased.

NEBRASKA.

W. A. Danley to be postmaster at Chadron, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska, in place of George A. Eckles, resigned.

E. F. Fassett to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska, in place of Theodore A. Gierens, resigned.

Ethel Hopkins to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska, in place of William W. Hopkins, deceased.

Clayton Kellam to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Franklin and State of Nebraska, in place of William H. Austin, resigned.

Edward H. Mack to be postmaster at Bancroft, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska, in place of Edmund J. Burke, resigned.

Robert J. Marsh to be postmaster at O'Neill, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska, in place of Dennis H. Cronin. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

Wallace T. Morse to be postmaster at Friend, in the county of Saline and State of Nebraska, in place of Caroline A. McDougall, resigned.

Frank H. Taylor to be postmaster at Table Rock, in the county of Pawnee and State of Nebraska, in place of Jessie W. Phillips, resigned.

Thomas Wright to be postmaster at Ansley, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska, in place of Thomas T. Varney, resigned.

NEVADA.

W. S. Johnson to be postmaster at Manhattan, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

M. J. Moore to be postmaster at Rhyolite, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

J. W. Stewart to be postmaster at Tonopah, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada, in place of Leo L. Mushett, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Alpheus L. Faunce to be postmaster at Somersworth, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in place of Prescott B. Kinsman, removed.

Clarence N. Garvin to be postmaster at Derry (late West Derry), in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of Clarence N. Garvin, to change name of office.

NEW JERSEY.

George W. Branin to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey, in place of Thomas F. Austin, deceased.

Joseph E. Fulper to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey, in place of Oscar Jeffery. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

George E. Kessler to be postmaster at Millburn, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Caroline E. Condit, resigned.

O. C. W. Lang to be postmaster at Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey, in place of Edwin Cadmas, deceased.

William R. Poe to be postmaster at Glenridge, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey, in place of Thomas Moritz, resigned.

James E. Taylor to be postmaster at Cape May, in the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey, in place of William F. Williams, resigned.

NEW MEXICO.

John T. Bolton to be postmaster at Carlsbad, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico, in place of Louis O. Fullen, resigned.

NEW YORK.

Charles B. Bassett to be postmaster at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in place of Henry S. White. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Harry L. Becker to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, in place of Nelson E. Ransom. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Charles A. Beeman to be postmaster at Depew, in the county of Erie and State of New York, in place of George A. Cotton, removed.

Samuel G. Cornish to be postmaster at Carmel, in the county of Putnam and State of New York, in place of E. E. Sprague, removed.

George H. Hager to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in place of John K. Grant. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Hans C. Hansen to be postmaster at Fishers Island, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York, in place of George C. Lane, resigned.

William Ingleby to be postmaster at Belfast, in the county of Allegany and State of New York, in place of Volney I. Cook, deceased.

Byron N. Marriott to be postmaster at Clyde, in the county of Wayne and State of New York, in place of George G. Roe. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Edward M. Morgan to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York, in place of William R. Willcox, resigned.

Walter N. Pike to be postmaster at Floral Park, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, in place of Arthur H. Goldsmith, resigned.

Frank M. Potter to be postmaster at Chautauqua, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York, in place of William J. Cornell. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1906.

Thomas G. Ross to be postmaster at Watervliet, in the county of Albany and State of New York, in place of Charles H. McOmber, deceased.

Blanche M. Smith to be postmaster at Franklinville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York, in place of James H. Smith, deceased.

John S. Van Orden to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Rockland and State of New York, in place of David C. Inglis, removed.

Samuel H. Williams to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York, in place of Marcus L. Wood. Incumbent's commission expired May 27, 1906.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William H. Cox to be postmaster at Laurinburg, in the county of Scotland and State of North Carolina, in place of William H. Cooper. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Thomas H. Dickens to be postmaster at Enfield, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina, in place of Elijah C. Shearin. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

Robert B. Douglas to be postmaster at Greensboro, in the county of Guilford and State of North Carolina, in place of Tyre Glenn. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1906.

Willis P. Edwards to be postmaster at Franklinton, in the county of Franklin and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1906.

Thomas L. Green to be postmaster at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood and State of North Carolina, in place of John E. Crymes. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

S. M. Hambrick to be postmaster at Hickory, in the county of Catawba and State of North Carolina, in place of Columbus F. Blalock. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1907.

Charles A. Jonas to be postmaster at Lincolnton, in the county of Lincoln and State of North Carolina, in place of Franklin A. Barkley, removed.

J. R. Joyce to be postmaster at Reidsville, in the county of Rockingham and State of North Carolina, in place of James F. Wray. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1906.

William J. Leary, sr., to be postmaster at Edenton, in the county of Chowan and State of North Carolina, in place of Leroy L. Brinkley, resigned.

W. Eugene Miller to be postmaster at Lenoir, in the county of Caldwell and State of North Carolina, in place of Thomas F. Seehorn, removed.

John R. Mobley to be postmaster at Williamston, in the

county of Martin and State of North Carolina, in place of Joseph M. Sitterson, removed.

Frank Roberts to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Madison and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

John B. Spence to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina, in place of Robert W. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

H. J. Whitt to be postmaster at Roxboro, in the county of Person and State of North Carolina, in place of William H. Long. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Minnie M. Luce to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Steele and State of North Dakota, in place of Mary A. Milligan, removed.

John McC. McMaster to be postmaster at Lakota, in the county of Nelson and State of North Dakota, in place of Frederick L. Johnson, removed.

George B. Mansfield to be postmaster at McHenry, in the county of Foster and State of North Dakota, in place of Francis R. Cruden, resigned.

L. J. Ransier to be postmaster at Cando, in the county of Towner and State of North Dakota, in place of Albert F. Hill, deceased.

Andrew Thompson to be postmaster at Kensal, in the county of Stutsman and State of North Dakota, in place of Otto E. Holmes, resigned.

M. W. Woodworth to be postmaster at Wilton, in the county of McLean and State of North Dakota, in place of Philip K Eastman, resigned.

OHIO.

Charles E. Albright to be postmaster at Eaton, in the county of Preble and State of Ohio, in place of John W. Ammerman. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1907.

Charles R. Austin to be postmaster at Byesville, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio, in place of David S. Burt. Incumbent's commission expired April 18, 1906.

William T. Cole to be postmaster at Leipsic, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio, in place of Henry S. Enck, resigned.

John H. Culhan to be postmaster at Washington Court House, in the county of Fayette and State of Ohio, in place of Joseph G. Gest. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

William E. Halley to be postmaster at Greenville, in the county of Darke and State of Ohio, in place of Alonzo L. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

George H. Lewis to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in place of Russell B. Day. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

David C. Mahon to be postmaster at Dennison, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, in place of William A. Pittenger. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Charles B. Marble to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio, in place of Eliza B. Lockwood, resigned.

W. A. Morrison to be postmaster at Struthers, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio, in place of Arthur H. Lyon. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

John K. Niesz to be postmaster at Maumee, in the county of Lucas and State of Ohio, in place of David H. Perrin, removed.

Lee G. Pennock to be postmaster at Urbana, in the county of Champaign and State of Ohio, in place of Roger H. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1907.

Clifford N. Quirk to be postmaster at Chardon, in the county of Geauga and State of Ohio, in place of Richard King. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

H. A. Shafer to be postmaster at Navarre, in the county of Stark and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Charles L. Thompson to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Brown and State of Ohio, in place of Mary L. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Helen M. Vincent to be postmaster at Hiram, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio, in place of George R. Vincent, deceased.

Cary A. Watts to be postmaster at Peebles, in the county of Adams and State of Ohio, in place of Edward L. Watts, resigned.

John F. Wetherill to be postmaster at Spencerville, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio, in place of Harry M. Ashton. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Charles R. White to be postmaster at Millersburg, in the county of Holmes and State of Ohio, in place of James W. Hull. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

George W. White to be postmaster at Uhrichsville, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, in place of William H. Stoutt. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Henry S. Winsper to be postmaster at East Palestine, in the county of Columbiana and State of Ohio, in place of George B. Alaback. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

OKLAHOMA.

Frances K. Ahern to be postmaster at Frederick, in the county of Comanche and State of Oklahoma, in place of George A. Ahern, resigned.

George C. Barber to be postmaster at Prague, in the county of Lincoln and State of Oklahoma, in place of David Barrett, resigned.

Lyman F. Beard to be postmaster at Madill, in the county of Marshall and State of Oklahoma, in place of Richard H. Everett. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1906.

Harry S. Bockes to be postmaster at Duncan, in the county of Stephens and State of Oklahoma, in place of James E. Elliott, resigned.

Harry C. Clark to be postmaster at McAlester (late South McAlester), in the county of Pittsburg and State of Oklahoma, in place of William Noble, to change name of office.

C. H. Eldred to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and State of Oklahoma, in place of William C. Douglass. Incumbent's commission expired January 21, 1906.

George W. Ferguson to be postmaster at Watonga, in the county of Blaine and State of Oklahoma, in place of Harrison Brown. Incumbent's commission expired April 22, 1906.

C. S. Gillette to be postmaster at Hobart, in the county of Kiowa and State of Oklahoma, in place of Willie M. English. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

Cyrus Howenstine to be postmaster at Arapaho, in the county of Custer and State of Oklahoma, in place of Jesse W. Lawton. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

O. F. Mason to be postmaster at Afton, in the county of Ottawa and State of Oklahoma, in place of Frederick S. Walker, resigned.

John L. Morgan to be postmaster at Waurika, in the county of Comanche and State of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Walter I. Reneau to be postmaster at Tulsa, in the county of Tulsa and State of Oklahoma, in place of John D. Seaman, deceased.

Albert S. Yates to be postmaster at Texhoma, in the county of Beaver and State of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

J. S. West to be postmaster at Willston, in the county of Lincoln and State of Oklahoma, in place of Thomas D. Craddock, resigned.

OREGON.

Edwin S. Abbott to be postmaster at Seaside, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Lucien R. Farris to be postmaster at Rainier, in the county of Columbia and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

Henry B. Steward to be postmaster at Myrtle Point, in the county of Harney and State of Oregon, in place of August H. Bender, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Charles C. Craig to be postmaster at Vandergrift Heights, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

John S. Edmundson to be postmaster at Duquesne, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of James Bickerton, resigned.

Robert Campbell to be postmaster at Eddystone, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John W. Armstrong. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1907.

John N. Dearsam to be postmaster at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William V. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Edward B. Farr to be postmaster at Tunkhannock, in the county of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania, in place of George S. Baldwin. Incumbent's commission expired February 5, 1907.

Thomas F. Heffernan to be postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Jacob D. Laciar, deceased.

Martin L. Hershey to be postmaster at Hershey, in the county

of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

John A. Leap to be postmaster at Lilly, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Francis A. Thompson, resigned.

Samuel O. McCormick to be postmaster at New Salem, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph T. Russell, resigned.

John H. McDermott to be postmaster at McKees Rocks, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Charles Sutter, removed.

William W. McQuown to be postmaster at Mahaffey, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Crawford H. McGee, removed.

Eliza Mitchell to be postmaster at Spangler, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Eliza Kirkpatrick, name changed by marriage.

W. E. Moody to be postmaster at Tremont, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph Moody, deceased.

Sarah V. Patton to be postmaster at Aliquippa, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Charles Wolfenden to be postmaster at Sheridanville, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William F. Heidenreich, resigned.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

R. C. Gettys to be postmaster at Blacksburg, in the county of Cherokee and State of South Carolina. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

George H. Huggins to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Richland and State of South Carolina, in place of Joshua F. Ensor, deceased.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

William P. Antrim to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of McCook and State of South Dakota, in place of John W. Walsh, removed.

J. R. Calder to be postmaster at Edgemont, in the county of Fall River and State of South Dakota, in place of James A. Stewart, resigned.

John D. Fargo to be postmaster at Redfield, in the county of Spink and State of South Dakota, in place of Frank S. Myers. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

Robert E. Grimshaw to be postmaster at Deadwood, in the county of Lawrence and State of South Dakota, in place of Willis H. Bonham. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1906.

Leonard T. Hoaglin to be postmaster at Platte, in the county of Charles Mix and State of South Dakota, in place of Charles W. Anderson. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1906.

Fred Huston to be postmaster at Gregory, in the county of Gregory and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Allen M. Nixon to be postmaster at Milbank, in the county of Grant and State of South Dakota, in place of William W. Downie. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

William H. Ochsner to be postmaster at Chamberlain, in the county of Brule and State of South Dakota, in place of Thomas A. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired February 13, 1906.

Frank Smith to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota, in place of John C. McMillan, resigned.

James E. Wells to be postmaster at Mitchell, in the county of Davison and State of South Dakota, in place of Harry L. Bras. Incumbent's commission expired June 2, 1906.

TENNESSEE.

J. A. Holderman to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of Tipton and State of Tennessee, in place of Joseph Marks, removed.

John W. Jackson to be postmaster at Columbia, in the county of Maury and State of Tennessee, in place of Archelaus M. Hughes, removed.

Jettie Lee to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Cocke and State of Tennessee, in place of Haynes O. Lee, deceased.

John T. Moore to be postmaster at Jellico, in the county of Campbell and State of Tennessee, in place of William O. Douglas, deceased.

Leonidas T. Reagor to be postmaster at Shelbyville, in the county of Bedford and State of Tennessee, in place of James H. Neil, jr. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

C. H. Whitney to be postmaster at Cookeville, in the county of Putnam and State of Tennessee, in place of Lewis J. Garner, removed.

TEXAS.

J. D. Anderson to be postmaster at Miles Station, in the county of Runnels and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1906.

Otis T. Bacon to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and State of Texas, in place of Henry T. Canfield, removed.

Effie J. Cochran to be postmaster at Marble Falls, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas, in place of William P. Cochran, resigned.

Charles W. Burr to be postmaster at Eagle Pass, in the county of Maverick and State of Texas, in place of Erwin W. Owen. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

John S. Edmundson to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Titus and State of Texas, in place of William T. Black. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1907.

James S. Evans, sr., to be postmaster at Livingston, in the county of Polk and State of Texas, in place of Talvus D. Wilson, resigned.

G. R. Goldbeck to be postmaster at Uvalde, in the county of Uvalde and State of Texas, in place of David W. Barnhill, resigned.

James W. Griffin to be postmaster at West, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of Lida T. Robinson, resigned.

Fred W. Guffy to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in place of William H. Harvey, resigned.

Dallas Harbert to be postmaster at Commerce, in the county of Hunt and State of Texas, in place of Charles W. Rush. Incumbent's commission expired March 31, 1902.

Louis Elmer Hill to be postmaster at Alvarado, in the county of Johnson and State of Texas, in place of Joseph B. Campbell, resigned.

W. H. Hoffman to be postmaster at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas, in place of William A. Stoner. Incumbent's commission expired February 18, 1907.

Oscar Hunt to be postmaster at Canyon, in the county of Randall and State of Texas, in place of Bayles E. Cobb. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1907.

Everet Johnson to be postmaster at Jacksboro, in the county of Jack and State of Texas, in place of Jeannette D. McConnell. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1904.

Henry Jones to be postmaster at Silsbee, in the county of Hardin and State of Texas. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Arthur P. McCauley to be postmaster at Sabinal, in the county of Uvalde and State of Texas, in place of Abel J. Durham, resigned.

J. V. McManis to be postmaster at Baird, in the county of Callahan and State of Texas, in place of William McManis, deceased.

Laura Martin to be postmaster at Bonham, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas, in place of Harry Martin, deceased.

Allen Mills to be postmaster at Jewett, in the county of Leon and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

R. B. Milliken to be postmaster at Weatherford, in the county of Parker and State of Texas, in place of Charles C. Littleton, resigned.

E. A. Potts to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Burleson and State of Texas, in place of John S. Snook, resigned.

W. J. Scott to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas, in place of William M. Nagle, removed.

Sloan Simpson to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas, in place of William A. O'Leary, deceased.

Clarence Smith to be postmaster at Hereford, in the county of Deaf Smith and State of Texas, in place of William J. Walters, removed.

N. D. Smith to be postmaster at Dublin, in the county of Erath and State of Texas, in place of Henry H. Andrew, removed.

H. O. Stansbury to be postmaster at Rosebud, in the county of Falls and State of Texas, in place of Harvey H. Twyman, removed.

Effie Walton to be postmaster at Walnut Springs, in the county of Bosque and State of Texas, in place of Robert H. Walton, deceased.

J. S. Wells to be postmaster at Bowie, in the county of Montague and State of Texas, in place of William C. Smith, removed.

VIRGINIA.

Alexander W. Harrison to be postmaster at Lawrenceville, in the county of Brunswick and State of Virginia, in place of Mary D. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1907.

Annie G. Hogshead to be postmaster at Gordonsville, in the county of Orange and State of Virginia, in place of Annie G. Davenport, name changed by marriage.

John C. Tucker to be postmaster at National Soldiers Home, in the county of Elizabeth City and State of Virginia, in place of Herbert D. Woodfin, resigned.

WASHINGTON.

Margaret Harney to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of King and State of Washington. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

Ralph L. Philbrick to be postmaster at Hoquiam, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington, in place of George W. France, deceased.

Edson S. Phipps to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington, in place of George E. Hartson, resigned.

L. C. Weik to be postmaster at Odessa, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington, in place of Richard Connell, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Henry N. Bradley to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia, in place of George Porterfield, deceased.

S. S. Buzzerd to be postmaster at Berkeley Springs, in the county of Morgan and State of West Virginia, in place of William H. Somers. Incumbent's commission expired December 15, 1906.

Romeo H. Freer to be postmaster at Harrisville, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia, in place of J. W. Fiddler, deceased.

George D. Goshorn to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia, in place of James F. Harrison. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1906.

Ernest L. Love to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia, in place of Franklin B. Blue, deceased.

Charles W. Marple to be postmaster at Gassaway, in the county of Braxton and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Thomas E. Pownall to be postmaster at Romney, in the county of Hampshire and State of West Virginia, in place of Alice Keller. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

T. K. Scott to be postmaster at Beckley, in the county of Raleigh and State of West Virginia, in place of Thomas J. Honaker, removed.

WISCONSIN.

Herman Anderson to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin, in place of E. D. Sperry, removed.

Myra W. Blanding to be postmaster at St. Croix Falls, in the county of Polk and State of Wisconsin, in place of Cyrus D. Emery, resigned.

John C. Kinsman to be postmaster at Manawa, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin, in place of Christian D. Dick, resigned.

WYOMING.

H. A. Bucher to be postmaster at Lander, in the county of Fremont and State of Wyoming, in place of Newton H. Brown, resigned.

Edward Redmond to be postmaster at Sunrise, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming, in place of Harry A. Thompson, resigned.

## CONFIRMATION.

*Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 3, 1907.*

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Joseph C. S. Blackburn, of Kentucky, to be a member of the Isthmian Canal Commission.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *December 3, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. PAYNE, Mr. TAWNEY, and Mr. WILLIAMS, the committee appointed to wait on the President and notify him that a quorum of the two Houses has assembled and that Congress is ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make, appeared at the bar of the House.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, the committee appointed by the House to join a similar committee on the part of the Senate, to wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the two Houses have assembled and that a quorum of each House is present, and that they are ready to proceed to business and to receive any communication which he may be pleased to make, beg leave to report that they have performed that duty, and the President replies that he will at once send a message in writing.

GREETINGS FROM OKLAHOMA.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has a communication which would ordinarily go through the box, but if there be no objection the Chair will lay it before the House. It is a communication from the president of the senate and the speaker of the house of the Oklahoma legislature.

The Clerk read as follows:

GUTHRIE, OKLA., *December 2, 1907.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*Speaker of the House, Washington, D. C.:*

Oklahoma's first State legislature, just organized, inspired by the fond reality of local self-government, sends greeting to the Sixtieth Congress of the greatest nation on earth and conveys to her sister States a message of progress and prosperity and loyal devotion to the Union and the common good.

GEO. W. BELLAMY,
*President of the Senate.*
W. H. MURRAY,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

[Applause].

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Watson of Indiana and Mr. Marshall of North Dakota appeared at the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. MEYER indefinitely on account of sickness.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow the announcement of the death of Hon. GEORGE W. SMITH, late a Representative from the State of Illinois.

*Resolved*, That a committee of three Senators be appointed by the Vice-President to join a committee appointed on the part of the House of Representatives to take order for superintending the funeral of the deceased.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

And that in compliance with the foregoing the Vice-President had appointed as said committee Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. HEMENWAY, and Mr. MCCREARY.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House take a recess until 12.30 o'clock.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly the House was in recess from 12.15 p. m. until 12.30 o'clock p. m.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the annual message from the President of the United States, which was read by the Clerk.

[For message see Senate proceedings of this day.]

The Clerk concluded the reading of the message at thirteen minutes past 3.

REFERENCE OF THE MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr Speaker, I move that the President's message and accompanying documents be referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and be printed.

The motion was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

The SPEAKER. The Chair desires to announce the Committee on Banking and Currency. After consultation with the minority leader, the Chair desires to submit to the House for unanimous consent the increase of the committee by one more than the rule authorizes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

The Clerk read the following names of the members of the committee: CHARLES N. FOWLER, of New Jersey; GEORGE W. PRINCE, of Illinois; WILLIAM A. CALDERHEAD, of Kansas; LLEWELLYN POWERS, of Maine; HENRY MCMORRAN, of Michigan; CAPELL L. WEEMS, of Ohio; GEORGE D. MCCREARY, of Pennsylvania; JOSEPH R. KNOWLAND, of California; GEORGE E. WALDO, of New York; EVERIS A. HAYES, of California; JOHN W. WEEKS, of Massachusetts; THEODORE E. BURTON, of Ohio; ELIJAH B. LEWIS, of Georgia; ARSÈNE P. PUJO, of Louisiana; CARTER GLASS, of Virginia; OSCAR W. GILLESPIE, of Texas; OLLIE M. JAMES, of Kentucky; WILLIAM T. CRAWFORD, of North Carolina; JOHN G. MCHENRY, of Pennsylvania.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill (H. R. 482) to amend section 2 of an act in reference to the expatriation of citizens and their protection abroad, approved March 2, 1907, erroneously referred to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs, to which it properly belongs.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

There was no objection.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. AMES, by unanimous consent, was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies the papers in the case of Lincoln C. Andrews, Fifty-eighth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BENNET of New York, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence indefinitely on account of absence in Europe on business in connection with the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 15 minutes p. m.) the House, in pursuance of its previous order, adjourned until Thursday, December 5, at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for drainage of Round Valley Reservation, Cal.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a report of public property in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting a draft of proposed legislation to authorize commission for settlement of boundary lines between Indian Territory and the Territory of New Mexico and the States of Oklahoma and Texas—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for extension of system of irrigation in the Fort Belknap Indian Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a report of the finances of the Post-Office Department, a statement of the expenditures for the preceding year, and estimates of revenue and expenditures for fiscal years current and succeeding—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for capitalization of funds due certain Indian tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, submitting their report for the year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service, submitting an estimate of appropriation for buildings at New York—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, submitting an estimate of appropriation for irrigation at Fort Hall Indian Reservation, and adjacent lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, in relation to the bond of the marshal of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for compensating the Klamath Agency Indians in Oregon for lands taken by the Government—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for investigation of certain Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek Reserves in Alabama and Mississippi—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for allotment of lands in the Makah Indian Reservation, in Washington State—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for relief of Indians owning allotments within the Truckee-Carson irrigation project—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting draft of proposed legislation to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to withhold certain lands on Indian reservations in Arizona and California, and recommending an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting draft of proposed legislation for the purchase of the rights of members of the Turtle Mountain Chippewas to select land in the public domain—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General recommending legislation fixing salaries of United States marshals and attorneys in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting recommendations as to sureties of disbursing officers in the Indian Service—to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of salaries, employments, and expenses in the meat-inspection service—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting report of the Soldiers' Home, District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting reports of inspections, of disbursements, and transfers by officers of the Army for the past fiscal year—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, submitting a statement of the names, emoluments, etc., of the clerks employed and statements of the contingent and station-

ery accounts—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Doorkeeper of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of books, maps, and pamphlets in the folding room of the House—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the Department for the year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the Sixth Annual Report of the Reclamation Service—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals and acts of the legislature of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a combined statement of receipts and expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a statement of judgments rendered by the court during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting with a favorable recommendation, a draft of a bill for authorization of conveyance for a right of way to the Delaware and Hudson Company across the military reservation at Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of property in his charge on November 30, 1907—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Representatives, transmitting a statement of the disbursements of his office—to the Committee on Accounts, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting his annual report—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of contingent expenses of the Department for the year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals of the legislature of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the acting Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from the Chief of Ordnance, submitting a statement of costs, etc., of guns and other articles manufactured by the Government—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Deckers Creek, West Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Beech River, Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting the annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications—to the Committee on Appropriations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Corps of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, recommending legislation for settlement with persons who have encroached on the military reservation at Fort Marion, Fla.—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting statement of receipts and expenditures of Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting statement of proceeds of sale of public property, etc.—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for immediate use for the Lower Brulé Sioux Indians, in South Dakota—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting statements by the Chief of Ordnance of expenditures and of arms and appendages fabricated, altered, and repaired during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, at Springfield Armory and Rock Island Arsenal—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting the offer of a citizen to donate certain land on the Palisades in New Jersey to the Government—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of disbursements to colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts—to the Committee on Agriculture, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending legislation in relation to expenditure for irrigation work at Pierre Indian School, South Dakota—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals and acts of the legislature of Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journals of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting report of the annual inspection of the several branches of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, transmitting a detailed statement of expenditures for the year ended June 30, 1907, for international exchanges, American ethnology, etc.—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

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## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 3872) to provide for the casting in bronze and erection in the city of Washington of the colossal equestrian group known as the "Indian Buffalo Hunt"—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3873) for the erection of a public building at Middletown, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 3874) for the erection of a post-office building at Pontiac, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 3875) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 3876) making appropriations for the improvement of the Missouri River from the mouth of Kaw River, in the State of Kansas, to Sioux City, Iowa—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 3877) in amendment of an act entitled "An act to increase pension for total deafness"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3878) to establish a national military park at the Brandywine battle ground, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3879) to erect a monument on Brandywine battlefield, Chester County, Pa.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3880) to erect a monument to the memory of John Morton—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3881) to provide for the extension and enlargement of the public building at Chester, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 3882) to establish in the Department of Commerce and Labor a bureau to investigate the cause of pulmonary consumption in humans and to seek remedies for the prevention and cure of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3883) providing for change of venue in Federal courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3884) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to issue duplicate gold certificates in lieu of ones lost or destroyed—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 3885) for the erection of a public building at Johnstown, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 3886) to provide an elastic

currency, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 3887) increasing the pensions of dependent widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 3888) to repeal sections 1104 and 1108, Revised Statutes, edition of 1878—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3889) to amend section 1 of chapter 538 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3890) to provide for the erection of a public building at Del Rio, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3891) to provide for the erection of a public building at Corpus Christi, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 3892) appropriating money to perform the work described in the special report of the California Débris Commission—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 3893) for the purchase of an additional site and the erection thereon of an addition to the United States building at Beatrice, Nebr.—To the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 3894) to provide for the erection of a public building at Easton, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 3895) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bryan, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 3896) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3897) granting pensions to the widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war and war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 3898) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hickory, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3899) to provide for the erection of a public building at Gastonia, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 3900) providing for the erection of a monument to Gen. Anthony Wayne at Defiance, Ohio—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 3901) to complete the ship channel from the mouths of the Sabine and Neches rivers to Sabine Pass in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3902) to provide for the selection of a site for the establishment of a navy-yard and dry dock on or near Sabine Pass or the Neches or Sabine rivers in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3903) appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of Sabine Pass, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3904) granting to the Alabama tribe of Indians in the State of Texas 25,000 acres of land—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 3905) authorizing the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for customs purposes at Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 3906) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 3907) granting rights of way for plants and works for generating, transmitting, and using electricity for power, light, heat, or any other public, commercial, or beneficial use—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 3908) to enable the State of Oklahoma to have two additional Representatives in the Congress of the United States—to the Committee on the Census.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3909) for the erection of a Federal building at Lawton, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3910) for the erection of a Federal building at Chickasha, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 3911) to build a post-office at Victoria, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 3912) to increase the pension of certain pensioned soldiers and sailors who lost the sight of one eye or the sight of both eyes in the service of the United States, and to provide a rate of pension for those who have lost the sight of one eye and partial loss of sight of the other eye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 3913) providing for the enlargement of the post-office building at Hot Springs, Ark., and appropriating the sum of $75,000 therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 3914) in relation to Mexican war pensions—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 3915) to authorize the granting of pensions and the increase of pensions in extraordinary cases not now provided for—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3916) to increase the efficiency of the Army by providing for promotion according to merit—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3917) to change the time for the meeting of the Congress and the inauguration of the President—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3918) concerning jurisdiction in judicial proceedings—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3919) providing for the assessment by jury of the punishment to be imposed upon conviction of crime—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3920) to regulate practice as to instructing juries—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3921) for the erection of a public building at the city of Warrensburg, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3922) for the erection of a public building at the city of Clinton, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3923) to fix the limitations applicable in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary

Also, a bill (H. R. 3924) to provide for securing interest upon deposits of public funds, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3925) to authorize and direct the Postmaster-General to procure postal cars and contract for hauling them and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3926) to declare and limit the jurisdiction of courts as to the question of the constitutionality of acts of the Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 3927) auhorizing the construction of temporary railway tracks from the Union Station to the intersection of North Capitol and C streets NE.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 3928) to establish a fish-hatchery and fish-culture station in the State of Kansas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 3929) to increase the compensation of the civilian employees of the Government of the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 3930) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Wellington, State of Kansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 3931) for the erection of a public building at Brookhaven, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 3932) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River in Geneva County, about 6 miles above the town of Geneva, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3933) to provide a site and erect a public building at Eufaula, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3934) to provide a site and erect a public building at Opelika, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 3935) to repeal sections 393, 396, and 407 of schedule M of the Dingley tariff act of July 24, 1897, so far as the same applies to wood pulp and printing paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 3936) to increase the pensions of surviving widows of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States who served during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3937) to extend the provisions of the pension laws to the Indiana State Militia, known and designated as "The Indiana Legion," to widows and children of deceased members of the Indiana Legion under certain circumstances—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3938) to increase the pensions of certain officers and enlisted men entitled to a pension under the provisions of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3939) to provide for the judicial review of an order of the Postmaster-General denying to anyone the use of the postal service and matters connected therewith—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 3940) to provide for the construction and operation of a deep waterway between the cities of Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 3941) providing that the street car companies of the District of Columbia shall provide separate street cars for white and negro passengers—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3942) providing that agents be sent into China and other eastern countries for the purpose of inquiring into our trade relations with these countries and urging the use of American cotton goods—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3943) to prevent gambling in cotton futures—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 3944) to prescribe a maximum rate of 2 cents per mile for passenger fare, by any form of ticket or mileage book, on railroads engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 3945) to allow and regulate amendments in judicial proceedings in the courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3946) giving powers to national banks in addition to the powers contained in section 5136 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 3947) to limit the jurisdiction of district and circuit courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3948) to amend the jurisdiction act of 1887 so as to abrogate Federal jurisdiction over State corporations when the jurisdiction is founded only on the fact that the action or suit brought is between citizens of different States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 3949) providing for the transfer of the naval station at Port Royal, S. C., to the Bureau of Navigation, Navy Department, as an adjunct to the naval training station, Rhode Island, and making appropriations for the improvement and maintenance of the same—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3950) to amend the Bowman Act, volume 22, Statutes at Large, page 485—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3951) to revise the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3952) providing that the question of loyalty be not considered in certain cases before the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3953) to confer jurisdiction upon the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of churches, lodges, and educational or eleemosynary institutions arising from the late civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3954) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3955) to establish an agricultural experiment station in the Second Congressional district of the State of South Carolina—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 3956) for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Union City, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3957) for the purchase of a site and erecting a public building at Dyersburg, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3958) to prevent the licensing by the United States of any pursuit or business forbidden by State, Territorial, or municipal laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 3959) to increase the compensation of the members of the Arizona legislature—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3960) providing for the exchange by the United States of certain Pima County (Ariz.) railroad bonds validated by Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3961) ratifying chapters 57 and 61 of the session laws of the twenty-third Arizona legislative assembly, providing for the issuance of bonds by Mohave County to erect court-house and jail in said county—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3962) authorizing the county of Gila, Ariz., to issue bonds for the completion of the court-house and jail—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3963) ratifying an act of the Arizona legislature providing for the erection of a court-house at St. Johns, in Apache County, Ariz.—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3964) amending chapter 771 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to customs districts of Arizona—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3965) to provide for the payment of certain railroad bonds of the county of Coconino, which have been funded into Territorial bonds of the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3966) ratifying chapters 57 and 61 of the session laws of the twenty-third Arizona legislative assembly, providing for the issuance of bonds by Mohave County to erect court-house and jail in said county—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3967) permitting the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain mineral lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3968) providing for the election of judges and clerks in the Territorial district courts of Arizona—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 3969) fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 3970) to increase the salaries of rural free-delivery carriers of mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3971) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Beaufort, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3972) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of South Carolina—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3973) establishing regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts at Aiken, S. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3974) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Aiken, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3975) to regulate and fix the fees of United States commissioners and to define their powers and duties—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 3976) to provide an elastic currency by making it lawful for any or all holders of gold coin of the United States, or bonds, and so forth, to deposit said bonds or coin with the Treasurer of the United States and secure currency notes therefor, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 3977) for the erection of a public building at Independence, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3978) for the erection of a public building at Coffeyville, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3979) for the erection of a public building at Parsons, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3980) providing a pension for widows of soldiers of the late war of the rebellion and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3981) to provide a pension for survivors of the late war of the rebellion, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 3982) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Fairbury, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 3983) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and Terri-

tories as to certain commodities—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3984) to erect a monument and inclosure for same on Ninety-six battlefield, Greenwood County, S. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3985) for the erection of a public building at Anderson, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3986) to increase the compensation of carriers on rural free-delivery mail routes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3987) for the erection of a public building at Newberry, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3988) to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. Andrew Pickens—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 3989) for the disposition of the proceeds of the illegal cotton taxes of 1862, 1864, and 1866—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 3990) to establish fish-hatching and fish-culture stations in the various States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 3991) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 3992) to provide for the adjustment of certain sales of lands in the late reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 3993) to authorize the courts of the United States to require a party to submit to a personal physical examination in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3994) to construct a road along the south bank of the Anacostia River—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3995) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3996) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and the several acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 3997) to prohibit and punish the purchase and sale of indorsement or support for office by certain persons—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3998) to provide for the use of the block system for all trains engaged in interstate commerce, and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3999) to require the payment of interest upon deposits of the public moneys—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4000) to limit the powers of certain courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4001) for the erection of a public building at Beloit, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 4002) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January —, 1903—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4003) to restore the sale of fermented malt beverages and light wines to soldiers on Army transports and in post exchanges under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4004) to provide for a national military park commission—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4005) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Orange, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4006) to authorize the recovery of the value of unlawful rebates and discriminations, and penalty therefor, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4007) to require railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to promptly furnish cars and other transportation facilities and to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rules and regulations with respect thereto and to further regulate commerce among the several States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 4008) imposing a tax on certain instruments—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4009) to provide for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of a general hospital for the Army and Navy and Marine Service of the United States at Mineral Wells, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4010) to provide for acquiring an additional site and for the construction of an addition thereon to the Federal building at El Paso, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4011) to provide for a public building at Mineral Wells, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4012) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 4013) to provide for report and registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 4014) for permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4015) providing for the transmission and delivery of semiweekly and triweekly newspapers through the mails in the same manner and at the same rate of postage as weekly newspapers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 4016) authorizing the purchase of a site for a public building at Wilson, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4017) to limit removals from State courts into courts of the United States in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4018) to prevent removals from State courts into courts of the United States by nonresident corporations—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4019) to increase the limit of cost of the public building for Kinston, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 4020) to extend the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890 (as amended by the act of May 9, 1900), granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval forces of the United States, their widows, minor children, or dependent parents, and the act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 4021) supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the construction of a public building at Corsicana, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 4022) to create in the War and Navy Departments a roll to be known as the "Civil War Retired List"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4023) to regulate the rank of officers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 4024) to provide for the erection of a public building at Chambersburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MADISON: A bill (H. R. 4025) to provide for a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Great Bend, State of Kansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 4026) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Tullahoma, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4027) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lewisburg, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4028) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Shelbyville, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4029) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fayetteville, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 4030) to provide

for the erection of a post-office and custom-house at Richford, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 4031) to authorize the extension, enlargement, and alteration of the public building in the city of New London, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 4032) to purchase a painting of Abraham Lincoln—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 4033) for the relief of soldiers and sailors who served under assumed names while minors or otherwise in the Army or Navy during the war with Spain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4034) to amend section 1395 of the Revised Statutes to increase the number of chaplains in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4035) to classify domestic mail matter and to fix the rates of postage thereon—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 4036) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rapid City, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4037) to provide for a tax upon legacies and distributive shares of real and personal property—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4038) to authorize the creation of the volunteer service roll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 4039) for the improvement of the East River in the harbor of New York from the Battery to Long Island Sound—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4040) to protect free labor and the industries in which it is employed from the injurious effect of convict competition, by confining the sale of goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured by convict labor to the State or Territory in which they are produced—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4041) to amend section 2982 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in reference to the sale of supplies to vessels of war—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4042) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 4043) amending an act entitled "An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission," and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4044) to regulate the issuance of writs from the district and circuit courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4045) for a survey to determine the cost and practicability of constructing a canal between Red River and Sulphur River, Texas, by way of Texarkana, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 4046) for construction of an addition to the United States post-office and public building in the city of Portsmouth, Ohio, and for repairs and alterations to the present building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4047) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ironton, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEVENS: A bill (H. R. 4048) to provide for a survey to determine the feasibility of a canal between the Mississippi River and Lake Superior—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 4049) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a commission to consider and recommend a system of national parks for military, historical, and other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 4050) fixing the price of gas in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4051) regulating the manner of giving transfers on the street-car railways in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4052) fixing the compensation of the customs inspectors at the ports of New York, Boston, and Chicago—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4053) for the erection of a public building at Middletown, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4054) for the erection of a public building at Ansonia, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 4055) to amend section 1301, chapter 45, of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to negligence causing death—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4056) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4057) regulating appointment of local and municipal officers in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4058) for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4059) to provide for a road to the Shiloh National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4060) authorizing the extension of Oak street NW.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4061) for the extension of H street NE., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4062) for the extension of Twentieth street NE., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4063) for the widening of Benning road, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. KIMBALL: A bill (H. R. 4064) to permit the protection of labor and industries from the competition of convict labor and manufacturers—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. FORNES: A bill (H. R. 4065) providing for the survey of a ship canal from Benton Harbor, on Lake Michigan, to Toledo, on Lake Erie—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. KIMBALL: A bill (H. R. 4066) to prevent the Government or any of its employees to contract for convict labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 4067) increasing the pension of dependent widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4068) to amend the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JENKINS: A resolution (H. Res. 33) for the appointment of a messenger to the Committee on the Judiciary—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. GARNER: A resolution (H. Res. 34) requesting the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to make certain investigation as to cost of iron and steel in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A resolution (H. Res. 35) for the appointment of a stenographer for the Committee on Invalid Pensions—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A resolution (H. Res. 36) to amend Rule XI of the Rules of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A resolution (H. Res. 37) directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to furnish the House of Representatives with certain information—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A resolution (H. Res. 38) to amend Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 39) to amend Rule X of the Rules of the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, a resolution (H. Res. 40) expediting the distribution of public documents—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 27) proposing an amendment to Article III, section 1, of the Constitution of the United States of America—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURGESS: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 28) requesting the President to consider the expediency of effecting a treaty with European powers providing for the neutralization of the Philippine Islands and to protect an independent government there when established—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 29) fixing the date of the election of electors for President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress, and the date

for the assembling of Congress—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 30) proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning the beginning and ending of the Congress and the meetings thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 31) proposing an amendment to the Constitution to authorize the United States to insure the lives of citizens thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 32) proposing an amendment to the Constitution by providing that all of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment except its first sentence shall be repealed—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 33) proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRICK: A joint resolution (H. J. Res. 34) authorizing and directing an investigation and survey of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A memorial of the governor and legislature of the State of Utah, praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the teaching of agriculture and domestic arts in certain public schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A memorial memorializing Congress to take steps for the enactment of a uniform national game law—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a memorial relating to the improvement of the upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a memorial asking for an amendment to the Constitution of the United States to provide for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

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## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS INTRODUCED.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 4069) granting an increase of pension to Pierce L. Tribble—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 4070) granting an increase of pension to Wesley B. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4071) granting an increase of pension to Malissa Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 4072) granting a pension to Henry B. Keffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 4073) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 4074) for the relief of M. Birdsong—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4075) for the relief of W. T. Morgan—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4076) for the relief of Mary Wellmaker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4077) for the relief of the heirs of R. W. Jemison—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4078) for the relief of Thomas F. Hastings—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4079) for the relief of Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Lula Lawson, E. L. Lawson, and F. M. Lawson, heirs and legal representatives of Robert Lawson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4080) for the relief of Mrs. J. M. Thomas, Lula Lawson, E. L. Lawson, and F. M. Lawson, heirs and legal representatives of Nancy Lawson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4081) granting a pension to George Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4082) granting a pension to Jacob Shick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4083) granting a pension to John S. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4084) granting a pension to Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4085) granting an increase of pension to George A. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4086) granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Luckhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4087) granting a pension to Lewis C. Edmonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4088) granting a pension to Franklin Eckenroode—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4089) granting a pension to Thomas B. Aber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4090) granting a pension to Martin McCanna—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4091) granting a pension to Henry B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4092) granting a pension to David S. Cochrane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4093) granting an increase of pension to James A. Brinkly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4094) granting a pension to John B. Southworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4095) for the relief of William C. Short—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4096) for the relief of John J. Mullins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4097) for the relief of Lyda G. Miller, George R. Miller and Fannie L. Ricketts, heirs of John G. Miller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4098) for the relief of Martha A. Barry, widow of Capt. J. B. Barry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 4099) granting an increase of pension to John Reeside—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4100) granting an increase of pension to Abbe K. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 4101) granting an increase of pension to Orson M. Markcum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4102) granting an increase of pension to William H. C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4103) granting an increase of pension to David M. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4104) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4105) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hearing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4106) granting an increase of pension to Silas R. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4107) granting an increase of pension to Hiram King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4108) granting a pension to Heny C. Larew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 4109) for the relief of the estate of Capt. John Bolino, late of Pass Christian, Harrison County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4110) for the relief of Emily Donnelly or her legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4111) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Fortenberg, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 4112) for the relief of Charles Backman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4113) for the relief of the estate of Eleanor C. Lockwood, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4114) for the relief of the estate of William Rose Proctor—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4115) for the relief of the estate of Jacob R. Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4116) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those civilian employees of the Government who were killed by the explosion of gunpowder and 13-inch shell at the United States Naval Magazine, Iona Island, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4117) for the relief of Michael McCormick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4118) to reimburse Charlotte E. Brennan, widow of D. D. Brennan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4119) to pay John Wagner, of Campbell Hall, N. Y., for carrying the mails—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4120) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Gier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4121) granting an increase of pension to James B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4122) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Read—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4123) granting an increase of pension to Graham Maffett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, A bill (H. R. 4124) granting an increase of pension to William Van Gorden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4125) granting an increase of pension to Judson P. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4126) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4127) granting an increase of pension to Maria Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4128) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Corgill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4129) granting a pension to Sophia Conlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4130) granting a pension to Mary Cox—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4131) granting an increase of pension to Helena A. Harvey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4132) granting a pension to Gilbert G. Gore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4133) granting an honorable discharge to Demon S. Decker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4134) granting an honorable discharge to James O. Dunagan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4135) granting an honorable discharge to Charles L. Robinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4136) granting an honorable discharge to William H. Cheeks, alias William H. Justice—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4137) granting an honorable discharge to John W. King—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4138) granting an honorable discharge to Patrick Shields—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 4139) for the relief of A. J., C. C., and T. W. Hodges—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 4140) for the relief of distributees of the estate of Solomon Kean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4141) for the relief of Dempsy Smith, heir of Wade Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4142) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Robert A. Godsey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4143) to pay the Standard Steel Casting Company for one 6-inch gun casting—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4144) for the relief of Pacific Pearl Mullett, administratrix of the estate of Alfred B. Mullett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4145) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Roach, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4146) granting an honorable discharge to Alfred L. Dutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4147) referring the claim of William H. Diamond, of Chester, Pa., for damages for personal injuries sustained, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4148) granting an increase of pension to George S. Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4149) granting an increase of pension to John W. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4150) granting an increase of pension to Charles Miles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 4151) for the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 4152) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Peter Ghem—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER. A bill (H. R. 4153) for the relief of the heirs of Harriet F. and Robert McPeters—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 4154) granting a pension to Chesley D. Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4155) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cotter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4156) granting a pension to William Lanier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4157) for the relief of the estate of Aaron Paulk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4158) for the relief of Jane P. Paulk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4159) for the relief of M. I. Gallups, R. S. Smith, W. N. Gill, J. A. Weaver, I. S. Cadenhead, Davis Gillenwaters, and John McLemore—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4160) for the relief of the representatives of the estate of Reuben Dawkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4161) for the relief of Mrs. L. E. Boatwright—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4162) for the relief of the administrators, as such, of the estate of Ira T. Jordan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4163) for the relief of Mary F. Casey Tucker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4164) for the relief of I. D. Houser—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4165) for the relief of Mrs. R. D. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4166) to relieve George W. Black and J. R. Wilson from a certain judgment in favor of the United States, and to relieve George W. Black, J. R. Wilson, and W. M. Newell from a certain judgment in favor of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4167) for the relief of Jerry Andrews—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4168) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James A. Paulk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4169) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Samuel J. Maund—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COCKRAN: A bill (H. R. 4170) granting an increase of pension to Bernhardt Herber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4171) to remove the charge of desertion against John Hartman, alias William Johnson, alias David Stiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 4172) granting a pension to Mary Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4173) granting a pension to Harris Alvin Conrad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4174) granting a pension to Gilbert E. Bridgwater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4175) granting a pension to Adam Meyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4176) granting a pension to Daniel Gilliland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4177) granting a pension to James B. Havens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4178) granting a pension to George Mehringer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4179) granting a pension to George W. Bogle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4180) granting a pension to William Mathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4181) granting a pension to Joseph Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4182) granting a pension to Sarah J. Paynter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 4183) providing for the presentation of a medal of honor to Col. Edward Jay Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 4184) to correct the military record of Richard Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4185) granting a pension to Esther Crane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4186) granting a pension to Mary A. Solter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4187) granting a pension to John W. Munsell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4188) granting an increase of pension to Elias Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4189) granting an increase of pension to David Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4190) granting an increase of pension to James M. Felts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4191) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Sonders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4192) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4193) granting an increase of pension to Horatio Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4194) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4195) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Brazee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4196) granting an increase of pension to Elias Riegle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4197) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon L. Angle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4198) granting an increase of pension to Byron Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4199) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Autcliff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4200) granting an increase of pension to William O. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4201) granting an increase of pension to Emory A. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4202) granting an increase of pension to Allison M. Munn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4203) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim A. Bard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4204) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. De Cow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4205) granting an increase of pension to Charles Finch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4206) granting an increase of pension to Abraham W. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4207) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Miel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4208) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Fordyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4209) granting an increase of pension to William Spatch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4210) granting an increase of pension to George W. Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4211) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Vest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4212) granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Vandersluis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4213) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4214) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4215) granting an increase of pension to James B. Tubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4216) granting an increase of pension to William Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4217) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. York—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4218) granting an increase of pension to George D. Spurrier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4219) granting an increase of pension to William A. De Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4220) granting an increase of pension to John Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4221) granting an increase of pension to Charles Coddington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4222) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette F. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4223) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 4224) for the relief of the estate of John Carr, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 4225) granting a pension to William M. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4226) granting a pension to Harry Orendorff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4227) granting a pension to Mary Powers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4228) for the relief of Severin Hartmann—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4229) for the relief of Cornelius Cahill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4230) for the relief of Florence Lambert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4231) for the relief of Hans M. Anderson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4232) for the relief of William Pfeiffer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4233) granting an increase of pension to Nicodemus D. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4234) granting an increase of pension to William W. Tannery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4235) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4236) granting an increase of pension to Esek B. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4237) granting an increase of pension to Sophia Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4238) granting an increase of pension to William Nickel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4239) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4240) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Baumann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4241) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4242) granting an increase of pension to Agnes B. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4243) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 4244) for the relief of William J. Briggs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4245) for the relief of Frank Keller—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4246) granting an increase of pension to William Conoway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4247) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beaty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4248) granting an increase of pension to Lee W. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4249) granting an increase of pension to John R. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4250) granting an increase of pension to Austin Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4251) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4252) granting an increase of pension to Commodore P. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 4253) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ferdinand Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4254) for the relief of Mrs. Abigail A. Stover—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4255) for the relief of Mary Chiles, heir of William Hamilton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4256) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Lindsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 4257) for the relief of Thomas J. Miller—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 4258) for the relief of James C. Slaght—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4259) for the relief of the heirs of Catharine Gillen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4260) to correct the military record of Simon W. Larkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4261) granting a pension to Adline Cloer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4262) granting a pension to J. M. C. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4263) granting a pension to A. H. Alfrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4264) granting a pension to George Kidwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4265) granting a pension to John W. Hudson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4266) granting an increase of pension to John D. Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4267) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Pruitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4268) granting an increase of pension to Elias Yarborough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4269) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4270) granting an increase of pension to Matilda J. Stapleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4271) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Britts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4272) granting an increase of pension to James L. Waller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4273) for the relief of Leonard Keeling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4274) for the relief of and to correct the military record of G. W. Glenn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4275) for the relief of and to correct the military record of Henry Crandell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4276) for the relief of A. M. Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4277) for the relief of the heirs of Matthias Price, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4278) to correct the military record of James H. Cowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4279) to correct the military record of John Hurst and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4280) to correct the military record of James M. Morrow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4281) to correct the military record of James H. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4282) to correct the military record of McDonald Meade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4283) to correct the military record of Tandy F. Cheatham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4284) to correct the military record of and grant to John B. Curtis an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4285) to correct the military record of John Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 4286) for the relief of John Shull—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4287) granting a pension to Casper Wickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4288) granting an increase of pension to George H. Bryner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4289) granting a pension to John D. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4290) granting an increase of pension to Howard F. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4291) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Nolte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4292) granting an increase of pension to George Wineland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 4293) granting an increase of pension to George B. Bergen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4294) granting an increase of pension to Hugh McLean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORNES: A bill (H. R. 4295) granting a pension to John Maguire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 4296) granting an increase of pension to James B. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4297) granting an increase of pension to Michael McKenzie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4298) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Youtt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4299) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4300) granting an increase of pension to S. J. Sargent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4301) granting an increase of pension to Darwin A. Brink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4302) granting an increase of pension to Emmett W. Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4303) granting an increase of pension to Myron L. Fales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4304) granting an increase of pension to Enos Douglass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4305) granting a pension to R. M. Carl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4306) granting a pension to Thomas Gagan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4307) for the relief of E. J. Reed—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 4308) granting an increase of pension to James Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4309) granting an increase of pension to Richard A. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4310) granting an increase of pension to John A. Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4311) granting an increase of pension to David Whitten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4312) granting an increase of pension to James Canary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4313) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4314) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4315) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Defendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4316) granting an increase of pension to John C. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 4317) granting a pension to Elizabeth W. Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 4318) granting a pension to Georgia G. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4319) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4320) for the relief of F. M. Yarbrough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4321) for the relief of the estate of William Franklin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 4322) for the relief of M. N. Dominguez—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4323) for the relief of A. M. Gildea—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4324) for the relief of A. M. Gildea and Mary A. Gildea, widow of James E. Gildea—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4325) for the relief of certain persons who sustained injuries in person and property at Brownsville, Tex., on August 13, 1906—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4326) granting an increase of pension to James Barbour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4327) granting an increase of pension to Jorge Benavides Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4328) granting a pension to Edward J. Blaine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4329) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. D. P. Sprague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 4330) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILHAMS: A bill (H. R. 4331) granting a pension to Frances M. Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 4332) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Harter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4333) granting an increase of pension to John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4334) for the relief of certain counties in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 4335) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Cochrane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4336) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus E. Taber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4337) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Swift—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4338) granting an increase of pension to Mark Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4339) granting an increase of pension to John S. Coggeshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4340) granting an increase of pension to Nathan D. Gorton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4341) granting an increase of pension to Algernon S. Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4342) granting an increase of pension to Nathan S. Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4343) granting an increase of pension to Howard E. Miner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4344) granting an increase of pension to James W. Durling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4345) granting an increase of pension to John Edmonson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4346) granting an increase of pension to William P. Booth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4347) granting an increase of pension to James Holehouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4348) granting an increase of pension to William C. Gifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4349) granting an increase of pension to George H. Rock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4350) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4351) granting a pension to Osborne Eddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4352) granting a pension to Arthur W. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4353) granting a pension to Mary A. Leary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4354) granting a pension to Mary E. Congdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4355) granting a pension to John M. Hoisington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 4356) granting a pension to Richard L. Drumwright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4357) granting a pension to Henry G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4358) granting a pension to William England—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4359) granting an increase of pension to James Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4360) granting an increase of pension to Ira T. Bronson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4361) granting a pension to John Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4362) granting an increase of pension to James A. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4363) granting an increase of pension to James A. Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4364) granting a pension to Sophrona Pursley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4365) to correct the military record of Henry Stufflebam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4366) for the relief of the First Baptist Church, of Springfield, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 4367) granting a pension to B. C. Gilmore—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 4368) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo W. Shedd—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 4369) to divest title out of the United States and vest same in R. W. Allen & Co. to west half of southern quarter, section 34, township 24 north, range 25 east, standard southern meridian, Chambers County, Ala.—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 4370) granting an increase of pension to Bridget D. Farrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 4371) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Loper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4372) granting an increase of pension to John Bolles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 4373) granting an increase of pensions to John F. Shafner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4374) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4375) granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4376) granting an increase of pension to William H. Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 4377) granting a pension to Jennie Carroll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4378) granting an increase of pension to Milton B. Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4379) granting an increase of pension to John W. Carmony—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4380) granting a pension to Hulda Gilbreath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 4381) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Lewis M. Maney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4382) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Benjamin Lillard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4383) for the relief of the legal heirs of John G. Burrus, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 4384) granting a pension to James M. Swem—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4385) granting a pension to Seymour B. Young—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 4386) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Huey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4387) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Orst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4388) granting an increase of pension to Duncan Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4389) granting an increase of pension to George Crider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4390) granting an increase of pension to John M. Null—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4391) granting an increase of pension to Calvin C. Shank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4392) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Pugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4393) granting a pension to Elizabeth F. Brubaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4394) granting a pension to Edgar D. Musgrave—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4395) granting a pension to Eliza Peel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4396) granting a pension to J. P. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4397) for the relief of the heirs of Lucinda Muse Thomas—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4398) for the relief of Maramon A. Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4399) for the relief of Elizabeth Muhleman, widow, and the heirs at law of Samuel A. Muhleman, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4400) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hobbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4401) granting an increase of pension to Roswell Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4402) granting an increase of pension to Wyman J. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4403) granting an increase of pension to George O. Steadman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4404) granting an increase of pension to John J. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4405) granting an increase of pension to Miles C. Christy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4406) for the relief of Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4407) to provide an American register for the barkentine *Andromeda*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 4408) granting a pension to George Mottram—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 4409) for the relief of Algernon L. Wilkinson, Kate E. Wilkinson, and Laura M. Powell, sole heirs of Laura E. Wilkinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4410) for the relief of Charles S. Mills—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 4411) for the relief of the estate of Mary N. Cox, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 4412) granting a pension to Julia A. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4413) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beckwith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4414) granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Fern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4415) granting an increase of pension to Beeman Follett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4416) granting an increase of pension to John H. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4417) granting an increase of pension to John F. Carbee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4418) granting an increase of pension to Winslow H. Furrows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 4419) granting an increase of pension to Annie Knox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 4420) for the relief of Honora Ryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4421) for the relief of George T. Reeves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4422) for the relief of the estate of Gideon F. Mann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4423) for the relief of J. W. McConnell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4424) for the relief of the heirs of William Markham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4425) for the relief of the estate of John M. Nace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4426) for the relief of Mark Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4427) for the relief of N. C. Fears, administrator of the estate of W. S. Fears, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4428) for the relief of the estate of James A. Gregory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4429) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander L. Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4430) for the relief of Walter Wadsworth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4431) for the relief of Andrew J. Wells—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4432) for the relief of estate of Margaret Barge, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4433) for the relief of Charles L. Bradwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4434) for the relief of the estate of Henry Banks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4435) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel E. Bratton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4436) for the relief of William Ellis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4437) for the relief of Elsas, May & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4438) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4439) for the relief of Joseph H. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4440) for the relief of the legal representative of James Doyle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4441) for the relief of Ambrose Chewing—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4442) for the relief of the Christian Church of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4443) for the relief of James A. Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4444) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Youngblood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4445) for the relief of the estate of James A. Stewart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4446) for the relief of the heirs of William Sheppard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4447) for the relief of W. R. Harris—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4448) for the relief of George P. Howard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4449) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas and John Hollis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4450) for the relief of the estate of John J. Hart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4451) for the relief of the heirs of James Freeman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4452) for the relief of Joseph Lambert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4453) for the relief of Big Bethel African Methodist Episcopal Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4454) for the relief of Samuel I. Gustin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4455) for the relief of the St. Luke's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Atlanta, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4456) for the relief of Edman Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4457) for the relief of the Atlanta (Ga.) Female Institute—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4458) for the relief of the estate of C. E. Rosser, deceased, late of Clayton County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4459) for the relief of estate of Willis Ramsey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4460) for the relief of Ahijah Macy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4461) for the relief of George W. Symmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4462) granting a pension to Martha J. England—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4463) granting a pension to Benjamin Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4464) granting a pension to Minor L. Braden—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4465) granting a pension to William Henry McMurtry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4466) granting a pension to Charles W. Atkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4467) granting a pension to William Barrett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4468) granting a pension to Edwin Lee Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4469) granting a pension to Mary E. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4470) granting a pension to Ida V. Rhoad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4471) granting a pension to Oscar L. Thrash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4472) granting an increase of pension to James J. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4473) granting an increase of pension to August J. Sunden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4474) granting an increase of pension to Nellie B. Newton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4475) granting an increase of pension to Tenora M. Flake—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4476) granting an increase of pension to John J. Martin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4477) to amend records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4478) to amend the records of the War Department—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4479) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mrs. Mattie Stewart Glover and Mrs. Katherine Stewart Ruse, the heirs at law and only legal representatives of the late William Stewart, of Mobile, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4480) for extra compensation to Capt. John Stewart—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4481) to restore Charles H. Campbell to the Army and transfer him to the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 4482) granting an increase of pension to Permelia A. E. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 4483) granting an increase of pension to William A. Dobbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4484) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Quick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4485) granting an increase of pension to Jennie S. Risley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4486) granting an increase of pension to Beulah M. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4487) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca W. Swain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 4488) granting a pension to Mary C. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4489) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. Brininger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4490) granting an increase of pension to James H. Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4491) granting an increase of pension to John Mahood—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4492) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4493) granting an increase of pension to Alva Griswold—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4494) granting an increase of pension to John B. Laillet—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4495) granting an increase of pension to Myron H. Perrigo—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4496) granting an increase of pension to Solomon C. Grimm—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4497) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Depuy—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 4498) granting an increase of pension to Abbie A. Durant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4499) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Leavitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4500) granting an increase of pension to William Vericker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4501) granting an increase of pension to Annie Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4502) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Chamberlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 4503) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4504) granting an increase of pension to Mary D. Fagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4505) granting an increase of pension to Susannah H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4506) granting an increase of pension to Theresa M. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4507) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. McPherson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 4508) to restore William McElroy, late first lieutenant in the United States

Army, to his former rank, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 4509) for the relief of Valentine Lapham—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 4510) for the relief of Thomas D. Ruffin, of Woodruff County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 4511) for the relief of Mary Cornick—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4512) granting a pension to Sarah Schafhirt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 4513) granting an increase of pension to Butler Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4514) granting an increase of pension to Martin H. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4515) granting an increase of pension to William S. Ankerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4516) granting an increase of pension to William Bain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4517) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel G. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4518) granting an increase of pension to James W. Eastman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4519) granting an increase of pension to William Minick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4520) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 4521) to reorganize and enlist the members of the United States Naval Academy Band—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 4522) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 4523) for the relief of Addison C. Fletcher—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4524) for the relief of Henry A. V. Post—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4525) to correct the military record of Roswell M. Shurtleff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 4526) for the relief of Bethesda Baptist Church, of Bamberg County, S. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4527) for the relief of the heirs of Matthew Ready, sr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4528) for the relief of Mount Pleasant Baptist Church, of Barnwell County, S. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4529) for the relief of Great Salkehatchie Baptist Church, of Barnwell County, S. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4530) for the relief of the trustees of Steep Bottom Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4531) for the relief of S. R. Ihly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4532) for the relief of the trustees of Columbia Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 4533) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Gage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4534) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4535) granting an increase of pension to William L. Jaquett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 4536) granting an increase of pension to Isaac J. Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4537) granting a pension to Clara A. Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4538) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Read—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4539) granting an increase of pension to John W. Pressley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4540) granting an increase of pension to Willard B. Peakes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4541) granting an increase of pension to William R. Ladd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4542) granting an increase of pension to William H. Teeling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 4543) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 4544) to authorize the Secretary of War to correct the record of Calhoun Malone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4545) granting a pension to John Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4546) for the relief of Parks S. Townsend—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4547) for the relief of the estate of James H. Ware, deceased, late of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4548) for the relief of the estate of W. W. McCrary—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4549) for the relief of J. W. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4550) for the relief of William Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4551) for the relief of Mattie H. Ligon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4552) for the relief of the heirs of Sarah Schrimsher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4553) for the relief of Jacob A. Paulk, of Lauderdale County, Ala., administrator of Johnson A. Paulk—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 4554) for the relief of J. E. Caldwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4555) for the relief of the heirs of the late Jennie Hunter—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 4556) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Fancher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4557) granting an increase of pension to W. P. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4558) granting a pension to James Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 4559) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Madden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4560) for the relief of Mrs. M. E. Ezell, feme sole and only heir at law of Eli Splawn, deceased, of Clarksville, Tex.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4561) for the relief of Samuel G. Smyth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4562) for the relief of C. W. Reid and Sam Daube—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4563) for the relief of F. P. Brower—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4564) for the relief of the legal representatives of M. N. Swofford, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4565) for the relief of the estate of Ransom Cunningham, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 4566) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4567) granting an increase of pension to John F. Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4568) granting a pension to Mary A. Hodge—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 4569) for the relief of William H. Carrington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4570) for the relief of James Kerby—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4571) for the relief of B. F. Walpole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4572) for the relief of the estate of F. M. Hagy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4573) for the relief of the legal representatives of James Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4574) for the relief of Edmund W. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4575) for the relief of the estate of Elijah Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4576) for the relief of John F. Leach, administrator of estate of R. H. Carter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4577) for the relief of the estate of William Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4578) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. C. Williamson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R.4579) for the relief of the estate of Tucker Jackson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4580) for the relief of the legal representatives of A. K. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4581) for the relief of Philip Cole and the estates of John D. Cole and Stephen W. Cole, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4582) for the relief of R. R. Aycock—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4583) for the relief of the estate of John A. Criner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4584) for the relief of Houston Medlin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4585) for the relief of the legal representatives of Richard Odle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4586) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Morton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4587) for the relief of the estate of John Richards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4588) for the relief of B. J. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4589) for the relief of J. M. Rice—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4590) for the relief of W. T. Wade, guardian of the minor heir at law of Archibald B. Womble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4591) for the relief of Absalom W. Weaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4592) for the relief of the legal representatives of Joseph King, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4593) for the relief of Howard T. Bunch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4594) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Jackson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4595) for the relief of John P. McKinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4596) for the relief of George Plunk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4597) for the relief of Sidney Plunk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4598) for the relief of Jefferson Franks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4599) for the relief of James M. Sharp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4600) for the relief of the legal representatives of F. H. Henderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4601) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Swearingen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4602) for the relief of Mary W. Ridley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4603) for the relief of the estate of O. F. Hendricks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4604) for the relief of James D. Lane—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4605) for the relief of T. M. D. Coln—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4606) for the relief of the estate of M. W. Savells, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4607) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jennings H. Courts, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4608) for the relief of Mary J. Moody—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4609) for the relief of the estate of John Sanford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4610) for the relief of the estate of L. D. Crawley, deceased, late of Decatur County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4611) for the relief of the legal representatives of W. M. McAuley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4612) for the relief of John Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4613) for the relief of T. F. Allison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4614) for the relief of Marmon Spence Pope—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4615) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah M. King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4616) for the relief of the estate of S. M. Davidson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4617) for the relief of the estate of R. D. Freeland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4618) for the relief of John Zimmerman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4619) for the relief of S. S. Littlejohn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4620) for the relief of W. E. Mitchum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4621) for the relief of J. M. Elston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4622) for the relief of the legal representatives of Jack Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4623) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Morton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4624) for the relief of the legal representatives of William Kendall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4625) for the relief of the estate of David Hurst—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4626) for the relief of Frederick Webb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4627) for the relief of the estate of Hudson Muse, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4628) for the relief of the estate of James Hendrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4629) for the relief of the estate of Cloa Giles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4630) for the relief of the legal representatives of Malinda Swink, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4631) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Hayes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4632) for the relief of the estate of John S. Burrows, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4633) for the relief of the estate of Robert Edwards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4634) for the relief of the legal representative of James H. Napier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4635) for the relief of the estate of Jesse Giles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4636) for the relief of W. T. Newbill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4637) for the relief of the estate of R. H. Crider—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4638) for the relief of the estate of Dr. J. M. Walker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4639) for the relief of J. H. Gilbert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4640) granting an increase of pension to William C. McClure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4641) granting a pension to James R. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4642) granting a pension to Rebecca Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4643) granting a pension to Sebe N. Scott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4644) granting a pension to John R. Costen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4645) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4646) granting an honorable discharge to John W. Harwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4647) to correct the military record of George W. Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4648) to muster in certain members of Col. Frank W. Harrison's regiment of west Tennessee recruits and to grant them an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 4649) granting an increase of pension to George W. Koster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4650) granting an increase of pension to Himelius Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4651) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia H. Keyes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4652) granting an increase of pension to James Renshaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4653) granting an increase of pension to Jose M. Jarmillo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4654) granting a pension to Sophia Andre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4655) granting a pension to James C. Shackleford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4656) granting a pension to James C. Shackleford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4657) for the relief of the administrator and heirs of John G. Campbell, to permit prosecution of Indian depredation claims—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4658) for the relief of F. W. Volz, of Canon Diablo, Coconino County, Ariz.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 4659) for the relief of David C. McGee—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4660) to correct the military record of David Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4661) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cheap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4662) granting a penison to Hans F. Hirte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4663) granting a pension to James J. Callan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4664) for the relief of the heirs of Hayden M. Prior, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNAPP: A bill (H. R. 4665) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hinkel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4666) granting a pension to John H. Monk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4667) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Clendenin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4668) for the relief of the estate of Frances B. Elliott—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4669) for the relief of the estate of Sarah B. Field—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4670) granting an increase of pension to Elisha H. Colburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4671) granting an increase of pension to Jesse F. Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4672) granting an increase of pension to Henry D. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4673) granting an increase of pension to Etheldra H. Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4674) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Fancher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4675) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4676) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Meeker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4677) granting an increase of pension to Sylvia M. Anthony—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4678) granting an increase of pension to D. L. Arwine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 4679) granting an increase of pension to George W. Horine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4680) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Fugett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4681) granting an increase of pension to John S. Bray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4682) granting an increase of pension to James Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4683) granting an increase of pension to William Beale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4684) granting a pension to Mary E. Broad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4685) granting an increase of pension to James L. Gunnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4686) granting a pension to Elizabeth Lasswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4687) granting an increase of pension to David L. Sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4688) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4689) granting an increase of pension to John Harper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4690) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4691) granting an increase of pension to Phillis Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4692) granting an increase of pension to Ira Hougham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4693) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4694) granting an increase of pension to William C. Rike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4695) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4696) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Darst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4697) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4698) granting an increase of pension to James O'Neal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4699) granting an increase of pension to E. P. Chadwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4700) granting an increase of pension to Job J. Whiteman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4701) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Banks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4702) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah E. Waldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4703) granting an increase of pension to David B. Wacaser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4704) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4705) granting an increase of pension to Emma Templeton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4706) granting an increase of pension to William Swendeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4707) granting an increase of pension to Laura A. Mikesell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4708) granting an increase of pension to William F. Worley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4709) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Sprinkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4710) granting an increase of penison to Lyman K. Raymond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4711) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4712) granting an increase of pension to Hubert Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4713) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Stauffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4714) granting an increase of pension to William T. Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4715) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shropshire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4716) granting an increase of pension to Susan B. Blanchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4717) granting an increase of pension to John Jewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4718) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sprouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4719) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Hendrickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4720) granting an increase of pension to Nathan E. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4721) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus G. Peppel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4722) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Beardsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4723) granting an increase of pension to John H. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4724) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Z. Stine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4725) granting an increase of pension to James H. Arrowsmith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4726) granting an increase of pension to Vatchel Carmen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4727) granting an increase of pension to Elam Skivers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4728) granting a pension to Emma Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4729) granting a pension to Frances H. Brooke—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4730) granting a pension to Laura W. Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4731) granting a pension to Mary J. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4732) granting a pension to Rebecca Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4733) granting a pension to Louisa Filley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4734) granting a pension to Julia A. Trow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4735) granting a pension to Alexander Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4736) to correct the military record of Albert Sidney Coomer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4737) to correct the military record of John B. Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4738) to correct the military record of William Schroeder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4739) to correct the military record of George C. Nettleton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4740) for the relief of E. D. Cook—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4741) for the relief of Z. T. Taylor—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 4742) granting a pension to Isaac Labissoniere—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4743) granting an increase of pension to William Willige—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4744) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Weidle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4745) to correct the military record of Martin L. Pierson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4746) for the relief of Mary N. Bryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4747) for the relief of Henry R. Bryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4748) for the relief of the estate of James A. Suydam, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4749) for the relief of the estate of William C. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4750) for the relief of Ezekiel Goulding or his legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4751) for the relief of the estate of Thomas S. Howard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4752) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4753) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4754) granting a pension to Jane E. Chapel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 4755) granting an increase of pension to George E. Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 4756) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4757) granting an increase of pension to Esther H. Kautz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4758) granting an increase of pension to Edwin P. Gurney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4759) granting an increase of pension to George H. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4760) granting an increase of pension to Wilhemina D. Hebb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4761) granting a pension to Laura S. Ware—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4762) granting a pension to Kate B. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4763) transferring Commander William Wilmot White from the retired to the active list of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 4764) to correct the military record of William M. Cheuvrout—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4765) granting an increase of pension to William H. Jordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4766) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Leavitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4767) granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4768) granting an increase of pension to James E. Cothern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4769) granting a pension to Rosa A. Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harvey Wood, Defiance, Ohio, Charles McCoy, Paulding, Ohio, and Thomas C. Kinmont, Hicksville, Ohio—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alvira Knox, Warren County, Pa.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Alfred J. Bates, for Edw. T. Bates Company, for amendment to copyright law as affecting musical compositions—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BOWERS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of the estate of V. J. Forbenberg, Mrs. Emily Donnelly, and estate of Capt. John Bolino—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRICK: Petition of David Rader et al., for creation of volunteer retired list for officers of civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward McDermott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Dempsey Smith, heir of Wade Smith, distributees of the estate of Solomon Kean—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: Resolutions of Wilde Post, No. 25, Chester, Pa.; Wm. L. Thompson Post, G. A. R., Oxford, Pa., and Brandywine Post, G. A. R., Coatesville, Pa., favoring the Lafean bill, granting $12 per month to widows of civil war soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of citizens of Chester, Pa., Doe Run Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, No. 1269, for inquiry into defects of present oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COCKRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Bernhardt Herber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, for improvement of channel of Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George Wineland, Howard F. Hess, George H. Bryner, and Carper Wickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of H. Pimstein and 53 other citizens of Kendall County, Ill., in opposition to a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Baker Bros. & Co., and 42 other citizens of Streator, Ill., and Michael Black, Morris, Ill., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Michael Black, of Morris, Ill., for a postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of John W. Burst and Mrs. Georgia G. Crook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Capt. F. D. Newberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Resolution of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce for a dry dock in Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, against the copyright bill as relating to musical compositions—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of Ferdinand Holzendorf, relative to denial of justice by State Department in case of his imprisonment by the German Emperor—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Carriage Builders' National Association, for establishment of national forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GREENE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William C. Gifford, James Holehouse, William P. Booth, John Edmonson, Algernon S. Palmer, and Nathan S. Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Frederick Hughson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Resolution of Association of Utah Artists, for removal of duty on foreign works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Utah Federation of Labor, against the employment by the Government of anyone hostile to organized labor—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James M. Swem—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of governor and legislative assembly of Utah, for law granting pensions to survivors of Indian disturbances in said State—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, resolution of governor and legislature of Utah, for appropriation to improve navigation on Grand River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Zilpha Raymond, of Smithfield, and Mrs. Caron Bingham, of Vernal, Utah, and Oliver P. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles W. Murdock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Caroline Scott, William Hogan, George P. Matteson, John M. Moore, and Hezekiah Swartwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Stape—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Rupp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Frederick Loeser & Co., against the copyright law as relating to perforate rolls in piano playing—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolution of Carriage Builders' National Association,

of Wilmington, Del., for establishment of national forest reserve in Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, resolution of Angelus Council, No. 540, Knights of Columbus, and Lexington Council, No. 293, Knights of Columbus, against bill to amend statutes relative to classification of second-class mail matter, as per House Document No. 1608—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LORIMER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Philip Adolphus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petition of citizens of Illinois, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MALBY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Langdon Clarke and Frederick Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Edmund Pickett and Henry Holliday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 240, establishing a subport of entry at Massena, Morristown, and Nyando, N. Y.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Luther M. Blackman and Alexander McNabb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James M. Fitch—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: Petition of citizens of Thirteenth Congressional District of Ohio, against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NYE: Resolution of Wm. Downs Post, No. 68, G. A. R., for the Lafean bill, pensioning widows of civil war and Mexican war soldiers at $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of J. R. Williams, for the Hepburn-Dolliver bill and against any change in the canteen law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of George F. Innes, of Minneapolis, for the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of H. Lauter Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., for appropriation in aid of Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles W. Wheat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Resolution of Bingham Post, No. 74, G. A. R., favoring legislation increasing widows' pension to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of Bradford & Weisse and 23 other retail merchants of Waverley, Ill., against a parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Mellissa Gathright—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James and Porter Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Albert Haight and 220 other residents of Buffalo, N. Y., for creation of a volunteer retired list of officers of civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of Star of Bethelhem Court, No. 37, Tribe of Ben Hur; East Side Legion, No. 899, Order National Protective Legion, and Buffalo Legion, No. 651, Order National Protective Legion, against amendment to law relative to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Green B. Raum and others, for creation of a volunteer retired list of officers of civil war volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John Moyer, Mary J. Hodge, John M. Moore, and Thomas Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Allen M. Osborn Camp, No. 1, U. S. W. V., and McKinley Camp, No. 9, U. S. W. V., of New Haven, Conn., for restoration of the army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Physiological Society, favoring Federal regulation of public health—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Postmasters' Association of New England, for legislation to establish postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of New Haven, Conn., for investigation of the fraud-order system—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Post No. 12, G. A. R., for enactment of the Lafean pension bill, to pension widows and minors of soldiers of civil war and Mexican war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolutions of Trades Council of New Haven and Central Labor Union of Hartford, Conn., for Government ownership of the telegraph—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolutions of Trades Council of New Haven and Central Labor Union of Hartford, Conn., against present condition of the Government Printing Office—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolution of general assembly of Connecticut, urging consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter to third-class rate—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Elm City Council, No. 25, Order of Knights of Columbus; Loyal Council, No. 30, Order of Knights of Columbus, and Pinta Council, No. 5, Order of Knights of Columbus, against amendment of statutes relative to classification of second-class mail matter, as per House Document No. 1608—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Arthur H. Dutton Post, Wallingford, Conn., for the Lafean pension bill, granting pensions to widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, for dry dock in Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: Petition of members of the Grand Army of the Republic, Windsor, Ohio, for the Lafean bill, to grant pensions of $12 per month to widows of soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Board of Trade of Columbus, Ohio, for legislation to improve condition of the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George E. Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: Joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for a uniform fish and game law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, joint resolution of assembly and senate of Wisconsin, for maintenance of a channel in the Mississippi River between St. Paul and the Missouri River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for a readjustment of the currency laws—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of National Association of Manufacturers of St. Louis, favoring a readjustment of the tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to deepen and straighten Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of National Retail Hardware Association of Argos, Ind., against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## SENATE.

### WEDNESDAY, *December 4, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

#### REPORTS OF SECRETARY OF SENATE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting, pursuant to law, a full and complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Senate of public moneys remaining in his possession from July 1, 1906, to June 30, 1907, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Senate, transmitting a full and complete account of all property, including stationery, belonging to the United States in his possession on the 2d day of December, 1907, which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

#### REPORTS OF SERGEANT-AT-ARMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, transmitting a statement of the receipts from the sale of condemned property in his possession since December 3, 1906, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Sergeant-at-Arms, giving a full and complete account of all property belonging to the United States in his possession December

2, 1907, which, with the accompanying papers, was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Attorney-General for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

SPECIAL EMPLOYMENT IN DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting, in response to a resolution of February 14, 1907, a statement of the number and names of all persons employed in the Department of Agriculture during the fiscal year ended June 30 1906, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

MARITIME CANAL COMPANY OF NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua, which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

DOCUMENTS IN DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of the clerk in charge of documents in the Interior Department showing the number received, distributed, and sold by the Department during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF PUBLIC PRINTER.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Public Printer for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

FORT LEE, N. J.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to accept on behalf of the United States a donation of certain land situated at the Palisades, New Jersey, on the site of what is known as "Fort Lee," which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SALARIES OF DISTRICT ATTORNEYS AND MARSHALS IN OKLAHOMA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General recommending the enactment of legislation to fix the salaries of the representative United States attorneys and United States marshals for the two districts of Oklahoma, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

SPRINGFIELD ARMORY AND ROCK ISLAND ARSENAL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting, pursuant to law, statements submitted by the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, of the expenditures and of arms, etc., during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, at the Springfield Armory, Springfield, Mass., and at the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DELAWARE AND HUDSON COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the Delaware and Hudson Company a right of way for railway purposes upon and across the military reservation of Plattsburg Barracks, Plattsburg, N. Y., etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

BOND OF MARSHAL FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Attorney-General, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize the Attorney-General to require an official bond from the United States marshal for the District of Columbia in an amount not to exceed $60,000 whenever the business of the courts in the District of Columbia shall make it necessary, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

EFFICIENCY OF MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF BOARD OF ORDNANCE AND FORTIFICATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the seventeenth annual report of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

FORT MARION RESERVATION, FLORIDA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting draft of a bill to authorize the Secretary of War to convey to the owners of premises which encroach upon the military reservation of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the portions of that reservation occupied by them on the payment of such sums as the Secretary of War may deem proper, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

MAINTENANCE OF AGRICULTURAL COLLEGES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a list of the disbursements for the maintenance of agricultural colleges for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

POTOMAC ELECTRIC POWER COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Potomac Electric Power Company of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1906, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

LAWS OF PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the journal of the executive council of Porto Rico, fourth legislative assembly, first session, and also a copy of the acts and resolutions of the third legislative assembly, etc., which was referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

LAWS OF ARIZONA TERRITORY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a copy of the journal of the twenty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, which was referred, with the accompanying papers, to the Committee on Territories.

JUDGMENTS OF COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting pursuant to law, a statement of judgments rendered by the court for the year ended November 30, 1907, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the trustees of Three Mile Creek Church of Christ, of Barnwell County, S. C., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Walter M. Miller, administrator of Lewis M. Miller, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Franklin, Tenn., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Mary M. Banks, sole heir of Henry Banks, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Robert P. Glass, executor of Robert J. Glass, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of M. C. O'Hara, administrator de bonis non of William O'Hara, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of John H. Eggborn *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Lynnville, Tenn., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Williamsburg, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Barboursville, W. Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Franklin, Tenn., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Christian Church of Marshall, Mo., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of Warrenton Academy, of Warrenton, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Grove Presbyterian Church, of Morrisville, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Fayette County, W. Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Beaufort, S. C., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Bettie Eppes Minetree, sole heir of John W. Eppes, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Pleasant Grove Baptist Church, of Ringgold, Ga., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Kent Street Presbyterian Church, of Winchester, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Church of Christ, of Lavergne, Tenn., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of George T. Sampson, as surviving partner of the firm of George T. Sampson and Augustus Sampson, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Clifton Lodge, No. 173, of Free and Accepted Masons, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the trustees of Mount Zion Church, of Williamson County, Tenn., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Mary E. Nuchols, Annie L. Nuchols, William B. Nuchols, Edward L. Nuchols, and Henrietta S. Nuchols, sole heirs of William P. Nuchols, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of W. T. Garrard and E. G. Garrard, administrators of T. T. Garrard, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of J. W. Reid, jr., administrator of J. W. Reid, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of D. L. Walker, administrator of Alexander T. White, deceased, and William T. Horton, administrator of M. G. Horton, deceased, late members of the firm of White, Horton & Garrard, *v.* The United States.

In the cause of Smith Summers, administrator of John Waters, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Hagerstown and Middleburg Turnpike Company *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Joshua Sherwood, heir of Lewis A. Sherwood, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Makemie Presbyterian Church, of Drummondtown, Va., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the First Baptist Church of Newbern, N. C., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Robert M. Lay, administrator of Nancy Lay, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Rosa Nash Saunders, Eliza Nelson Pamplin, Abbie Mayes Marriatt, Annie Lee Toone, A. Rowland Nash, and Fannie Robbins Nash, heirs of Nathaniel Nash, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Margaret A. Blackmore, daughter of Charles F. Guillon, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Margaret A. Hoffner, widow of Richard J. Hoffner, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Grace E. Bolton and Mary E. Bolton, sole heirs at law of William H. Bolton, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Manasseh Goodwin, heir of Ezra S. Goodwin, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Mary B. Willey, daughter and only child of George F. Willey, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Thomas W. Bell *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Mary J. Frothingham, Margaret E. Cavendy, and Mary F. Coy, heirs at law of Edward Cavendy, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of William S. Dixon *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of Willard Foster, heir at law of Edward Foster, deceased, *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### GREETINGS FROM OKLAHOMA LEGISLATURE.

**The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a telegraphic communication from the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, which will be read.**

The communication was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

[Telegram.]

GUTHRIE, OKLA., *December 2, 1907.*

Hon. CHARLES W. FAIRBANKS,
*Vice-President, Washington, D. C.:*

Oklahoma's first State legislature just organized, inspired by the fond reality of local self-government, sends greeting to the Sixtieth Congress of the greatest nation on earth and conveys to her sister States a message of progress and prosperity and loyal devotion to the Union and the common good.

GEO. W. BELLAMY,
*President of the Senate.*
W. H. MURRAY,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a memorial of the legislature of the State of Washington, praying for the enactment of legislation conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to make rules and regulations for reciprocal demurrage on interstate business on railroads, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 11.

Adopted by the Washington State legislature, tenth session, 1907.

Whereas the principle and practice of reciprocal demurrage has proven to be essentially fair in States that have enacted legislation covering reciprocal demurrage on intrastate business; and

Whereas it is apparent and urgently necessary that the principle and practice of reciprocal demurrage should be incorporated in national legislation to cover interstate business; and

Whereas recommendations have been made by representatives of large commercial and shipping interests to the President of the United States, to Congress, and to the Interstate Commerce Commission, that the Interstate Commerce Commission be given authority by an act of Congress to apply the principle and practice of reciprocal demurrage to transportation and shipping on interstate business: Therefore be it

*Resolved, the Senate concurring,* That the legislature of the State of Washington, in session assembled, hereby indorses the recommendation that Congress do enact at the pending session a law granting and conferring upon the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to make rules and regulations for reciprocal demurrage on interstate business; and be it

*Further resolved,* That the chief clerk of the House and the secretary of the senate of the legislature of the State of Washington are hereby instructed to transmit to the President of the United States, and to the secretaries of the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States of America a copy of this resolution.

J. A. FALCONER,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
LEO O. MEIGS, *Clerk of the House.*

CHARLES E. COON,
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:
J. W. LYSONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

OLYMPIA, March 15, 1907.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented memorials of sundry citizens of Indiana, Connecticut, New York, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Illinois, Oregon, New Jersey, New Hampshire, Texas, Massachusetts, Ohio, Minnesota, Washington, Montana, Colorado, California, Maryland, and Alabama, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of J. B. Vaughn, of Vincennes, Ind., and the memorial of C. S. York, of Brazil, Ind., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation to suspend the coastwise shipping laws as applied to passenger traffic between ports of that Territory and the mainland, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Association of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made to widen and deepen the channel entrance to Pearl Harbor near that city, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the American Institute of Architects of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the payment of the award found by the Court of Claims to be due John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz for professional services in preparing and furnishing the executed plans of the Library of Congress, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of the chief justice and associate justices of the supreme court, the circuit court judges, and the United States district judge in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of the governor and secretary of that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an annual appropriation be made for the support of industrial education in agricultural high schools and in city high schools and for branch agricultural experiment stations in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a memorial of the Retail Merchants' Association, of Winchester, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national preserve in the Highlands of the Hudson, in the State of New York, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Denver, Colo., and a petition of the Commercial Club, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the General Assembly of the Welsh Calvinistic Church, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in all Government buildings, grounds, and vessels, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of the District of Columbia praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the removal of Hon. Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented the petition of Jeremiah Casey, of Edgewater, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation granting him a renewal of his original rights in certain patents, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Stationary Engineers of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to eliminate the clause inserted by the United States Civil Service Commission requiring chief engineers to indicate in their applications whether they are graduates of technical institutions or engineering colleges, which was referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council, No. 983, Knights of Columbus, of Union City, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and modify the law relating to second-class mail matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Farmers' Club of Garfield, Colo., remonstrating against any change being made in the present land laws, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented resolutions of the Pennsylvania and Wisconsin State associations of post-office clerks, tendering thanks to Congress for the enactment of legislation which placed the post-office clerks of the United States on a basis of classification never before enjoyed by the postal service, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented resolutions of Encampment No. 20, Union Veteran Legion, of Pennsylvania, extending thanks for the enactment of the very liberal pension laws, especially the act of February 6, 1907, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented resolutions adopted at the second annual convention of the Navy League of the United States, favoring the negotiation of the treaties with all nations granting jurisdiction at the International Court at The Hague over as many classes of controversies as the other contracting powers can be induced to transfer from the arbitrament of war to trial court, etc., which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a memorial of the Ministerial Union of Nanticoke, Pa., and a memorial of the Wyoming Baptist Conference, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., remonstrating against the holding of sessions of Congress on the Sabbath, which were referred to the Committee on Rules.

He also presented a petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of a Sunday rest law in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Plaquemine, La., and a petition of sundry citizens of Auvergne, Ark., praying for the enactment of legislation to permit the employment of attorneys by applicants under the service pension law, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Jersey City and Union Hill, in the State of New Jersey, and of sundry citizens of Mississippi and New York, praying that an investigation be made into the action of the Supreme Court of the United States in the Moyer-Haywood-Pettibone extradition cases, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Watts, Cal., and of Tupelo, Miss., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. GALLINGER presented memorials of Local Council No. 807, of Dover; of Local Council No. 140, of Portsmouth; of Local Council No. 112, of Concord; of Local Council No. 122, of Nashua, and of Local Council No. 819, of Keene, all of the Knights of Columbus, in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Portsmouth, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Concord, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of Bear Hill Grange, No. 39, Patrons of Husbandry, of Henniker, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a parcels post and postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Nashua and Sandwich, in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the quarterly conference of the Calvary Methodist Episcopal Church of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Manchester, Gossville, Nashua, Gilmanton, and Keene, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the National Baptist Convention of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to reimburse depositors of the Freedman's Saving and Trust Company to aid in the industrial education of the colored youths of the South, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Chicago River from its mouth through the main and south branch to the beginning of the main drainage channel at Robey street, in that city, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation for the relief of Joseph V. Cunningham and other officers of the Philippine Volunteers, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the Eighteenth Congressional District of Illinois, and a memorial of the Retail Druggists' Association of Macoupin County, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Indianapolis, Star City, Walkerton, Flora, Shelbyville, Goshen, Anderson, Auburn, Elwood, Valparaiso, and Muncie, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the adoption of certain

amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Sparta, Ashley, Bloomington, Maroa, Rockford, and Saybrook, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension of $12 per month to the widows of soldiers and sailors of the Army and Navy Union of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to remove Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of Henry Miller Post, No. 658, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Forreston, Ill., and a petition of J. M. Smith Post, No. 720, Department of Illinois, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mt. Morris, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT presented memorials of sundry citizens of Colby, Batavia, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Boonville, Elmira, Rome, Liberty, and New York City, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of Cross Brothers & Co., of Rochester, of the Board of Trade of Corning, and of sundry citizens of New York City and Binghamton, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Utica, N. Y., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present interstate commerce law relating to bills of lading, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Woodmere Council, No. 83, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Woodmere, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to restore the motto "In God We Trust" to American coins, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Mines, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation waiving, during 1907 and 1908, the provisions of the national law requiring the performance of assessment work upon mining claims, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a memorial of Local Union No. 51, Musicians' Protective Association, of Utica, N. Y., and a memorial of Local Union No. 434, American Federation of Musicians, of Corning, N. Y., remonstrating against the competition of army and navy bands with civilian bands, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Pearl Harbor in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Waterville, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Wholesale Merchants' Association of Portland, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon and remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Local Council No. 101, of Portland; of Local Council No. 166, of Lewiston; of Local Council No. 114, of Bangor, and of Local Council No. 260, of Biddeford, all of the Order of Knights of Columbus, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HEYBURN presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wallace and Burke, in the State of Idaho, praying for legislation to establish in the War Department a volunteer list, with retired pay, for the surviving officers of the Volunteer Army of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of the New Jersey State Association of Presidential Postmasters, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Master Painters' Association of Newark, of the Master Painters' Association of Montclair, and of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association of Plainfield, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of painting materials, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the New Jersey State Association of Master Painters and Decorators, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the pure-food law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the survivors of the Twelfth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, of Glassboro, N. J., praying for an amendment of the law so as to provide for the mustering in of officers who were in actual service at the time their commissions were issued, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of the Lauter Company, of Newark; of A. Brunton, of Jersey City, and of E. C. Albertson, of Bridgeton, all in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented petitions of H. E. Muchmore, of Rutherford, and of Paul C. Zimmermann, of Morristown, in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of Thomas Sharp Post, No. 2, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, of Millville, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SCOTT presented a memorial of Local Council No. 685, Knights of Columbus, of Piedmont, W. Va., and a memorial of Local Council No. 771, Knights of Columbus, of Charleston, W. Va., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to modify the laws relating to the classification of second-class mail matter, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Ferney, S. Dak., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Lennox, S. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURROWS presented the petition of Albert E. McCabe, of Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation for the relief of Joseph V. Cunningham and other officers of the Philippine Volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 389, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Grand Rapids, Mich., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Northeastern Soldiers and Sailors' Association of Northern Michigan, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an increase in the rate of pensions, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation providing government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, of Detroit, Mich., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented memorials of sundry citizens of Bedford, Richmond, Angola, and Winchester, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the Postmaster-General to apply to ships of the second class the same rate of mail pay provided for ships of the first class, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the State board of education of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salary of the United States Commissioner of Education, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Educational and Cooperative Union of America, of Beebe, Ark., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill;" which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry inmates of the State Soldiers' Home of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to soldiers confined as prisoners in the prisons of the South during the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Elwood, Newcastle, Butler, and Goshen, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Princeton, Ind., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the present bounty and pay law, relative to pensions for ex-soldiers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Pearl Harbor in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking, Naval Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARREN presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Wyoming, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LONG presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Arkansas City, Kans., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of William H. Bishop, of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation for the relief of Joseph V. Cunningham and other officers of the Philippine Volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of Local Union, Order of Railway Telegraphers, of Coffeyville, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the hours of service of railway telegraphers to eight hours per day, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Dairymen's Association of Columbus, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to raise the Dairy Division in the Department of Agriculture to the rank of a bureau, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of sundry organizations of Udall, Coffeyville, Peru, Schulte, Kackley, Galena, Inman, Oak Valley, Cedarville, Centralia, Pittsburg, Oswego, Vilas, Newton, Neodesha, Erie, Elsmore, Chautauqua, Kiowa, Valeda, Labette, and Parsons, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation prohibiting advertising in fraternal publications, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Russell Springs and Winona, in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Salina, Beloit, Topeka, Frankfort, Parsons, and Kansas City, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and modify the laws relating to the classification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Brownell, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Veterans' Association of Jefferson County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the words "United States of America" across the front of every public building, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of permanent public roads in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

State of Minnesota.—Joint memorial to Congress requesting national aid in the construction of permanent public roads in this State.

Whereas there is a general demand by the people of the United States and of the State of Minnesota for better and more permanent public roads: Therefore be it

*Resolved, by the house of representatives, the senate concurring,* That it is the sense of the people of this State that the National Government should aid in the construction of permanent public highways, and that the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to authorize the loan of public money by the Treasurer of the United States for the construction and improvement of public roads, in such sums and under such conditions as may be deemed advisable. Be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy of this memorial be sent to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State by the Secretary of State.

Approved April 23, 1907.

Mr. NELSON presented a memorial of the City Salesmen's Association of St. Paul, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Interior Millers' Club of Minnesota praying for the removal of the duty on wheat, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURTIS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Salina, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to place all volunteer Army and Navy officers who served during the war of the rebellion on the retired list of the Army, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Wichita, Independence, Beloit, Salina, McPherson, Vermilion, Lincoln, Manhattan, Lawrence, Horton, and Ottawa, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension of $12 per month to the widows of soldiers and sailors of the late civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STONE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of St. Joseph, Mo., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Harrisonville, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Reeds Lodge, No. 172, of Reeds, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit advertising in fraternal order newspapers, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Hamilton, Mo., praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. MONEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Scranton, Miss., praying for the enactment of legislation conferring power upon the Court of Claims to try and render judgments in all cotton claims cases, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURKETT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent railroad companies and other taxpayers from interfering by injunction in the Federal courts with the collection of State, county, school district, and municipal taxes, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Legislature of Nebraska, Thirtieth Session, Senate Bill No. 87.

Concurrent resolution memorializing Congress to enact a law to prevent railroad companies and other tax debtors from interfering by injunction in the Federal courts with the collection of State, county, school district, and municipal taxes.

Introduced by H. E. Sackett.

Read first time January 10, 1907. Read second time January 14, 1907. Ordered printed and referred to committee on railroads. Sent to printer January 14, 1907. Be it enacted by the legislature of the State of Nebraska:

Whereas the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railway Company have tied up by injunction, in the Federal courts, State, county, school district, and municipal taxes aggregating, with interest, a million dollars, and are thus oppressing and harassing the people of Nebraska in the administration of their government and are depriving school children of the educational advantages guaranteed by the constitution of the State; and

Whereas citizens of Nebraska are by statute of this State prevented from invoking the extraordinary writ of injunction to prevent payment of taxes levied against their property, and are not allowed to question in the Federal courts the regularity of tax assessments: Therefore be it

*Further resolved by the legislature of the State of Nebraska,* That the Congress of the United States be memorialized and earnestly urged

to enact a law to prevent railroad companies and other tax debtors from interfering by injunction in the Federal courts with the collection of State, county, school district, and municipal taxes; be it

*Further resolved*, That Senator BURKETT and all other members of the Nebraska delegation in Congress be respectfully urged to take issue with Senator FORAKER and other national lawmakers who advocate the right of interstate railroad corporations to oppress in the Federal courts, State, and other local governments, by invoking injunction to prevent the collection of taxes.

*Be it further resolved*, That a duly certified copy of the memorial be, by the secretary of the senate, forwarded to each member of the Nebraska delegation in Congress.

LINCOLN, NEBR., *March 11, 1907.*

I hereby certify that the concurrent resolution hereto attached passed the house of representatives February 5, 1907, and the senate March 6, 1907.

B. H. GOULDING,
*Secretary of the Senate.*

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of members of the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the purchase of the railroad, foot, and wagon bridge over the Missouri River between South Sioux City, Nebr., and Sioux City, Iowa; which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of D. S. Crawford Post, No. 197, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of West Point; of Silas A. Strickland Post, No. 13, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hastings; of Lyon Post, No. 11, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Grand Island, and of Shiloh Post, No. 24, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Loup City, all in the State of Nebraska, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the leasing of unappropriated Government lands, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Pearl Harbor, in that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the removal of Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Nebraska City, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry postmasters of the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation granting thirty days' leave of absence during each calendar year to post-office employees, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of North Bend, Nebr., praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the National Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict immigration, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the Government ownership of telegraph lines, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Valley Water Users' Association, of North Platte, Nebr., remonstrating against any change being made in the present duty on sugar, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union of the United States, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a resolution of the legislature of the State of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation to consolidate third and fourth class mail matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,
*January session, A. D. 1907.*

Resolution concerning the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter.

*Resolved by this assembly:*

That the Congress of the United States is hereby respectfully requested to immediately enact legislation providing for the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at the third-class rate, viz: 1 cent per each 2 ounces, being the uniform parcels rate of 1874, and one-half the present merchandise rate.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted by the secretary of the State to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Connecticut, and to the chairmen of the postal committees of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, Senator BOIES PENROSE and Congressman JESSE OVERSTREET.

Passed house of representatives, May 21, 1907.
Senate concurs May 21, 1907.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, *Office of the Secretary, ss:*

I, Theodore Bodenwein, secretary of the State of Connecticut and keeper of the seal thereof and of the original record of the acts and resolutions of the general assembly of said State, do hereby certify that I have compared the annexed copy of the resolution concerning the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter with the original record of the same now remaining in this office, and have found the said copy to be a correct and complete transcript thereof.

And I further certify that the said original record is a public record of the said State of Connecticut now remaining in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said State at Hartford this 4th day of June, 1907.

[SEAL.] THEODORE BODENWEIN, *Secretary.*

Mr. BULKELEY presented memorials of Silver City Council, No. 2, of Meriden; of Loyal Council, No. 30, of New Haven, and of Sheridan Council, No. 24, of Waterbury, all of the Order of Knights of Columbus in the State of Connecticut, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the classification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Hartford, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove the present political disabilities of women and their enfranchisement upon the same terms as the men in the States in which they live, which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. OVERMAN. I present a petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Hendersonville, N. C. It is a short petition, and I ask that it may be read and properly referred.

There being no objection, the petition was read and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor, as follows:

The Synod of North Carolina, representing the Presbyterian Church in said State, assembled at Hendersonville, N. C., October 22, 1907.

*To the Senate of the United States*
*assembled at Washington, D. C.:*

The undersigned is directed by the Synod of North Carolina, having a communion of 41,000 people, to appeal to your honorable body to enact laws that shall—

First. Compel the Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition to close its grounds entirely on Sunday.

Second. Compel all railway companies to diminish the Sunday work of their employees as much as possible or practicable and to give all employees who do work on Sunday a full twenty-four hours each day during the next six days.

Third. Secure an efficient Sunday law to the District of Columbia.

Attest.

D. I. CRAIG,
*Stated Clerk of Synod of N. C.*

REIDSVILLE, N. C., *December 4, 1907.*

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the First Baptist Bible School of Hyde Park, Mass., praying for an investigation into the existing conditions in the Kongo Free State, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of Allen M. Osborn Camp, No. 1, Department of Connecticut, United States War Veterans, of New Haven, Conn., and a petition of McKinley Camp, No. 9, Department of Connecticut, United States War Veterans, of Norwalk, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to restore the Army canteen, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Suffrage Association of Hartford, Conn., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to extend suffrage to women, which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

He also presented the petition of Frederick Gallup, of Groton, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation granting full pay to the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the Revolution, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the legislature of the State of Connecticut, favoring the consolidation of third and fourth class mail matter at the third-class rate, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Trades Council of New Haven, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Trades Council of New Haven, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. PLATT. I am directed by the Committee on Printing to report a joint resolution amending the act relative to public printing and binding, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration. The joint resolution is accompanied by a report.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New York, from the Committee on Printing, reports a joint resolution, and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as "Senate reports;" one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as "House reports;" one series of documents, other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as "Senate documents," and one series of documents, other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as "House documents." The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number" the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number."

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the Superintendent of Documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 3. That section 2 of an act to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, and so forth, approved March 1, 1907, is hereby repealed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution which has just been read?

Mr. LODGE. It seems to be rather an elaborate amendment of existing law, and I should like to have an opportunity to look at it in print. I therefore ask that it may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will lie over.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1) granting an increase of pension to Caspara H. E. Hedemark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2) granting an increase of pension to Corcilda J. Babcock (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3) granting an increase of pension to Frederick O. Graffam;

A bill (S. 4) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Hogan;

A bill (S. 5) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Dunn;

A bill (S. 6) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Fox;

A bill (S. 7) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Green;

A bill (S. 8) granting an increase of pension to Stephen L. Ethridge (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 9) granting an increase of pension to Harry G. Morton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 10) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Jewett (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 11) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Woodward (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 12) granting an increase of pension to Orrel Brown;

A bill (S. 13) granting an increase of pension to Nathan H. Tyler (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 14) granting an increase of pension to Enos H. Stevens (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 15) granting an increase of pension to Randall Grant (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 16) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Chase (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 17) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Thornton;

A bill (S. 18) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Sylvester (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 19) granting an increase of pension to Alvin S. Doughty (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 20) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Guptill (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 21) granting a pension to Cassie R. Hatch (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 22) granting an increase of pension to William P. Damon (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 23) to establish the University of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the University of the United States.

He also introduced a bill (S. 24) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 25) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 26) for the relief of Charles G. Ayres, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 27) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 28) to amend the act of March 3, 1891, entitled "An act to provide for ocean mail service between the United States and foreign ports and to promote commerce, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 29) to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District;

A bill (S. 30) to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people in the District of Columbia (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 31) authorizing the extension of Oak street NW.;

A bill (S. 32) for the construction of a bridge over Rock Creek at Q street;

A bill (S. 33) to provide a public park on Georgetown Heights, in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 34) for the extension of Twentieth street NE. from Benning road to M street, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 35) for the widening of Benning road, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 36) for the extension of H street NE., and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 37) to transfer jurisdiction of the Washington Aqueduct, the filtration plant and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 38) for the relief of the State of New Hampshire;

A bill (S. 39) to correct the military record of Otis C. Mooney (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 40) to correct the military record of Mirick R. Burgess.

He also introduced a bill (S. 41) to refer to the Court of Claims the war claims of the State of New Hampshire, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 42) to amend an act entitled "An act for preventing the manufacture, sale, or transportation of adulterated or misbranded or poisonous or deleterious foods, drugs, medicines, and liquors, and for regulating traffic therein, and for other purposes," which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Library:

A bill (S. 43) for the erection of a monument in the city of Washington, D. C., to the memory of the private soldiers of the armies and navy of the United States;

A bill (S. 44) for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 45) for the erection of a statue to the memory of Gen. James Miller at Peterboro, N. H. (with an accompanying paper).

He also introduced a bill (S. 46) providing that the Federal Government shall not grant liquor-tax receipts to persons residing in prohibition territory, State or local, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor:

A bill (S. 47) to assist in the industrial education of the colored youth of the Southern States; and

A bill (S. 48) to reimburse depositors of the late Freedman's Savings and Trust Company.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 49) in amendment of an act entitled "An act to increase pension for total deafness;"

A bill (S. 50) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia G. Webster (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 51) granting an increase of pension to Nathan H. Landers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 52) granting an increase of pension to Delia R. Seely (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 53) granting a pension to Mary E. Linehan (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 54) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Browne (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 55) granting an increase of pension to Horace L. Ingalls;

A bill (S. 56) granting an increase of pension to Chase M. Swain (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 57) granting a pension to Alvah Moulton (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 58) granting an increase of pension to Hattie S. Nourse (with accompanying papers).

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 59) to amend the laws of the United States relating to patents in the interest of the originators of horticultural products, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 60) for the relief of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 61) to renew and extend certain letters patent, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 62) to renew and extend certain letters patent, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 63) for the relief of William Leech, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 64) granting a pension to Mary C. Hughes;

A bill (S. 65) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Arsnall;

A bill (S. 66) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Atkin;

A bill (S. 67) granting an increase of pension to Ira Bacon;

A bill (S. 68) granting an increase of pension to Andrew T. Brewer;

A bill (S. 69) granting an increase of pension to Joel Brown;

A bill (S. 70) granting a pension to Georgia G. Cook;

A bill (S. 71) granting a pension to Sue Webb Cooke;

A bill (S. 72) granting an increase of pension to Aaron V. Davis;

A bill (S. 73) granting a pension to Thomas W. Dickey;

A bill (S. 74) granting a pension to John Donnelly;

A bill (S. 75) granting an increase of pension to Aaron M. Elliott;

A bill (S. 76) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fishback;

A bill (S. 77) granting an increase of pension to Johnson Gammel;

A bill (S. 78) granting an increase of pension to Carlton R. Gatton.

A bill (S. 79) granting an increase of pension to Alfred W. Gilkinson;

A bill (S. 80) granting an increase of pension to James Henry;

A bill (S. 81) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hickey;

A bill (S. 82) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Davidson Hoppin;

A bill (S. 83) granting a pension to Mary C. Hughes;

A bill (S. 84) granting an increase of pension to Valentine B. Hummel;

A bill (S. 85) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kitzmiller;

A bill (S. 86) granting an increase of pension to William T. Johnson;

A bill (S. 87) granting a pension to Charles C. Leach;

A bill (S. 88) granting a pension to David Lanpher;

A bill (S. 89) granting an increase of pension to Mary McGuire;

A bill (S. 90) granting a pension to Franklin L. Mead;

A bill (S. 91) granting an increase of pension to Phillip L. Moore;

A bill (S. 92) granting an increase of pension to Lewis T. Penwell;

A bill (S. 93) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Shields;

A bill (S. 94) granting an increase of pension to Rufus Smith;

A bill (S. 95) granting a pension to George W. Stewart.

A bill (S. 96) granting an increase of pension to John Stockwell; and

A bill (S. 97) granting a pension to Francis M. Walker.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 98) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Edward Callan; and

A bill (S. 99) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Watts.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 100) to suppress pools, trusts, and combinations in trade, and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask that the bill be laid on the table, subject to call, and I desire to give notice that on next Wednesday, the 11th instant, I want to make a few remarks on the subject to which the bill refers.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie on the table.

Mr. DAVIS. Subject to call.

Mr. PLATT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 101) to increase pensions for loss of limbs during military or naval service; and

A bill (S. 102) granting a pension to Isabella Roessle.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 103) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Benjamin Fenton (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 104) for the relief of Charles Backman; and

A bill (S. 105) for the relief of John M. Jamieson.

He also introduced a bill (S. 106) for the relief of Lieut. Commander Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 107) to correct the military record of Hiram Van Buren, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 108) to protect and support commercial credit, to equalize rates of interest, to provide for the incorporation of clearing houses, to regulate and define their operations, to provide a clearing-house currency secured by pledge of commercial assets and the responsibility of the associated banks, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, it is perhaps just as well that we should consume the time in the opening days of the session in this way, but I call the attention of Senators to Rule 7, paragraph 2, which would save a great deal of time, for we

need not consume so much in sitting and listening to the clerks read the titles of bills, as there is provision made for their introduction in another way. With the permission of the Chair, I will read the rule to which I refer:

Senators having petitions, memorials, pension bills, bills for the payment of private claims or for the correction of naval or military records to present after the morning hour may deliver them to the Secretary of the Senate, indorsing upon them their name and the reference or disposition to be made thereof, and said petitions, memorials, and bills shall, with the approval of the Presiding Officer, be entered on the Journal with the names of the Senators presenting them as having been read twice and referred to the appropriate committees, and the Secretary of the Senate shall furnish a transcript of such entries to the Official Reporter of Debates for publication in the RECORD.

It is very evident that we are going to have an immense amount of this class of business, and I suggest that we might save the time of Senators and let them go about something else, in attendance on committees or working on matters such as all have in charge, instead of consuming so much time in this way. I merely make the suggestion for what it is worth.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule applies to the presentation after the morning hour of petitions and the introduction of bills of the classes named.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 109) to allow the making of second homestead entries in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 110) for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and court-house at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.;

A bill (S. 111) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rapid City, in the State of South Dakota; and

A bill (S. 112) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota.

He also introduced a bill (S. 113) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at Dell Rapids, S. Dak., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 114) for the relief of Rathbun, Beachy & Co., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 115) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Wagner;

A bill (S. 116) granting an increase of pension to James B. Fox;

A bill (S. 117) granting an increase of pension to William W. Daniels;

A bill (S. 118) granting an increase of pension to James H. Hutchins;

A bill (S. 119) granting an increase of pension to A. Judson Annis;

A bill (S. 120) granting a pension to Robert White; and

A bill (S. 121) granting a pension to William Havens.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 122) authorizing the purchase of the grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 123) to establish a Government building at Lewiston, county of Nez Perce, State of Idaho; and

A bill (S. 124) to establish a Government building at Pocatello, county of Bannock, State of Idaho.

He also introduced a bill (S. 125) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 126) to create the National Board of Corporations and to provide for the regulation thereby of corporations engaged in interstate, territorial, District, or insular possession business; and

A bill (S. 127) to establish land courts of the United States and an appellate land court of the United States (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

A bill (S. 128) providing for the establishment at the seat of Government of a Department of Mines (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 129) to validate the location of mineral claims heretofore made by United States deputy mineral surveyors during their incumbency in office.

He also introduced a bill (S. 130) to constitute Eastport, Idaho, in the customs collection district of Montana and Idaho, a subport of entry and delivery, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 131) to amend an act entitled "An act appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States and Territories to the construction of irrigation works for the reclamation of arid lands," approved June 17, 1902, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 132) to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the transfer of forest reserves from the Department of the Interior to the Department of Agriculture," approved February 1, 1905, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 133) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes;"

A bill (S. 134) granting leaves of absence to homesteaders on lands to be irrigated under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902 (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 135) for the ascertainment, survey, marking, and permanent establishment of the boundary line between the State of Idaho and the State of Washington;

A bill (S. 136) providing for the granting of additional lands to the State of Idaho for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the State capitol and the procuring of the grounds and accommodations necessary and incident thereto (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 137) to reimburse the States and Territories for sections 16 and 36 when taken for forest or other Government reserves; and

A bill (S. 138) to provide for the survey of the public lands of the State of Idaho.

He also introduced a bill (S. 139) authorizing Government assistance in the development and encouragement of ramie-filber silk and flax preparation and manufacture and their production and profitable home market in the United States under the supervision of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also introduced a bill (S. 140) for the establishment of a park on the northern portion of the Coeur d'Alene Indian Reservation in Idaho, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 141) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 142) providing for the deposit of the model of any vessel of war of the United States Navy bearing the name of a State of the United States in the capitol building of said State, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 143) for the relief of Elmore A. McKenna, late captain, United States Volunteer Signal Corps; and

A bill (S. 144) to amend the military record of John J. Muehleisen.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 145) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Nason;

A bill (S. 146) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Long;

A bill (S. 147) granting a pension to Orlando Robbins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 148) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Wilson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 149) granting an increase of pension to Amos Coulter (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 150) granting an increase of pension to Maria Wells.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I fear I was not understood a little while ago, and I take the liberty of pointing out that while the Chair is entirely correct that the method provided by the rule can only be pursued as to certain bills and after the morning hour, yet Senators who are willing to help to save our time could withhold all the class of bills designated in the rule until after the morning hour, and then we would get rid of this hour and a half or two hours of listening to the clerks read the titles of bills, bills, bills. Nobody has been thinking about them or caring anything about them or will care anything about them until they get to the committees. The titles of the bills will go in the RECORD, and that is as far as most persons care about them anyhow, I suppose, because the committees will take care of the measures after they get charge of them.

I suggest again that it will save an immense amount of time if Senators will only present in the morning hour such bills as are required to be presented then, and introduce the others after the morning hour.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 151) authorizing the issuance of bonds to erect public buildings in cities of 5,000 or more population;

A bill (S. 152) to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor;

A bill (S. 153) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Grafton, in the State of West Virginia;

A bill (S. 154) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Sistersville, in the State of West Virginia;

A bill (S. 155) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia;

A bill (S. 156) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Bellaire, in the State of Ohio; and

A bill (S. 157) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Hinton, W. Va.

He also introduced a bill (S. 158) for the establishment of a park at the junction of Maryland avenue, Fifteenth street, and H street NE., Washington, D. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 159) to bring about the gradual readjustment of rank throughout the several lines of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry of the Regular Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 160) to aid in the erection of a monument or memorial at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to commemorate the battle of the Revolution fought at that point between the colonial troops and Indians October 10, 1774, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 161) for the relief of George W. Board;

A bill (S. 162) for the relief of R. S. Gillilan, executrix of the estate of M. B. Gillilan;

A bill (S. 163) for the relief of David Tuckwiller and Sarah Bettie Wilson;

A bill (S. 164) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Glenville, W. Va.;

A bill (S. 165) for the relief of George A. Davis, administrator of Patrick Brady, deceased;

A bill (S. 166) for the relief of the estate of Jacob J. Foreman, deceased;

A bill (S. 167) for the relief of George A. Davis, administrator of Mrs. Martha N. Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 168) for the relief of John Whittington;

A bill (S. 169) for the relief of the estate of James Watson, deceased;

A bill (S. 170) for the relief of the heirs of Harmon Snyder, deceased;

A bill (S. 171) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Ridenour, deceased;

A bill (S. 172) for the relief of the estate of Levi Moler, deceased;

A bill (S. 173) for the relief of Thomas McCallister;

A bill (S. 174) for the relief of the estate of James H. Hardesty, deceased;

A bill (S. 175) for the relief of the estate of Henry Gannon, deceased;

A bill (S. 176) for the relief of Jessie W. Graham, sole heir of Jesse Graham, deceased;

A bill (S. 177) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased;

A bill (S. 178) for the relief of the heirs of Charles A. Dinkle, heirs of John F. Dinkle and J. Daniel Dinkle;

A bill (S. 179) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Custer, deceased;

A bill (S. 180) for the relief of the estate of James R. D. Morrison, deceased; and

A bill (S. 181) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Miller.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 182) granting a pension to W. W. Shock (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 183) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Moneypeney (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 184) granting an increase of pension to James W. Shroyer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 185) increasing the pensions of nurses in certain cases;

A bill (S. 186) granting an increase of pension to Littleton T. Morgan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 187) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Beckwith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 188) granting an increase of pension to William G. Jordan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 189) for the relief of Capt. E. C. Harper's company (A), Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 190) for the relief of Capt. Isaac Alt's company (B), Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 191) for the relief of Capt. John Bogg's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 192) for the relief of Capt. John Bond's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 193) for the relief of Capt. Sampson Snyder's company, West Virginia Volunteer Militia;

A bill (S. 194) granting an increase of pension to Waldo W. Gifford;

A bill (S. 195) granting a pension to Rebecca Straus;

A bill (S. 196) granting a pension to H. Heasley;

A bill (S. 197) granting a pension to John B. Garvey;

A bill (S. 198) granting a pension to Cora C. O'Neill;

A bill (S. 199) granting an increase of pension to John R. Boso;

A bill (S. 200) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Logsdon;

A bill (S. 201) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Wharton;

A bill (S. 202) granting an increase of pension to Rose L. Gibbon;

A bill (S. 203) granting a pension to William Finsley;

A bill (S. 204) granting an increase of pension to Sanson W. Smalley; and

A bill (S. 205) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Allen.

Mr. DIXON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public lands:

A bill (S. 206) to extend the provisions of the mining laws of the United States to certain lands situated in the Bitter Root Valley, State of Montana, above the mouth of the Lo Lo Fork of the Bitter Root River; and

A bill (S. 207) to amend the homestead laws as to unappropriated and unreserved lands in Montana.

He also introduced a bill (S. 208) for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all the surplus lands after allotment, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 209) for the relief of George H. Potter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 210) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert A. Jordan (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 211) granting an increase of pension to Royal M. Bones (with accompanying papers).

Mr. BOURNE introduced a bill (S. 212) to reimburse S. R. Green, postmaster at Oregon City, Oreg., for moneys lost by burglary, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 213) for the relief of S. R. Green, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 214) for the relief of Thomas J. Miller, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 215) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Pagett, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 216) to provide for the payment of the volunteers who rendered service to the Territory of Oregon and the Cayuse Indian war of 1847–48, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 217) for the relief of Andrew H. Plemmons;

A bill (S. 218) to correct the military record of Russell Franklin; and

A bill (S. 219) to correct the military record of Smith F. Carroll.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 220) granting a pension to Mrs. Stapelton Hayes;

A bill (S. 221) granting a pension to Stephen Rice;

A bill (S. 222) granting a pension to Hettie Wendley;

A bill (S. 223) granting an increase of pension to John T. Ross;

A bill (S. 224) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Davis;

A bill (S. 225) granting an increase of pension to William Cody;

A bill (S. 226) granting an increase of pension to John Clark;

A bill (S. 227) granting a pension to Martha A. Wright;

A bill (S. 228) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Crisman;

A bill (S. 229) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Beatty;

A bill (S. 230) granting an increase of pension to Silas A. Carpenter;

A bill (S. 231) granting a pension to Julia Elgie;

A bill (S. 232) granting an increase of pension to George Franklin;

A bill (S. 233) granting an increase of pension to Jane Payne;

A bill (S. 234) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Freeman;

A bill (S. 235) granting a pension to Henry Young;

A bill (S. 236) granting a pension to M. E. Gosnell;

A bill (S. 237) granting an increase of pension to Noah Greer;

A bill (S. 238) granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Berry; and

A bill (S. 239) granting a pension to Susan Coffee.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 240) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Sanderson;

A bill (S. 241) for the relief of Mary J. Tatham, heir of Robert D. McCombs, deceased;

A bill (S. 242) for the relief of Martha A. Moffitt, widow of Eli A. Moffitt;

A bill (S. 243) for the relief of John Wise;

A bill (S. 244) for the relief of the heirs of Mary Everitt, deceased;

A bill (S. 245) for the relief of John G. Young;

A bill (S. 246) for the relief of the heirs of D. W. Morton;

A bill (S. 247) for the relief of William Foy and H. B. Lane, executors of Mrs. H. B. Lane, of North Carolina;

A bill (S. 248) for the relief of W. B. Whitfield;

A bill (S. 249) for the relief of John Burke Morris;

A bill (S. 250) for the relief of the heirs and distributees of H. W. Hargrove;

A bill (S. 251) for the relief of the estate of William C. Lewis;

A bill (S. 252) for the relief of Sidney T. Dupuy and George R. Dupuy, the only surviving heirs of George R. Dupuy, deceased;

A bill (S. 253) for the relief of the widow of R. D. Hay;

A bill (S. 254) for the relief of C. G. Perkins;

A bill (S. 255) for the relief of the heirs of C. H. Foy;

A bill (S. 256) for the relief of the heirs of Cicero M. Davis;

A bill (S. 257) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Richardson, deceased;

A bill (S. 258) for the relief of the estate of D. L. Pritchard, deceased;

A bill (S. 259) for the relief of Thomas Monteith;

A bill (S. 260) for the relief of Sidney Maxwell;

A bill (S. 261) for the relief of Calvin J. Cowles;

A bill (S. 262) for the relief of Walter T. Dough;

A bill (S. 263) for the relief of the estate of Thomas A. Dough, deceased;

A bill (S. 264) for the relief of John L. Brown and the estates of A. T. Redditt and William G. Judkins;

A bill (S. 265) for the relief of K. H. Lewis and W. F. Lewis;

A bill (S. 266) for the relief of the estate of H. D. Coley, deceased;

A bill (S. 267) for the relief of Henry R. Bryan;

A bill (S. 268) for the relief of Mary N. Bryan;

A bill (S. 269) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 270) for the relief of the estate of James A. Suydam, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 271) for the relief of William C. Staples;

A bill (S. 272) for the relief of the heirs at law of Robert D. McCombs, deceased;

A bill (S. 273) for the relief of the heirs of John S. Askin, Arthur Ipock, and John T. Ipock;

A bill (S. 274) for the relief of the heirs of D. W. Morton;

A bill (S. 275) for the relief of the estate of George S. De Bruhl, deceased;

A bill (S. 276) for the relief of James F. White;

A bill (S. 277) for the relief of I. F. Hill, executor of W. E. Hill;

A bill (S. 278) for the relief of Joseph B. Banks;

A bill (S. 279) for the relief of Franklin Foy;

A bill (S. 280) for the relief of W. J. Craddock;

A bill (S. 281) for the relief of the heirs of Dr. J. B. Owen;

A bill (S. 282) for the relief of W. T. Dixon;

A bill (S. 283) for the relief of the heirs of Lemuel Freeman, deceased;

A bill (S. 284) for the relief of Mrs. A. M. Bacon;

A bill (S. 285) for the relief of the estate of John Henry Jackson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 286) for the relief of David J. Middleton.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 287) to provide for the construction and operation of a deep waterway between the cities of Chicago, Ill., and St. Louis, Mo., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 288) for the relief of the estate of R. C. Bumpass, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 289) for the relief of the estate of Capt. John Belino, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 290) for the relief of the estate of J. M. Fortenberg, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 291) for the relief of the estate of William Joslin, deceased;

A bill (S. 292) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of N. M. Aldridge:

A bill (S. 293) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Charles Baker, deceased;

A bill (S. 294) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Emily E. Bishop;

A bill (S. 295) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Robert Bradley, deceased;

A bill (S. 296) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Sarah G. Clark, deceased;

A bill (S. 297) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of S. N. Clark, deceased;

A bill (S 298) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Margaret Davidson, deceased;

A bill (S. 299) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Matilda B. Harvey, deceased;

A bill (S. 300) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Elizabeth Johnson;

A bill (S. 301) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Vernon H. Johnston, deceased;

A bill (S. 302) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Emma S. Lewis, deceased;

A bill (S. 303) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Uriah Lunenburger, deceased;

A bill (S. 304) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Harriett Miles;

A bill (S. 305) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of William O. Moseley, deceased;

A bill (S. 306) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mary Ann Nagle, deceased;

A bill (S. 307) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Thomas J. Price, deceased;

A bill (S. 308) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Robert Raiford, deceased;

A bill (S. 309) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Read, deceased;

A bill (S. 310) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Maria A. Reinhardt, deceased;

A bill (S. 311) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Melchisedec Robinson, deceased;

A bill (S. 312) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Catherine J. Rutherford, deceased;

A bill (S. 313) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Minor Saunders;

A bill (S. 314) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Fannie Solari;

A bill (S. 315) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Charles O. Spencer;

A bill (S. 316) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Wiley W. Tipton;

A bill (S. 317) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Christian Church of Corinth, Miss.;

A bill (S. 318) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Church of Kossuth, Miss.;

A bill (S. 319) for the relief of Nancy H. Jones;

A bill (S. 320) for the relief of D. H. and Pauline Chamberlain;

A bill (S. 321) for the relief of John E. Pearson;

A bill (S. 322) for the relief of William Parker;

A bill (S. 323) for the relief of heirs and estate of John R. Powers, deceased;

A bill (S. 324) for the relief of Hampton Wall;

A bill (S. 325) for the relief of heirs and estate of Elizabeth Hemphill, deceased;

A bill (S. 326) for the relief of heirs of Charles T. and Jane B. Alexander, deceased;

A bill (S. 327) for the relief of heirs and estate of John Housten, deceased;

A bill (S. 328) for the relief of heirs and estate of Jacob Oates, deceased;

A bill (S. 329) for the relief of heirs of Joseph A. Brunson, deceased;

A bill (S. 330) for the relief of heirs and estate of Emanuel M. Solari, deceased;

A bill (S. 331) for the relief of heirs and estate of Durant Lane Tyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 332) for the relief of William R. Butler;

A bill (S. 333) for the relief of heirs and estate of John Graham, deceased;

A bill (S. 334) for the relief of heirs and estate of George G. Noland, deceased;

A bill (S. 335) for the relief of heirs and estate of Dr. J. P. Davis, deceased;

A bill (S. 336) for the relief of heirs of Mrs. H. C. Henderson, deceased;

A bill (S. 337) for the relief of Mrs. C. V. Wilkins;

A bill (S. 338) for the relief of heirs and estate of Thomas Maben, deceased;

A bill (S. 339) for the relief of John A. Brent;

A bill (S. 340) for the relief of Martha B. Moore;

A bill (S. 341) for the relief of heirs and estates of Samuel G. and Mrs. E. C. Miller, deceased;

A bill (S. 342) for the relief of J. N. McIntyre;

A bill (S. 343) for the relief of heirs and estate of William R. Morris, deceased;

A bill (S. 344) for the relief of heirs and estate of John O'Ferrell, deceased;

A bill (S. 345) for the relief of Eliza L. Rivers;

A bill (S. 346) for the relief of heirs and estate of Moses M. Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 347) for the relief of Charles A. Kincaid;

A bill (S. 348) for the relief of heirs and estates of Mary and L. B. Wilkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 349) for the relief of M. T. Sigrest;

A bill (S. 350) for the relief of heirs and estate of Purify Tingle, deceased;

A bill (S. 351) for the relief of James M. Newman;

A bill (S. 352) for the relief of heirs and estate of Mary E. Spence, deceased;

A bill (S. 353) for the relief of heirs and estate of Reuben Milsaps, deceased;

A bill (S. 354) for the relief of heirs and estate of John F. Bryan, deceased;

A bill (S. 355) for the relief of heirs and estate of C. H. Barland, deceased;

A bill (S. 356) for the relief of heirs and estate of W. H. Neel, deceased;

A bill (S. 357) for the relief of heirs of Hiram G. and Charlotte G. Robertson, deceased;

A bill (S. 358) for the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas Jarrell, deceased;

A bill (S. 359) for the relief of Frank Harris;

A bill (S. 360) for the relief of Philip Cole in his own right and as heir of John D. and Stephen W. Cole, deceased;

A bill (S. 361) for the relief of Nancy P. Garrison;

A bill (S. 362) for the relief of heirs and estate of Robert W. Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 363) for the relief of heirs and estate of Edmund Kennedy, deceased; and

A bill (S. 364) for the relief of heirs or estate of George W. McCabe, deceased;

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 365) for the relief of the estate of William D. Forston, deceased;

A bill (S. 366) for the relief of heirs or estate of Dr. I. H. Hayes, deceased;

A bill (S. 367) for the relief of heirs or estate of Thomas Ingram, deceased;

A bill (S. 368) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Kinchen W. King, deceased;

A bill (S. 369) for the relief of the estate of A. R. Leonard, deceased;

A bill (S. 370) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Wright Mann, deceased;

A bill (S. 371) for the relief of heirs or estate of Emily R. Martin, deceased;

A bill (S. 372) for the relief of the estate of Caroline Purnell, deceased;

A bill (S. 373) for the relief of the estate of William West, deceased;

A bill (S. 374) for the relief of the estate of James Boswell, deceased;

A bill (S. 375) for the relief of heirs and estate of William Bayliss, deceased;

A bill (S. 376) for the relief of James H. Benton;

A bill (S. 377) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Barefield, deceased;

A bill (S. 378) for the relief of heirs and estate of W. A. Booth, deceased;

A bill (S. 379) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Corinth, Miss.;

A bill (S. 380) for the relief of the estate of Asa R. Chilton, deceased; and

A bill (S. 381) for the relief of heirs and estate of Sidney Dean, deceased.

Mr. MCCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 382) to provide for the inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce, and to secure uniformity in standards and classi-

fication of grain, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 383) to provide for the incorporation, control, and government of associations organized to carry on business entering into, or becoming a part of interstate commerce, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 384) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, N. Dak.;

A bill (S. 385) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jamestown, N. Dak.; and

A bill (S. 386) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wahpeton, N. Dak.

He also introduced a bill (S. 387) to establish a fish-culture station at the city of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 388) to confirm and legalize prior admissions to citizenship of the United States where the judge or clerk of the court administering the oath to the applicant or his witnesses has failed to sign or seal the record, oath, or the judgment of admission and to establish a proper record of such citizenship, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 389) for the relief of the Compañía de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also introduced a bill (S. 390) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 391) for the relief of the estates of Aaron Van Camp and Virginius P. Chapin, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 392) to confirm homestead entry made by guardian for the benefit of Dorothea Clendenin and Paul Dana Clendenin, minor orphan children of Paul Clendenin, deceased, late surgeon-major, United States Volunteers, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 393) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Marsh (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 394) granting an increase of pension to Job D. Lewis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 395) granting an increase of pension to Orrin V. S. Van Denburg (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 396) granting an increase of pension to Henry, alias Halden, Hanson (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 397) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Gearey (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 398) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Walker.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 399) granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Walton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 400) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Sedam;

A bill (S. 401) granting an increase of pension to Andrew F. Kenyon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 402) granting a pension to Henry Kinyon;

A bill (S. 403) granting an increase of pension to John C. Roth;

A bill (S. 404) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Sheldon;

A bill (S. 405) granting an increase of pension to John T. Fort;

A bill (S. 406) granting a pension to Celesta Clark;

A bill (S. 407) granting an increase of pension to Milton H. Barnes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 408) granting an increase of pension to James Arney;

A bill (S. 409) granting a pension to Benjamin Westermann;

A bill (S. 410) granting an increase of pension to William Metcalf;

A bill (S. 411) granting a pension to Andrew E. Waterman;

A bill (S. 412) granting a pension to Betsey Anderson; and

A bill (S. 413) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Kolb.

He also introduced a bill (S. 414) for the relief of William H. H. Lee, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 415) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 416) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 417) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 418) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Huron, in the State of South Dakota;

A bill (S. 419) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rapid City, in the State of South Dakota;

A bill (S. 420) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Brookings, in the State of South Dakota;

A bill (S. 421) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Vermilion, in the State of South Dakota; and

A bill (S. 422) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Canton, in the State of South Dakota.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 423) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 424) authorizing the restoration of the name of James R. Chapman, late lieutenant, Twenty-second United States Infantry, to the rolls of the Army, and providing that he be placed on the list of retired officers;

A bill (S. 425) for the relief of Brig. Gen. Thomas M. Anderson, United States Army, retired;

A bill (S. 426) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of C. F. Bulfinch;

A bill (S. 427) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of William W. Kerby;

A bill (S. 428) granting an honorable discharge to Amos Dahuff;

A bill (S. 429) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Armstrong; and

A bill (S. 430) to correct the military record of William R. Owen.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (S. 431) to establish an assay office at Portland, Oreg.; and

A bill (S. 432) for the relief of I. B. Hammond.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 433) for a light-house at Cape Arago, Oregon; and

A bill (S. 434) to provide for the acquisition of the canal and locks at Willamette Falls, Willamette River, Oregon.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 435) amending section 2477 of the Revised Statutes of the United States;

A bill (S. 436) to authorize the sale of certain lands within the Siletz Indian Reservation, Oreg.; and

A bill (S. 437) for the relief of D. J. Holmes.

He also introduced a bill (S. 438) to divide the State of Oregon into two judicial districts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 439) granting to the State of Oregon certain lands to be used by it for the purpose of maintaining and operating thereon a fish hatchery, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 440) to provide for erection of a monument on the site of Fort Clatsop, Oreg., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 441) to correct the naval record of Charles Specht, alias Charles Spaert, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 442) for the relief of the State of Oregon;

A bill (S. 443) for the relief of the estate of Louis Schneider, deceased;

A bill (S. 444) for the relief of E. H. Flagg (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 445) for the relief of John Thurman;

A bill (S. 446) for the relief of Thomas Coyle and Bridget Coyle and their legal representatives;

A bill (S. 447) for the relief of Jesse L. Adams;

A bill (S. 448) for payment of bounty to Melvin Culp for services rendered in the civil war; and

A bill (S. 449) for the relief of Henry H. Woodward.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 450) for the relief of the State of North Carolina;

A bill (S. 451) for the relief of Ezekiel Goulding;

A bill (S. 452) for the relief of John H. Gray, administrator of J. W. Gray, deceased;

A bill (S. 453) for the relief of T. H. B. Myers, surviving partner of John Myers & Son;

A bill (S. 454) for the relief of Orrin R. Smith; and

A bill (S. 455) for the relief of Frank A. White.

He also introduced a bill (S. 456) to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 457) to authorize the President of the United States to suspend the collection of certain customs duties or taxes and check the unjust operations of certain unlawful combinations or monopolies called trusts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 458) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Gastonia, N. C.;

A bill (S. 459) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Hickory, N. C.;

A bill (S. 460) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wilson, N. C.; and

A bill (S. 461) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lexington, N. C.

Mr. LATIMER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 462) for the relief of Michael B. Ryan, son and administrator de bonis non of John S. Ryan, deceased, late of Charleston, S. C.;

A bill (S. 463) for the relief of the heirs of Moses Winstock, deceased;

A bill (S. 464) for the relief of Ulysses G. Des Portes, administrator of the estate of Saling S. Wolf, deceased;

A bill (S. 465) for the relief of Robert Adger, executor and trustee of the estate of James Adger, deceased;

A bill (S. 466) for the relief of the heirs of Mitchell King; and

A bill (S. 467) for the relief of Benjamin Augustus McAllister.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 468) granting a a pension to Elizabeth S. Tennent; and

A bill (S. 469) granting a pension to William D. Willis.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 470) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Laurens, in the State of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 471) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Beaufort, in the State of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 472) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Union, in the State of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 473) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Gaffney, in the State of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 474) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Abbeville, in the State of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 475) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Newberry, in the State of South Carolina;

A bill (S. 476) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Orangeburg, in the State of South Carolina; and

A bill (S. 477) to provide for the erection of a building at Aiken, in the State of South Carolina.

He also introduced a bill (S. 478) to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the western judicial district of South Carolina, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 479) to provide for the erection of a monument to Gen. Andrew Pickens, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 480) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 481) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 482) for the relief of James Marsh, which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 483) to require railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to promptly furnish cars and other transportation facilities, and to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rules and regulations with respect thereto, and to further regulate commerce among the several States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 484) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 485) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas, and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 486) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Victoria, in the State of Texas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 487) for the relief of the estate of H. B. Henegar, deceased;

A bill (S. 488) for the relief of I. J. Humphreys;

A bill (S. 489) for the relief of the estate of N. T. Power, deceased;

A bill (S. 490) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Alfred Martin, deceased;

A bill (S. 491) for the relief of M. E. Hall and the estate of James B. Hall, deceased;

A bill (S. 492) for the relief of the estate of J. H. Frith, deceased;

A bill (S. 493) for the relief of James J. Crunk;

A bill (S. 494) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel Cox, deceased;

A bill (S. 495) for the relief of the estate of Allen L. Barnes, deceased;

A bill (S. 496) for the relief of the estate of William Grigsby, deceased;

A bill (S. 497) for the relief of the estate of J. E. Bauman, sr., deceased; and

A bill (S. 498) for the relief of the trustees of the First Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Nashville, Tenn.

Mr. NEWLANDS introduced a bill (S. 499) for the formation of national corporations for railroad and navigation lines engaged in interstate and foreign commerce, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 500) providing for the appointment of an inland waterway commission and for the improvement and development of the inland waterways of the country with a view to the promotion of transportation between the States and with foreign countries, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I should like to have the bill lie upon the table, as I wish to address the Senate upon it at an early day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will lie on the table.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 501) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 502) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the public lands to the State normal schools of the United States for the advancement of instruction in agriculture and manual training, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

A bill (S. 503) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims; and

A bill (S. 504) for the relief of Albert H. Raynolds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 505) for the establishment of a general depot of the Quartermaster's Department of the United States Army at Omaha, Nebr.; and

A bill (S. 506) to establish the true status of the Nebraska Territorial Militia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 507) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 508) providing for carrying free of postage in the mails reading matter for the use of the blind and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 509) to prevent the nullification of State antigambling laws by interstate race gambling by telegraph, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 510) for the relief of Wells C. McCool;

A bill (S. 511) for the relief of Eliza A. Polk; and

A bill (S. 512) for the relief of Benjamin Downs, deceased.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 513) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Maryville, in the State of Missouri, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 514) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," approved March 2, 1897, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 515) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 516) granting a pension to William S. Peabody, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FLINT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 517) authorizing the purchase of lands for California Indians; and

A bill (S. 518) to make an appropriation for the construction of a wagon road on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in California.

He also introduced a bill (S. 519) to amend an act approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 520) for the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Los Angeles, Cal., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 521) to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. SMOOT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 522) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892;"

A bill (S. 523) granting an increase of pension to J. S. Hyatt;

A bill (S. 524) granting an increase of pension to John Lowder;

A bill (S. 525) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Chase (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 526) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Jones (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 527) granting an increase of pension to Wiliam J. Showaker;

A bill (S. 528) granting an increase of pension to William Weeden;

A bill (S. 529) granting an increase of pension to Ellen A. Smethurst;

A bill (S. 530) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Watson;

A bill (S. 531) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Beals; and

A bill (S. 532) granting an increase of pension to George Breckenridge.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 533) for the relief of A. A. Noon; and

A bill (S. 534) to reimburse George W. Young, postmaster at Wanship, Utah, for loss of postage stamps.

He also introduced a bill (S. 535) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Utah, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. DU PONT introduced a bill (S. 536) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in the county of Newcastle, Del., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 537) granting an increase of pension to Dagworthy D. Joseph (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 538) granting a pension to Mary Beddis;

A bill (S. 539) granting a pension to Ellis A. Cloud (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 540) granting a pension to Mary E. Edmondson;

A bill (S. 541) granting an increase of pension to Margaret G. Gorman;

A bill (S. 542) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Vantine; and

A bill (S. 543) granting a pension to Mary A. Campbell.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 544) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. Harry G. Cavenaugh, United States Army, retired, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general; and

A bill (S. 545) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. Frederick Fuger, United States Army, retired, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 546) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to divide the judicial district of North Dakota,' approved April 26, 1890," approved June 29, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 547) providing for the establishment of the Central National Bank of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 548) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, in the State of North Dakota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 549) granting medals to certain Indian policemen of the Standing Rock Agency, N. Dak., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 550) providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws;

A bill (S. 551) relating to commutation of homestead entries and to confirm such entries when commutation proofs were received by local land officers prematurely;

A bill (S. 552) providing for the commutation of second homestead entries in certain cases;

A bill (S. 553) for the relief of certain homestead entrymen;

A bill (S. 554) to provide for the disposal of timber on public lands chiefly valuable for timber, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 555) to regulate the publication of notices issued under the public land laws.

A bill (S. 556) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States,' approved February 26, 1895," approved June 27, 1906;

A bill (S. 557) limiting the time within which forest reserve lands restored to the public domain shall be subject to entry, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 558) to authorize a patent to be issued to Annie Ward, formerly Annie Brown, for certain lands therein described;

A bill (S. 559) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school for feebleminded;

A bill (S. 560) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry;

A bill (S. 561) relating to proofs in homestead and other claims to public lands, and punishing false swearing therein, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 562) to amend section 2461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. LODGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (S. 563) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the compensation of inspectors of customs; and

A bill (S. 564) to provide for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury and fixing the compensaton of deputy collectors, deputy naval officers and deputy surveyors of customs, assistant apraisers, examiners of merchandise, examiners and special examiners of drugs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 565) to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 566) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 567) for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles W. Adams, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 568) for the relief of Capt. George Van Orden, United States Marine Corps, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 569) to correct the military record of James W. Houser; and

A bill (S. 570) for the relief of George H. White.

He also introduced a bill (S. 571) for the relief of Myron Powers, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 572) granting an increase of pension to William C. Shook (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 573) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Davis;

A bill (S. 574) granting an increase of pension to George F. Johnson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 575) granting an increase of pension to Simeon F. Dickinson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 576) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Allen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 577) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Grisvoi;

A bill (S. 578) granting an increase of pension to James Fisher (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 579) granting an increase of pension to William Russell;

A bill (S. 580) granting an increase of pension to Marvin Boget (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 581) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. White (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 582) granting an increase of pension to Oscar H. Carus (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 583) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Chadwick (with an accommpanying paper);

A bill (S. 584) granting an increase of pension to Elvira E. Baxter;

A bill (S. 585) granting a pension to Julia E. Willcox (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 586) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Clark.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 587) extending the existing pension laws to the Kansas militia and other persons who rendered valiant service under regular United States officers, in the line of action during the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865;

A bill (S. 588) to remove the limitations in the payment of arrears of pensions;

A bill (S. 589) extending provisions of an act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors, approved June 27, 1890, to the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry; and

A bill (S. 590) to extend the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890 (as amended by the act of May 9, 1900), granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval forces of the United States, their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and the act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico (with an accompanying paper).

He also introduced a bill (S. 591) for the erection of a public building at Parsons, Kans., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 592) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Walla Walla, in the State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 593) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Foreman;

A bill (S. 594) granting an increase of pension to William Lockwood; and

A bill (S. 595) granting a pension to Jesse H. Arnold.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 596) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Douglas, in the State of Wyoming, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 597) amending the act of August 3, 1892, clause 361, entitled "An act fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in certain States and Territories" (27 Stat. L., p. 347); and

A bill (S. 598) to authorize the Attorney-General and certain other officers of the Department of Justice and special assistants and counsel to begin and conduct legal proceedings in any courts of the United States and before any commission or commissioner or quasi judicial body created under the laws of the United States.

He also introduced a bill (S. 599) for the relief of George Stoll and the heirs of Charles P. Regan, Marshall Turley, Edward Lannigan, James Manley, and John Hunter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 600) granting an increase of pension to George L. Courtney, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LONG introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 601) for the erection of a public building at Independence, Kans.; and

A bill (S. 602) for the erection of a public building at Coffeyville, Kans.

He also introduced a bill (S. 603) for the relief of James Tulley, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 604) to reimburse Ulysses G. Winn for money erroneously paid into the Treasury of the United States;

A bill (S. 605) for the relief of A. L. Robb (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 606) for the relief of J. W. Patterson; and

A bill (S. 607) for the relief of Allison J. Pliley.

He also introduced a bill (S. 608) relating to proof of signatures and handwriting, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 609) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," to the surviving officers and enlisted men of Captain Beaty's company of independent scouts and to their widows and minor children;

A bill (S. 610) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Williams (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 611) granting an increase of pension to Henry Dulin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 612) granting an increase of pension to Ambros W. Geer (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 613) granting an increase of pension to John M. Baker (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 614) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Ellet;

A bill (S. 615) granting an increase of pension to William J. Downin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 616) granting an increase of pension to George A. Bucklin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 617) granting an increase of pension to Martin Covert (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 618) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Coe;

A bill (S. 619) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Delenger (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 620) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Walker;

A bill (S. 621) granting an increase of pension to James Ferguson (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 622) granting an increase of pension to Almond J. Whaley.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 623) to establish a lighthouse and fog-signal station on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 624) providing for the appointment of an appraiser of merchandise for the customs collection district of Puget Sound, State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 625) providing two additional circuit judges in the ninth judicial circuit, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 626) authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to locate a right of way for and granting the same and a right to operate and maintain a line of railroad through the Three Tree Point Military Reservation, in the State of Washington, to the Grays Harbor and Columbia River Railway Company, its successors and assigns, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.



He also introduced a bill (S. 627) to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 628) to amend an act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce', approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 629) to grant medals to survivors and heirs of volunteers of the Port Hudson forlorn-hope storming party, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 630) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Bell;

A bill (S. 631) granting an increase of pension to Albert T. Covill;

A bill (S. 632) granting an increase of pension to J. Woodruff Lewis;

A bill (S. 633) granting a pension to William Morrison;

A bill (S. 634) granting an increase of pension to Arthur H. Parsons (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 635) granting an increase of pension to George W. Phillips (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 636) granting an increase of pension to George R. Southworth;

A bill (S. 637) granting an increase of pension to John H. Shumway;

A bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Emily Ayers;

A bill (S. 639) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Barnum (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 640) granting an increase of pension to Dora A. Skinner.

Mr. SUTHERLAND introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining:

A bill (S. 641) to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims; and

A bill (S. 642) to establish an assay office at Salt Lake City, State of Utah.

He also introduced a bill (S. 643) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. Patrick Edward Connor, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 644) granting a pension to C. J. V. Racey Young;

A bill (S. 645) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hendrickson;

A bill (S. 646) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Garwood; and

A bill (S. 647) granting a pension to Nellie A. Hobbs.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 648) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Wyoming, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 649) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rock Springs, in the State of Wyoming, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 650) to extend the special leave privileges authorized for officers of the Military Academy by section 1330, Revised Statutes, to certain instructors and student officers at service schools;

A bill (S. 651) for the reimbursement of certain sums of money to certain enlisted men of the Philippine Scouts;

A bill (S. 652) to create the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts;

A bill (S. 653) to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Army retired with increased rank; and

A bill (S. 654) to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 655) for the relief of Richard A. Proctor;
A bill (S. 656) for the relief of Herman Glafcke (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 657) for the relief of James I. Patten;
A bill (S. 658) authorizing and directing the Secretary of State to examine and settle the claim of the Wales Island Packing Company; and
A bill (S. 659) for the relief of John W. Heavey.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 660) granting an increase of pension to Lisabeth E. A. Parker;
A bill (S. 661) granting a pension to Sarah E. Turner;
A bill (S. 662) granting an increase of pension to Frances V. Dallas;
A bill (S. 663) granting an increase of pension to William B. Cole;
A bill (S. 664) granting an increase of pension to Henry Cooper;
A bill (S. 665) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia M. Clagett;
A bill (S. 666) granting a pension to Daniel Fallen;
A bill (S. 667) granting an increase of pension to Martin Connor; and
A bill (S. 668) granting an increase of pension to Nancy M. G. Achord;

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 669) for the relief of the Corn Exchange National Bank, of Philadelphia, Pa., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 670) for the relief of Charles Seiser, which was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 671) to construct a road along the south bank of the Anacostia River, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 672) granting a pension to Henry Coleman;
A bill (S. 673) granting an increase of pension to William Roberts;
A bill (S. 674) granting an increase of pension to Albert Ivers;
A bill (S. 675) granting an increase of pension to William Gotshall;
A bill (S. 676) granting an increase of pension to John W. Wilson;
A bill (S. 677) granting an increase of pension to James E. Howard;
A bill (S. 678) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Atwater;
A bill (S. 679) granting an increase of pension to George Rice;
A bill (S. 680) granting a pension to Matilda Daly;
A bill (S. 681) granting a pension to James A. Stine;
A bill (S. 682) granting a pension to Mary H. Sirwell;
A bill (S. 683) granting a pension to Dallas Brumbaugh (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 684) granting a pension to Sarah Schafhirt.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 685) to provide for the payment of John M. McDowell for services rendered in preparing a new set of indices of all the records of Council City recording district of the second judicial district of Alaska, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 686) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 687) applying the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, to the men of the Mississippi River Ram Fleet and Marine Brigade and to their widows and minor children;
A bill (S. 688) granting an increase of pension to James A. Minish;
A bill (S. 689) granting a pension to Clara M. Foreman;
A bill (S. 690) granting a pension to Elizabeth K. Slaymaker;
A bill (S. 691) granting an increase of pension to Henry Eash;
A bill (S. 692) granting an increase of pension to Abdial McKouly;
A bill (S. 693) granting an increase of pension to Charles Rote;
A bill (S. 694) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Long;
A bill (S. 695) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Cunningham;
A bill (S. 696) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Kerr; and
A bill (S. 697) granting a pension to Jacob B. Scheid.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 698) granting an increase of pension to William Smith;
A bill (S. 699) granting an increase of pension to William Harrington;
A bill (S. 700) granting an increase of pension to Gideon Howell;
A bill (S. 701) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Espy;
A bill (S. 702) granting an increase of pension to James K. Brewer;
A bill (S. 703) granting a pension to George T. Scott; and
A bill (S. 704) granting an increase of pension to Marshall H. Lewis.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 705) for the relief of certain class of officers of the Army, now on the retired list, with civil war service; and
A bill (S. 706) for the relief of A. R. Holzheid, who sustained loss of property in the San Francisco fire of April, 1906.

He also introduced a bill (S. 707) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 708) for the relief of George F. Schild, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 709) granting an increase of pension to Gideon S. Case;
A bill (S. 710) granting a pension to Henry T. Powell;
A bill (S. 711) granting a pension to Stephen J. Eldred; and
A bill (S. 712) granting a pension to Agnes Smith.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 713) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts," approved July 26, 1886, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 714) to authorize the issuance of special bench warrants in certain criminal cases;
A bill (S. 715) to amend section 8 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1896, relative to the expense allowance of United States attorneys and assistants while absent from their official residences on official business; and
A bill (S. 716) to amend section 905 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

He also introduced a bill (S. 717) to amend an act entitled "An act to extend the free-delivery system of the Post-Office Department, and for other purposes," approved January 3, 1887, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 718) to modify the law pertaining to the acquisition and holding of lode claims in the district of Alaska, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 719) to amend an act entitled "An act to define and punish crimes in the district of Alaska, and to provide a code of criminal procedure for said district," approved March 3, 1899, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced a bill (S. 720) to confirm an entry made by Gertrude Halverson Aaby, widow of Sigbjorn H. Aaby, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 721) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Alexandria, Minn., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 722) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hasler;

A bill (S. 723) granting a pension to Paul A. Miller;

A bill (S. 724) granting a pension to Victoria Ficker;

A bill (S. 725) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Stewart; and

A bill (S. 726) granting an increase of pension to Ira Boyington.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 727) to prevent the desecration of the American flag, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 728) to empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers; and

A bill (S. 729) for the relief of Jacob John Locher.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 730) to amend section No. 3 of an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' approved June 27, 1890," approved May 9, 1900;

A bill (S. 731) granting an increase of pension to Herman Schubert (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 732) granting a pension to Herman Ruch (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 733) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Wethers;

A bill (S. 734) granting a pension to John H. Priestley;

A bill (S. 735) granting a pension to William H. Thomas;

A bill (S. 736) granting an increase of pension to John P. Todhunter;

A bill (S. 737) granting an increase of pension to Philo M. Russell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 738) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. McReynolds;

A bill (S. 739) granting a pension to Herbert Cole (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 740) granting a pension to Joseph K. Boone (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims;

A bill (S. 741) for the relief of Jesse Chilton;

A bill (S. 742) for the relief of the heirs of Robert A. Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 743) for the relief of W. W. Wright;

A bill (S. 744) for the relief of the estate of Edward N. Peyton, deceased;

A bill (S. 745) for the relief of the estate of M. W. Garrison, deceased;

A bill (S. 746) for the relief of the estate of Abraham Cassell, deceased; and

A bill (S. 747) for the relief of the estate of John M. Armstrong, deceased.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 748) prohibiting the issue of special tax stamps to retail dealers in liquors in prohibition districts; and

A bill (S. 749) to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases.

He also introduced a bill (S. 750) to appropriate the sum of $605,756.51 to reimburse the State of Georgia for the use and occupation of the Western and Atlantic Railroad during the year 1865 by the military authorities of the United States, for moneys belonging to said State collected by said military authorities during said period and not heretofore repaid to said State, and for interest improperly collected from the management of said Western and Atlantic Railroad during the years 1866, 1867, and 1868, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 751) for the relief of J. Knight Lowery; and

A bill (S. 752) for the relief of the heirs of James Brandenburgh, deceased.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced a bill (S. 753) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wallingford, in the State of Connecticut, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BACON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 755) for the relief of the heirs at law of William C. Dixon, deceased;

A bill (S. 756) for the relief of B. C. Green;

A bill (S. 757) for the relief of Virgil H. Burns;

A bill (S. 758) for the relief of the heirs at law of Mary A. Cameron and John Cameron, deceased;

A bill (S. 759) for the relief of the heirs at law of Allen Tarver, deceased;

A bill (S. 760) for the relief of the heirs at law of Charles Evans, deceased; and

A bill (S. 761) for the relief of the heirs at law of John G. Lawton, deceased.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 762) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of New Jersey, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 763) for the adjudication of the claim of Henry A. V. Post by the Court of Claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 764) granting a pension to George Ihnath (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 765) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Van Syckel;

A bill (S. 766) granting an increase of pension to Dorothy Margaret Van Hart;

A bill (S. 767) granting an increase of pension to Florence L. M. Mentz;

A bill (S. 768) granting an increase of pension to John H. Aughey;

A bill (S. 769) granting a pension to David S. Oliphant;

A bill (S. 770) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Hayes;

A bill (S. 771) granting an increase of pension to Mary McCandless;

A bill (S. 772) granting an increase of pension to Daniel McDonald;

A bill (S. 773) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Jenkins (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 774) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Harris;

A bill (S. 775) granting an increase of pension to Martha Doty; and

A bill (S. 776) granting a pension to Sarah M. B. Miller (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 777) granting an increase of pension to William F. Browning;

A bill (S. 778) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Graham;

A bill (S. 779) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Thompson;

A bill (S. 780) granting an increase of pension to Frank Hight;

A bill (S. 781) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hill;

A bill (S. 782) granting an increase of pension to Louisa J. Gelvia;

A bill (S. 783) granting an increase of pension to Robert Magill.

A bill (S. 784) granting an increase of pension to William W. Payton;

A bill (S. 785) granting an increase of pension to Samuel V. List;

A bill (S. 786) granting an increase of pension to James H. Gray;

A bill (S. 787) granting an increase of pension to Annanias Drew;
A bill (S. 788) granting an increase of pension to James J. Hartin;
A bill (S. 789) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Martin; and
A bill (S. 790) granting an increase of pension to Marion Bartley.
He also introduced a bill (S. 791) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Pile, which was read twice by its title and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 792) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Pierce; and
A bill (S. 793) granting an increase of pension to John C. Collins.
Mr. BAILEY (by request) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 794) for the relief of the estate of Dolly Jones;
A bill (S. 795) for the relief of Elizabeth A. Baker;
A bill (S. 796) for the relief of L. F. Gower, Laura Gower, M. R. Gower, and Mrs. Sarah P. Boykin, heirs of Dr. James Gower, deceased; and
A bill (S. 797) for the relief of Mrs. S. E. Underwood, formerly widow of Samuel Ward, deceased.
Mr. STONE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 798) granting an increase of pension to Daniel F. Lee;
A bill (S. 799) granting an increase of pension to Theodore M. Burge;
A bill (S. 800) granting a pension to Mary J. Buck;
A bill (S. 801) granting a pension to Fritz Meyer;
A bill (S. 802) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pensinger;
A bill (S. 803) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Snyder;
A bill (S. 804) granting an increase of pension to George W. Tilman;
A bill (S. 805) granting a pension to Charles W. McMullen;
A bill (S. 806) granting an increase of pension to Richard Black;
A bill (S. 807) granting an increase of pension to William F. Pike (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 808) granting an increase of pension to Mathew W. Martin (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 809) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Harper (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 810) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Reed (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 811) granting a pension to Ernest S. Bishop (with accompanying papers).
He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 812) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Hufty, deceased;
A bill (S. 813) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Hockensmith, deceased;
A bill (S. 814) for the relief of the heirs of John Ament, deceased;
A bill (S. 815) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Yancey, deceased;
A bill (S. 816) for the relief of Caroline F. Eddy (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 817) for the relief of Charles L. Blanton; and
A bill (S. 818) for the relief of the heirs of John Green, deceased (with accompanying papers).
He also introduced a bill (S. 819) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.
Mr. BRANDEGREE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 820) for the relief of L. K. Scott; and
A bill (S. 821) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and others, assignees of Addison C. Fletcher.
He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 822) granting a pension to William C. Manning;
A bill (S. 823) granting an increase of pension to Erastus Strickland;
A bill (S. 824) granting an increase of pension to Millie Lepard;
A bill (S. 825) granting an increase of pension to Lydia L. Taylor;
A bill (S. 826) granting an increase of pension to James Martin;
A bill (S. 827) granting an increase of pension to Bariah B. Champlin;
A bill (S. 828) granting an increase of pension to Almira E. Briggs;
A bill (S. 829) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Johnson;
A bill (S. 830) granting a pension to Helen M. Steward;
A bill (S. 831) granting a pension to Alice R. Prouty;
A bill (S. 832) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Wellman;
A bill (S. 833) granting an increase of pension to Frances M. Griffin;
A bill (S. 834) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Clark;
A bill (S. 835) granting an increase of pension to Lurinda E. Spencer;
A bill (S. 836) granting an increase of pension to Ignatz Schnee;
A bill (S. 837) granting pension to Mary J. Stillman;
A bill (S. 838) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Smith;
A bill (S. 839) granting an increase of pension to Adelle F. Rudd; and
A bill (S. 840) granting an increase of pension to William C. Beebe.
Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 841) to remove the charge of desertion against Eugene S. Nash; and
A bill (S. 842) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles A. Loomis.
Mr. BURNHAM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 843) granting an increase of pension to Ada Eaton;
A bill (S. 844) granting an increase of pension to Edson H. Webster;
A bill (S. 845) granting an increase of pension to Augusta A. Hawes;
A bill (S. 846) granting an increase of pension to Hiram M. Tarbell;
A bill (S. 847) granting an increase of pension to William L. S. Tabor;
A bill (S. 848) granting an increase of pension to John Sargent;
A bill (S. 849) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Peabody;
A bill (S. 850) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Foss;
A bill (S. 851) granting an increase of pension to Hollis W. Tinker;
A bill (S. 852) granting an increase of pension to Byron D. Brown;
A bill (S. 853) granting an increase of pension to Robert T. Goodwin;
A bill (S. 854) granting an increase of pension to Franklin L. Felch;
A bill (S. 855) granting an increase of pension to James M. Caswell; and
A bill (S. 856) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Marshall.
Mr. ALDRICH introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 857) granting an increase of pension to Rose Hollihan (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 858) granting an increase of pension to Hattie T. Atwood (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 859) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Ayers (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 860) granting an increase of pension to Sarah S. Luther;
A bill (S. 861) granting an increase of pension to Ellen E. Traver (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 862) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Shaw; and

A bill (S. 863) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Topliff (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 864) for the relief of Abram Gravelstein, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 865) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Mumford;

A bill (S. 866) granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Daniels;

A bill (S. 867) granting an increase of pension to Scotha Whitlock Bennett;

A bill (S. 868) granting an increase of pension to John M. Garrett;

A bill (S. 869) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Stanley;

A bill (S. 870) granting a pension to Lydia L. Pratt;

A bill (S. 871) granting a pension to John Stokes;

A bill (S. 872) granting a pension to Thomas Magee;

A bill (S. 873) granting an increase of pension to Lydia A. Patch;

A bill (S. 874) granting an increase of pension to Martin Russell;

A bill (S. 875) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Hoover;

A bill (S. 876) granting an increase of pension to Ahimaoz E. Wood;

A bill (S. 877) granting an increase of pension to Elihue Wiley; and

A bill (S. 878) granting an increase of pension to Daniel C. Swartz.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 879) for the relief of John S. Higgins, paymaster, United States Navy, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 880) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Hunter;

A bill (S. 881) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Dunham;

A bill (S. 882) granting an increase of pension to James A. Carpenter;

A bill (S. 883) granting a pension to Frank F. Eaton;

A bill (S. 884) granting a pension to Jennie E. Sawyer;

A bill (S. 885) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Hanwell;

A bill (S. 886) granting a pension to Lalia E. Mason; and

A bill (S. 887) granting a pension to Amanda A. Trueworthy.

Mr. KEAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 2) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish condemned cannon for an equestrian statue of the late Lieut. Gen. Winfield Scott, United States Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARNER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 3) amending section 2 of joint resolution approved June 28, 1906, amending joint resolution approved July 1, 1902, construing the act of June 27, 1890, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

### WATERWAY FROM THE MISSISSIPPI VALLEY TO THE ATLANTIC.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 754) for ascertaining the feasibility and probable cost of constructing a canal from the Tennessee River, at or near the city of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to the navigable waters of the Ocmulgee River, in the State of Georgia, by which there will be furnished adequate water communication by the shortest and most practicable route between the Atlantic Ocean and the navigable waters in the rivers of the Mississippi Valley, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. BACON. The bill is very short, and I ask that it be read in full.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be made accurate surveys, examinations, and final estimates of cost of construction of a canal from the Tennessee River, at or near the city of Chattanooga, in the State of Tennessee, to the navigable waters of the Ocmulgee River, in the State of Georgia, by which, if practicable, there will be furnished adequate water communication by the shortest and most practicable route between the Atlantic Ocean and the navigable waters of the rivers of the Mississippi Valley, said canal to be of sufficient capacity for the safe and convenient passage of boats drawing 5 feet of water, and to be authorized to cross or intersect and utilize the waters of all navigable waters of the rivers along the route of said canal; and that the sum of $75,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary therefor, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to defray the expenses of such survey and estimates.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, before the bill is referred I desire to say a word.

The bill is a copy of one which I introduced in the Senate twelve years ago, in December, 1895. The purpose of it, as disclosed by the reading, is to furnish a navigable waterway which shall connect the waters of the rivers of the Mississippi Valley with the Atlantic Ocean. At the time of its introduction it seemed that the public sentiment was not ripe for it. It is possible that conditions then did not demand it. At any rate, it did not receive the favorable action of Congress. I believe conditions have changed——

Mr. McCREARY. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator from Kentucky will pardon me for a moment.

Mr. McCREARY. I merely wish to ask a question.

Mr. BACON. I will yield when I get through. I shall take but a moment.

I think conditions have changed, and that if the project is feasible it will receive the support of the people of the country.

The route which it is proposed to utilize is practically the only possible one by which water communication can be had between the waters of the Mississippi Valley and the Atlantic Ocean by a canal which will be free from ice and open to navigation during the entire year. If it is feasible—and I have very great confidence that the survey will prove it is so—the immense value of the construction of such a work to the commerce of this country is almost beyond estimate. When we consider the immense area of country permeated by the water system of the Mississippi Valley and the vast importance that it should have the most direct means of transportation of its products to the Atlantic Ocean, it is indeed difficult to overestimate the vast importance of the construction of such a work.

I trust that in the consideration of the bill due weight will be given not only to the present importance of the project, but to the incalculable influence which such a waterway would have in the future in the immeasurable development which awaits the great interior of this country in enterprises that will demand the utilization of such a waterway for the transportation of products to the Atlantic Ocean.

Now I yield with pleasure to the Senator from Kentucky.

Mr. McCREARY. I desire to ask the Senator from Georgia how many miles in length the proposed waterway will be?

Mr. BACON. Something over a hundred miles. I can not state it more accurately to the Senator.

Mr. McCREARY. About the length of the Suez Canal?

Mr. BACON. Yes; the Suez Canal is eighty-odd miles long.

Mr. McCREARY. One hundred and four.

Mr. BACON. One hundred and four?

Mr. McCREARY. Yes, sir.

Mr. BACON. I stand corrected. Possibly the Senator includes in that the part of the canal which utilizes a lake.

Mr. McCREARY. The whole distance.

Mr. BACON. I think the Suez Canal proper is some eighty-odd miles in length, but it utilizes about midway a considerable lake, which is, of course, a part of the canal in one sense and not in another.

Mr. McCREARY. The distance between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, if I remember correctly, is 104 miles. It is possible it does include a lake.

Mr. BACON. I am very sure there is a lake included.

Mr. McCREARY. Yes.

Mr. BACON. I am not certain but that the Senator is correct, that the canal is 104 miles in length. But my recollection is that the canal in excavation is some eighty-odd miles. But, of course, for that I do not propose to vouch. I do know that there is a lake situated about midway the canal between Port Said and Suez.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

### BARRACKS, ETC., AT FORT CROOK, NEBR.

Mr. BURKETT submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $360,800 to construct barracks, etc., at Fort Crook, Nebr., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

### ADDITIONAL CLERK FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. TELLER. At the request of the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, I offer a resolution, and ask that it be

referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to employ an additional clerk until the close of first session Sixtieth Congress, who shall be paid at the rate of $120 per month out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CLAY. I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the name and location of each and every national bank designated as a United States depository, together with the total amount of money deposited in each of said banks by the United States during the year 1907.

He is also directed to report the total amount of money deposited in each of said banks by States at the present time; also the bonded indebtedness of the United States, the rate of interest said indebtedness bears, and he is directed to report what amount of said indebtedness the United States is at liberty to pay off before maturity and the amount of surplus in the Treasury of the United States, which shall include the amount of cash now on hand and the amount deposited in national banks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. KEAN. In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, I suggest that the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

FUNERAL EXPENSES OF THE LATE SENATORS MORGAN AND PETTUS.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the miscellaneous items of the contingent fund of the Senate the actual and necessary expenses incurred by the committees appointed by the Vice-President in arranging for and attending the funerals of the late Senators from the State of Alabama, Hon. JOHN T. MORGAN and Hon. EDMUND W. PETTUS, upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. KEAN. I am authorized by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate to report back the resolution just referred, and I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey reports from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate the resolution which has just been read and asks for its present consideration. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

NATIONAL-BANK STATISTICS.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I noticed, of course, the reading of the resolution offered by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY] a moment ago. It is a very important resolution, as I think. I had myself prepared a resolution asking for similar information, but at certain specific dates. Doubtless the resolution offered by the Senator from Georgia is sufficient, but in the haste of hearing it read, I am not able to say so. I, therefore, offer a resolution on the same subject and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate—

1. The total number of national banks in operation October 1, 1907, and November 18, 1907, in each State and Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and the aggregate capital stock and unimpaired surplus of such banks in each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia at that time.

2. The total amount of public money on deposit in said banks in each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia, October 1, 1907, and November 18, 1907.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Let it go over also.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made by the Senator from New Jersey. The resolution goes over.

ISSUE OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

Mr. CULBERSON. I offer another resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what amount of the $50,000,000 Panama bonds and the $100,000,000 3 per cent certificates authorized by order of the President of November 18, 1907, have been issued and to whom they have been awarded.

Mr. KEAN. Let that go over also.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

CALLING OF THE ROLL AT BEGINNING OF SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to offer an amendment of the rules. Of course I shall ask to have it referred to the Committee on Rules, but I desire to say a word about it before it is referred.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let it be read.

Mr. LODGE. Yes; it must be read under the rule.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts proposing to amend the rules will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That at the end of Rule III the following be added: When the Senate assembles on the first day of the session, either regular or extraordinary, it shall be the duty of the Presiding Officer, immediately after calling the Senate to order and after prayer by the Chaplain, to direct that the roll of the Senate be called in order to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, there was no opportunity to discuss this point on the opening day of the session. I was in error when I said the practice had been uniform during the years I have been in the Senate. The roll has been sometimes called at the opening of the session and sometimes after the swearing in of new members. It is equally erroneous to say that the practice for a hundred years has been the course pursued on Monday.

But the truth is, Mr. President, that this is a case with which precedents have absolutely nothing to do. It is of no consequence what the practice has been except as a mere matter of custom and convenience, for the simple reason that any Senator can compel the calling of the roll at any moment by merely suggesting the absence of a quorum.

When I made the suggestion that it would be well to call the roll at the opening of the Senate, the Chair said, very properly, that the presence of a quorum was to be assumed until it was shown to be absent. The new Senators were then sworn in, and the Chair ordered the calling of the roll, though I am not aware that anything had occurred to demonstrate the absence of a quorum.

Now, Mr. President, it is perfectly clear that any Senator can compel a roll call at any moment. But naturally a Senator hesitates to do it as I did on Monday, because I did not wish to appear discourteous either to the Chair or to the Senators-elect who were about to be sworn in.

The Chair, of course, has no power under the rules to order a roll call. It has been the practice and the habit for the Chair to direct a roll call early in the proceedings of the first day of the session. Of course it would be an absurdity to notify the House that the Senate had a quorum present when there was no official knowledge that there was a quorum present in the Senate.

It is the purpose of this amendment to relieve both the Chair and the Senate, or Senators rather, on this point. I think myself that on the assembling of any legislative body—I mean, of course, at the beginning of a session—the very first thing that must be done is to ascertain that a quorum is present, because otherwise you run the risk of having all the business that is transacted impaired for lack of a quorum.

I do not think the opening of a new Congress is on a parallel with the way we do business from day to day. It is perfectly true that we assume the presence of a quorum constantly when there is not a quorum present in the Senate. But when a new Congress assembles, the Senate being a continuing body, it seems to me the proper method of procedure is to ascertain at once the presence of a quorum.

There have been discussions and disputes about this matter before, and it appears to me much wiser to have it settled by rule and determined once for all—not compel a Senator to to make a point of no quorum and interrupt the proceedings and not leave it to the Chair to exercise a power which is recognized only by custom. It seems to me to be in the interest of the proper transaction of business that the moment the Senate assembles, either in extraordinary or regular session, the roll should be called. That is what is done in the House, where they are all Members-elect. It is there settled by the rules that it is the first duty of the Clerk to call the roll and ascertain who are present; and I believe in the Senate the same rule should apply. That was the method pursued in the sessions of the first two Senates—I have not looked further—and I think it is the proper method to pursue now.

In order to remove all doubt on this point (for it is a point that has been made more than once), I have introduced this amendment. Mr. Sherman raised the point a good many years ago, and I myself have raised it before. I merely desired to say these few words in explanation. I ask that the amendment take the usual course, and that it be referred to the Committee on Rules.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, before the reference of the proposed amendment, I desire the indulgence of the Senate to say a word upon the point at issue.

With regard to the question of practice in the Senate involving the calling of the roll at the opening of a session there is no uniformity, but the question presented by the Senator, as stated by himself, is not new. I find in the RECORD of March 5, 1903, that this question was raised, and I will read from the RECORD.

Mr. LODGE. Will the Senator allow me one moment before he begins to read?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. LODGE. That is the precise thing I alluded to when I said I myself had raised the question before. It had been raised before my time, I am assured.

Mr. CARTER. What I desire is to bring before the Senate the disposition which was then made of the question. The President pro tempore, at that time, as now, the distinguished Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], said:

The Secretary will call the names of the newly elected Senators whose credentials are on file, four——

Mr. LODGE. Is it not necessary first to call the entire roll to show the presence of a quorum?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has not heretofore been done. The Chair examined the precedents in reference to that point this morning.

Mr. BACON. As the question has been suggested, I ask that the roll be called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be the old roll call, all the newly elected members, of course, being left out. The Chair is of opinion that the proceeding he proposes is the correct one—to have the newly elected Senators first sworn in and then a roll call.

Mr. BACON. I have no disposition to press my individual view. I think, however, the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts is correct. The Senate certainly can not be in session for the purpose of administering oaths to new Senators unless there is a quorum of the Senate present. This is a continuing body. Still I will not press it if it is the sense of the Senate that it should not be done.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it occurs to me that the President is entirely correct in his construction on this matter. If you order a roll call it must be a roll call of Senators. One-third of this Chamber would be left out of that roll call, because one-third come in each two years.

So, if a roll call is now had there must be a roll call of those who have already been sworn in as Senators. That is, you are going to require a quorum to be shown. A quorum of what? A quorum of men who have been sworn in as Senators, and you have only two-thirds of the membership of the Senate out of which to get that quorum. But if you will allow the Chair to proceed as he has suggested, the oath will be administered to the Senators-elect, and you will find that you have a quorum, I have no doubt.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia, if a quorum did not appear, would we have to disappear from here and go and not swear in the newly elected Senators? That certainly would be the case, or we would have to sit here until we could send and get a quorum of those who have been already sworn in. My experience here has taught me that a quorum is always supposed to be present, unless some Senator makes the point that there is none.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina, in the judgment of the Chair, is entirely right. The presumption is that there is a quorum present, and until a suggestion is made that there is no quorum present it is not necessary to have a roll call.

And so the discussion continued.

Now, Mr. President, the position taken by the President pro tempore at that time, and by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN], and others, seems to me to be entirely logical and correct.

Mr. LODGE rose.

Mr. CARTER. Let me suggest, if the Senator will permit me——

Mr. LODGE. Certainly; I only wanted to ask a question when the Senator is ready.

Mr. CARTER. This is a continuing body. A quorum is presumed to be here in pursuance of any adjournment of this body, and, therefore, when we assemble each morning in pursuance of adjournment, a quorum is presumed to be present until the question of a quorum is formally raised. Is there any variation of the presumption when the Senate meets under the mandate of the Constitution rather than in pursuance of its own order of adjournment? Can it be possible that the presumption arises that Senators duly elected and sworn do not, as a matter of fact, appear to discharge their duties? The presumption must be in favor of the regular discharge of duty by all duly elected and qualified Senators.

The suggestion made by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] in the previous discussion is quite pertinent as showing the direction to which the construction sought by the Senator from Massachusetts would lead. Should the roll call fail to disclose a quorum of Senators duly qualified as members of the body, and by any calamity or unexpected emergency a quorum of those duly qualified could not be here assembled, would this branch of the legislative department be powerless to perpetuate its own existence? Would we be compelled in some manner, shape, or form to get a quorum when a quorum was impossible, and thus the Senate cease to exist?

How did the Senate come into being in the first place? Not certainly by a roll call, but by the appearance of Senators here day after day to take the oath of office. The Senator from Massachusetts well remembers that it required something over one month to secure the attendance of a sufficient number to take the oath of office to make a quorum of the body. If before any oath could have been administered in the beginning a quorum should have been found not present by a roll call, then the body never could have organized at all, according to the theory of the distinguished Senator.

Now I will yield to the Senator from Massachusetts for a question.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, every House that meets for the first time is composed of members-elect. If you have nothing but members-elect of course you have to call the roll of members-elect, because there is nobody else to call. The first Senate was in exactly that position. But if the Senator will look a little further in those early Journals he will find that they waited several times until a quorum appeared.

Mr. CARTER. Most assuredly.

Mr. LODGE. After the Senate became a continuing body.

Mr. CARTER. The body once organized may admit during its regular and orderly course of business at any time any duly elected Senator from a State to take the oath of office. If, before the oath of office can be administered to a new Senator, the presence of a quorum must be ascertained, then the oath would always be preceded by a roll call to show that when a new member was taken into the body a quorum was present.

Mr. LODGE. Right there, Mr. President, suppose that I or any other Senator, when the Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] rose the other day, had made the point of no quorum and the Chair had said that it would be necessary to call the roll, what could have prevented it? Any Senator had the power to compel the calling of the roll at any moment. It is not a question of construction, if the Senator will allow me; it is a question of fact.

Mr. CARTER. The difference arises in the Senator's mind and in my own in what I conceive to be his confusion of a basic principle with a personal or official privilege. It is, of course, the right of any Senator at any time to raise the question of a quorum. The existence of that right, however, does not argue one way or the other against the presumption of a quorum when no one raises the question, nor does it determine that the oath of office can only be administered to a new Senator in the presence of a quorum.

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no; of course not. But if any Senator has the right to compel a roll call, how can you prevent having a roll call when a Senator desires it?

Mr. CARTER. That is unquestionably the personal privilege of the Senator.

Mr. LODGE. Very well. Then I say the precedents are of no consequence. What I want to settle, Mr. President, is this—I do not care whether it is settled one way or the other. The Senator seems to think I am contending that it is much better to have it one way than the other. If it is determined that the proper method of procedure is to call on the first day of a session the names of the members-elect, as it is provided in the House rules, I have not the slightest objection to settling it in that way. If, on the other hand, it appears, as it seems to me, wiser to determine the presence of a quorum before we do any business at all, then let it be settled that the roll shall be called at that point. What I want to get is some determinate procedure.

Now, the Chair has no power to postpone the roll call one minute. When I made the suggestion of a roll call without suggesting the absence of a quorum, the Chair said, with perfect correctness, that a quorum is assumed to be present until the point of no quorum is made. Within ten minutes, when we had added twenty-seven to our number, the Chair, without the point of no quorum being made, ordered a roll call. For what purpose? Obviously that we might officially say to the House that we had a quorum present. The question of a quorum had not been raised. Why did he not continue to assume it instead of ordering a roll call within ten minutes after he had said that a quorum was to be considered as present? For the obvious reason that we needed it for official action.

Mr. CARTER. But, Mr. President, there is a vast difference between ordering a roll call after the membership of the body is completed by the administration of the oath to new Senators and a roll call prior to the administration of such oath. The efficiency of the Senate might become involved in the order of procedure. The Senator, I assume, will agree with me that there is no analogy whatever between the first day of a session in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, this being

a continuing body and the House an entirely new body at the beginning of a Congress.

Mr. LODGE. Absolutely; and that is the reason why I think we ought to call the roll of the Senate as it exists.

Mr. CARTER. But, Mr. President, I should like to have the Senator indicate on what principle we should by rule presume that a quorum is not present at the opening day of the session unless we indulge that presumption at the opening day of every session.

Mr. LODGE. The presumption that there was no quorum present was made by the Chair when he ordered the roll to be called.

Mr. CARTER. The Chair ordered the roll to be called.

Mr. LODGE. Immediately after the swearing in of the new members. My only point is whether the roll is to be called before or after the swearing in of new members. The Senate is just as capable of doing business without the swearing in of the new members as it is with them sworn in. It requires a quorum of only 31.

Mr. CARTER. The order of the Vice-President for a roll call after the oath of office had been administered to new Senators in no manner argues for or against the proposition of the Senator from Massachusetts. The proposal of the Senator is to so amend the rules of the Senate as to arbitrarily compel the Vice-President to order a roll call upon the presumption that a quorum is not present or may not be present.

Mr. LODGE. Simply, if the Senator will allow me, because I think it is better than having a single Senator compel a roll call by making the point of no quorum. That is the only point.

Now, let me ask the Senator a question. Suppose I had made the point of no quorum when the Senator from Wisconsin rose to present the credentials of his colleague, the Senator will admit that it would have been necessary to call the roll. Suppose that that roll call had shown only twenty-five Senators, not Senators-elect, but twenty-five Senators, present. Does the Senator contend that we could have then gone on and done business of any kind until we had compelled the attendance of a quorum?

Mr. CARTER. An answer to that question necessarily shows the fallacy of the Senator's position. Every presumption should continue to exist in favor of the presence of a quorum. No Senator will embarrass the Senate, when the matter of its continuous existence is at stake, by raising the question of a quorum. Yet the Senator would by rule compel the Presiding Officer to raise the question.

I wish to ask the Senator another question. If by any misadventure, after the Senator from Massachusetts had raised the question of a quorum, a quorum of the Senators duly qualified could not be procured, would the failure to procure the attendance of a quorum prevent the administration of the oath to new members? If so, then it rests in the power of any one Senator in an instance scarcely conceivable, but still possible, to bring this body as a branch of the legislature of the country to a final termination, because I take it that if a quorum of the Senate is necessary and must be present before the oath of office can be administered or any business of that sort can be done for the perpetuation of the life of the body, it would be entirely helpless, according to the view of the Senator, if a quorum could not be procured.

Mr. LODGE. Not a quorum composed of the whole ninety Senators. That question has been settled, of course. When we had but eighty-eight Senators here, a quorum was forty-five. At the outset of the civil war and for some years afterwards there were twenty-two Senators lacking. I am, of course, speaking in round numbers, for they did not all go out at once; but twenty-two were lacking. We continued, however, to do business and we continued to have a quorum—a quorum of Senators who remained, of course.

This is supposed to be a continuing body. What is the Senator's own presumption as to what is necessary in order to do business? The assumption is necessarily—I will ask the Senator if I am not right—that there are thirty-one Senators here?

Mr. CARTER. I presume——

Mr. LODGE. I mean if the point of no quorum is not made, the assumption of the Chair must be that there are thirty-one or more Senators present.

Mr. CARTER. In the absence of the question of a quorum being raised, I indulge the presumption that the Senator who has taken an oath to support and defend the Constitution of the United States will be present in this Chamber when required to be here by the Constitution.

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER. And we have been proceeding on that presumption in the administration of the oath of office to Senators.

Mr. LODGE. The only thing I want is to have it determined one way or the other whether the roll must be called immediately after the Chaplain's prayer and before any business whatever is done, or whether the roll shall be called after the Senators-elect have been sworn in. Whichever way it is settled by the report of the Committee on Rules and by the action of the Senate, I think it desirable to have it determined. The Chair has no power, except what habit and practice have given, to order a roll call at any time, as I understand it. It is the practice of the Chair to direct the roll call on the first day of the session, and I want to give him the power definitely to order the roll call. I care very little about the matter at this time, but I want to have it settled so that this doubt and question need never again be raised.

Mr. CARTER. With the permission of the Senate, I desire to incorporate in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the debate with reference to the question at issue on March 5, 1903.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection permission will be granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the names of the newly elected Senators whose credentials are on file, four——

Mr. LODGE. Is it not necessary first to call the entire roll to show the presence of a quorum?

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It has not heretofore been done. The Chair examined the precedents in reference to that point this morning.

Mr. BACON. As the question has been suggested, I ask that the roll be called.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. It will be the old roll call, all the newly elected members, of course, being left out. The Chair is of opinion that the proceeding he proposes is the correct one—to have the newly elected Senators first sworn in and then a roll call.

Mr. BACON. I have no disposition to press my individual view. I think, however, the suggestion of the Senator from Massachusetts is correct. The Senate certainly can not be in session for the purpose of administering oaths to new Senators unless there is a quorum of the Senate present. This is a continuing body. Still I will not press it if it is the sense of the Senate that it should not be done.

Mr. BLACKBURN. Mr. President, it occurs to me that the President is entirely correct in his construction on this matter. If you order a roll call it must be a roll call of Senators. One-third of this Chamber would be left out of that roll call, because one-third come in each two years.

So, if a roll call is now had there must be a roll call of those who have already been sworn in as Senators. That is, you are going to require a quorum to be shown. A quorum of what? A quorum of men who have been sworn in as Senators, and you have only two-thirds of the membership of the Senate out of which to get that quorum. But if you will allow the Chair to proceed as he has suggested, the oath will be administered to the Senators-elect, and you will find that you have a quorum, I have no doubt.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator from Georgia, if a quorum did not appear, would we have to disappear from here and go and not swear in the newly elected Senators? That certainly would be the case, or we would have to sit here until we could send and get a quorum of those who have been already sworn in. My experience here has taught me that a quorum is always supposed to be present unless some Senator makes the point that there is none.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from South Carolina, in the judgment of the Chair, is entirely right. The presumption is that there is a quorum present, and until a suggestion is made that there is no quorum present it is not necessary to have a roll call.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I stated that I would not press the suggestion. It was based exclusively upon the fact that the Senator from Massachusetts had already stated that there might not be a quorum present. It was upon that that I predicated what I said.

Mr. LODGE. I did not suggest the absence of a quorum. I merely made a parliamentary inquiry, which the Chair has decided.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the names of the newly elected Senators whose credentials are on file, calling four at a time, and as their names are called they will present themselves and take the oath required by law.

The Secretary called the names of—

Mr. ALLISON, Mr. ANKENY, Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, and Mr. CLAY.

Mr. FOSTER of Washington. My colleague-elect, Mr. ANKENY, is at his hotel, in the charge of physicians, so that he can not be here to-day.

Mr. ALLISON and Mr. CLAY were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. DOLLIVER and Mr. BACON, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. DILLINGHAM, Mr. FAIRBANKS, Mr. FORAKER, and Mr. FULTON.

The Senators whose names were called were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. PROCTOR, Mr. BEVERIDGE, Mr. HANNA, and Mr. MITCHELL, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. GALLINGER, Mr. GORMAN, Mr. HANSBROUGH, and Mr. HEYBURN.

Mr. BURNHAM. I desire to state that my colleague [Mr. GALLINGER] is necessarily absent.

Mr. GORMAN, Mr. HANSBROUGH, and Mr. HEYBURN were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. MCCOMAS, Mr. WARREN, and Mr. DUBOIS, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. HOPKINS, Mr. KITTREDGE, Mr. LATIMER, and Mr. LONG.

The Senators whose names were called were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CULLOM, Mr. GAMBLE, Mr. TILLMAN, and Mr. BURTON, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. MCCREARY, Mr. MCENERY, Mr. MALLORY, and Mr. NEWLANDS.

The Senators whose names were called were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. BLACKBURN, Mr. FOSTER of Louisiana, Mr. TALIAFERRO, and Mr. STEWART, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. OVERMAN, Mr. PENROSE, Mr. PERKINS, and Mr. PETTUS.

The Senators whose names were called were escorted to the Vice-

President's desk by Mr. SIMMONS, Mr. KEAN, Mr. BARD, and Mr. MORGAN, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. PLATT of Connecticut, Mr. PLATT of New York, and Mr. SMOOT.

The Senators whose names were called were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. ALDRICH, Mr. DEPEW, and Mr. KEARNS, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The Secretary called the names of Mr. SPOONER, Mr. STONE, and Mr. TELLER.

Mr. SPOONER and Mr. TELLER were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. QUARLES and Mr. PATTERSON, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to them.

The PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aldrich | Depew | Hopkins | Overman |
| Allee | Dillingham | Kean | Patterson |
| Allison | Dolliver | Kearns | Penrose |
| Bacon | Dubois | Kittredge | Perkins |
| Ball | Elkins | Latimer | Pettus |
| Bard | Fairbanks | Lodge | Platt, Conn. |
| Bate | Foraker | Long | Platt, N. Y. |
| Berry | Foster, La. | McComas | Proctor |
| Beveridge | Foster, Wash. | McCreary | Quarles |
| Blackburn | Frye | McCumber | Simmons |
| Burnham | Fulton | McEnery | Smoot |
| Burton | Gamble | McLaurin | Spooner |
| Carmack | Gibson | Mallory | Stewart |
| Clapp | Gorman | Martin | Taliaferro |
| Clark, Mont. | Hale | Millard | Teller |
| Clark, Wyo. | Hanna | Mitchell | Tillman |
| Clay | Hansbrough | Morgan | Warren |
| Cockrell | Heyburn | Nelson | Wetmore |
| Cullom | Hoar | Newlands | |

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, this is an interesting debate, but it seems to me it would be more in order after a report on the subject has been made from the Committee on Rules. I rise to offer a resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] will be referred to the Committee on Rules.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER. I offer a resolution, which I ask to have read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The resolution was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That authority is granted to print and bind, for the use of the Committee on the District of Columbia, such papers and documents as may be deemed necessary in connection with subjects heretofore considered, or to be considered, by said committee during the Sixtieth Congress.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

Mr. LATIMER submitted the following resolution, which was read:

Whereas there is in the United States between fifty and one hundred million acres of swamp, tidal, and overflowed lands which are now, for lack of drainage, unproductive and a prolific source of malarial and other diseases, and the Secretary of Agriculture having for the past three years conducted drainage investigations in this country and abroad and has accumulated a large amount of valuable data on the subject: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare and submit to the Senate on or before March 1, 1908, a report on drainage, to include the following:

First. The location and area of lands in the United States that are swamp and overflowed and susceptible of being drained and made fit for agriculture.

Second. The effect of drainage on such land and on the public health and upon agriculture.

Third. The area of land which has been drained under the laws of the different States and the benefits which have resulted therefrom.

Fourth. The summary of the legislation of the different States and of the legal and business methods under which drainage works have been constructed and maintained.

Fifth. A review of the drainage laws and policies of the leading agricultural countries of Europe and their results.

Mr. LATIMER. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, that resolution carries an appropriation with it, does it not?

Mr. LATIMER. No, sir.

Mr. KEAN. Then I should like to ask the Senator from South Carolina what the estimated cost of this work will be?

Mr. LATIMER. I suppose, under a previous appropriation, that the Secretary of Agriculture already has the information at hand. He has already had engineers making surveys in different States under an appropriation made by Congress, I think of $150,000, last year in the agricultural appropriation act. The engineers have prepared profiles, blueprints, and submitted reports touching the surveys made of the land referred to in the resolution. I should like to have the information the resolution calls for put in print for the use of the Senate.

Mr. KEAN. I think this is a pretty large subject and that we ought to have some estimate as to the cost of it.

Mr. LATIMER. Because it is a large subject I think the Senate ought to have the information called for by the resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Let the resolution go over, Mr. President.

Mr. ALDRICH. The resolution certainly ought to go to a committee; and I suggest that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands or some appropriate committee, with a view of ascertaining what kind of an investigation it is proposed that we shall embark upon.

Mr. FLINT. Mr. President, I ask to have the resolution go to the Committee on Public Lands. It brings up a question of controversy as between the Interior Department and the Agricultural Department, as to whether or not we are to go into this drainage proposition. On the one hand it is contended that it should go to the Agricultural Department and on the other that it should go to the Interior Department. If this resolution is adopted, it means the starting out of a body of engineers in the Department of Agriculture. I object to the resolution until the matter is fully investigated as to whether it should go to the Interior Department or to the Agricultural Department.

Mr. LATIMER obtained the floor.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. LATIMER. In a moment. In reply to the statement which has just been made by the Senator from California (Mr. FLINT)——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would state that this discussion is proceeding by unanimous consent.

Mr. LATIMER. I should like merely to reply to the remark of the Senator from California by stating that there is no proposition involved in the resolution to carry the question of the drainage of the swamp lands or any other lands to the Agricultural Department. The proposition is only to obtain information which the Agricultural Department already has touching this question. The agricultural appropriation bill has for several years been carrying appropriations for the purpose of such investigations. The engineers of that Department have made those investigations; the Department already has the information, and the resolution simply asks that the information may be put in print and given to the Senate. There is nothing involved in the resolution which carries any further work to the Agricultural Department or which proposes to discriminate against the Interior Department.

Mr. ALDRICH. On the face of it, the resolution seems to create in the Agricultural Department a department analogous to the Interior Department. We certainly ought not to act upon it, if it means anything in the way of the initiation of expense, without having it referred to some committee. If the Senator from South Carolina is willing to have it referred to the Committee on Public Lands, I have no objection.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suggest to my colleague [Mr. LATIMER] that he let the resolution go over until to-morrow morning, when it can come up in regular order. He can then explain it more fully and probably there will be no objection to it. There seems to be an impression here that on its face it is legislation, when, as a matter of fact, it is nothing more, as I understand it, than calling for information that is already available and involves no expense.

Mr. LATIMER. I want to say further to the Senate that I should have no objection to the resolution going to the Interior Department if that Department could furnish the information, but already the Agricultural Department has the information touching this subject, and that is the information I am after.

Mr. TILLMAN. Instead of referring the resolution to a committee now out of hand, and without discussion, I suggest that it go over until to-morrow, when my colleague can explain it, and then there will probably be no objection to it.

Mr. LATIMER. I have no objection to that course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be printed and go over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 30 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, December 5, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 4, 1907.*

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Edward S. Fowler, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of New York, in the State of New York, in place of Nevada N. Stranahan, resigned.

Samuel W. Johnson, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine, in place of Charles E. Knowlton, resigned.

Thomas Huse, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts, in place of Hiram P. Mackintosh, deceased.

Judson La Moure, jr., of North Dakota, to be collector of customs for the district of North Dakota and South Dakota, in place of Nelson E. Nelson, whose term of office expired by limitation on February 5, 1907. Mr. La Moure is now serving under a temporary commission issued during the recess of the Senate.

ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles W. MacDonough, of New Jersey, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed George Robinson, resigned.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. John F. Hines to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1906, vice Lieut. Commander Charles C. Marsh, promoted.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Levin J. Wallace to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1906, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William J. Moses to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Lieut. John S. Doddridge to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Frank W. Kellogg, promoted.

Ensign David Lyons to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907, upon the completion of three years' service in present grade.

Lieut. Commander Guy W. Brown to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Commander John M. Bowyer, promoted.

Commander William C. Eaton to be a captain in the Navy from the 18th day of November, 1907, vice Capt. James M. Miller, promoted.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names upon the completion of three years' service in present grade:

William D. Owens, from May 17, 1907,
William A. Angwin, from June 2, 1907, and
Wrey G. Farwell, from June 28, 1907.

Surg. John E. Page, who was promoted to fill a vacancy occurring on April 20, 1904, to take rank as a surgeon from January 20, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated April 24, 1906.

Asst. Naval Constructors John W. Woodruff, Clayton M. Simmers, and Frank D. Hall, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, from the 2d day of May, 1907.

The following-named citizens to be assistant surgeons in the Navy from the 29th day of November, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date:

Ernest W. Brown, a citizen of Connecticut,
Harry L. Langnecker, a citizen of California,
Dallas G. Sutton, a citizen of the District of Columbia, and
Alfred J. Toulon, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Boatswains Alexander Mack (died September 24, 1907) and William H. Frary, U. S. Navy, retired, to be chief boatswains on the retired list of the Navy, to rank with, but after, ensign from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

Mates William W. Beck, William Boyd, and John Griffin, on the retired list of the Navy, to be mates on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, viz, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Regis H. Post, of New York, to be the governor of Porto Rico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Beekman Winthrop, resigned.

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of Porto Rico, to which office he was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice Regis H. Post, appointed the governor of Porto Rico.

POSTMASTERS.

ARIZONA.

Julia Mahoney to be postmaster at Winslow, in the county of Navajo and Territory of Arizona, in place of Julia Mahoney. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

CALIFORNIA.

J. W. Clark to be postmaster at Bishop, in the county of Inyo and State of California, in place of George Waterson, resigned.

Ebenezer E. Cunningham to be postmaster at South San Francisco, in the county of San Mateo and State of California. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Thomas Edwards to be postmaster at Crockett, in the county of Contra Costa and State of California. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Asa V. Fanset to be postmaster at Glendale, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Catherine T. Ryan to be postmaster at Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California, in place of Catherine T. Ryan. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

James Scott Stevens to be postmaster at Benecia, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of George W. Stevens, deceased.

Warren A. Woods to be postmaster at Suisun City, in the county of Solano and State of California, in place of Warren A. Woods. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

COLORADO.

Robert W. Campbell to be postmaster at Brighton, in the county of Adams and State of Colorado, in place of Robert W. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Edwin W. Clark to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Washington and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Charles Creglow to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Kit Carson and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Elizabeth Hammond to be postmaster at Montclair, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Hardin C. McCreery to be postmaster at Holly, in the county of Prowers and State of Colorado, in place of Calvin L. McPherson, resigned.

Frank H. Miller to be postmaster at Edgewater, in the county of Jefferson and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Sidney C. Smith to be postmaster at Fort Lupton, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Charles L. Todd to be postmaster at Rifle, in the county of Garfield and State of Colorado, in place of Charles L. Todd. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

CONNECTICUT.

John A. Ayer to be postmaster at Saybrook, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of John A. Ayer. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Levi O. Chittenden to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut, in place of Levi O. Chittenden. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Frank A. Hefflon to be postmaster at Deep River, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut, in place of Frank A. Hefflon. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

DELAWARE.

Oswald B. Wingate to be postmaster at Edgemore, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

FLORIDA.

Henry A. Hughes to be postmaster at Paxton, in the county of Walton and State of Florida. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

IDAHO.

George H. Arnold to be postmaster at Culdesac, in the county of Nez Perce and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

James Campbell to be postmaster at Potlatch, in the county

of Latah and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Sophia Davis to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Canyon and State of Idaho, in place of Sophia Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Asher A. Getchell to be postmaster at Silver City, in the county of Owyhee and State of Idaho, in place of Charles H. Grete, resigned.

John M. Repass to be postmaster at Rathdrum, in the county of Kootenai and State of Idaho, in place of John W. Peters, resigned.

Samuel M. C. Reynolds to be postmaster at Meridian, in the county of Ada and State of Idaho. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

William L. Biggs to be postmaster at Westfield, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Albert S. Corl to be postmaster at Nunda, in the county of McHenry and State of Illinois, in place of Albert S. Corl. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

George W. Coughanowr to be postmaster at Dongola, in the county of Union and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Emery J. Cruthis to be postmaster at Sorento, in the county of Bond and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Edwin Drury to be postmaster at Wilmette, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of Samuel S. Dingee, resigned.

Robert R. Hilling to be postmaster at Manito, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois, in place of Frank L. Carroll, resigned.

William A. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois, in place of William A. Hutchinson. Incumbent's commission expired June 10, 1906.

Mary F. Marsh to be postmaster at Bowen, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, in place of Charles C. Marsh, deceased.

Henry C. Matthei to be postmaster at Palatine, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Frank Morrell to be postmaster at Pawnee, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois, in place of Frank Morrell. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Isaac Newland to be postmaster at Colchester, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois, in place of Isaac Newland. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

John S. Nicholson to be postmaster at Beardstown, in the county of Cass and State of Illinois, in place of John S. Nicholson. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Frank L. Paine to be postmaster at Xenia, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois, in place of Frank L. Paine. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Winfield S. Pinnell to be postmaster at Kansas, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois, in place of Winfield S. Pinnell. Incumbent's commission expired February 23, 1907.

Edward H. Randsell to be postmaster at Witt, in the county of Montgomery and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

George E. Swanson to be postmaster at Woodhull, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois, in place of George E. Swanson. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

George E. Wiedman to be postmaster at Zion City, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois, in place of George E. Wiedman. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

John Yost to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois, in place of John Yost. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

INDIANA.

Floyd E. Farley to be postmaster at Crown Point, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana, in place of Floyd E. Farley. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1907.

William D. Lutes to be postmaster at Royal Center, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

John C. Row to be postmaster at Osgood, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana, in place of John C. Row. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

IOWA.

James Beard to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, in the county of Ringgold and State of Iowa, in place of James Beard. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

N. Hickenlooper to be postmaster at Blockton, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa, in place of N. Hickenlooper. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Robert P. Osier to be postmaster at Clarion, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa, in place of Robert P. Osier. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Abraham L. Riseley to be postmaster at Rockwell City, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa, in place of Elmer E. Johnston, resigned.

Jennie Schroeder to be postmaster at Guttenberg, in the county of Clayton and State of Iowa, in place of James Schroeder, deceased.

Frank B. Tibbetts to be postmaster at Hopkinton, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa, in place of Frank B. Tibbetts. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

KANSAS.

J. J. Booth to be postmaster at Conway Springs, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas, in place of Charles W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

Joel H. Buckman to be postmaster at Lyndon, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas, in place of Joel H. Buckman. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Ida M. Cason to be postmaster at Lakin, in the county of Kearney and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

George Delaney to be postmaster at Axtell, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas, in place of George Delaney. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

Edgar B. Dykes to be postmaster at Macksville, in the county of Stafford and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Jesse Forkner to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas, in place of Jesse Forkner. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1906.

Frank W. Johnson to be postmaster at Larned, in the county of Pawnee and State of Kansas, in place of Frank W. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Richard L. Musson to be postmaster at Elk City, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas, in place of Richard L. Musson. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Louis F. Parsons to be postmaster at Plains, in the county of Meade and State of Kansas. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

J. Frank Smith to be postmaster at Pleasanton, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas, in place of J. Frank Smith. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

LOUISIANA.

Richard H. Aby to be postmaster at Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana, in place of Benjamin F. Ford, removed.

Charles A. Austin to be postmaster at Welsh, in the parish of Calcasieu and State of Louisiana, in place of Charles A. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1907.

Joseph T. Labit to be postmaster at Abbeville, in the parish of Vermilion and State of Louisiana, in place of Joseph T. Labit. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Joseph J. Lafargue to be postmaster at Donaldsonville, in the parish of Ascension and State of Louisiana, in place of John F. Terrio, deceased.

Alexander Latil to be postmaster at Arabi, in the parish of St. Bernard and State of Louisiana. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

MAINE.

William W. Brown to be postmaster at Bowdoinham, in the county of Sagadahoc and State of Maine, in place of William W. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

George O. Carr to be postmaster at Norridgewock, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Irving W. Case to be postmaster at Lubec, in the county of Washington and State of Maine, in place of Irving W. Case. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Charles H. Dunning to be postmaster at Brownville, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Sidney G. Haley to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine, in place of Sidney G. Haley. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1907.

Arthur C. Hinckley to be postmaster at Blue Hill, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Guy W. McAlister to be postmaster at Bucksport, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, in place of Guy W. McAlister. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1907.

Frank E. Monroe to be postmaster at Milo, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine, in place of Frank E. Monroe. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Everett W. Ober to be postmaster at Northeast Harbor, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Stephen B. Thurlow to be postmaster at Stonington, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine, in place of Stephen B. Thurlow. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

MARYLAND.

Jacob H. Corer to be postmaster at Thurmont, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, in place of Jacob H. Corer. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

William T. Coulson to be postmaster at Port Deposit, in the county of Cecil and State of Maryland, in place of William T. Coulson. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

Richard H. Miles to be postmaster at Gaithersburg, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Alonzo R. Spitzer to be postmaster at Brunswick, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland, in place of Alonzo R. Spitzer. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Harry K. Startzman to be postmaster at Hagerstown, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland, in place of Harry K. Startzman. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles H. Andrews to be postmaster at Pigeon Cove, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

George Bliss to be postmaster at West Warren, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Erwin E. Carpenter to be postmaster at East Douglass, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of George Abbott, deceased.

George W. Cutting to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Jeremiah B. Daniels to be postmaster at Millis, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Frank A. Fales to be postmaster at Norwood, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Frank A. Fales. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

T. Allen Hill to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Thomas F. Hill, deceased.

Herbert A. Howard to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of Herbert A. Howard. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Stephen C. Luce to be postmaster at Vineyard Haven, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts, in place of Stephen C. Luce. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Thomas F. Lyons to be postmaster at Billerica, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

John A. Marshall to be postmaster at Rowley, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Harriet M. Mudge to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of Harriet M. Mudge. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

John F. Phipps to be postmaster at Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts, in place of John F. Phipps. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Charles F. Scribner to be postmaster at North Chelmsford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

George A. Wales to be postmaster at Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts, in place of George A. Wales. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Ella M. Ward to be postmaster at Millers Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts, in place of Ella M. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1906.

Daniel S. Woodman to be postmaster at West Medway, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

MICHIGAN.

Frank M. Blatchford to be postmaster at Brighton, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan, in place of Frank M. Blatchford. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

William R. Bolitho to be postmaster at Norway, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan, in place of Richard M. Sampson, jr., resigned.

Burton F. Browne to be postmaster at Harbor Beach, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan, in place of Burton F. Browne. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

Sid V. Bullock to be postmaster at Howard City, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in place of Sid V. Bullock. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1907.

Edwin L. Clapp to be postmaster at Centerville, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, in place of Edwin L. Clapp. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Hutson B. Colman to be postmaster at Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan, in place of Hutson B. Colman. Incumbent's commission expires December 7, 1907.

A. B. Glaspie to be postmaster at Oxford, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan, in place of Andrew Sutherland, second, deceased.

William Glerum to be postmaster at Zeeland, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in place of William Glerum. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Charles L. Doyle to be postmaster at Marine City, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, in place of Joseph L. Baird, failed to qualify.

Samuel Falls to be postmaster at Spring Lake, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Robert B. Ferris to be postmaster at Burr Oak, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan, in place of Robert B. Ferris. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1907.

Frank N. Green to be postmaster at Olivet, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan, in place of Frank N. Green. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1907.

Frank P. Heath to be postmaster at Plainwell, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, in place of Frank P. Heath. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1907.

William Hunter to be postmaster at Capac, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan, in place of William Hunter. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Mark H. Ladd to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan, in place of Lafayette C. Hall. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1907.

George H. Myhan to be postmaster at South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan, in place of George H. Hyhan. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

Henry H. Pulver to be postmaster at Laingsburg, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan, in place of Henry H. Pulver. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

James K. Train to be postmaster at Edmore, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan, in place of James K. Train. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1907.

Fred Wade to be postmaster at Saugatuck, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan, in place of Fred Wade. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Joseph L. Wise to be postmaster at Hubbell, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan, in place of Joseph L. Wise, Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

MINNESOTA.

Otho A. Austin to be postmaster at New York Mills, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota, in place of Otho A. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

William Kaiser to be postmaster at Faribault, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota, in place of William Kaiser. Incumbent's commission expired February 8, 1907.

Henry C. Miller to be postmaster at St. Peter, in the county of Nicollet and State of Minnesota, in place of Henry C. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired November 13, 1907.

Henry Olson to be postmaster at Battle Lake, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Anna E. Townsend to be postmaster at Blackduck, in the county of Beltrami and State of Minnesota, in place of Larmon Townsend, resigned.

Everett B. Webster to be postmaster at La Crescent, in the county of Houston and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

George M. Wilson to be postmaster at Proctor, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

MISSOURI.

E. P. Ambrose to be postmaster at Purdy, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Joseph Bernstein to be postmaster at Ilasco, in the county

of Ralls and State of Missouri, in place of Isadore Schwartz, resigned.

Carr Hartshorn to be postmaster at Elvins, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

NEBRASKA.

Carl A. Anderson to be postmaster at Wausa, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska, in place of Roy A. Richmond, resigned.

Stuart B. McLean to be postmaster at McCook, in the county of Red Willow and State of Nebraska, in place of Frank M. Kimmell, resigned.

Henry J. Matzke to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Seward and State of Nebraska, in place of Thomas A. Healey, resigned.

Frank R. Stewart to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska, in place of Frank R. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1907.

John W. Wertz to be postmaster at Stuart, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

NEVADA.

J. C. Doughty to be postmaster at Elko, in the county of Elko and State of Nevada, in place of Henry J. Jones, resigned.

Julius R. Hunter to be postmaster at Lovelocks, in the county of Humboldt and State of Nevada, in place of Herman C. Sommer, removed.

William J. Kennedy to be postmaster at Searchlight, in the county of Lincoln and State of Nevada. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Elmer E. Adams to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Herbert Bailey to be postmaster at Claremont, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire, in place of Herbert Bailey. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1907.

Nathan P. Baker to be postmaster at Sunapee, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Stella E. Coburn to be postmaster at North Rochester, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Ernest G. Cole to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Edwin A. Himes to be postmaster at Sanbornville, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Forrest E. Page to be postmaster at Raymond, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of Forrest E. Page. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Lilla B. Sargent to be postmaster at Canaan, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Alice M. Sloane to be postmaster at Conway, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

NEW JERSEY.

William A. Birkhead to be postmaster at Beverly, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, in place of Charles F. Stevenson, resigned.

William H. Foley to be postmaster at Bordentown, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey, in place of William H. Foley. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1906.

William Tate to be postmaster at Closter, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

George D. Vandenbergh to be postmaster at Englishtown, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

NEW YORK.

William H. Bain to be postmaster at Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York, in place of William H. Bain. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Mary A. Booth to be postmaster at Brownville, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Silas S. Cartwright to be postmaster at Roxbury, in the county of Delaware and State of New York, in place of Silas S. Cartwright. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Abiel D. Cook to be postmaster at East Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, in place of Abiel D. Cook. Incumbent's commission expired December 9, 1906.

Minnie A. Daily to be postmaster at Hilton, in the county of Monroe and State of New York. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

William G. Davry to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York, in place of William G. Davry. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Frank E. Gaylord to be postmaster at North Collins, in the county of Erie and State of New York, in place of Frank E. Gaylord. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

William Johns to be postmaster at Herman, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

James E. Johnson to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York, in place of James E. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Daniel R. Montgomery to be postmaster at Dryden, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Edward L. Nolan to be postmaster at Chateaugay, in the county of Franklin and State of New York, in place of Edward L. Nolan. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

John O. Prichard to be postmaster at Remsen, in the county of Oneida and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

James B. Rich to be postmaster at Hobart, in the county of Delaware and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Garritt H. Tymerson to be postmaster at Otisville, in the county of Orange and State of New York. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Peter H. Vosburgh to be postmaster at Matteawan, in the county of Dutchess and State of New York, in place of Peter H. Vosburgh. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

John G. Ward to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Washington and State of New York, in place of John G. Ward. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

George L. Wiltse to be postmaster at Rensselaer, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John E. Jenks to be postmaster at Souris, in the county of Bottineau and State of North Dakota, in place of John E. Jenks. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Harry A. Nicholson to be postmaster at Crary, in the county of Ramsey and State of North Dakota, in place of Duncan C. McLeod, resigned.

August H. Wahl to be postmaster at Washburn, in the county of McLean and State of North Dakota, in place of August H. Wahl. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Hartwick C. Westby to be postmaster at Maddock, in the county of Benson and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

OHIO.

F. O. Bates to be postmaster at Bellevue, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio, in place of Frank A. Knapp, resigned.

Seward L. Bowman to be postmaster at Lorain, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in place of Seward L. Bowman. Incumbent's commission expired February 19, 1907.

Thomas E. de Bruin to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Adams and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Charles W. Dean to be postmaster at Mingo Junction, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio, in place of Charles W. Dean. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Charles E. Fenton to be postmaster at Newton Falls, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio, in place of Charles E. Fenton. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Elmer L. Godwin to be postmaster at West Mansfield, in the county of Logan and State of Ohio, in place of David H. Harriman, resigned.

Charles H. Huffman to be postmaster at Richwood, in the county of Union and State of Ohio, in place of Charles H. Huffman. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Robert V. Jones to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio, in place of Robert V. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

Charles C. Laws to be postmaster at Bethesda, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

John B. Maule to be postmaster at Greenspring, in the county of Seneca and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

William C. Newell to be postmaster at Bainbridge, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

John J. Roberts to be postmaster at Prospect, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio, in place of John J. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Levi Roscoe to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

John M. Washington to be postmaster at Sabina, in the county of Clinton and State of Ohio, in place of John M. Washington. Incumbent's commission expired March 13, 1907.

Philip Zeigler to be postmaster at Strasburg, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio, in place of George R. Garver, deceased.

OKLAHOMA.

Daniel G. Dodds to be postmaster at Beggs, in the county of Okmulgee and State of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Arthur E. Leap to be postmaster at Collinsville, in the county of Rogers and State of Oklahoma. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Charles L. Watson to be postmaster at Perry, in the county of Noble and State of Oklahoma, in place of William T. Little, removed.

OREGON.

Marion F. Davis to be postmaster at Union, in the county of Union and State of Oregon, in place of Marion F. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1907.

Charles E. Hazard to be postmaster at Drain, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Eva B. Rumble to be postmaster at Joseph, in the county of Wallowa and State of Oregon. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Alexander C. Alton to be postmaster at Fayette City, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Alexander C. Alton. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Franklin A. Balliet to be postmaster at Coplay, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Joseph M. Bloss to be postmaster at Titusville, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph M. Bloss. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Christian T. Clymer to be postmaster at Quakertown, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Christian T. Clymer. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1907.

Joseph W. Culbert to be postmaster at Collegeville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

May C. Fair to be postmaster at Black Lick, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Richard F. Foote to be postmaster at Archbald, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Mertie T. Gillies to be postmaster at Devon, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Denis O. Sullivan. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Frank E. Hartz to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Cyrus F. Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Ida M. Kaye to be postmaster at Monaca, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania, in place of David Kaye, deceased.

Alexander Kerr to be postmaster at Seward, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Charles E. King to be postmaster at Brackenridge, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Clayton F. Miller to be postmaster at North Girard, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Ellwood W. Minster to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Ellwood W. Minster. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Joseph F. Nangle to be postmaster at Meyersdale, in the county of Somerset and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Joseph F. Nangle. Incumbent's commission expired May 14, 1906.

James W. Richardson to be postmaster at Shippensville, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Renwick Rowan to be postmaster at Parnassus, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Renwick Rowan. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Oliver S. Rumberger to be postmaster at Warriors Mark, in the county of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Joseph G. Sechler to be postmaster at Cherry Tree, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Albert W. Schrecongost to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Cyrus B. Smith to be postmaster at Wernersville, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Cyrus B. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

William C. Steele to be postmaster at Brownsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania, in place of William C. Steele. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1907.

Mary A. Thomson to be postmaster at Spartansburg, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Frank S. Tryon. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Harry Z. Wampole to be postmaster at Telford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

N. S. Woodruff to be postmaster at North East, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Perry A. Sandborn. Incumbent's commission expired December 20, 1903.

C. L. Wright to be postmaster at Youngsville, in the county of Warren and State of Pennsylvania, in place of Gilson A. Jackson, deceased.

PORTO RICO.

Simon Semidei to be postmaster at Yauco, in the county of Aquadilla, P. R. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

Wilmot L. Harris to be postmaster at Charleston, in the county of Charleston and State of South Carolina, in place of Wilmot L. Harris. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Daniel J. Arnold to be postmaster at Bellefourche, in the county of Butte and State of South Dakota, in place of George B. Craft, removed.

Albert H. J. George to be postmaster at White Lake, in the county of Aurora and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

John W. Jordan to be postmaster at Presho, in the county of Lyman and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

John R. McLain to be postmaster at Murdo, in the county of Lyman and State of South Dakota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

John C. Kelly to be postmaster at Jasper, in the county of Marion and State of Tennessee. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

TEXAS.

J. A. Butler to be postmaster at Troup, in the county of Smith and State of Texas, in place of J. A. Butler. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

William Gilford to be postmaster at Thornton, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Andrew A. Grob to be postmaster at Naples, in the county of Morris and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

George H. Griffin to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Ellis and State of Texas. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Otto Heilig to be postmaster at New Braunfels, in the county of Comal and State of Texas, in place of Otto Heilig. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

John H. Hill to be postmaster at Trinity, in the county of Trinity and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Robert B. Kerr to be postmaster at Stratford, in the county of Sherman and State of Texas. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

J. C. Newman to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county

of Hale and State of Texas, in place of Charles McCormack, resigned.

Marcus Phillips to be postmaster at Kingsville, in the county of Nueces and State of Texas. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Charles Rubert to be postmaster at Port Lavaca, in the county of Calhoun and State of Texas, in place of Charles Rubert. Incumbent's commission expired March 16, 1907.

Henry B. Rushing to be postmaster at Batson, in the county of Hardin and State of Texas, in place of Harry E. Downs, resigned.

Terrell O. Taylor to be postmaster at Hempstead, in the county of Waller and State of Texas, in place of Robert B. Hannay, resigned.

Louis Weete to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas, in place of Louis Weete. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

UTAH.

W. D. Williams to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Beaver and State of Utah. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

VERMONT.

Ada M. Banister to be postmaster at Readsboro, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Albert H. Cheney to be postmaster at Stowe, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont, in place of Albert H. Cheney. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

WASHINGTON.

William R. Day to be postmaster at Asotin, in the county of Asotin and State of Washington, in place of Joseph W. King, resigned.

John F. Irby to be postmaster at Ritzville, in the county of Adams and State of Washington, in place of John F. Irby. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1907.

Maude Potter to be postmaster at Enumclaw, in the county of King and State of Washington. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Carey W. Stewart to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Douglas and State of Washington. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

WEST VIRGINIA.

J. F. Campbell to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Marion and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

James A. Justice to be postmaster at Milton, in the county of Cabell and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

WISCONSIN.

Erick N. Anderson to be postmaster at Sawyer, in the county of Door and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Samuel W. Everson to be postmaster at Lodi, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin, in place of Samuel W. Everson. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Henry C. Gier to be postmaster at Mount Horeb, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, in place of John Vilberg, resigned.

August G. Koch to be postmaster at Kewaskum, in the county of Washington and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Fred G. McIntyre to be postmaster at Eagle River, in the county of Vilas and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Benjamin Prideaux to be postmaster at Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa and State of Wisconsin, in place of Nicholas T. Martin, deceased.

Charles H. Prouty to be postmaster at Genoa Junction, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

WYOMING.

Frank F. Tuttle to be postmaster at Thermopolis, in the county of Fremont and State of Wyoming. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

## CONFIRMATION.

*Executive nomination confirmed by the Senate December 4, 1907.*

POSTMASTER.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lilla B. Sargent to be postmaster at Canaan, in the county of Grafton and State of New Hampshire.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 5, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

CREDENTIALS.

Mr. CULBERSON presented the credentials of JOSEPH F. JOHNSTON, chosen by the legislature of the State of Alabama a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1909, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented the credentials of JOHN H. BANKHEAD, appointed June 18, 1907, by the governor of the State of Alabama a Senator from that State to fill until the next meeting of the legislature thereof the vacancy in the unexpired term beginning March 4, 1907, caused by the death of John T. Morgan, June 11, 1907, which were read and ordered to be filed.

He also presented the credentials of JOHN H. BANKHEAD, chosen July 16, 1907, by the legislature of the State of Alabama a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John T. Morgan in the term beginning March 4, 1907, which were read and ordered to be filed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

BREECH MECHANISMS FOR ORDNANCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting a letter from Mr. John W. Stockett, addressed to the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, submitting a statement relative to various patents granted him for breech mechanisms for ordnance, which the Secretary of War is now using, and requesting that the Chief of Ordnance recommend the purchase of the same by the United States Government, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting the annual report of the Librarian of Congress and the annual report of the Superintendent of the Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

REPORT OF WASHINGTON GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Washington Gaslight Company, of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1906, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of Elizabeth V. Belt, administratrix of Alfred C. Belt, deceased, *v.* The United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of fact and opinion filed by the court in the cause of Annie R. Widmayer and Edgar H. Bates et al. *v.* The United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of law filed by the court under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Lydia*, George Bradish, master; the vessel schooner *Little Sally*, William Whitmarsh, master; the vessel schooner *Sally*, Luther Stephenson, master; the vessel schooner *Nancy*, William Athearn, master; the vessel schooner *Regulator*, Nathaniel Thompson, master; the vessel schooner *Mary*, John Appleton, master; the vessel schooner *Dolphin*, Solomon Norton,

master; the vessel brig *Ontario*, James Humphreys, master; the vessel brig *Polly and Fannie*, William McNeill, master; the vessel brig *Moses Myers*, Henry Conway, master; the vessel brig *Prude*, Richard Thornton, master; the vessel bark *Albany*, Emanuel Prady, master; the vessel *Sally*, Anthony Stow, master; the vessel brig *Hero*, Stephen Webster, master; the vessel brig *Oliver Peabody*, Ephraim Amazeen, master; the vessel schooner *Amcricana*, Michael Pierce, master; the vessel schooner *Adeona*, D. H. Henchman, master; the vessel schooner *Eagle*, John Lambert, master; the vessel schooner *Lark*, Jona A. Hall, master; the vessel schooner *Hope*, Joseph Tyler, master; the vessel schooner *Hannah*, Benjamin Dighton, master; the vessel schooner *Four Brothers*, Thomas Eastman, master; the vessel schooner *Dairy Maid*, John Garde, master; the vessel brig *Fells Point*, William Creighton, master; the vessel brig *Mary*, Henry Pettis, master; the vessel sloop *Windsor*, packet, Emanuel Seward, master; the vessel sloop *Swallow*, Nathaniel Chadwick, master; the vessel ship *Woodrup Sims*, John B. Hodgson, master; the vessel *Catherine*, James Drysdale, master; the vessel schooner *Lively*, Weston Spooner, master; the vessel brig *Polly*, Albert Coffin, master; the vessel brig *Dispatch*, Peter Butler, master; the vessel sloop *Franklin*, John Howland, master; the vessel brig *Amelia*, James R. Calendar, master; the vessel schooner *Anne*, Benjamin Prince, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, William Stewart, master; the vessel sloop *Clementine*, Benjamin Green, master; the vessel brig *Delight*, E. E. Shepherd, master; the vessel schooner *Industry*, Mark Butts, master; the vessel schooner *Nancy*, Foss, master; the vessel schooner *Nancy*, John Jones, master; the vessel brig *Pamela*, James Merrihew, master; the vessel schooner *Polly, and Betsey*, John Wiley, master; the vessel schooner *Sally*, Paul Dunham, master; the vessel *Snow Traveller*, Bazachiah Paine, master; the vessel ship *Two Sisters*, David Follensbee, master; the vessel brig *Brandywine*, Perry G. Arnold, master; the vessel brig *Rising Sun*, John Whidbee, master; the vessel brig *Nabby*, James Gardner, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, Henry Clarke, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, George Haliburton, master; the vessel ship *Fair American*, John C. Brevoor, master (second voyage); the vessel brig *Eucharis*, W. Price, master; the vessel brig *Flora*, Samuel Creswell, master; the vessel schooner *Whim*, Peter Frye, master; the vessel brig *Favorite*, Benjamin Seabury, master; the vessel schooner *Peggy*, George Benton, master; the vessel brig *Friendship*, William Young, master; the vessel schooner *Regulator*, Hugh Smith, master; the vessel schooner *Ruth*, Daniel Sayard, master; the vessel schooner *Two Brothers*, John Lymburner, master; the vessel brig *David and George*, Everett Abeel, master; the vessel schooner *Paragon*, Stephen Grant, master; the vessel schooner *Paulina*, Da Costa, master; the vessel brig *Julia*, Samuel Holt, master; the vessel brig *Liberty*, Theodore Stanwood, master; the vessel brig *Hannah*, J. Leech, master; the vessel brig *George*, Hubbard, master; the vessel brig *Gratitude*, Joseph Reynolds, master; the vessel brig *Franklin*, Benjamin Chandler, master; the vessel brig *Mary*, T. Barnum, master; the vessel brig *Alliance*, Daniel Deshon, master; the vessel brig *Ruby*, James Art, master; the vessel brig *Ruth*, Samuel Townsend, master; the vessel brig *Little Maria*, John Thompson, master; the vessel brig *Paramaribo*, George Creed, master; the vessel sloop *Peggy*, Henry Leader, master; the vessel brig *Lucy*, Benjamin Jacobs, master; the vessel brig *Polly*, Job Palmer, master; the vessel ship *Washington*, Callaghan, master; the vessel ship *President*, Andrew Pinkham, master; the vessel ship *President*, Benjamin Crowninshield, master; the vessel ship *Nancy*, Howard Allen, master; the vessel ship *Minerva*, Obed Fitch, master; the vessel ship *Hope*, Josiah Bacon, master; the vessel ship *Favorite*, Charles Barnard, master; the vessel sloop *Vermont*, Francis Turner, master; the vessel sloop *Harmony*, Edward Barry, master; the vessel sloop *Mary*, James Ward, master; the vessel sloop *Almira*, Jared Bartholomew, master; the vessel brig *Fox*, Connell, master; the vessel sloop *Betsey*, Richard Holbrook, master; the vessel brig *Columbia*, John Grozier, master; the vessel schooner *Harriet*, Crocker, master; the vessel schooner *Martin*, Nathaniel Williams, master; the vessel ship *Kitty*, Hugh McPherson, master; the vessel ship *Jane*, John Whidby, master; the vessel ship *Industry*, Robert Oram, master; the vessel ship *Governor Mifflin*, John Dove, master; the vessel ship *Three Brothers*, Leudal Smith, master; the vessel ship *Jane*, John Gardner, master; the vessel ship *George*, Francis Waite, master; the vessel ship *Ellice*, William Hervey, master; the vessel schooner *Wilmington Packet*, Daniel Francis, master; the vessel schooner *Nabby*, James Clifford, master; the vessel ship *Olive Branch*, McConnell, master; the vessel ship *Rufus*, Holland, master; the vessel ship *Chatham*, James Peters, master; the vessel schooner *Boston*, Robert Charlton, master; the vessel schooner *Kitty*, Jacob Singleton, master; the vessel schooner *Betsie*, George Hastie, master; the vessel brig *Aurora*, James Phillips, jr., master; the vessel sloop *Townsend*, Daniel Campbell, master, and the vessel brig *Hope*, Joseph Bright, master.

The foregoing conclusions were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

## PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, praying that the city of Phoenix, in that Territory, be authorized and empowered to issue bonds in such form and for such time as the common council of the city may request for the purpose of funding and paying warrants issued for current expenses of that city, with interest thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Arizona, ss:*

I, W. F. Nichols, secretary of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of council memorial No. 4, which was filed in this office the 15th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 11.45 o'clock a.m., as provided by law.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Arizona, at the city of Phoenix, the capital, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

W. F. NICHOLS,
*Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.*

Council memorial No. 4.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

Your memorialists, the twenty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, respectfully represent:

Whereas the city of Phoenix, in the county of Maricopa and Territory of Arizona, has, from time to time prior to July 1, 1906, issued its warrants for current expenses of said city, amounting to $132,219.53, which warrants are still outstanding, bearing interest, and uncalled, and has also, prior to said date, issued for like indebtedness its warrants to an amount, with interest, of $1,246.52, which warrants have, however, been called, but have not been presented or paid, and are also still outstanding;

And whereas the said city of Phoenix is without power to levy a sufficient tax to pay the same, and some question has arisen as to the right of said city to pay the same from current revenues and thereby postpone the payment of its accruing expenses as they become due;

And whereas it is desirable and advisable that the said outstanding warrants be paid and the credit of said city maintained;

Your memorialists would respectfully request that an act be passed by the Congress of the United States authorizing and empowering the said city of Phoenix to issue its bonds in such form and for such time as the common council of said city may request for the purpose of funding and paying the said warrants with the interest thereon.

The secretary of the Territory is hereby directed to forward one copy of this memorial to the President of the Senate, one copy to the Speaker of the House, and one copy to our Delegate in Congress.

NEILL E. BAILEY,
*Speaker of the House.*
A. J. DORAN,
*President of the Council.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii in favor of the enactment of legislation to cede back to the Territory by the United States the title to public waterworks, public highways, parks, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas by the provisions of section 91 of an act of the Congress of the United States entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, 1900, it is provided that the public property ceded and transferred to the United States by the Republic of Hawaii under the joint resolution of annexation, approved July 7, 1898, shall be and remain in the possession, use, and control of the government of the Territory of Hawaii, and shall be maintained, managed, and cared for by it at its own expense until otherwise provided for by Congress; and

Whereas there was included therein certain property now required for the advancement of the administration of county government within the Territory, it is desired that each county may be able to acquire, maintain, and conduct for its own use and as its own property the public waterworks systems, public highways, parks, squares, fire department buildings, and jails, and property connected therewith within such county: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate of the Territory of Hawaii, the house of representatives concurring,* That the Congress of the United States be, and is hereby, respectfully requested to pass at an early date an act whereby and whereunder there shall be ceded back to the Territory of Hawaii by the United States the title to all and singular and several public waterworks systems, public highways, parks, squares, fire department buildings, and jails, and all property, appurtenances, and interests used in connection therewith: And be it further

*Resolved,* That the governor of this Territory be, and he is hereby, requested to transmit a duly certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and the Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii in Congress, with the request that this resolution be laid before the Congress of the United States.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, March 21, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the senate of the Territory of Hawaii on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907.

S. E. KALOMO,
*Vice-President of the Senate.*
WILLIAM SAVIDGE,
*Clerk of the Senate.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, March 21, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1907.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker.*
JOHN H. WISE, *Clerk.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, in favor of the enactment of legislation empowering the legislature of that Territory to amend or repeal the land laws, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 3.

*Resolved by the house of representatives of the legislature of 1907 of the Territory of Hawaii, the senate concurring,* That the Delegate of the Territory to Congress of the United States of America is hereby requested to introduce an act in Congress amending section 73 of an act entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," so that the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii may have power to amend or repeal the land laws of the Territory of Hawaii: And it is further

*Resolved,* That the clerk of the house of representatives is hereby empowered to send a certified copy of this resolution to each of the following persons: The President, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and the Delegate of the Territory of Hawaii to Congress.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, February 21, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
*Speaker of the House.*
JOHN H. WISE,
*Clerk of the House.*

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, March 7, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

E. F. BISHOP,
*President of the Senate.*
WILLIAM SAVIDGE,
*Clerk of the Senate.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, accepting the sum of $30,000 appropriated by Congress for the legislative expenses of that Territory, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 5.

Whereas by an act of Congress of the United States of June 6, 1906 (34 Stat., 417), the sum of $30,000 has been appropriated for legislative expenses of the Territory of Hawaii, upon the proviso that the members of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii shall not draw their compensation of $200 or any mileage for any extra session held in compliance with section 54 of "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii," approved April 30, A. D. 1900; and

Whereas the conditions under which this money has been appropriated is, we believe, unprecedented in the annals of American legislation, inasmuch as it imposes restrictions, harsh and injudicious and inconsistent with the rights, privileges, and prerogatives of American citizens; and

Whereas said imposed restrictions tend to lower the tone of the legislature, and consequently impairs the usefulness of and brings, to a certain extent, discredit on the members of the legislature of Hawaii, and encourages adverse criticism and, as a whole, works against the best interest of all: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring),* That we, the members of the legislature of Hawaii, believing that Congress in appropriating the said $30,000 did not intend [in the restriction made], to discredit or in any way be disrespectful to the members of the legislature of Hawaii, do hereby accept the amount appropriated under the proviso in said act; and

*Resolved further,* That copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States of America.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, March 1, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
*Speaker of the House.*
JOHN H. WISE,
*Clerk of the House.*

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, March 2, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

E. F. BISHOP,
*President of the Senate.*
WILLIAM SAVIDGE,
*Clerk of the Senate.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, in favor of the enactment of legislation to provide for the payment to Queen Liliuokalani of an ample sum in settlement of all existing claims on her behalf, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House concurrent resolution No. 4.

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring),* That it is the wish of the people of the Territory of Hawaii, through their representatives in the legislature of the Territory, that the Delegate from this Territory to Congress is hereby requested to introduce or support a measure looking to a proper Federal appropriation for the payment to Queen Liliuokalani of an ample sum in settlement of all existing claims on her behalf: And be it further

*Resolved,* That the clerk of the house of representatives is hereby authorized to send certified copies of this resolution, one to the President, one to the President of the Senate, one to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and one to the Delegate from the Territory of Hawaii to Congress.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, February 23, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii.

H. L. HOLSTEIN,
*Speaker of the House.*
JOHN H. WISE,
*Clerk of the House.*

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, February 25, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was this day adopted in the senate of the Territory of Hawaii.

E. F. BISHOP,
*President of the Senate.*
WILLIAM SAVIDGE,
*Clerk of the Senate.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, in favor of an appropriation for the purchase of a strip of land and the building of a dam across a branch of the West Vermillion River, in order to divert its waters into and through Silver Lake, in Hutchinson County, by means of a canal from that branch into Silver Lake, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office:*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 17 as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota, done at the city of Pierre this 4th day of March, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of purchasing a strip of land and building of a dam across a branch of the West Vermillion River, in Turner County, in order to divert its waters into and through Silver Lake, in Hutchinson County, by means of a canal from said branch or creek into said Silver Lake.

*Be it enacted by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring),* Whereas Silver Lake, in township 100 north, range 56 west, Hutchinson County, S. Dak., is a meandered lake which in years of minimum rainfall becomes a morass and dangerous to health, and which could be made a valuable body of water by diverting certain waters into its basin:

Therefore, the members of the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to enact a law appropriating $3,000, or so much of said sum as shall be needed, to construct a dam across a branch of the West Vermillion River, in Turner County, in order to divert the waters of said stream into and through Silver Lake, in Hutchinson County;

*Be it further resolved,* That the secretary of state is hereby authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this resolution and memorial to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives and our Members in Congress.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of purchasing a strip of land and building a dam across a branch of the West Vermillion River, in Turner County, in order to divert its waters into and through Silver Lake, in Hutchinson County, by means of a canal from said branch of creek into said Silver Lake.

M. J. CHANEY,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

HOWARD C. SHOBER.

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as joint resolution No. 17.

JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed March 2, 1907, at 5.10 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF,
*Secretary of State.*
By E. A. PLATTS,
*Assistant Secretary.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, in favor of the enactment of legislation providing for the opening to settlement of the Crow Creek Indian Reservation, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office:*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 18, as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 6th day of March, 1907.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to open the Crow Creek Indian Reservation to settlement.

*Be it resolved by the senate of the State of South Dakota (the house of representatives concurring)*, That whereas the Crow Creek Indian Reservation in South Dakota contains over 230,000 acres of fertile land, which needs only settlement and development to make it productive; and

Whereas there is inhabiting this great area only 1,075 Indians, or, approximately, 200 families; and

Whereas after full allotment in severalty has been made providing for each of said Indians there still remains a large quantity of land undisposed of, and which brings little or no revenue in its present state: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we petition the Congress of the United States to throw open for settlement and development this body of land for homestead settlement, under such restrictions and conditions as it may deem wise; and further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be authorized and directed to transmit a copy of this resolution to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States and to the President of the Senate.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to open the Crow Creek Indian Reservation to settlement.

M. J. CHANEY,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

HOWARD C. SHOBER,
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within act originated in the senate and was known in the senate files as senate joint resolution No. 18.

L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed March 6, 1907, at 3.45 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota in favor of the establishment of a Department of Mines and Mining, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office:*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 5 as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 1st day of March, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to create the Department of Mines and Mining.

*Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring)*, That the legislature of the State of South Dakota hereby respectfully memorializes the Congress of the United States to create the Department of Mines and Mining and that a Secretary of Mines and Mining be appointed, who shall be a Cabinet officer and to whom all matters relating to the industry of mines and mining shall be referred.

That the secretary of state of the State of South Dakota be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to send a certified copy of this resolution to the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, and to each of Senators and Representatives for the State of South Dakota.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to create the Department of Mines and Mining.

M. J. CHANEY,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

HOWARD C. SHOBER,
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within joint resolution originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as "house joint resolution No. 13."

JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed March 1, 1907, at 2.30 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, in favor of the enactment of legislation requiring the telegraph companies in the United States to transmit messages and telegrams without delay, and to provide suitable penalties for the violation of the same, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office.*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 13 as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre, this 8th day of March, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass an act requiring all telegraph companies in the United States to transmit messages and telegrams without delay, and to provide suitable penalties for the violation of the same.

*Be it resolved by the senate of the State of South Dakota (the house of representatives concurring)*, That the Congress of the United States is hereby memorialized to pass an act requiring and stipulating a time within which telegraph companies shall transmit messages and telegrams from the sending office to the receiving office, and to prescribe suitable penalties for the violation of the act.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing the Congress of the United States to pass an act requiring all telegraph companies in the United States to transmit messages and telegrams without delay, and to provide suitable penalties for the violation of the same.

M. J. CHANEY,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

HOWARD C. SHOBER,
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within act originated in the senate and was known in the senate files as "joint resolution No. 13."

L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed March 8, 1907, at 11.30 o'clock a. m.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota, in favor of an appropriation to provide a bounty for the destruction of mountain lions, gray wolves, coyotes, and other predatory animals, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office.*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 19, as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota. Done at the city of Pierre this 8th day of March, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of paying a bounty for the destruction of mountain lions, gray wolves, coyotes, and other predatory animals.

*Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring)*, Whereas the depredation of mountain lions, gray wolves, coyotes, and other predatory animals is resulting in enormous loss to the stock interests of the entire country and the extensive efforts made by the several States to exterminate such animals has been unsuccessful:

Therefore the members of the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to enact a law creating a bounty for the destruction of mountain lions, gray wolves, coyotes, and all other predatory animals, and appropriating funds to carry such law into effect.

[Indorsed:]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to appropriate money for the purpose of paying a bounty for the destruction of mountain lions, gray wolves, coyotes, and other predatory animals.

M. J. CHANEY,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

HOWARD C. SHOBER,
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within act originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as house joint resolution No. 19.

JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed March 8, 1907, at 11.35 o'clock a. m.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of South Dakota in favor of the adoption of an amendment to sections 11 and 14 of the enabling act of that State permitting the leasing of school and State lands for a longer period than five years and in greater tracts than one section to any one person or company, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
*State of South Dakota, Secretary's Office.*

I, D. D. Wipf, secretary of state of South Dakota, and keeper of the great seal thereof, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of house joint resolution No. 18, as passed by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota, now in session, and of the whole thereof, and has been compared with the original now on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of South Dakota, done at the city of Pierre this 7th day of March, 1907.

[SEAL.] D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to so amend sections 11 and 14 of the enabling act of the State of South Dakota, to permit the leasing of school and State lands for a longer period than five years and in greater tracts than one section to any one person or company.

*Be it resolved by the house of representatives of the State of South Dakota (the senate concurring)*, Whereas the act admitting into the Union the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and Washington restricts the leasing of school and State lands for a period of not to exceed five years and in quantities of not more than one section to any one person or company; and

Whereas the leasing for a period of five years does not encourage the improvement and protection of the land as would a longer lease, such as prevails in other Western States;

Therefore the members of the tenth legislative assembly of the State of South Dakota respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to so amend sections 11 and 14 of the enabling act of the State of South Dakota so that school and State lands may be leased for a maximum of twenty years and to remove the restrictions as to the amount which can be leased by any one person or company.

[Indorsed.]

A joint resolution memorializing Congress to so amend sections 11 and 14 of the enabling act of the State of South Dakota to permit the leasing of school and State lands for a longer period than five years and in greater tracts than one section to any one person or company.

M. J. CHANEY,
*Speaker of the House.*

Attest:
JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

HOWARD C. SHOBER,
*President of the Senate.*

Attest:
L. M. SIMONS, *Secretary of the Senate.*

I hereby certify that the within act originated in the house of representatives and was known in the house files as house joint resolution No. 18.

JAMES W. CONE, *Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF SOUTH DAKOTA, *Office Secretary of State, ss:*

Filed March 7, 1907, at 4.10 o'clock p. m.

D. D. WIPF, *Secretary of State.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Nevada, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to provide for the election of Senators by direct vote of the people, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint and concurrent resolution.

Whereas there is a widespread and rapidly growing belief that the Constitution of the United States should be so amended as to provide for the election of the United States Senators by the direct vote of the people of the respective States; and

Whereas other amendments to the United States Constitution are by many intelligent persons considered desirable and necessary; and

Whereas the Senate of the United States has so far neglected to take any action whatever upon the matter of changing the manner of electing United States Senators, although favorable action upon such proposed change has several times been unanimously taken by the House of Representatives: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Nevada, the senate concurring therein*, That the legislature of Nevada in accordance with the provisions of article 5 of the Constitution of the United States hereby apply to and request the Congress of the United States to call a convention for the purpose of proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States; and

*Resolved*, That we hereby request our Representatives in Congress and instruct our United States Senators to bring this matter to the attention of their respective bodies and to try and induce favorable action thereon; and

*Resolved further*, That the secretary of the State of Nevada is hereby directed to forthwith transmit a certified copy of these resolutions to the Vice-President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives in Congress, and to each of the Representatives and United States Senators in Congress from Nevada, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of each State in which the legislature is now or soon to be in session.

D. S. DICKERSON,
*President of Senate.*
R. E. SKAGGS,
*Speaker of Assembly.*
GEORGE L. SANFORD,
*Secretary of Senate.*
GEO. A. COLE,
*Chief Clerk of Assembly.*

Approved March 20, 1907.

JOHN SPARKS, *Governor.*

STATE OF NEVADA, *Department of State, ss:*

I, W. G. Douglass, the duly elected, qualified, and acting secretary of state of the State of Nevada, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true, full, and correct copy of the original assembly joint and concurrent resolution approved March 20, 1907, now on file and of record in this office.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of State at my office in Carson City, Nev., this 23d day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] W. G. DOUGLASS,
*Secretary of State.*
By J. W. LEGATE, *Deputy.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii, praying that the number of justices of the supreme court of the Territory be increased from 3 to 5, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Concurrent resolution.

Whereas the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii is at present composed of 3 justices; and

Whereas many important and vital questions are constantly being presented for the consideration of said supreme court; and

Whereas, owing to the distance of the Territory from Washington, the expense of travel and the delay necessarily attached thereto, the costs of appeal from said supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii to the Supreme Court of the United States are so great as, in most cases, to bar such appeal:

*Now therefore be it resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring)*, That the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii recommends that the supreme court of the Territory be increased to 5 members; and

*Be it further resolved*, That a copy hereof be forwarded to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THE SENATE OF THE TERRITORY OF HAWAII,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, April 5, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the senate of the Territory of Hawaii on the 5th day of April, 1907.

E. F. BISHOP,
*President of the Senate.*
WILLIAM SAVIDGE,
*Clerk of the Senate.*

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Honolulu, Hawaii, April 6, 1907.*

We hereby certify that the foregoing concurrent resolution was adopted in the house of representatives of the Territory of Hawaii on the 6th day of April, 1907.

H. L. HOLSTEIN, *Speaker.*
JOHN H. WISE, *Clerk.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, praying that an appropriation of $5,000 be expended in the restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of San Xavier Mission building, in San Xavier, Ariz., which was referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *Territory of Arizona, ss:*

I, W. F. Nichols, secretary of the Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify that the annexed is a true and complete transcript of council memorial No. 3, which was filed in this office the 15th day of March, A. D. 1907, at 11.45 o'clock a. m., as provided by law.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the Territory of Arizona at the city of Phoenix, the capital, this 29th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] W. F. NICHOLS,
*Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.*

Council memorial No. 3.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, the legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona, do most respectfully and earnestly represent that—

Whereas the San Xavier Mission, located in Pima County, Territory of Arizona, about 9 miles from the city of Tucson, is one of the most interesting and architecturally perfect examples of the mission style of construction of the ancient padres in the United States, and a relic worthy of preservation for the education and edification of future generations; and

Whereas said mission building is now in a state of decay and delapidation: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the twenty-fourth legislative assembly of the Territory of Arizona*, That we earnestly and respectfully petition and request the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled to appropriate the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, said sum to be expended in the restoration, rehabilitation, and preservation of the San Xavier Mission building; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the Territory be, and hereby is, directed and requested to forward to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations of the House of Representatives, and the Hon. MARCUS A. SMITH, our Delegate in Congress, an engrossed copy of this memorial.

NEILL E. BAILEY,
*Speaker of the House.*
A. J. DORAN,
*President of the Council.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the petition of William O. McDowell, president of the League of Peace of the United States, praying for the adoption of a proposed amendment to the Constitution, changing the date for the inauguration of the

President of the United States from March 4 to April 30, commencing in the year 1909, which was referred ot the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the National Association of Clothiers, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against any revision of the tariff except through the instrumentality of a nonpartisan commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULLOM presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution making Senators of the United States elective in the several States by a direct vote of the people, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, REGULAR SESSION.

[House joint resolution No. 12. Introduced by Hon. John P. McGoorty.]

*Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Illinois (the senate concurring therein)*, That application is hereby made to the Congress under the provisions of Article 5 of the Constitution of the United States for the calling of a convention to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, making the Senators of the United States elective in the several States by direct vote of the people; and

*Resolved, further*, That the secretary of state is hereby directed to transmit copies of this application to the Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress and copies to the Members of the said Senate and House of Representatives from this State; also to transmit copies hereof to the presiding officers of each of the legislatures now in session in the several States requesting their cooperation.

Adopted by the house May 9, 1907.

Concurred in by the senate May 10, 1907.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Illinois, ss:*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of state at the city of Springfield this 23d day of May, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] JAMES A. ROSE,
*Secretary of State.*

Mr. CULLOM presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois in favor of placing the proposed report on the employment of women and children under the direction of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that a scientific investigation may be made into the economic and social results of such employment, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

FORTY-FIFTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY, REGULAR SESSION.

[House joint resolution No. 27. Introduced by Hon. Edward D. Shurtleff.]

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring therein)*, That we ask the Congress of the United States to provide that the proposed report on the employment of women and children be placed under the direction of the Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that a scientific investigation may be made into the economical and social results of such employment; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the governors of each of the States and Territories, to the President and Speaker and Chief Clerks of both Houses of Congress, to each of the chief clerks of the legislature of each of the States and Territories, and to the Chief Statistician of the Bureau of Labor and Commerce.

Adopted by the house May 9, 1907.

Concurred in by the senate May 9, 1907.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Illinois, ss:*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of State, at the city of Springfield, this 16th day of May, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] JAMES A. ROSE,
*Secretary of State.*

Mr. KEAN presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution No. 5.

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that "the Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid to all intents and purposes as part of this Constitution when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States or by convention in three-fourths thereof," etc.; and

Whereas the House of Repreentatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has each time refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this much desired change in the method of electing Senators: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate and general assembly of the State of New Jersey*, Under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the state be, and is hereby, directed to forward a properly authenticated copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States, to the President of the Senate of the United States, and to the Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

Approved, May 28, 1907.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, S. D. Dickinson, secretary of state of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of joint resolution No. 5 of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, approved by the governor May 28, 1907, as the same is taken from and compared with the original now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed my official seal, at Trenton, this 25th day of November, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] S. D. DICKINSON,
*Secretary of State.*

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of Josie Beaton, of East Rochester, N. H., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Columbia Heights Citizens Association, of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for lower-priced and better-illuminating gas in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Stockton, Cal., praying that more liberal appropriations be made for the use of the Bureau of Soils, in the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Mines, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation waiving during 1907 and 1908 the provisions of the law requiring the performance of assessment work upon mining claims, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a central banking system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Ferndale, Cal., praying that an appropriation of $750 be made for the survey of a canal from Eel River to Humboldt Bay, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of the Associated Jobbers of Los Angeles, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. NELSON presented a concurrent resolution of the legislature of the State of Minnesota, in favor of an appropriation to provide a suitable General Government building at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

The following concurrent resolution was passed by the house of representatives of the State of Minnesota on the 6th day of February, 1907, and was subsequently concurred in by the senate on 13th day of February, 1907.

Whereas there will be held in the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in 1909, the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, international in scope and character; and

Whereas said exposition will exploit and make known to the world the resources and potentialities of Alaska and Yukon territories, the Orient and all the countries bordering on the Pacific Ocean, with their combined population of over nine hundred million people; and

Whereas said exposition, by reason of such exploitation, will tend to greatly enlarge and further develop the trade relations with these countries now enjoyed by the United States, and particularly of the Western and Northwestern States: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the house of representatives of the State of Minnesota, (the senate concurring)*, That we respectfully petition the Congress of the United States to pass a sufficient appropriation providing for a suitable General Government building at the said Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and that exhibits be placed therein showing the standing, progress, and advancement of the United States as a great commercial nation.

*Resolved further*, That the chief clerk of the house be instructed to transmit copies of this resolution to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and that copies of this resolution also be sent to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and the President of the United States.

Attest:

ADOLPH E. L. JOHNSON,
*Chief Clerk House of Representatives.*

Mr. HEYBURN presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Idaho, in favor of the enactment of legislation providing that additional lands be granted to the State of Idaho for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the State capitol, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of senate joint memorial No. 1, by McMillan. To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States assembled, which was filed in this office the 2d day of March, A. D. 1907, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
*Secretary of State.*

[Senate joint memorial No. 1. By McMillan.]

*To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, respectfully represent:

That whereas a bill is now pending in the Senate of the United States providing for the granting of additional lands to the State of Idaho for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the State capitol and procuring of the grounds and accommodations necessary and incident thereto. Therefore your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, earnestly recommend the passage of said bill, and respectfully represent that—

The general grant to said State for said purpose in the admission act is inadequate to provide funds for the erection of a proper capitol building. Much of the land selected under said original grant is arid in character and not of sufficient value to realize on the sale thereof the minimum price therefor as provided by law. Several thousand acres were selected which have since proved of little value, the selections having been erroneously made. There are yet many thousand acres of valuable public land in said State from which such selection could be made.

Your memorialists therefore earnestly recommend the passage of said bill so that land selections for said purpose sufficient to provide for the construction of a proper building may be made.

The secretary of state is hereby requested to forward copies of this memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States and to the Representatives in Congress from this State.

[Indorsement.]

This senate joint memorial No. 1 passed the senate on the 19th day of February, 1907.

E. A. BURRELL,
*President of the Senate.*

This senate joint memorial No. 1 passed the house of representatives on the 25th day of February, 1907.

J. FRANK HUNT,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

This senate joint memorial No. 1 was received by the governor on the 26th day of February, 1907, at 10.45 o'clock a. m., and approved on the 2d day of March, 1907, at 11 o'clock a. m.

F. R. GOODING, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within senate joint memorial No. 1 originated in the senate chamber of the legislature of the State of Idaho during the ninth session.

F. S. WETTACH,
*Secretary of the Senate.*

Mr. HEYBURN presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Idaho, praying that an appropriation be made to remunerate Martin Mueli, the heirs of B. F. Morris, D. W. C. Dunwell, and others, for losses sustained by them in the Nez Perce Indian war in 1877, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

STATE OF IDAHO, DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

I, Robert Lansdon, secretary of state of the State of Idaho, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 2, by Surridge, which was filed in this office the 12th day of March, A. D. 1907, and admitted to record.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State. Done at Boise City, the capital of Idaho, this 25th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

ROBERT LANSDON,
*Secretary of State.*

[House joint memorial No. 2. By Surridge.]

Your memorialists, the legislature of the State of Idaho, in regular session, do petition that the Congress of the United States will make such an appropriation as will properly remunerate Martin Meuli, the heirs of B. F. Morris, D. W. C. Dunwell, and others to sufficiently remunerate said parties for the losses sustained by them in the Nez Perce Indian war in the year 1877, and your memorialists will ever pray.

The secretary of the State of Idaho is hereby requested to forward this memorial to the Congress of the United States and copies of the same to the Senators from Idaho and the Representatives from said State.

[Indorsed.]

This house joint memorial passed the house of representatives on the ——— day of ———, 1907.

J. FRANK HUNT,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

This house joint memorial passed the senate on the 2d day of March, 1907.

E. A. BURRELL,
*President of the Senate.*

This joint memorial No. —— was received by the governor on the ——— day of ———, 1907, at —— o'clock —— m., and approved on the ——— day of ———, 1907, at —— o'clock —— m.

———,
*Governor.*

I hereby certify that the within house joint memorial No. 2 originated in the house of representatives of the legislature of the State of Idaho during the ninth session.

AVERY C. MOORE,
*Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Lincoln, Nebr., and a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of J. C. Thygeson, of Nebraska City, Nebr., and a memorial of the Commerical Club, of Omaha, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented resolutions adopted by the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska, recommending that Fort Robinson, in that State, become a cavalry brigade post, and that the reservation be increased for all suitable purposes relating to its use, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the members of the senate of the State of Nebraska, and a memorial of members of the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "ship-subsidy bill," which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of members of the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the purchase of a railroad, foot, and wagon bridge over the Missouri River between South Sioux City, Nebr., and Sioux City, Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of members of the house of representatives of the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against the present methods of inspection at the shipping stations of cattle and sheep and praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a more equitable plan of inspection, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, in favor of the removal of the duty on lumber, which was referred to the Commitee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution relating to the tariff on lumber.

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we respectfully memorialize Congress to remove the tariff on lumber; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin.

H. L. EKERU,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
J. H. STOUT,
*President of the Senate pro tempore.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, in favor of the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution authorizing the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Senate joint resolution No. 28.]

Whereas it is the sense of this legislature of the State of Wisconsin that the public welfare demands that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this imperatively needed change in the method of electing Senators; and

Whereas such opportunity to amend the Constitution of the United States may be obtained by united action of the legislatures of the several States under and pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, calling for a convention to propose such amendment: Now, therefore,

*Be it resolved by the senate and assembly of the State of Wisconsin*, That, under the authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and further

*Be it resolved*, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session or when next convened be, and they are, respectfully requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit authenticated copies of this resolution and application to the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several Members of said bodies representing this State therein, and also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*
H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*

A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*
C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

Senate: Ayes, 17; noes, 12.
Assembly: Ayes, 69; noes, 3.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, praying that an appropriation be made to defray the necessary expenses of a survey or other work and report upon the advisability of building a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River via Portage City, in Columbia County, Wis., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorial to Congress

Requesting Congress to make an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of a survey or other work, and to report upon the advisability of building a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River via Portage City, in Columbia County, Wis.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:*

Whereas the present failure of the transportation companies to keep pace with the wonderful commercial development of the country, and more especially of the great Northwest, has become a question of national importance; and

Whereas efforts have been made and modes suggested from time to time to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River by the way of Chicago and the Illinois River with a ship canal; and

Whereas we believe a deep waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River would be a great advantage to the country at large and to the State of Wisconsin and would connect the Northwest and the markets of the world; and

Whereas the most natural, favorable, and cheapest route for such canal is through the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, via Portage City, Wis., and as such improvement is for the benefit of the whole people and not merely for the people of our State: Now therefore be it

*Resolved*, That our Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to use every endeavor to secure an appropriation to defray the expenses of a competent survey to be made along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers route via Portage City, and that special attention be given that portion of the route between Portage City and the Mississippi River in order to determine whether the improvement of the Wisconsin River or the digging a canal would give the best results; be it further

*Resolved*, That the governor is requested immediately to transmit a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to our Wisconsin Senators and Representatives in Congress.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, in favor of an appropriation for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint resolution No. 41, relating to the improvement of the upper Mississippi River.

Whereas the construction of the Panama Canal and the establishment of friendly trade relations with the States of Central and South America will greatly enlarge the importance of the Mississippi River as an avenue of commerce; and

Whereas the necessity exists for the maintenance of the channel of the upper Mississippi River between St. Paul, Minn., and the Missouri River, at a sufficient depth for larger shipping and uninterrupted service:

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we indorse the recommendation of the War Department to the Congress of the United States for the permanent improvement of the upper Mississippi River and the increase in depth of the channel thereof to 6 feet at low water, and request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote for and urge, to the best of their ability, the immediate enactment into law of the measures before Congress for such permanent river improvement.

*Resolved*, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin in favor of placing the proposed report on the employment of women and children under the direction of the Bureau of Labor, Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that a scientific investigation may be made in the economic and social results of such employment, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint resolution memorializing Congress in regard to child labor.

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we ask the Congress of the United States to provide that the proposed report on the employment of women and children be placed under the direction of the Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to the end that a scientific investigation may be made into the economic and social results of such employment; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the governors of each of the States and Territories, to the President and Speaker and Chief Clerks of both Houses of Congress, to each of the chief clerks of the legislature of each of the States and Territories, and to the chief statistician of the Bureau of Labor and Commerce.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, in favor of the enactment of legislation to fix a uniform standard of grading and inspecting grain, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Assembly joint resolution relating to a uniform standard of classification of grains.

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact a bill to provide for fixing a uniform standard of grading and inspecting grain.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution, properly certified, be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. P. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. PILES presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Washington, praying that a grant of the right of way for the construction of highways contained in section 2477 of the Revised Statutes be made applicable to all forest reserves in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house memorial No. 3, of the session of 1907, relative to construction of highways through forest reserves, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial filed in this office on the 19th day of February, A. D. 1907, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original memorial, and of the whole thereof, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol at Olympia this 28th day of February, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] SAM H. NICHOLS,
*Secretary of State.*

House memorial No. 3.

STATE OF WASHINGTON,
TENTH REGULAR SESSION,

*To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America:*

Your memoralists, the members of the legislature of the State of Washington, tenth regular session, hereby respectfully call attention to the fact that the State of Washington is being rapidly settled, and that many thousands of acres of the public lands of the United States in this State have been recently permanently or temporarily reserved as forest reserves, and that it is imperative for the welfare of this State that the grant of the right of way for the construction of highways contained in section 2477 of the Revised Statutes of the United States be made applicable to all forest reserves in this State.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to furnish a certified copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, the President

of the United States Senate, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

Passed by the House January 31, 1907.

J. A. FALCONER,
*Speaker of the House.*

Passed by the Senate February 14, 1907.

CHARLES E. COON,
*President of the Senate.*

Mr. PILES presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Washington, praying of the enactment of legislation confirming all soldiers' additional scrip locations made within what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation and made prior to the date of withdrawal of such land from entry, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house memorial No. 5, of the tenth legislative session of the State of Washington, relative to the confirmation of scrip locations in the district formerly comprising the Columbia Indian Reservation, in Okanogan County, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial filed in this office on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1907, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy of said original, and of the whole thereof, together with all official notations thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol, at Olympia, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

SAM H. NICHOLS,
*Secretary of State.*

House memorial No. 5.

*To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, and to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:*

We, your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled (tenth regular session), most respectfully represent and pray, as follows:

Whereas it has been the practice of the Interior Department of the United States of America to approve applications for patents and to issue patents under soldiers' additional scrip locations in what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, in Okanogan County, State of Washington; and

Whereas on the 24th day of August, 1905, under act of June 17, 1902 (32 Stat., 338), the honorable Secretary of the Interior reserved certain lands in what was formerly said Columbia Indian Reservation for reclamation purposes; and

Whereas many individuals theretofore filed in the proper United States land office their applications in good faith to make entry under and by virtue of soldiers' additional scrip for certain lands thereafter withdrawn under the reclamation law as aforesaid; and

Whereas, as is usual in such cases, as soon as such soldiers' additional scrip locations have been made, the locators thereof have erected houses and other buildings thereon, fenced the same, prepared the land for tillage, planted orchards and alfalfa thereon, and otherwise permanently improved the same; and

Whereas contracts have been made in relation to said lands, relying upon the practice of the Interior Department in issuing patents to lands under such scrip locations in what was formerly said Columbia Indian Reservation; and

Whereas the Interior Department has recently held that under the act of Congress restoring to the public domain the lands formerly in said Indian reservation (23 Stat. L., pp. 79 and 80), that soldiers' additional scrip could not be used in the acquiring of such lands, thereby overruling its former practice and decisions; and

Whereas in certain cases large amounts of money have been expended by such claimants in constructing irrigation ditches and acquiring water rights to irrigate such lands; and

Whereas such claimants have all, or nearly all, exhausted their homestead rights, and have no lawful way of acquiring said land except under said applications; and

Whereas all of such claimants will be subjected to heavy losses unless an act of Congress is passed for their relief; and

Whereas it is manifestly unfair and unjust to subject such land claimants to such loss, where valid soldiers' additional scrip was filed in the proper United States land office prior to said order of withdrawal; and

Whereas in Okanogan County, where said lands are situate, and where the people are most familiar with the circumstances and conditions prevailing there in each and both of the Republican and Democratic county conventions in the year 1906, the following plank in their respective platforms was unanimously adopted, to wit:

"It is the sense of this convention that Congress should pass an act confirming all soldiers' additional scrip locations made within what was formerly the Columbia Indian Reservation, and made prior to the date of withdrawal of such land from entry on August 24, 1905, on account of the Okanogan irrigation project;" and

Whereas a considerable number of said scrip locations have been made outside of said Okanogan irrigation project and within what was formerly said Columbia Indian Reservation in good faith,

Therefore we, your memorialists, most earnestly and respectfully pray that an act of Congress be passed immediately confirming such scrip locations and authorizing and directing the honorable Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued to said scrip locators.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to immediately send certified copies of this memorial to the President of the United States, President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Congressmen from the State of Washington.

Passed the house February 7, 1907.

J. A. FALCONER.
*Speaker of the House.*

Passed the senate February 19, 1907.

CHARLES E. COON,
*President of the Senate.*

Mr. PILES presented a memorial of the legislature of the State of Washington, remonstrating against making the temporary withdrawal of land for forest reserves permanent, and praying that they be set aside and that the lands therein described be at once restored to the public domain, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, Sam H. Nichols, secretary of state of the State of Washington, do hereby certify that I have carefully compared the annexed copy of house memorial No. 6, of the legislative session of 1907, relative to agricultural lands within forest reserves, with the original enrolled copy of said memorial now on file in this office, and find the same to be a full, true, and correct copy thereof and of the whole of said original, together with all official indorsements thereon.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Washington. Done at the capitol at Olympia this 25th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

SAM H. NICHOLS,
*Secretary of State.*

House memorial No. 6.

*To His Excellency, Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States of America; to the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the honorable Secretary of Agriculture:*

We, your memorialists, the senate and house of representatives of the State of Washington, in legislative session assembled (tenth regular session), most respectfully represent and pray as follows:

Whereas the Congress of the United States passed an act entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural land within forest reserves," approved June 11, 1906 (34 Stat., 233); and

Whereas said act, while beneficial to a limited extent, the same is wholly inadequate to accomplish the purposes for which it was enacted. Under said act a prospective homesteader (who is generally a man of limited means) coming from the East to the West to make settlement upon lands within the forest reserve, is not permitted to select for himself nonmineral land, such as to him is satisfactory for a permanent home, but is subjected to long delays, lasting months or years, before he can make his settlement, during which time there is an element of uncertainty as to whether or not he will ever be able to select a homestead desired by him, and as to whether or not a given piece of land is suitable for a homestead must be determined by some subordinate of the Agricultural Department, who, perhaps, is wholly ignorant of local needs and necessities; and

Whereas boards of trade, commerical bodies, "booster" clubs, and railway companies have distributed millions of pages of literature to induce settlers to acquire homes of their own on the public lands of the United States under the homestead laws; and

Whereas in response to said advertising tens of thousands of families have deserted their homes in the East and now find themselves in a new country among strangers, with limited means, and are confronted with the fact that hundreds of thousands of acres of public land suitable to be taken for homsteads have recently been withdrawn from settlement as forest reserves; and

Whereas now the serious question arises: "What shall such citizens and their families do?" and

Whereas it is a gross injustice to make wholesale withdrawals of public lands from homestead settlement under the guise of "temporary withdrawal" with no regard as to whether or not such lands embrace timber or prairie lands or lands necessary for forest reserve purposes; and

Whereas large portions of such lands so withdrawn are essentially agricultural lands; and

Whereas the making of forest reserves out of lands less than 4,500 feet in altitude above sea level retards and prevents the settlement and prosperity of the West by reason of the fact, among other things, that home builders in the forest reserves will be isolated, without hope of near school or church privileges without reasonable expectation of the making of suitable roads or the keeping of them in proper repair without extortionate individual expense and running the gauntlet of "red tape;" and

Whereas for like reasons, to a large extent, there is a confiscation of the property of those who have heretofore asquired rights or titles to lands now within the forest reserve, it being a matter of common knowledge that the denser the population in a given community the higher is the price of land, and, conversely, the more isolated the less valuable, and anything retarding or preventing settlement correspondingly decreases the value of the land; and

Whereas there are large numbers of settlers who for years have resided upon unsurveyed lands who now find themselves within the boundaries of forest reserves, who, if from sickness or other unavoidable casualty are compelled to leave their homestead claims, will virtually lose the result of years of toil and their improvements, for the reason that when they quit their premises before making final proof, their lands will revert to the forest reserve; and in most instances no purchaser of the improvements can be found who is willing to become entangled in the meshes of forest-reserve regulations; and

Whereas under the laws of this State the possessor of land must surround it with a lawful fence in order to recover damages to crops by cattle, therefore the farmer or stockman living within or adjacent to a forest reserve, in order to protect his crops and pasturage from forest-reserve cattle, must be to the expense of erecting and maintaining a lawful fence; while the forest reserve is not fenced, and is not proposed to be fenced; and the owner of outside cattle must, at his peril, fence or herd his cattle from out the forest reserve or pay such price from year to year as shall suit the varying caprice of forest officers; and

Whereas the making of forest reserves necessitates new and untried procedure, with consequent uncertainties and delays, in order for the settler on unsurveyed land therein to secure the survey of his land, before which he can not acquire title; and

Whereas, in 1866, Congress passed an act, a portion of which now exists as section 2477 of the United States Revised Statutes, which grants a free right of way across the public lands for the construction of highways, and which enables citizens and local State authorities to speedily construct roads as the necessities of new and quickly growing communities require. (See Okanogan County *v.* Cheetham, 37 Wash., 682); and

Whereas said section does not apply to forest reserves; and

Whereas communities existing on opposite sides of a forest reserve are subject to intolerable delays in attempting to satisfy the requirements of far-distant officers of the Government, across such forest reserves, thereby retarding the development and prosperity of the country thus victimized; and

Whereas it often happens that part of a homesteader's claim, by such indiscriminate withdrawals for forest reserves, is placed partly within and partly without the forest reserve, thereby harassing him with two sets of land laws, a variety of "regulations," and the usual Government delays; and

Whereas if such lands were in private ownership, they would be subjected to State and local taxation, and thereby contribute to the support of government in new States and new communities where revenues are generally inadequate to meet present needs; and the present makeshift provided by Congress as an offset for the loss of such just revenues from taxation being wholly inadequate and uncertain for the object intended thereby; and

Whereas it has been the wise policy of the Government for more than half a century to grant free water rights upon the public lands; and

Whereas very recently it has been determined to hamper the acquisition of water rights and rights of way within forest reserves, to the great detriment of the general public; and

Whereas as great protection against the ravages of forest fires can be given outside of forest reserves as within them; and

Whereas the Congress of the United States, in pursuance of a wise and liberal policy, in 1875 (18 Stat., 482) passed an act granting to railroad companies generally a right of way across the public domain, with the right to take from adjacent land material, earth, stone, and timber necessary for the construction of such railroad, etc., which act has aided materially in the upbuilding of the West; and

Whereas the act of Congress of March 3, 1899 (30 Stat., 1233), granting a right of way for railroads across forest reserves does not grant the right for such railway companies to take material, earth, stone, or timber necessary for the construction of such railroad; and

Whereas the making of a forest reserve segregates the land therein contained from the category of public lands, and therefore said act of March 3, 1875 (18 Stat., 482), does not apply thereto; and

Whereas the needs of the people require the speedy building of electric railways; and

Whereas the great source of water power for the operation of such railways and the providing of electric lights and power for cities and towns, and for the operation of mines, is situated within the limits of forest reserves; and

Whereas the present Federal restrictions tend materially to defeat the accomplishment of these benign purposes, on account of such forest reserves; and

Whereas the stock industry is impeded and discouraged by the creation of forest reserves, among other things by the imposition of a pasturage tax and the uncertainty from year to year as to the amount of such tax and the arbitrary and petty exactions inflicted by forest officer, high and low; and

Whereas it is the avowed purpose of the Forestry Service to make the same self-supporting without an appropriation from Congress therefor, and to recruit and organize an army of forestry officers, who must be supported and maintained from the income of the reserve, which means that the communities adjacent to such forest reserves must pay the bill; and

Whereas more than $700,000 were wrested from such communities for such purposes during the last year, as against $60,000 the year before; and

Whereas it is now proposed to increase such exactions in like ratio from year to year; and

Whereas many hundreds of thousands of acres of land have been placed in forest reserves in two counties in this State, namely, Okanogan County and Ferry County, against the unanimous protest of the citizens of these counties, as far as the recent temporary withdrawals are concerned; and

Whereas the people of a local community can best be trusted to decide what is for their best interests and those of their children and their children's children:

Therefore we most earnestly and respectfully protest against the making of said temporary withdrawal permanent, and ask that they be immediately set aside and that the lands therein described be at once restored to the public domain.

The secretary of state is hereby directed to immediately transmit a certified copy of this memorial to His Excellency the President of the United States of America, to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, to the honorable Secretary of Agriculture, and to each of the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State.

Passed by the house February 27, 1907.

J. A. FALCONER,
*Speaker of the House.*

Passed by the senate March 6, 1907.

CHARLES E. COON,
*President of the Senate.*

Mr. BULKELEY presented a petition of McKinley Camp, No. 9, United States War Veterans, of Norwalk, Conn., praying for the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of John G. Foster Post, No. 7, Department of New Hampshire, Grand Army of the Republic, of Nashua, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation directing that certain information be obtained through the Bureau of Census and the Bureau of Forestry relative to the timber resources of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 888) granting an increase of pension to Sumner Warner; and

A bill (S. 889) granting an increase of pension to Daniel R. Palmer.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 890) for the relief of William Boldenweck, Assistant Treasurer of the United States at Chicago, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 891) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin E. Boyd;

A bill (S. 892) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Burton;

A bill (S. 893) granting an increase of pension to Laban S. Babbitt;

A bill (S. 894) granting an increase of pension to Asher M. Castle;

A bill (S. 895) granting an increase of pension to William A. McMillan;

A bill (S. 896) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Meritt (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 897) granting an increase of pension to William Donegan;

A bill (S. 898) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Jones;

A bill (S. 899) granting an increase of pension to John Kinnee;

A bill (S. 900) granting an increase of pension to Albert McKee; and

A bill (S. 901) granting an increase of pension to George W. Means (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 903) to amend section 2, chapter 433, 30th Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to confirm title to lots 13 and 14, in square 959, in Washington, D. C.," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 904) to reorganize and enlist the members of the United States Naval Academy Band, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 905) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Berlin, in the State of New Hampshire;

A bill (S. 906) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rochester, in the State of New Hampshire;

A bill (S. 907) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Franklin, in the State of New Hampshire;

A bill (S. 908) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laconia, in the State of New Hampshire; and

A bill (S. 909) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Somersworth, in the State of New Hampshire.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 910) to promote military education in civil institutions of learning in the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 911) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 912) to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," approved March 4, 1907; and to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907," approved June 30, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 913) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of Arthur W. Kelley, of Jamestown, N. Dak., for damages for personal injuries sustained, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 914) to amend section 21 of chapter 252 of the act approved May 28, 1896, entitled "An act making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1897, and for other purposes," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 915) to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings, ships, navy-yards, and parks

and other premises owned or used by the United States Government, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 916) granting an increase of pension to James P. Hubbell;

A bill (S. 917) granting an increase of pension to Charles Snyder (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 918) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Dunkelberg;

A bill (S. 919) granting an increase of pension to George H. Walsh;

A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Kenny (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 921) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Cullen (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 922) granting an increase of pension to Delos White Leach (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 923) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Welker;

A bill (S. 924) granting an increase of pension to Owen Jones;

A bill (S. 925) granting an increase of pension to Halvor Anderson;

A bill (S. 926) granting an increase of pension to James R. Gage;

A bill (S. 927) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Procter; and

A bill (S. 928) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Devitt (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 929) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 930) for the relief of the heirs of M. C. Mordecai, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 931) granting an increase of pension to Willis Vidito (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 932) granting an increase of pension to Peter De Moss (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 933) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas E. Mills;

A bill (S. 934) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Duncan;

A bill (S. 935) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Leatherman;

A bill (S. 936) granting a pension to Sarah E. Thompson;

A bill (S. 937) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Johnson;

A bill (S. 938) granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Giltner;

A bill (S. 939) granting a pension to Jackson Yates;

A bill (S. 940) granting a pension to James McDonald;

A bill (S. 941) granting a pension to Rollin A. Pratt;

A bill (S. 942) granting an increase of pension to Clara Y. Corben;

A bill (S. 943) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Broadman;

A bill (S. 944) granting a pension to William P. Arble;

A bill (S. 945) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Elwood;

A bill (S. 946) granting a pension to Charles H. Ellis;

A bill (S. 947) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hartman;

A bill (S. 948) granting a pension to Chancy Akin;

A bill (S. 949) granting an increase of pension to Frank Kasshafer;

A bill (S. 950) granting a pension to William L. Moloy;

A bill (S. 951) granting an increase of pension to David D. Garrison;

A bill (S. 952) granting a pension to G. W. Peters (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 953) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hatfield;

A bill (S. 954) granting an increase of pension to Boyd F. Seely;

A bill (S. 955) granting an increase of pension to Amos Vance;

A bill (S. 956) granting an increase of pension to William J. R. Waters;

A bill (S. 957) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Crandall;

A bill (S. 958) granting a pension to James A. Baker;

A bill (S. 959) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Webley;

A bill (S. 960) granting an increase of pension to Ashley White;

A bill (S. 961) granting a pension to Maggie E. Russell;

A bill (S. 962) granting an increase of pension to William Armstrong;

A bill (S. 963) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gault;

A bill (S. 964) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bennett, alias George Venette;

A bill (S. 965) granting a pension to William Lind;

A bill (S. 966) granting an increase of pension to Clark Thompson;

A bill (S. 967) granting an increase of pension to John McElroy;

A bill (S. 968) granting an increase of pension to James F. Lester;

A bill (S. 969) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Hawkins;

A bill (S. 970) granting a pension to John W. Sage;

A bill (S. 971) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Kinsey (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 972) granting an increase of pension to John Patrick (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 973) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Peters (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 974) granting an increase of pension to James H. Street;

A bill (S. 975) granting a pension to David B. Garrison;

A bill (S. 976) granting a pension to Luman N. Judd;

A bill (S. 977) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hawken;

A bill (S. 978) granting a pension to Rollin S. Belknap;

A bill (S. 979) granting an increase of pension to Vincent de Frietas;

A bill (S. 980) granting a pension to Joseph B. Doan;

A bill (S. 981) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Stoddard;

A bill (S. 982) granting an increase of pension to Charles Duggan;

A bill (S. 983) granting an increase of pension to Robert Sturgeon;

A bill (S. 984) granting an increase of pension to George L. Freeman;

A bill (S. 985) granting an increase of pension to Orlando S. Murray;

A bill (S. 986) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Sims;

A bill (S. 987) granting an increase of pension to Harvey A. Smith;

A bill (S. 988) granting a pension to Lucy J. Bennett;

A bill (S. 989) granting an increase of pension to Israel A. Benner;

A bill (S. 990) granting a pension to Belle V. Shaw;

A bill (S. 991) granting an increase of pension to Clark Walter;

A bill (S. 992) granting a pension to Victorius G. Haag;

A bill (S. 993) granting an increase of pension to George A. Clark;

A bill (S. 994) granting an increase of pension to Raauf W. Traver;

A bill (S. 995) granting a pension to Reuben F. Canterbury;

A bill (S. 996) granting a pension to Victoria Saint C. E. C. Mickelson;

A bill (S. 997) granting a pension to Daniel J. Cooney;

A bill (S. 998) granting a pension to Martha W. Hargadine;

A bill (S. 999) granting a pension to Eliza Scott Chandler;

A bill (S. 1000) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Collins;

A bill (S. 1001) granting an increase of pension to Charles G. Shearer;

A bill (S. 1002) granting a pension to John O'Brien;

A bill (S. 1003) granting a pension to Eda W. McCammon;

A bill (S. 1004) granting an increase of pension to James W. Wheeler;

A bill (S. 1005) granting an increase of pension to Annie Ports;
A bill (S. 1006) granting an increase of pension to Wallace Fairbank;
A bill (S. 1007) granting a pension to Henry A. Ridgeway;
A bill (S. 1008) granting an increase of pension to George W. Peters;
A bill (S. 1009) granting a pension to Daniel R. Cone;
A bill (S. 1010) granting an increase of pension to C. E. Du Bois;
A bill (S. 1011) granting an increase of pension to Mark R. Jones;
A bill (S. 1012) granting an increase of pension to Alexander B. Mott;
A bill (S. 1013) granting an increase of pension to George Morrison;
A bill (S. 1014) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. Jenkins;
A bill (S. 1015) granting a pension to Jacob Ferber;
A bill (S. 1016) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Elliott;
A bill (S. 1017) granting an increase of pension to William Favorite;
A bill (S. 1018) granting a pension to Lewis Cole;
A bill (S. 1019) granting an increase of pension to William M. Favorite;
A bill (S. 1020) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Tyler;
A bill (S. 1021) granting an increase of pension to Wilhelmina Paque;
A bill (S. 1022) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Bailey;
A bill (S. 1023) granting a pension to Kate F. Hoffman;
A bill (S. 1024) granting an increase of pension to K. Shannon Taylor;
A bill (S. 1025) granting a pension to W. C. Baker;
A bill (S. 1026) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Thompson;
A bill (S. 1027) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hatfield;
A bill (S. 1028) granting an increase of pension to Sebastian Gimble;
A bill (S. 1029) granting an increase of pension to Collins Van Cleve;
A bill (S. 1030) granting an increase of pension to James R. Brown;
A bill (S. 1031) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Bullis;
A bill (S. 1032) granting a pension to Mary Robbins;
A bill (S. 1033) granting an increase of pension to David D. Garrison;
A bill (S. 1034) granting a pension to Michael Goetz; and
A bill (S. 1035) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Grant.

Mr. McLAURIN (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1036) for the relief of locators of military bounty land warrants and surveyor-general's certificates, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1037) for the relief of J. C. Crain, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. DANIEL introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (by request) (S. 1038) for the relief of the estate of David B. Tennant, deceased;
A bill (S. 1039) for the relief of Edward S. Brown;
A bill (S. 1040) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee;
A bill (S. 1041) for the relief of the heirs of J. H. McVeigh, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1042) for the relief of N. C. McNeel, administrator of estate of Paul McNeel, deceased.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1043) for the improvement of the national boulevard at Fredericksburg, Va., owned by the United States;
A bill (S. 1044) authorizing the placing of Capt. Carter P. Johnson, Tenth United States Cavalry, on the retired list, with the rank and pay of a major; and
A bill (S. 1045) to protect the monuments already erected on the battlefields of Bull Run, Va., and other monuments that may be there erected.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 1046) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property; and
A bill (S. 1047) to provide for the building of a public avenue on the south side of the Potomac River from the city of Washington to Mount Vernon.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1048) authorizing the Joint Committee on the Library to purchase a bust of President Zachary Taylor, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1049) to complete the execution of the ninth article of the treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain, which was read twiec by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1050) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1051) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1052) for the relief of the estate of John Carr, deceased;
A bill (S. 1053) for the relief of the estate of Victor Faisons, deceased;
A bill (S. 1054) for the relief of the heirs of Charles and Palmyra Barre, his wife, deceased;
A bill (S. 1055) for the relief of the estate of Antonio Pfister, deceased;
A bill (S. 1056) for the relief of the estate of Patrick Dooling, deceased;
A bill (S. 1057) for the relief of the legal representatives of Francisco Deocurro, deceased;
A bill (S. 1058) for the relief of the estate of Frederick Arbour, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1059) for the relief of Antonio Hook.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1060) granting a pension to Anna B. A. Wood, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BROWN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1061) granting an increase of pension to William O. Pickett (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1062) granting an increase of pension to John L. McKee;
A bill (S. 1063) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Benton Schamp;
A bill (S. 1064) granting an increase of pension to Levi S. Beemer;
A bill (S. 1065) granting an increase of pension to William P. Snowden;
A bill (S. 1066) granting an increase of pension to Helen Jeffcoat; and
A bill (S. 1067) granting an increase of pension to James I. Walker.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 1068) to provide for macadamizing Fort Crook military boulevard from Fort Crook, Nebr., to the south city limits of South Omaha, Nebr., and appropriating money therefor, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1069) to amend chapter 813, Statutes at Large, concerning the pay of surveyor of customs of Lincoln, Nebr., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1070) for the relief of William R. Turner, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1071) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Columbus, State of Nebraska;
A bill (S. 1072) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office building at Fremont, Nebr.;
A bill (S. 1073) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office building in the city of Beatrice, Nebr.;
A bill (S. 1074) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Falls City, Nebr.;

A bill (S. 1075) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Wayne, State of Nebraska;

A bill (S. 1076) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of West Point, State of Nebraska;

A bill (S. 1077) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of North Platte, State of Nebraska; and

A bill (S. 1078) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Fairbury, State of Nebraska.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1079) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Brady;

A bill (S. 1080) granting an increase of pension to Owen Buchanan;

A bill (S. 1081) granting a pension to Matilda Brown;

A bill (S. 1082) granting an increase of pension to Michael Brannan;

A bill (S. 1083) granting an increase of pension to Cavin Chamberlin;

A bill (S. 1084) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Cook (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1085) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Coppock;

A bill (S. 1086) granting a pension to Abraham A. Croy;

A bill (S. 1087) granting an increase of pension to John H. Coonrod;

A bill (S. 1088) granting an increase of pension to Ella R. Cooper;

A bill (S. 1089) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Dotson;

A bill (S. 1090) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Dodd;

A bill (S. 1091) granting an increase of pension to S. H. Dunkelberger;

A bill (S. 1092) granting an increase of pension to Amos H. Denman (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1093) granting an increase of pension to Amos E. Evans;

A bill (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ewing;

A bill (S. 1095) granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Faris;

A bill (S. 1096) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Ferguson;

A bill (S. 1097) granting a pension to I. E. Furnas;

A bill (S. 1098) granting an increase of pension to Ira G. Foster;

A bill (S. 1099) granting a pension to William G. Glasgow;

A bill (S. 1100) granting an increase of pension to Druzilla Gilmore;

A bill (S. 1101) granting an increase of pension to Adelaine Hitchcock;

A bill (S. 1102) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Hart;

A bill (S. 1103) granting an increase of pension to Lydia R. Hicks;

A bill (S. 1104) granting an increase of pension to W. L. Ireland;

A bill (S. 1105) granting an increase of pension to Walker Jones;

A bill (S. 1106) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Kemble;

A bill (S. 1107) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Keefer;

A bill (S. 1108) granting an increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum;

A bill (S. 1109) granting an increase of pension to Angelina G. Lee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1110) granting an increase of pension to Julia Lawrence;

A bill (S. 1111) granting an increase of pension to G. McCarty (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1112) granting an increase of pension to E. N. Melton;

A bill (S. 1113) granting an increase of pension to John E. Meglemre;

A bill (S. 1114) granting an increase of pension to Jane Newton;

A bill (S. 1115) granting a pension to Lizzie D. Newton (with accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1116) granting an increase of pension to Ichabod S. Prosser;

A bill (S. 1117) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Prior;

A bill (S. 1118) granting an increase of pension to William S. Peery;

A bill (S. 1119) granting an increase of pension to George W. Patton;

A bill (S. 1120) granting an increase of pension to H. C. Phipps;

A bill (S. 1121) granting an increase of pension to Horace Perry;

A bill (S. 1122) granting an increase of pension to John W. Penny;

A bill (S. 1123) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Pearman;

A bill (S. 1124) granting an increase of pension to John W. Quillen;

A bill (S. 1125) granting a pension to Louisa A. Ritchey;

A bill (S. 1126) granting an increase of pension to Mathew B. Reid;

A bill (S. 1127) granting an increase of pension to Alfred N. Scott;

A bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to William P. Snowden;

A bill (S. 1129) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Shamp;

A bill (S. 1130) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Shepard (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1131) granting a pension to Alexander Solomon;

A bill (S. 1132) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Sargent (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1133) granting an increase of pension to John H. Shook;

A bill (S. 1134) granting an increase of pension to L. C. Sheppard;

A bill (S. 1135) granting an increase of pension to John Timmerman;

A bill (S. 1136) granting an increase of pension to John C. Testman;

A bill (S. 1137) granting an increase of pension to Maria Van Kleek;

A bill (S. 1138) granting an increase of pension to Carah Van Matre;

A bill (S. 1139) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Williamson;

A bill (S. 1140) granting an increase of pension to H. J. F. Wert (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1141) granting an increase of pension to James W. Warfield;

A bill (S. 1142) granting an increase of pension to Nancy C. Baxter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1143) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Barber (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1144) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Bruch;

A bill (S. 1145) granting an increase of pension to John M. Bair;

A bill (S. 1146) granting an increase of pension to Mary P. Bradley; and

A bill (S. 1147) granting an increase of pension to Moses Blunk.

Mr. BORAH introduced a bill (S. 1148) granting to the State of Idaho 50,000 acres of land to aid in the continuation, enlargement, and maintenance of the Idaho State Soldiers and Sailors' Home, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1149) to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 1150) creating an additional division of the railway mail service with headquarters at New Orleans, La., and providing the necessary officials therefor, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 1151) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Soule, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1152) granting an honorable discharge to Edward S. Conkling, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DICK introduced the following bills, which were sever-

ally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1153) granting an increase of pension to Eugene R. Eggleston;

A bill (S. 1154) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Lansdown;

A bill (S. 1155) granting an increase of pension to William A. Mullen;

A bill (S. 1156) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jennings;

A bill (S. 1157) granting a pension to Jennie Carroll; and

A bill (S. 1158) granting a pension to Sophia M. Henry.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1159) to correct the military record of James Kane; and

A bill (S. 1160) to correct the military record of Lora E. Reed.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1161) for the relief of John Thomas Power;

A bill (S. 1162) to correct the naval record of Alfred Burgess; and

A bill (S. 1163) to correct the naval record of Peter H. Brodie, alias Patrick Torbett.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1164) for the relief of David W. Stockstill;

A bill (S. 1165) for the relief of Emma Morris; and

A bill (S. 1166) for the relief of Mrs. Karl F. Kolbe.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1167) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Mansfield, Ohio, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 1168) granting a pension to Mabel H. Lazear, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1169) granting an increase of pension to Dexter E. Boyden (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1170) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Farnham;

A bill (S. 1171) granting a pension to Mary A. Sands;

A bill (S. 1172) granting an increase of pension to Laura M. Farnham; and

A bill (S. 1173) granting an increase of pension to Rawson Bailey (with accompanying papers).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 1174) providing for second homestead entries in certain cases; and

A bill (S. 1175) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations, and for other purposes," approved August 23, 1894.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 1176) providing for the opening of the Fort Keogh Military Reservation to settlement, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1177) for the relief of S. W. Langhorne and H. S. Howell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1178) to authorize the Secretary of War to acquire a water supply for Fort William Henry Harrison, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 1179) authorizing the President to appoint Samuel T. Weirick, late a captain and assistant surgeon of the United States Volunteers, as a captain and assistant surgeon in the Army, and place him on the retired list.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 1180) to reimburse the State of California for arms, ordnance and ordnance stores, quartermaster's supplies, medical property, signal property, and other stores, supplies, and property belonging to said State and furnished by the United States and lost or destroyed in the city of San Francisco, State of California, in the earthquake of April 18, 1906, and the fire subsequent thereto, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 1181) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Chamberlain, in the State of South Dakota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 1182) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Marshall, Tex.;

A bill (S. 1183) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Cleburne, Tex.;

A bill (S. 1184) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Austin, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building;

A bill (S. 1185) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at New Braunfels, Tex.;

A bill (S. 1186) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Seguin, Tex.;

A bill (S. 1187) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Sulphur Springs, Tex., and

A bill (S. 1188) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Waxahachie, Tex.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1189) for the relief of the heirs of W. E. Merrill, deceased (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1190) for the relief of the estate of William Franklin, deceased.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 1191) for the relief of Daniel M. Frost, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 1192) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1193) for the relief of Mrs. Julia L. Hall, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1194) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Collins, in the State of Colorado;

A bill (S. 1195) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grand Junction, in the State of Colorado; and

A bill (S. 1196) for a public building for the United States Geological Survey at Washington, D. C.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 1197) setting apart a tract of land to be used as a cemetery by the Independent Order of Odd Fellows of Central City, Colo.;

A bill (S. 1198) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines;

A bill (S. 1199) to grant certain lands to the town of Fruita, Colo.;

A bill (S. 1200) providing for the resurvey of certain townships of land in the county of Baca, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 1201) providing for free homesteads in the Ute Indian Reservation in Colorado.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1202) for the relief of Andrew B. Baird and James S. Baird, and to confirm all sales and dispositions heretofore made by the United States out of the confiscated land of the late Spruce M. Baird, their father, known as "Bairds Ranch," in the Territory of New Mexico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1203) for the relief of David K. Wall and the heirs of John A. Witter, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1204) for the relief of J. M. Bloom, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1205) for the relief of Annie E. White Shipp and the heirs of Patrick White, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1206) to provide for a site and

public building at South Bethlehem, Pa., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1207) to correct the military record of Charles H. Silby;

A bill (S. 1208) for the relief of Columbus D. Smith; and

A bill (S. 1209) to correct the military record of Patrick

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1210) granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons;

A bill (S. 1211) granting an increase of pension to Christian Paul;

A bill (S. 1212) granting a pension to Robert J. Campbell;

A bill (S. 1213) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Beatty;

A bill (S. 1214) granting a pension to George Evans;

A bill (S. 1215) granting an increase of pension to Charles Moyer;

A bill (S. 1216) granting an increase of pension to Adam Seid;

A bill (S. 1217) granting a pension to John Hetzell;

A bill (S. 1218) granting an increase of pension to Philip Liebrick;

A bill (S. 1219) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Keller;

A bill (S. 1220) granting a pension to William W. Hershberger; and

A bill (S. 1221) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Haines.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1222) to extend the United States pension laws to the participants in the battles of New Ulm and Fort Ridgely, Minn., in the Sioux war of 1862;

A bill (S. 1223) granting a pension to Frederick A. Heebner;

A bill (S. 1224) granting a pension to Julia Coolen;

A bill (S. 1225) granting a pension to Peter B. Groat;

A bill (S. 1226) granting a pension to Rebecca Dapron;

A bill (S. 1227) granting a pension to Fredericka Johnson; and

A bill (S. 1228) granting an increase of pension to Josias R. King.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1229) to correct the military record of George B. Cundy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 1230) for the relief of the estate of Ramsay Crooks; and

A bill (S. 1231) for the relief of the estate of Ramsay Crooks.

Mr. BACON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1232) for the relief of the heirs of Elisha Lowry; and

A bill (S. 1233) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay the claim of Mrs. Mattie Stewart Glover and Mrs. Katherine Stewart Ruse, the heirs at law and only legal representatives of the late William Stewart, of Mobile, Ala.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 1234) to establish postal savings banks for depositing savings at interest, with the security of the Government for repayment thereof, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1235) for the relief of the legal representatives of Henry C. Sills, deceased;

A bill (S. 1236) for the relief of the trustees of the Oak Grove Methodist Church South, of Jackson County, Ala.; and

A bill (S. 1237) for the relief of the heirs of Rebecca L. De Leon.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 1238) to reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio lost by conflicting grants made under the authority of the United States, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KNOX (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1239) to provide an elastic currency by making it lawful for any or all holders of gold coin of the United States or of bonds of the United States or of bonds of any State, county, or municipality within the United States which may be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, to deposit, through any national banking association, said coin or bonds with the Treasurer of the United States or any Assistant Treasurer, and to secure therefor a new form of legal-tender Government notes called "United States currency notes;" providing for a tax on said depositors of bonds while said bonds remain on deposit; authorizing national banking associations, at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, to hold United States bonds or any State, county, or municipal bonds which may be approved by him, and which are hereby made convertible, in lieu of money, for half of their legally required reserves; and authorizing national banking associations to charge a commission for services herein provided for, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1240) to refund certain excess duties paid upon an importation of hides from Cuba April 16, 1907, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 1241) for the relief of Frances Gurley Elderkin, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1242) granting a pension to Elmira S. Tupper;

A bill (S. 1243) granting an increase of pension to Lyman M. Aldrich;

A bill (S. 1244) granting an increase of pension to Silas H. Avery;

A bill (S. 1245) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Baker;

A bill (S. 1246) granting an increase of pension to John N. Chase;

A bill (S. 1247) granting a pension to Hannah A. J. Cooper;

A bill (S. 1248) granting an increase of pension to George Harwood;

A bill (S. 1249) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hutchins;

A bill (S. 1250) granting an increase of pension to William P. Nevins;

A bill (S. 1251) granting a pension to Williette L. Norton;

A bill (S. 1252) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Redfield;

A bill (S. 1253) granting a pension to Fannie J. Sargent;

A bill (S. 1254) granting an increase of pension to George G. Sargent; and

A bill (S. 1255) granting an increase of pension to William Stevens.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 1256) for the relief of Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco, Cal.; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills; which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1257) granting a pension to Charles S. Abbott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1258) granting a pension to Mary T. Cossitt;

A bill (S. 1259) granting a pension to Henry C. Doll;

A bill (S. 1260) granting a pension to Helena A. Edic;

A bill (S. 1261) granting a pension to William A. Johnson;

A bill (S. 1262) granting a pension to Andrew J. McWade;

A bill (S. 1263) granting a pension to Thomas Madden;

A bill (S. 1264) granting a pension to William A. Rives;

A bill (S. 1265) granting a pension to P. J. Sparks;

A bill (S. 1266) granting a pension to John White;

A bill (S. 1267) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Allen;

A bill (S. 1268) granting an increase of pension to Molden Bledsoe;

A bill (S. 1269) granting an increase of pension to Jerry C. Bliss;

A bill (S. 1270) granting an increase of pension to Miletus F. Blodgett;

A bill (S. 1271) granting an increase of pension to James S. Bush;

A bill (S. 1272) granting an increase of pension to John W. Chapman;

A bill (S. 1273) granting an increase of pension to William C. Clark;
A bill (S. 1274) granting an increase of pension to Simon Collier;
A bill (S. 1275) granting an increase of pension to William A. Coverston (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1276) granting an increase of pension to Ella L. Deweese;
A bill (S. 1277) granting an increase of pension to George Ebert;
A bill (S. 1278) granting an increase of pension to James S. Hardy;
A bill (S. 1279) granting an increase of pension to Anna B. Heckelmann (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1280) granting an increase of pension to John Hixon;
A bill (S. 1281) granting an increase of pension to Frisby D. Hutchinson;
A bill (S. 1282) granting an increase of pension to William J. Irvine (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1283) granting an increase of pension to Albert H. Jones;
A bill (S. 1284) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Jones;
A bill (S. 1285) granting an increase of pension to Walter Kelly;
A bill (S. 1286) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Kimball;
A bill (S. 1287) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Kingsbury;
A bill (S. 1288) granting an increase of pension to Jackson J. Lane;
A bill (S. 1289) granting an increase of pension to John Lynch (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1290) granting an increase of pension to Robert E. McBride;
A bill (S. 1291) granting an increase of pension to James U. Marlow;
A bill (S. 1292) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Marshall;
A bill (S. 1293) granting an increase of pension to Harman Dennis Moon (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1294) granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Morgan;
A bill (S. 1295) granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. Morris (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1296) granting an increase of pension to Jason Shaeffer;
A bill (S. 1297) granting an increase of pension to John Reed;
A bill (S. 1298) granting an increase of pension to George H. Root;
A bill (S. 1299) granting an increase of pension to George E. Smith;
A bill (S. 1300) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Smith;
A bill (S. 1301) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stannah;
A bill (S. 1302) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Tappan;
A bill (S. 1303) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Tombaugh;
A bill (S. 1304) granting an increase of pension to Christian Trostel (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1305) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Van Oersdel;
A bill (S. 1306) granting an increase of pension to John W. Virden;
A bill (S. 1307) granting an increase of pension to James H. Webb;
A bill (S. 1308) granting an increase of pension to Nelson S. Wellman; and
A bill (S. 1309) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Wood.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1310) granting an increase of pension to Josephus Gorby (with an accompanying paper); and
A bill (S. 1311) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius M. Conley.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1312) granting an increase of pension to Duncan M. Vinsonholer;
A bill (S. 1313) granting an increase of pension to A. H. Case;
A bill (S. 1314) granting an increase of pension to J. C. Henry;
A bill (S. 1315) granting an increase of pension to William H. Houghtlin;
A bill (S. 1316) granting an increase of pension to Jo Utt;
A bill (S. 1317) granting an increase of pension to Ashbell G. F. Janes;
A bill (S. 1318) granting an increase of pension to Amos B. Ferguson;
A bill (S. 1319) granting a pension to Mrs. John S. Branner;
A bill (S. 1320) granting a pension to Betty Elenora;
A bill (S. 1321) granting an increase of pension to William Buck;
A bill (S. 1322) granting an increase of pension to F. M. Richards;
A bill (S. 1323) granting a pension to Perry Abbett;
A bill (S. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Charles Williams (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1325) granting an increase of pension to Josiah C. Ury;
A bill (S. 1326) granting an increase of pension to George Reynolds;
A bill (S. 1327) granting a pension to Emily C. Thompson;
A bill (S. 1328) granting an increase of pension to William G. Brooks;
A bill (S. 1329) granting an increase of pension to J. Ware Butterfield;
A bill (S. 1330) granting an increase of pension to J. M. G. Maver;
A bill (S. 1331) granting an increase of pension to William H. Barnes (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1332) granting an increase of pension to Francis Carpenter (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1333) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thompson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1334) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Boswell (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1335) granting an increase of pension to Nat G. Buster (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1336) granting an increase of pension to William E. Puett (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1337) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Coddington (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1338) granting an increase of pension to Sarah McCracken (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1339) granting an increase of pension to Noah W. Wyne (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1340) granting a pension to W. M. Nace (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1341) granting an increase of pension to James H. Cortuer (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1342) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Blackman (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1343) granting an increase of pension to Anthony J. Sansom (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1344) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Smith (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1345) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Shults (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1346) granting an increase of pension to Guy R. Martin;
A bill (S. 1347) granting an increase of pension to Simon B. Madden (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1348) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. White (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1349) granting an increase of pension to Marilla Harvey (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1350) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Hull (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1351) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Roark; and
A bill (S. 1352) for the relief of certain State militia.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1353) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine Ratchford;
A bill (S. 1354) for the relief of Eric E. Walgen;
A bill (S. 1355) for the relief of Daniel W. Boutwell;

He also introduced a bill (S. 1356) granting a pension to

Bertha Zwicker (with an accompanying paper), which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1357) for the relief of Miss Lou Jahn, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

MR. PROCTOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1358) for the relief of the estate of F. Z. Tucker, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1359) for the relief of Addison C. Fletcher.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1360) granting an increase of pension to Elmira Lombard;

A bill (S. 1361) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Minon;

A bill (S. 1362) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Gordon;

A bill (S. 1363) granting an increase of pension to Jesse C. Grover, jr.;

A bill (S. 1364) granting an increase of pension to Francis F. Clark;

A bill (S. 1365) granting a pension to Euretta E. Betts; and

A bill (S. 1366) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wise.

Mr. FLINT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims;

A bill (S. 1367) for the relief of Carlos Manjarrez; and

A bill (S. 1368) to reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899-1900.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1369) granting an increase of pension to Charles Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1370) granting an increase of pension to George A. Clipper (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1371) granting an increase of pension to W. C. Platt;

A bill (S. 1372) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Yule (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1373) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Mulholland;

A bill (S. 1374) granting a pension to Arthur Johnson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1375) granting an increase of pension to Jennie P. Douglas;

A bill (S. 1376) granting a pension to Sophia Froelich;

A bill (S. 1377) granting an increase of pension to William J. Richardson;

A bill (S. 1378) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Ohmes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1379) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Randall (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1380) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lohr (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1381) granting an increase of pension to Albert Sarum.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1382) for the relief of the county court of Owen County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 1383) for the relief of the county court of Allen County, Ky.; and

A bill (S. 1384) for the relief of the county court of Bath County, Ky.

### EXTENSION OF STREET RAILWAY LINES TO UNION STATION.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I introduce a bill authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the street railways of Washington to the Union Station. Before sending it to the desk, I desire to say that this bill has been very carefully prepared by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and accompanying the bill the Commissioners have sent a letter. After the title of the bill has been read I shall ask unanimous consent that the bill and accompanying letter be printed in the RECORD. It is a matter of concern not only to the citizens of the District of Columbia but to the citizens of the entire country that we should afford access to the Union Station as speedily as possible.

The bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent that the bill and accompanying letter be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the bill and accompanying letter were ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the City and Suburban Railway of Washington be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct a double-track extension of its lines from New Jersey avenue and G street NW. eastwardly to and along Massachusetts avenue to junctions with the existing tracks at Third and D streets NE. and at the northwest corner of Stanton square, also to extend its double tracks on North Capitol street southwardly from the intersection of G street to Massachusetts avenue to connect with the tracks of the City and Suburban Railway hereinbefore authorized.

SEC. 2. That the Washington Railway and Electric Company is authorized to construct a double-track extension of its lines from Delaware avenue and C streets NE. northeastwardly along Delaware avenue to Massachusetts avenue, there to connect with the tracks of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, hereinbefore authorized; also double-track loops on the Union Station plaza connecting with the four tracks provided for in section 8 of this act: *Provided*, That existing transfer arrangements between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Metropolitan Coach Company, a corporation of the District of Columbia, shall not be terminated except by authority of Congress; and unless said Metropolitan Coach Company shall, within one year after the passage of this act, substitute motor vehicles, to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, for the herdics now used by it, its right to operate its line shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That all transfers issued by the Metropolitan Coach Company shall be properly dated and punched as to time limit, and that unless said transfers are so dated and punched the Washington Railway and Electric Company shall not be required to receive them.

SEC. 3. That the Washington Railway and Electric Company is also authorized to construct a double-track extension beginning at the intersection of East Capitol street and First street east, south on First street east to E street south, there to connect with the now existing tracks of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company at E street.

SEC. 4. That the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia be, and it is hereby, required and authorized to construct a double-track extension of its lines from C street and Delaware avenue northeasterly along Delaware avenue to the plaza in front of the Union Station, together with a double-track loop passing in front of the station on said plaza; also a double-track extension of its lines, beginning at Florida avenue and Seventh street NW., southeastwardly along Florida avenue to its intersection with New Jersey avenue, thence along New Jersey avenue southeastwardly to its intersection with Massachusetts avenue and First street west, thence along said Massachusetts avenue southeastwardly to the said plaza, thence by such route as may be determined by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to the corner of Second and F streets NE., thence east on north F street to Eighth street east, thence south on Eighth street east to the junction with the existing tracks on Pennsylvania avenue SE.

SEC. 5. That the aforesaid companies are hereby required, within one year after the completion of the work herein authorized, to remove their respective tracks from the following streets, and after their removal to repave the space now occupied by said tracks to the satisfaction of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, namely, G street NW. from North Capitol street to New Jersey avenue, C street north from First street east to Fourth street east, First street east from C street north to D street north, D street north from First street east to Massachusetts avenue, First street west from C street north to G street north, Sixth street west from Louisiana avenue to B street north, and Louisiana avenue from Fifth street west to Sixth street west; and upon neglect or refusal of said companies to remove their respective tracks and to repave said space to the satisfaction of the said Commissioners within the time above limited said companies shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to the penalty provided in section 710 of the Code of Laws for the District of Columbia regarding the removal of abandoned tracks, and said Commissioners are authorized to remove said tracks and to repave the space occupied by same and charge the cost thereof to such railway company, and the same shall be collected as provided in section 5 of the act providing a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia, approved June 11, 1878.

SEC. 6. That the companies hereinbefore named be, and they are hereby, permitted to lay duct lines on such streets as may be necessary for the proper operation of their lines, the location of such duct lines to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 7. That the construction of the aforesaid street railway lines shall be commenced within six months and completed within eighteen months from the date of the passage of this act; and in default of such commencement or completion within the time in this section specified all rights, franchises, and privileges granted by this act shall immediately cease and determine.

SEC. 8. That where the route or routes provided for in this act coincide with each other or with the route or routes of existing street railways or street railways hereafter authorized to be operated or constructed, one set of tracks shall be used in common upon terms mutually agreed upon, or in case of disagreement upon terms determined by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which is authorized and directed to give hearings to the interested parties and to fix the terms of the joint trackage: *Provided*, That there shall be at least two sets of double tracks immediately in front of the main

entrance to the Union Station, facing Massachusetts avenue, the most northerly rail being not more than 50 feet south of the said main entrance.

SEC. 9. That the railway companies affected by this act shall have over and respecting the routes herein provided for the same rights, powers, and privileges as they respectively have or hereafter may have by law over and respecting their other routes and shall be subject in respect thereto to all the other provisions of their charters and of law.

SEC. 10. That authority is hereby given the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use such portion of Reservation 77 as may in their judgment be necessary for sidewalks and roadways and for street railway use. And authority is hereby given the Commissioners to acquire by purchase or to condemn in accordance with existing law for street purposes so much of square 626, lying north of the north building line of square 567, extended, as they may deem necessary, and the cost of acquiring said property as above shall be paid by the City and Suburban Railway of Washington: *Provided*, That where a portion of any lot is authorized to be acquired as above the said Commissioners may, in their discretion, acquire the entire lot; the portion thereof, when so acquired, lying south of the north building line of square 567, extended, to become the property of said City and Suburban Railway of Washington as soon as the entire costs of acquisition as above specified shall be paid by it.

SEC. 11. That whenever, in the construction of the new tracks herein authorized, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem it necessary, in order to reasonably accommodate vehicular traffic, to widen the roadway of any street or streets in which said track or tracks are to be laid, such widening shall be done by said Commissioners, the cost and expense of such widening, including the laying of new sidewalks, the adjustment of all underground construction, and of every public appurtenance, shall be borne by the said railway company, and the said railway company shall deposit with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia the estimated cost of changing or widening the said street or streets, the work to be done by said Commissioners; and whenever, at any future time, the Commissioners deem it necessary to widen the roadway of any street or streets occupied by the extensions herein authorized said railway company shall bear one-half the cost of widening and improving such street or streets, to be collected in the same manner as the cost of laying or repairing pavement lying between the exterior rails of the tracks of said street railroad and for a distance of 2 feet exterior to such track or tracks is collectible, under the provisions of section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878.

SEC. 12. That whenever in the construction of any of the tracks herein authorized it is necessary, in the opinion of the Commissioners, to improve, by paving or otherwise, the roadway of any street occupied by such track or tracks, said company shall adjust the grade of its tracks to the new grade of the street or streets, the cost thereof to be borne by the said company in the same manner as the cost of paving between the exterior of the tracks of the street railroad companies, as referred to in the preceding section.

SEC. 13. The arrangement of all tracks herein authorized within the lines of the plaza in front of the Union Station shall be in accordance with the plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all work of construction and extension herein authorized shall be executed in accordance with plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia and under a permit or permits from said Commissioners.

SEC. 14. That the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Capital Traction Company, be, and they are hereby, authorized and required, jointly, to construct, maintain and operate, by overhead trolley, temporary railway tracks for passenger service from the Union Station to the intersection of North Capitol and C streets north, said tracks to be constructed within sixty days from the date of the approval of this act in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be maintained and operated by said companies to the satisfaction of said Commissioners, and to be removed by said companies after the construction of the permanent street railway tracks herein provided for, within thirty days after notice from said Commissioners so to do.

SEC. 15. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 16. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*Washington, December 4, 1907.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
*Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,*
*United States Senate.*

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners have the honor to inclose herewith a bill to enable the traction companies to proceed with permanent construction of necessary extensions to give the public access to the new Union Station, and to request that in view of the present poor facilities your committee may give early attention to the matter. This bill has been carefully prepared by the Commissioners with a view of leaving out all extensions except those that are absolutely necessary to give the public access at as early a date as possible to this station, and it is the belief of the Commissioners that as in past sessions of Congress the addition to this bill of sections meritorious in themselves, but not matters of absolute necessity, will imperil the passage of the measure and perpetuate the present deplorable conditions.

The first section of the bill provides that the City and Suburban Railway Company extend its lines from New Jersey avenue and G street by way of Massachusetts avenue to Stanton square, and also connects this extension with its present line on North Capitol street by a new installation of the one block from G street to Massachusetts avenue.

The second section provides for the extension of the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric Company from Delaware avenue and C street NE. by way of Delaware avenue to the Union Station Plaza, connecting with the loop authorized in the first section. This section also includes some transfer legislation which has not previously been reported upon by the Commisioners, but which they favor, and which passed both Houses of Congress at the last session. These two extensions are necessary to allow the patrons of the Metropolitan lines from the northwest section of the city, from the section served by the North Capitol street line, and from the section toward Stanton square and Lincoln Park to obtain access to the station.

Section 3 authorizes the extension of the lines of the Washington Railway and Electric Company on First street east from the corner at the Congressional Library to the Anacostia line at First and E streets, and this extension the Commissioners believe is necessary to allow the residents of the District in Anacostia and along this line to get to the station without a very excessive detour.

Section 4 authorizes the extension of the lines of the Capital Traction Company along Delaware avenue, from C street to the plaza, and also from Florida avenue and Seventh street by way of New Jersey avenue to Massachusetts avenue, and thence occupying jointly with the Metropolitan line tracks to the Union Station Plaza along Massachusetts avenue. Thence from the plaza by way of E street, California street, or F street, to the corner of Second and F streets NE. (the particular route to be fixed by the Commissioners of the District), thence along F street to Eighth street east and by way of Eighth street to Pennsylvania avenue SE.

This extension is necessary, first, to give the patrons of the Capital Traction Company, on Fourteenth street extended, on U street, and the Chevy Chase line the most direct access to the station. The route by way of New Jersey avenue was selected after a careful consideration over all other proposed routes as the most direct line of approach and one that can be made with the minimum of inconveninece to the public. New Jersey avenue is not an important carriageway in the sense that Massachusetts avenue is, and throughout nearly its entire extent is now sufficiently wide between the curbs to accommodate two street car tracks with ample carriageways on either side and with the minimum disturbance of existing surface conditions (curbs, sidewalks, and trees). The extension of the Capital Traction lines to the eastern section of the city by way of F and Eighth streets is believed to be necessary to afford access to the station to the people of the northeast section and those in the southeast near the Navy-Yard. The location of the entrance of this line to the plaza is left to the control of the Commissioners, as the street location is not yet absolutely determined and it may be found desirable to enter the plaza through any one of the three streets previously mentioned. The Commissioners have not included in this bill the further extension of the Capital Traction lines along Florida avenue and Eighth streets, although they earnestly favor this extension, as they believe that this extension can well be incorporated in another bill, and its addition to this bill is not germane to the urgent necessity of public access to the station.

Section 5 provides for the removal of tracks which will be abandoned after the completion of the installation. Section 6 gives the usual authority to lay ducts. Section 7 specifies the time for completion of the work, and is believed to be none too long. Section 8 contains the usual authority for joint construction and occupation, with the additional proviso requiring four tracks in front of the main entrance to the station. Section 9 extends present rights to the companies to their new lines.

Section 10 gives the Commissioners authority to locate the tracks across reservation 77 to the best purpose, thereby eliminating the bad trackage arrangement now existing around this circle. The Chief of Engineers of the United States Army, who has control of this reservation, is favorable to this occupation. This section also provides for the purchase by the traction companies of such property in square 626 as it may be necessary to acquire to carry the tracks straight through G street and into Massachusetts avenue without the curves which would otherwise be required.

Section 11 imposes upon the traction companies the financial burden of paving the streets to the curb, where it is necessary in this installation to widen the roadway of any street. Section 12 imposes on the traction companies the obligation to adjust the grade of their tracks to the new grade that may at any time be fixed by the Commissioners of the District.

Section 13 provides for the approval of the Commissioners of the District to all work and plans.

Section 14 provides for a temporary overhead trolley installation to be installed at once jointly by the two traction companies and to be maintained and operated by them until after the permanent installation shall have been completed. The location of this is specified to run from the intersection of North Capitol and C streets to the Union Station, on plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District.

Sections 15 and 16 are the usual terminal sections for street railway acts.

The Commissioners have the honor further to request that, should it appear that an organized opposition is tending to delay the passage of this act, or one looking to the same end, it is their belief that section 14 of this act should be taken bodily from the act and passed, either in the shape of a separate act or a joint resolution, so that the public may at the very earliest date have relief from the present intolerable conditions.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
*President Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.*

Mr. GALLINGER. I have further bills to introduce, but for the moment I yield to the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH], who desires to offer something in connection with the bill just submitted.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In connection with the bill just introduced, I desire to offer certain amendments intended to be proposed to that bill. I ask that they may likewise be printed in the RECORD, and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

There being no objection, the proposed amendments were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[S. 902, Sixtieth Congress, first session.]

In the Senate of the United States, December 5, 1907.

Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

Amendments intended to be proposed by Mr. HANSBROUGH to the bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, etc.

SEC. 9. Every railway company now authorized by law, or which may hereafter be authorized by law, to operate cars on any of the streets, avenues, or highways of the District of Columbia, and all other public service corporations of said District, including the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, Potomac Electric Lighting and Power Company, and the Washington Gaslight Company, shall annually pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia, as a franchise tax, in addition to the taxes now imposed upon them by law, an amount

equal to 12 per cent of their respective net earnings, which said net earnings shall be ascertained by deducting from their respective gross receipts from all sources only the current repairs and expenses for the same year, excluding interest, dividends, sinking fund, and enlargement of plant: *Provided*, That on or before the 1st day of August, 1906, the board of assessors of the District of Columbia are hereby authorized and directed to appraise and assess the personal property of all such public service corporations, and in making such appraisement the said board shall appraise the value of the franchises of each of said companies and include the same in the said personal property appraisement: *Provided further*, That any of such corporations as may elect so to do may pay to the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia an amount equal to 1½ per cent of said appraised value, as now provided for by law for general taxation of personal property in said District, which shall be in lieu of the 12 per cent per annum tax on net incomes, as above provided, and of the gross earnings tax now provided by law: *And provided further*, That the real estate of all said street railway companies in the District of Columbia shall be taxed as other real estate, but the tracks thereof shall not be taxed as real estate.

SEC. 10. That all street railway companies within the District of Columbia, both now and hereafter to be chartered by Congress, shall receive and exchange tickets with each other, and shall also give to passengers free transfers which shall be received by all street railway companies at one intersection and connection with all other street railway lines; and also give to and receive from each passenger paying one cash fare of 5 cents a free transfer good for more than one exchange at one intersection, and good continuously at all intersections with all street railways and from intersection to intersection, within the said District of Columbia; but transfers on tickets or cash fares shall not be good for a round trip: *Provided*, That existing transfer arrangements between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and other passenger transportation corporations shall not be terminated except by authority of Congress.

And every officer or agent of any street railway company and every street railway company, for every violation of the provisions of this section, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10 by the police court of the District of Columbia on prosecution by information brought by the corporation counsel or any of his assistants, and any person or corporation interested shall have the right to apply to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus to enforce the free transfers by this act provided.

BARRACKS, ETC., AT FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

Mr. SUTHERLAND submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $300,000 for the construction of barracks, etc., at Fort Douglas, Utah, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—WILLIAM FREELAND.

On motion of Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, it was

*Ordered*, That leave be granted to withdraw from the files of the Senate the papers in the case of William Freeland, accompanying Senate bill 4053, Fifty-eighth Congress, there having been no adverse report thereon.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SCOTT submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into the present status of the management and organization of the public schools of the District of Columbia and to report their conclusions to the Senate.

MESSENGER FOR COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Lands be, and it is hereby, authorized to employ a messenger at an annual salary at the rate of $1,440, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided by law.

HEIRS OF AMZI SMITH, DECEASED.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Frank P. Smith, Carrie Schreyer, Edith M. Hawes, and Amzi Smith, jr., children of Amzi Smith, late superintendent of the document room of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to one year's salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

FRANCES T. BLACKFORD.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Frances T. Blackford, widow of W. D. Blackford, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

CLARA JONES.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Clara Jones, widow of Arthur Jones, late a laborer in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

LYDIA G. WALLACE.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Lydia G. Wallace, widow of Sandy Wallace, late a laborer in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ANNIE E. WEST.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Annie E. West, daughter of George W. Hazer, late a policeman in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

REPORT OF ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals and ordered to be printed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 5, 1907.*

GRANT OF FRANCHISES IN PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

As required by section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stats., 77), I transmit herewith copies of franchises granted by the executive council in Porto Rico.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 4, 1907.*

ELECTION OF PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, according to custom and precedent, I submit the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate now proceed to the election of a President of the Senate pro tempore.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine, be, and he hereby is, elected President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold office during the pleasure of the Senate and in accordance with the resolution of the Senate adopted on the 12th day of March, 1890, on the subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There being no objection, the Senate proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CULBERSON. I move to amend the resolution by substituting the name of the senior Senator from Virginia [Mr. DANIEL] for that of the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the adoption of the amendment submitted by the Senator from Texas.

Mr. DANIEL. Mr. President, this is very sudden, and I was entirely unapprised of having so great an honor so near to me. It is pleasing to know that I am so flatteringly considered by the distinguished Senator from Texas and other colleagues. If it be discovered presently that I am elected, I should feel that I displaced a much abler and better presiding officer than I could hope to be. I beg leave to say to the Senators who may wish to vote for me that, while if I am chosen I

may consider favorably the idea of serving, I shall not have my feelings hurt and neither be discouraged nor at all distressed if the honor shall fall upon the experienced and excellent temporary presiding officer who has heretofore filled the position.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

The amendment was not agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question now is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON].

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, though probably it is too late to ask it, I should like to have a roll call on the amendment submitted by my colleague [Mr. CULBERSON].

Mr. DANIEL. I hope the Senator will not ask that that be done.

Mr. BAILEY. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution stands agreed to.

PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

Mr. WHYTE. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907, which was reported yesterday by the Senator from New York [Mr. PLATT], the chairman of the Committee on Printing.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the joint resolution?

Mr. ALLISON. I ask that the joint resolution may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the joint resolution.

The Secretary proceeded to read the joint resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. I withdraw the request for the further reading of the joint resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa withdraws his request for the further reading of the joint resolution. Is there objection to its present consideration?

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I think it is unusual to pass a joint resolution of this importance without having it read in full and attention called to it. As I understand, only the title of the joint resolution has been read. I insist that the joint resolution shall be read at length before action is taken upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read at length.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as "Senate reports;" one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as "House reports;" one series of documents, other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as "Senate documents," and one series of documents, other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as "House documents." The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided,* That of the "usual number" the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number."

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the Superintendent of Documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the Superintendent of Documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 3. That section 2 of an act to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, and so forth, approved March 1, 1907, is hereby repealed.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I suppose this joint resolution has been reported by some committee of the body.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It was reported yesterday from the Committee on Printing.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I had the joint resolution before me, and I did not ask to have it read because I wanted to know what it contains, but because I wanted to maintain the rule which has ever been enforced since I have been in the Senate, that no measure shall pass this body without first being read.

Mr. GALLINGER. The joint resolution was read on yesterday.

Mr. TELLER. It might have been read yesterday, in the early part of the session when I was not present. If I had known the joint resolution had been read yesterday, I might not have made the objection I did. I have no objection to the joint resolution, and I hope it will accomplish the purpose which the committee think it will.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

ISSUE OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], coming over from yesterday, which will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what amount of the $50,000,000 Panama bonds and the $100,000,000 3 per cent certificates authorized by order of the President of November 18, 1907, have been issued and to whom they have been awarded.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I am informed that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, is absent, and it is therefore desirable that the resolution should go over until Monday without losing its place. I understand there is no objection to that course.

Mr. KEAN. I suggest that the other resolutions, including that of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], also go over.

Mr. CLAY. I am perfectly willing that my resolution shall go over with the understanding that it will come up as part of the morning business on Monday.

Mr. KEAN. Let the resolutions go over without prejudice.

Mr. CLAY. Without prejudice. I am entirely willing that that course shall be pursued.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] will lie over without prejudice, and also the resolution submitted by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY]. A resolution on a different subject was submitted yesterday by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER].

Mr. LATIMER. I ask that that resolution may also go over until Monday, retaining its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that when the Senate adjourns today, it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After six minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 9, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 5, 1907.*

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Charles M. Moses, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

UNITED STATES DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

John B. Vreeland, of New Jersey, to be United States attorney for the district of New Jersey. A reappointment, his term having expired November 15, 1907.

William H. Armbrecht, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term expiring February 1, 1908.

John P. Nields, of Delaware, to be United States attorney for the district of Delaware. A reappointment, his term having expired November 16, 1907.

UNITED STATES MARSHALS.

Henry W. Mayo, of Maine, to be United States marshal for the district of Maine. A reappointment, his term having expired November 16, 1907.

Horace W. Bailey, of Vermont, to be United States marshal

for the district of Vermont. A reappointment, his term having expired November 16, 1907.

Gilbert B. Deans, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama. A reappointment, his term expiring December 17, 1907.

COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Maurice L. Galvin, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky, in place of George W. Lieberth, deceased.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

John C. Bryan, of Plankinton, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, S. Dak., vice Thomas C. Burns, term expired.

Fred V. Tinker, of Idaho City, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Boise, Idaho, vice Edward E. Garrett, term expired.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 5, 1907.*

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

William B. Hodge, jr., of Guthrie, Okla., to be receiver of public moneys at Guthrie, Okla.

POSTMASTERS.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Romeo H. Freer to be postmaster at Harrisville, in the county of Ritchie and State of West Virginia.

Ernest L. Love to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Taylor and State of West Virginia.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 5, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday, December 3, 1907, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Rhinock and Mr. Kalanianaole appeared at the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

GREETINGS TO OKLAHOMA.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives acknowledges the welcome greeting from the State of Oklahoma and requests the Speaker to tender our congratulations and good wishes for her future progress and greatness.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the resolution offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until Monday, December 9, 1907.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Blaine Harbor, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an abstract of the official emoluments of the customs service for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of ship canal between Puget Sound and Grays Harbor, Washington—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Washington Gaslight Company, submitting a detailed statement of the business of the company, with a list of the stockholders—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the annual report of the Maritime Canal Company of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a statement of the number of documents received, distributed, and sold by the Department of the Interior during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Printing, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for supplies for seacoast defenses—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Potomac Electric Power Company, transmitting the annual report for the year ended December 31, 1906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting draft of proposed legislation for the reimbursement of John W. Stockett—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for purchase of valuable seeds—to the Committee on Appropriations, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Librarian of Congress, transmitting his annual report and the report of the Superintendent of Library Building and Grounds for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on the Library.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury—ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examinations of Ausable River, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Grand River, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Menominee Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Coscob Harbor, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of a portion of Niagara River, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Lower Thoroughfare at Wenona, Deal Island, Maryland—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Islais River, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Little River, Delaware—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Miniscongo River, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Branford Harbor, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Dunkirk Harbor, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of

Erie Harbor, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Newport Harbor, California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Lark*, John A. Hall, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Eagle*, John Lambert, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Odeona*, D. H. Henchman, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Americana*, Michael Pierce, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Oliver Peabody*, Ephraim Amazeen, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Hero*, Stephen Webster, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Sally*, Anthony Stow, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the bark *Albany*, Emanuel Prady, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Betsie*, George Hastie, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Moses Myas*, Henry Conway, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Polly and Fanny*, William McNeill, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relative to the brig *Ontario*, James Humphreys, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Dolphin*, Solomon Norton, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Mary*, John Appleton, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Regulation*, Nathaniel Thompson, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Nancy*, William Athearn, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Sally*, Luther Stephenson, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Little Sally*, William Whitmarsh, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Lydia*, George Bradish, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Hope*, Joseph Bright, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Townsend*, Daniel Campbell, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Aurora*, James Phillips, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Kitty*, Jacob Singleton, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Prude*, Richard Thornton, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Lively*, Weston Spooner, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Polly*, Albert Coffin, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to brig *Dispatch*, Peter Butler, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Franklin*, John Howland, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Hope*, Joseph Tyler, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Hannah*, Benjamin Dighton, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Four Brothers*, Thomas Eastman, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Polly*, Job Palmer, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Washington*, Callaghan, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *President*, Andrew Pinkham, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the

French spoliation case relating to the ship *Prudent*, Benjamin Crowninshield, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Nancy*, Howard Allen, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Minerva*, Obed Fitch, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Hope*, Josiah Bacon, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Favorite*, Charles Barnard, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Vermont*, Francis Turner, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Harmony*, Edward Barry, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Mary*, James Ward, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Almira*, Jared Bartholomew, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Fox*, Connell, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Betsey*, Richard Holbrook, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Columbia*, John Grozier, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Harriett*, Crocker, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Martin*, Nathaniel Williams, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Kitty*, Hugh McPherson, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Jane*, John Whidby, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Industry*, Robert Oram, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Governor Mifflin*, John Dove, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Three Brothers*, Lendal Smith, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Jane*, John Gardner, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Rising Sun*, John Whidbee, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Boston*, Robert Charlton, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Chatham*, James Peters, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Rufus*, Holland, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Olive Branch*, McConnell, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Nabby*, James Clifford, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Wilmington Packet*, Daniel Francis, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Ellice*, William Hervey, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *George*, Francis Waite, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Julia*, Samuel Holt, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Paulina*, Da Costa, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Paragon*, Stephen Grant, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *David and George*, Everett Abeel, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Two Brothers*, John Lymburner, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Ruth*, Daniel Sayard, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Regulator*, Hugh Smith, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Friendship*, William

Young, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Peggy*, George Benton, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Favorite*, Benjamin Seabury, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Whim*, Peter Frye, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Flora*, Samuel Cresswell, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Eucharis*, W. Price, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Fair American*, John C. Brevoor, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Betsey*, George Haliburton, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Betsey*, Henry Clarke, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Nabby*, James Gardner, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Little Maria*, John Thompson, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Ruth*, Samuel Townsend, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Ruby*, James Art, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Alliance*, Daniel Deshon, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Mary*, T. Barnum, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Franklin*, Benjamin Chandler, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Gratitude*, Joseph Reynolds, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *George*, Hubbard, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Hannah*, J. Leech, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Liberty*, Theodore Stanwood, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Delight*, E. Shepherd, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Clementine*, Benjamin Green, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Betsey*, William Stewart, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Anne*, Benjamin Prince, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Amelia*, James R. Calendar, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Lucy*, Benjamin Jacobs, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Peggy*, Henry Leader, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Paramaribo*, George Creed, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Catherine*, James Drydale, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Woodrup Sims*, John B. Hodgson, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Swallow*, Nathaniel Chadwick, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the sloop *Windsor Packet*, Emanuel Seward, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Mary*, Henry Pettis, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Fells Point*, William Creighton, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Dairy Maid*, John Garde, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Brandywine*, Perry G. Arnold, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the ship *Two Sisters*, David Follensbee, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant Clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the snow *Traveller*, Bazachiah Paine, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Sally*, Paul Dunham, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Polly and Betsey*, John Wiley, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the brig *Pamela*, James Merrihew, master—to the Committee on Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Nancy*, John Jones, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Nancy*, Foss, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation case relating to the schooner *Industry*, Mark Butts, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of W. J. Gafford, administrator of estate of A. P. Gifford, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Sibini Jones against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Bettie B. Willis, administratrix of the estate of Joel H. Willis, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John C. McDaniel, administrator of estate of John W. McDaniel, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary E. Haygood, heir of estate of John M. Lawson, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Charles Cook, administrator of estate of John Cook, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of S. Inman, administrator of estate of Jacob B. Russell, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Alice E. Davis, heir at law of estate of John C. Davis, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John B. Myers, administrator of estate of Alexander Myers, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Fannie Crow, administrator of estate of Levi Crow, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Jeremiah Kanode against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John L. Snyder, administrator of estate of George Snyder, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 4770) to authorize the judges of the circuit and district courts of the United States to appoint stenographic reporters, fix the duties and compensation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4771) to remove discriminations against American sailing vessels in the coasting trade—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4772) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Maj. Gen. Henry Knox at Thomaston, Me.—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4773) for the protection of the President of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4774) concerning licensed officers of sail vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4775) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Camden, in the State of Maine—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4776) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and Territories in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4777) restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4778) providing for the binding of Government publications in cloth—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 4779) to authorize citizens of the District of Columbia to vote on an excise law—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 4780) to authorize the Secretary of War to make certain disposition of obsolete Springfield rifles, caliber .45, bayonets, and bayonet scabbards for same—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 4781) to authorize the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, to receive twelve 3.2-inch breech-loading field guns, carriages, caissons, limbers, and their pertaining equipment from the State of Massachusetts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 4782) to authorize and direct the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of Big Swift Creek, Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4783) to authorize a survey of Bogue Inlet, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4784) for the survey of Northeast Cape Fear River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4785) to authorize a survey of Bay River, Pamlico County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4786) for the survey of Core Creek, Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4787) to authorize a survey of the thoroughfare connecting the waters of Core Sound with the waters of Neuse River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4788) authorizing a survey to be made of Queens Creek, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4789) for a survey of the waters of Bogue Sound and Beaufort Harbor, North Carolina, adjacent to the town of Morehead City, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4790) for the improvement of navigation of Carrot Island Slough, Carteret County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4791) for the survey of Core Creek, Craven County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4792) authorizing the retirement of lighthouse keepers and the payment to them of a pension—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4793) to appropriate the sum of $5,000 for

equipping and maintaining a Weather Bureau observatory at Newbern, N. C.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4794) to establish United States courts at Goldsboro, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4795) to remove the tariff on composing and linotype machines and the parts thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4796) to amend the postal laws of the United States and permit newspapers, one copy to each actual subscriber, to go free through the mails in the county in which they are issued, whether printed in said county or not—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4797) to provide for the erection of a public building at Centralia, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 4798) for the relief of claimants who have paid money into the United States Treasury under the compulsion of an unconstitutional statute—to the Committee on the Judiciary:

Also, a bill (H. R. 4799) to prevent the employment of children in factories and mines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 4800) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Three Rivers, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 4801) to prohibit railroad companies from charging a greater freight rate for transportation for short distances than for longer distances, covering the same and additional track mileage for the same commodities and class of freight in the same quantities—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4802) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Everett, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 4803) to provide for the construction of an addition or extension to the post-office and courthouse at La Crosse, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4804) to amend "An act requiring common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to make full reports of all accidents to the Interstate Commerce Commission"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 4805) to pension widows of deceased soldiers and sailors of the United States at the same rate as their deceased husbands—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 4806) to provide for the purchase of the McLean property and adjacent property at Appomattox, Va., in commemoration of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia to General Grant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 4807) to authorize the judges of the district courts of the United States to appoint official stenographic reporters, to fix the duties and compensation thereof, to perpetuate testimony, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4808) for the erection of a public building at Nacogdoches, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 4809) making national bank notes a legal tender for the payment of all debts, public and private, except duties on imports and interest on public debt, and authorizing national banking associations to include such bank notes, excepting those of their own issue, in making up the amount of the lawful money reserve required by law for such associations to keep on hand—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 4810) to provide relief for such employees in United States navy-yards as may be disabled by accident in the performance of duty, and, in the event of fatal casualties, for the relief of surviving dependents—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4811) making an appropriation for the erection of a permanent rostrum in the national cemetery at the Presidio, San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4812) making an appropriation for the improvement of the grounds within the Presidio Military Reservation at San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4813) to retire enlisted men, either in the Army or Marine Corps, after twenty-five years' service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 4814) authorizing the construction of a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, by the Benton Water Company—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 4815) to preserve the forests and conserve the timber interests of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 4816) to provide for the erection of a public building at the village of Batavia, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 4817) for removing obstructions, etc., from Obed River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 4818) to add 20,000 acres of land by purchase or condemnation to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park and appropriating $900,000 for that purpose—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4819) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office and court-house building in the city of Rome, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 4820) to create the Territory of Alaska and to provide for the government of the same—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LILLEY: A bill (H. R. 4821) to provide for the erection of a public building at Naugatuck, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4822) to provide for the erection of a public building at Winsted, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 4823) to provide for the erection of a public building at Mount Clemens, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 4824) to provide for a trial by jury in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 4825) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 4826) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ashland, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4827) for the erection of a public building at Norwalk, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4828) for the erection of a public building at Elyria, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4829) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Mount Vernon, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4830) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Mansfield, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4831) for the erection of a public building at Lorain, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 4832) to provide for the erection of a public building at Maryville, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4833) to pension all officers and enlisted men in State militia and independent companies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 4834) to provide for the erection of a public building at Columbia, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 4835) to increase salaries of rural free-delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 4836) granting permission to the Norfolk County Water Company to lay and maintain a water main through the military reservation on Willoughby Spit, Norfolk County, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 4837) to regulate interstate passenger rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4838) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the First Congressional district of the State of Georgia—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4839) to increase the compensation of rural letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4840) to provide for survey looking to drainage of low, swamp, and wet lands in the First Congressional district of Georgia—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4841) to provide for site and public building at Statesboro, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4842) providing for site and public building at Waynesboro, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4843) to provide for a site and public building at Swainsboro, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 4844) for the erection of a public building at Bedford City, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4845) for the erection of a public building at Radford, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4846) to erect a custom-house and post-office building in the city of South Boston, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4847) to grant franking privilege to agricultural departments of States and Territories—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 4848) to provide for acquirement by condemnation of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for the purpose of fortification and coast defense—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4849) to pension civil employees of the Government navy-yards when injured in the performance of duty to such an extent as to be incapacitated to earn a living—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4850) to fix the compensation of light-house keepers, and to provide for their retirement on half pay—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4851) making provision for a memorial to Matthew Fontaine Maury—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4852) to establish a light-ship at a point about 6 miles east of Cape Henry, Virginia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4853) to repeal section 3480 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4854) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4855) to provide for the erection of a public building in the town of Suffolk, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 4856) for the erection of a public building at Amsterdam, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 4857) to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4858) for an appropriation for enlarging the Government building at Jackson, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4859) to forbid interstate transportation of liquors—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 4860) to amend an act entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census"—to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 4861) to amend section 1 of an act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,'" and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 4862) to increase the pensions of widows of soldiers to $12 per month under the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 4863) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ionia, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 4864) to regulate the appointment of receivers by the courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4865) to provide for the erection of a statue of Gen. Nathanael Greene on the battlefield of Guilford Court House—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4866) for the relief of the growers of tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4867) authorizing a public building at Burlington, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4868) to establish a national military park at Guilford battle ground, in North Carolina—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4869) authorizing a public building at Highpoint, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4870) regulating interstate passenger fares—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4871) to provide for furnishing the highest court of each State copies of the Supreme Court Reports hereafter published in exchange for the reports of the highest State courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4872) regulating jurisdiction of district and circuit courts in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4873) repealing all internal-revenue taxes on tobacco and manufactures of tobacco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4874) to amend section 3893 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 4875) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jonesboro, in the State of Arkansas—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 4876) to encourage the export trade—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 4877) authorizing the judge of the Federal court of the western district of Oklahoma to appoint a commissioner in said district—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 4878) to establish a subtreasury at Birmingham, Ala.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 4879) for the erection of a public building at Port Arthur, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4880) for the erection of a public building at Marshall, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4881) for the erection of a public building at Orange, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 4882) to amend an act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico, approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4883) to make goods, wares, and merchandise, made in whole or in part by convicts, or in reformatories, subject to the laws of the State or Territory into which they may be transported—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4884) to erect a powder factory for the Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROTHERMEL: A bill (H. R. 4885) for enlarging the Government building at Reading, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 4886) authorizing the purchase of a fish hatchery owned by the State of Michigan and located at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 4887) to enlarge the trade and promote the sale of cotton products in foreign markets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 4888) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the compensation of day and night inspectors of customs—to the Committee on Ways and and Means.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 4889) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4890) providing for the retirement of non-commissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 4891) to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 4892) relating to the pay of mates in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 4893) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laurel, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4894) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hattiesburg, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4895) to establish an experimental wood distillation laboratory—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4896) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at a point on the Gulf of Mexico, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 4897) to further protect the first day of the week as a day of rest in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 4898) making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, with pay, for employees in navy-yards and naval stations during the months of July, August, and September of each year—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 4899) making an appropriation for construction of sea walls and embankments for the protection of the sites of fortification works for the defense of Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4900) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in the county of Houston, State of Texas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 4901) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in Jefferson County, State of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4902) to amend section 953 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 4903) to regulate in certain cases the transportation and sale of spirituous, vinous, malt, and intoxicating liquors of all kinds in interstate commerce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 4904) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at Charlevoix, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4905) for the construction of two ice piers at Ashland, Ky.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4906) providing for construction of an ice pier at Russell, Ky.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4907) for the construction of a lock and dam in the Ohio River below mouth of Big Sandy River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4908) to establish a fish-hatching or fish-culture station in Greenup, Lewis, or Carter County, Ky.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4909) extending the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, to the Kentucky State Militia and the Provisional Kentucky Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4910) to increase the pension of widows of deceased soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4911) for the erection of a public building at Ashland, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4912) to establish a Soldiers' Home at or near Ashland, Boyd County, Ky.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4913) for the erection of a public building at Cynthiana, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4914) to provide for the erection of a public building at Catlettsburg, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4915) to amend an act providing when plaintiff may sue as a poor person, and when counsel shall be assigned by the court, as passed July 20, 1892—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4916) providing for the erection of a public building at Lock Haven, Clinton County, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4917) to declare and limit the jurisdiction of courts as to the question of the constitutionality of acts of Congress and of the various States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 4918) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Wallingford, in the State of Connecticut—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4919) to extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4920) to extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to all State militia and other organizations that were organized for the defense of the Union and cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4921) to correct the military record of the officers and enlisted men of the Enrolled Missouri Militia and all other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military forces of the United States in suppressing the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4922) to repeal part of paragraph 3, section 4693, Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4923) to establish a national military park to commemorate the battle of Pilot Knob, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 4924) for the relief of officers of the Navy retired for disability incident to the service, employed on active duty—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 4925) for a public building at Dixon, Ill., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 4926) to acquire certain ground in the District of Columbia for a Government reservation—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 4927) for the erection of a public building at Cortland, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 4928) to amend section 1537 of an act entitled "An act to establish a code of law for the District of Columbia," approved March 3, 1901—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 4929) prohibiting labor on buildings, etc., in the District of Columbia on the Sabbath day—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DALZELL (by request): A bill (H. R. 4930) granting pensions to soldiers confined in so-called Confederate prisons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: Resolution (H. Res. 41) requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 35) authorizing the Doorkeeper to condemn or otherwise dispose of accumulation of documents—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 36) for the condemnation of Government publications in the office of the Public Printer and their sale as waste paper under contract—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ACHESON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 37) providing for annual appropriations of $50,000,000 for the improvement of waterways and providing the method for raising the revenue therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KEIFER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 38) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 39) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 40) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 41) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to direct taxes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 42) proposing amendments to the Constitution to provide for an income tax and for the election of Senators and district and circuit judges by the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ESCH: Memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin relating to the improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin requesting Congress to remove the tariff on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin respecting a uniform national game law—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin relating to the improvement of the upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin recommending the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin relating to a uniform standard of classification of grains—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANNON: Memorial from the Deep Water-Way Association, praying for the construction of a 14-foot channel in the Mississippi River from the Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 4931) to correct the military record of Corwin M. Holt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4932) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4933) granting an increase of pension to Hannah E. Hartford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4934) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4935) granting an increase of pension to Clark Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4936) granting an increase of pension to Lindsay Roop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4937) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca S. Wishart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4938) granting an increase of pension to Theophilus Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4939) granting an increase of pension to Edward Treasure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 4940) granting an increase of pension to George Lipps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4941) granting an increase of pension to John S. Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4942) granting an increase of pension to William Farra—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4943) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. McMahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 4944) granting an increase of pension to Haywood W. Weathington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4945) granting a pension to Allen Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4946) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4947) granting an increase of pension to William Leabo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 4948) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Lamontain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4949) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4950) granting an increase of pension to William J. Bastian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4951) granting an increase of pension to William H. Courser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4952) granting an increase of pension to Fannie L. Edgerton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4953) granting an increase of pension to Walter H. Farwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4954) granting a pension to Frank Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4955) granting a pension to Charles J. Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4956) granting a pension to Eleanor Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4957) for the relief of Hercules Vancourt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4958) for the relief of Patrick McGarry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4959) to correct the military record of Orlando Lawrence—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4960) correcting the military record of Edward McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4961) in the interest of Gilbert P. Cotton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 4962) granting a pension to Mrs. U. B. Pearsoll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4963) for the relief of Mrs. Katherine Ratchford—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 4964) granting a pension to J. W. Lefever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4965) granting a pension to William R. Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4966) granting a pension to Joseph Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4967) granting a pension to John P. Swigert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4968) granting a pension to Harry D. Hack—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4969) granting a pension to Jane Bain—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 4970) granting an increase of pension to Alfred F. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4971) granting an increase of pension to James W. Ricker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4972) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4973) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Anson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4974) granting an increase of pension to John O. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4975) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4976) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Nickel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 4977) granting an increase of pension to Jay Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4978) granting an increase of pension to J. L. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4979) granting an increase of pension to Julius M. Dutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4980) granting an increase of pension to Hawley Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4981) granting an increase of pension to Myron B. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4982) granting an increase of pension to James M. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4983) granting an increase of pension to Francis P. Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4984) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Jackson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4985) granting an increase of pension to Isaac S. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 4986) granting a pension to John S. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4987) granting a pension to John Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4988) granting a pension to Jacob Shick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4989) granting a pension to Jonas J. Boal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4990) granting a pension to John G. Rifenberrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 4991) granting an increase of pension to James A. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4992) granting an increase of pension to John Pesimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4993) granting an increase of pension to Byron Rudy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4994) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Merrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4995) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Pugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4996) granting an increase of pension to David Osborne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4997) granting an increase of pension to James McCue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4998) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Gilbride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 4999) granting an increase of pension to John H. Groves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5000) granting an increase of pension to John Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5001) granting an increase of pension to Louis S. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5002) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5003) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Roper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5004) granting an increase of pension to A. R. Fisher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5005) granting an increase of pension to John W. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5006) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5007) granting an increase of pension to John H. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5008) granting an increase of pension to B. C. Crosthwait—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5009) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Watkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5010) granting an increase of pension to Gordon McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5011) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Vooreheas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5012) granting an increase of pension to Mashack Stacy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5013) granting an increase of pension to L. M. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5014) granting an increase of pension to Perry G. P. Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5015) granting an increase of pension to James Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5016) granting an increase of pension to John Nicholas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5017) granting an increase of pension to Wylder Branum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5018) granting an increase of pension to John Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5019) granting an increase of pension to John Smallwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5020) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5021) granting an increase of pension to James H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5022) granting an increase of pension to Andrew R. Falls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5023) granting an increase of pension to James M. Bond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5024) granting an increase of pension to R. A. Hillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5025) granting an increase of pension to John H. Grisson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5026) granting an increase of pension to William Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5027) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ritchey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5028) granting an increase of pension to George W. Littlejohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5029) granting an increase of pension to William Weare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5030) granting an increase of pension to Lindsay Adkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5031) granting an increase of pension to James Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5032) granting an increase of pension to John S. Ballard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5033) granting an increase of pension to George W. Nethercutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5034) granting an increase of pension to Henry Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5035) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Polly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5036) granting an increase of pension to George W. Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5037) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Brammer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5038) granting an increase of pension to Sebastain B. Abrams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5039) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Shumate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5040) granting an increase of pension to George Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5041) granting an increase of pension to Carl F. Reickert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5042) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hammer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5043) granting an increase of pension to James W. Swim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5044) granting an increase of pension to William M. Lowder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5045) granting an increase of pension to John Travis, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5046) granting an increase of pension to Faris McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5047) granting an increase of pension to William Applegate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5048) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Snapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5049) granting an increase of pension to Delmore Daulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5050) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Paris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5051) granting an increase of pension to Johnson Everman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5052) granting an increase of pension to William W. Hedrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5053) granting an increase of pension to John R. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5054) granting an increase of pension to Peter Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5055) granting an increase of pension to Lucion Guy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5056) granting an increase of pension to Lewis P. McBrayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5057) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bayse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5058) granting an increase of pension to John Pruett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5059) granting an increase of pension to Allen Bocook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5060) granting an increase of pension to Burton Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5061) granting an increase of pension to Sherwood Tackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5062) granting an increase of pension to George Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5063) granting an increase of pension to James Biven—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5064) granting an increase of pension to John L. Miner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5065) granting an increase of pension to Alvernous Barnhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5066) granting an increase of pension to Sebasten Abrams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5067) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5068) granting an increase of pension to William H. Frank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5069) granting an increase of pension to William Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5070) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Dysard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5071) granting an increase of pension to Simon B. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5072) granting an increase of pension to David W. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5073) granting an increase of pension to Henry Braden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5074) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Boggess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5075) granting an increase of pension to John Crabtree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5076) granting an increase of pension to George S. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5077) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5078) granting an increase of pension to John Q. A. Boner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5079) granting an increase of pension to Ann Mariah Nicholson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5080) granting an increase of pension to William Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5081) granting an increase of pension to Henderson Medley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5082) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson S. Keeton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5083) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Jacobs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5084) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5085) granting an increase of pension to Thomas K. Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5086) granting an increase of pension to William N. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5087) granting an increase of pension to John A. Curry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5088) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5089) granting an increase of pension to John E. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5090) granting an increase of pension to Horace Applegate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5091) granting an increase of pension to John C. Bierly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5092) granting an increase of pension to James S. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5093) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Grimes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5094) granting an increase of pension to William Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5095) granting an increase of pension to John A. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5096) granting an increase of pension to Fred Am—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5097) granting an increase of pension to William Salyers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5098) granting an increase of pension to William D. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5099) granting an increase of pension to L. B. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5100) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fults—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5101) granting an increase of pension to David Fannin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5102) granting an increase of pension to Moses Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5103) granting an increase of pension to James L. Goodman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5104) granting an increase of pension to William Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5105) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5106) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Ruark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5107) granting an increase of pension to James H. Warford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5108) granting an increase of pension to Martin Spriggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5109) granting an increase of pension to William H. C. Biggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5110) granting an increase of pension to John Dickinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5111) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Belford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5112) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Applegate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5113) granting an increase of pension to Don D. Hendershot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5114) granting an increase of pension to Fred W. Lange—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5115) granting an increase of pension to Stephen D. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5116) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5117) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Bow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5118) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5119) granting an increase of pension to James Vandivort—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5120) granting an increase of pension to John Dice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5121) granting an increase of pension to Wheetly D. Cropper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5122) granting an increase of pension to William Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5123) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5124) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dobbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5125) granting an increase of pension to James H. Reeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5126) granting an increase of pension to James F. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5127) granting an increase of pension to J. J. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5128) granting an increase of pension to Israel T. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5129) granting an increase of pension to Ferguson Logan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5130) granting an increase of pension to James H. Milstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5131) granting an increase of pension to Harry Chaffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5132) granting an increase of pension to James W. Jarrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5133) granting an increase of pension to Christian Bothman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5134) granting a pension to James H. Jobe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5135) granting a pension to Rector Vaughn, sr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5136) granting a pension to Lois Van Thom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5137) granting a pension to Daniel Pack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5138) granting a pension to David McGinnis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5139) granting a pension to Preston Petit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5140) granting a pension to William Brumfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5141) granting a pension to James H. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5142) granting a pension to H. Clay Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5143) granting a pension to Charles Pratt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5144) granting a pension to Edward Heisler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5145) granting a pension to F. M. McComis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5146) granting a pension to W. M. Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5147) granting a pension to Bridget Grimes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5148) granting a pension to John T. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5149) granting a pension to Eliza H. Bullock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5150) granting a pension to Darkie Warren—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5151) granting a pension to Garrad T. Short—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5152) granting a pension to Jasper Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5153) granting a pension to Harvey Gribble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5154) granting a pension to Lorenso D. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5155) granting a pension to Reuben Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5156) granting a pension to William Justice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5157) granting a pension to John B. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5158) granting a pension to William Prater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5159) granting a pension to James W. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5160) granting a pension to David T. Curnette—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5161) granting a pension to Marion McKenzie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5162) granting a pension to Patterson Moore, alias Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5163) granting a pension to James H. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5164) granting a pension to Charles C. Huff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5165) granting a pension to William D. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5166) granting a pension to Charles May—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5167) granting a pension to Christian Lederer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5168) granting a pension to Robert Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5169) granting a pension to William A. Vice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5170) granting a pension to Charles Kennan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5171) granting a pension to Elza Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5172) granting a pension to James M. Mallale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5173) granting a pension to Martin Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5174) granting a pension to Andrew Cooksey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5175) granting a pension to William A. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5176) granting a pension to Alexander Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5177) granting a pension to Thomas B. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5178) granting a pension to Thomas L. Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5179) granting a pension to George B. Kennard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5180) granting a pension to Sarah F. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5181) granting a pension to Penelope Morton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5182) granting a pension to Lewis McKinney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5183) granting a pension to Jasper Staton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5184) granting a pension to Mary E. Alfrey and others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5185) granting a pension to Edward Dearfield and others—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5186) granting a pension to John Fettin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5187) granting a pension to G. W. Dobbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5188) granting a pension to Lyman Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5189) granting a pension to Jacob R. Compton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5190) granting a pension to James T. Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5191) granting a pension to Andrew E. York—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5192) granting a pension to Samuel Short—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5193) for the relief of the estate of Thomas K. Ball—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5194) for the relief of the estate of Ann S. Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5195) for the relief of Thomas Columbia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5196) for the relief of George W. Ingram—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5197) granting a pension to Joseph M. Wilburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5198) for the relief of Baldwin De Bell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5199) for the relief of Henry Taylor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5200) for the relief of Erwin Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5201) for the relief of James C. Brickley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5202) for the relief of Daniel McDowell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5203) for the relief of Hiram Pope and William Pope—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5204) for the relief of J. F. Burgess—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5205) for the relief of James Black—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5206) for the relief of William G. Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5207) for the relief of Miles A. Hughes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5208) for the relief of C. W. Norris—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5209) for the relief of Samuel Ritchey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5210) for the relief of Dennis Adkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5211) for the relief of D. E. Workman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5212) for the relief of Joseph A. Mayes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5213) for the relief of Enoch Edens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5214) for the relief of Daniel Porter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5215) for the relief of Richard Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5216) for the relief of John J. McGann—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5217) for the relief of Eli F. Prater—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5218) for the relief of George Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5219) for the relief of Allen Conley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5220) for the relief of John McGowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5221) for the relief of Asa Day—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5222) for the relief of John A. Gribble—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5223) for the relief of Robert Galbreath—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5224) for the relief of Nimrod Pratt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5225) for the relief of W. S. Adams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5226) for the relief of W. J. Flanery, jr.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5227) for the relief of Lewis Tacket—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5228) for the relief of Francis McGuire—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5229) for the relief of James R. Pennington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5230) for the relief of Travis Stull—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5231) for the relief of William Large—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5232) for the relief of Delilah Dobbins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5232) for the relief of the heirs of Samford H. Chamblee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5234) for the relief of A. J. Hanshaw—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5235) for the relief of W. P. Adkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5236) for the relief of Robert Ross—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5237) for the relief of W. J. Meadows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5238) for the relief of Thomas R. Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5239) for the relief of W. H. Fritts and others—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5240) for the relief of Otho Adams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5241) for the relief of William A. Goble—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5242) for the relief of Overton Turner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5243) for the relief of Isaac Musser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5244) for the relief of Richard H. Meek—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5245) for the relief of David Teager—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5246) for the relief of John S. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5247) for the relief of Jeremiah Cracraft—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5248) for the relief of Joseph Segraves—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5249) for the relief of James H. Reeder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5250) for the relief of Emma F. Everman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5251) for the relief of Thomas H. Jones, administrator of William D. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5252) for the relief of George Taylor, administrator of the estate of Elizabeth Taylor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5253) for the relief of James Cummins, alias Rhod Cummins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5254) to correct the military record of James Downey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5255) granting an honorable discharge to Haden Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5256) granting an honorable discharge to Robert D. Keffer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5257) for the benefit of George W. Taylor's administrator—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5258) granting an honorable discharge to Thomas J. George—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 5259) for the relief of Sumner C. Vibert—to the Committee on Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5260) granting an increase of pension to Jacques Lapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5261) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Allison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5262) granting an increase of pension to Henry Caswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 5263) granting a pension to Joseph T. Duffy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5264) granting a pension to Enoch G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5265) granting a pension to Timothy L. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5266) granting a pension to Gabriel R. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5267) granting a pension to Mary B. Root—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 5268) granting an increase of pension to Edson B. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5269) granting an increase of pension to George Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5270) granting an increase of pension to Christopher B. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5271) granting an increase of pension to George H. Akins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5272) granting an increase of pension to Bridget McAllister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5273) granting an increase of pension to William H. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5274) granting an increase of pension to Plymouth Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5275) granting an increase of pension to John Yager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5276) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Krismeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5277) granting an increase of pension to Julia Masterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 5278) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Mitchelson and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5279) granting a pension to Marcus A. Moses—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5280) for the relief of James I. Fountain, of Mount Vernon, Montgomery County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 5281) granting an increase of pension to Warren J. Hazell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 5282) granting an increase of pension to John Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5283) granting an increase of pension to James J. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5284) granting a pension to Daniel P. Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 5285) to provide an American register for the bark *Baunen*—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 5286) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Massey, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 5287) for the relief of George Rushberger—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5288) for the relief of Lieut. Jerome E. Morse, United States Navy, retired—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 5289) granting an increase of pension to Harry B. Philbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5290) granting an increase of pension to William E. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5291) granting an increase of pension to Abram D. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5292) granting an increase of pension to Durack Rowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5293) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Selmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5294) granting a pension to Waldemar A. W. Tegner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5295) granting an increase of pension to Julia Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5296) to complete the military record of Charles Lester—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5297) to complete the naval record of John Shaughnessy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 5298) granting a pension to Kirk Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5299) granting a pension to John N. Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5300) granting a pension to Sallie Jane West—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5301) granting a pension to Francis M. Davison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5302) granting a pension to Charles F. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5303) granting a pension to James L. Canaday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5304) granting a pension to Albert B. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5305) granting a pension to John N. Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5306) granting a pension to John S. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5307) granting a pension to Adam H. Constant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5308) granting a pension to Jane F. Sanger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5309) granting a pension to George A. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5310) granting a pension to R. F. McPherson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5311) granting a pension to John W. Linder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5312) granting a pension to Jasper N. Swisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5313) granting a pension to Temple H. Duff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5314) granting a pension to George R. Bathe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5315) granting a pension to Keziah C. Woods—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5316) granting a pension to Charles B. Fessenden, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5317) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Crain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5318) granting an increase of pension to Frank West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5319) granting an increase of pension to Alvis Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5320) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Tillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5321) granting an increase of pension to William S. O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5322) for the relief of Joshua O. Marks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5323) for the relief of William Harshbarger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5324) for the relief of John Carr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5325) for the relief of Thomas F. Kelley—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5326) for the relief of C. E. Moore—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5327) for the relief of George R. Blackwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5328) for the relief of William Saunders—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CASSEL: A bill (H. R. 5329) granting a pension to David Zecher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5330) granting a pension to Thomas Whitson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5331) granting a pension to David Graeff—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5332) granting a pension to George Ochs—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5333) granting a pension to Samuel Bard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5334) granting a pension to Lizzie S. Engraff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5335) granting a pension to Robert R. Clendenin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5336) granting a pension to John Zellers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5337) granting an increase of pension to William Filby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5338) granting an increase of pension to John J. Fordney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5339) granting an increase of pension to Matthew S. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5340) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Hartman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5341) granting an increase of pension to George F. Steinheiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5342) granting an increase of pension to John M. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5343) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bireley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5344) granting an increase of pension to William T. Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5345) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Rhoades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5346) granting an increase of pension to Mary Shultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5347) granting an increase of pension to William M. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5348) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5349) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hoofer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5350) to correct the military record of George W. Stape—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5351) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Henry Dimler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5352) for the relief of John G. Stauffer & Son—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5353) for the relief of Emaline Johns—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5354) for the relief of the Columbia National Bank of Columbia, Pa.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5355) for the relief of parties from whom cigars were seized on account of bearing counterfeit stamps—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 5356) for the relief of William Minshew—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5357) for the relief of the heirs of Andrew E. Hodges—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 5358) granting a pension to Isaac D. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5359) granting a pension to Eli W. Elzey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 5360) granting an increase of pension to John L. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5361) for the relief of Amy D. Winship—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 5362) for the relief of Rebok & Cramer—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 5363) granting an increase of pension to Oley F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5364) granting an increase of pension to David H. Payton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 5365) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fero—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5366) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Bacon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5367) granting an increase of pension to Herman W. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5368) granting an increase of pension to Albert D. Davey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5369) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Bashaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5370) granting an increase of pension to Francis J. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5371) granting an increase of pension to Chancy Pickell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5372) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5373) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5374) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5375) granting an increase of pension to Philo N. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5376) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. McClintic—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5377) granting an increase of pension to John Shelt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5378) granting an increase of pension to Willard E. Waldron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5379) granting an increase of pension to James A. Crocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5380) granting an increase of pension to Norman Morford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5381) granting an increase of pension to David Muffly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5382) granting an increase of pension to John Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5383) granting an increase of pension to George W. Steele—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5384) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5385) granting an increase of pension to Donald Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5386) granting an increase of pension to William Herwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5387) granting an increase of pension to Horatio Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5388) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5389) granting an increase of pension to George Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5390) granting an increase of pension to David Herren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5391) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Freeland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5392) granting an increase of pension to Edward Creech—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5393) granting an increase of pension to Comfort M. Slawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5394) granting an increase of pension to Albert P. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5395) granting a pension to James Edward and Ida May Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5396) granting a pension to Lydia A. Irwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5397) granting a pension to Lucinda Vincent—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5398) granting a pension to James H. Seward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5399) granting a pension to Baron Blanchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5400) granting a pension to Mary Ann Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5401) granting a pension to Louisa E. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5402) granting a pension to William C. Niles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5403) granting a pension to Mary A. Britton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5404) granting a pension to Lucy L. Norton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5405) granting a pension to Margaret Kenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5406) granting a pension to Archie D. Gates—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5407) granting an honorable discharge to James M. Rogers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5408) for the relief of First Lieut. George Van Orden, United States Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5409) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Joseph B. Riley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5410) to correct the military record of Andrew J. Drake—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5411) to correct the military record of Joseph Van Valkenburgh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5412) to correct the military record of Henry W. Knapp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5413) to correct the military record of George Hardendorph—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5414) to correct the military record of Richard Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 5415) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 5416) granting an increase of pension to Joseph P. Pullis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5417) granting an increase of pension to William L. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5418) granting an increase of pension to John Montague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5419) granting an increase of pension to John H. Leasure—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5420) granting an increase of pension to Herman Brunce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5421) granting an increase of pension to John M. Guley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5422) granting an increase of pension to William Dunlap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5423) granting an increase of pension to James Yoder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5424) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Stilley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5425) granting an increase of pension to Johnson White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5426) granting an increase of pension to William L. Alyea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5427) granting an increase of pension to Fielding Arbuckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5428) granting an increase of pension to James D. Everett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5429) granting an increase of pension to Montgomery Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5430) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5431) granting an increase of pension to William I. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5432) granting an increase of pension to David S. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5433) granting an increase of pension to James G. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5434) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5435) granting a pension to Elizabeth Broadhead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 5436) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. Vail—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5437) granting an increase of pension to Jerusha H. Wiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5438) granting an increase of pension to Michael O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5439) granting an increase of pension to Jerusha H. Wiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5440) granting an increase of pension to William J. Moon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5441) granting an increase of pension to Albert B. Hayden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5442) granting a pension to Eunice M. Stickle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5443) to correct the military record of John Knapp—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 5444) for the relief of B. C. Thompson, of Lyons, Coombs County, Ga., for removing obstructions from the Oconee River, making it navigable—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5445) for the relief of the heirs of Richard B. Sconyers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 5446) granting an increase of pension to John Mahoney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5447) granting an increase of pension to William B. Hemphill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5448) granting an increase of pension to William J. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5449) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5450) granting an increase of pension to Calvin E. Breed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5451) granting an increase of pension to Philena Kemery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5452) granting an increase of pension to John Dott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5453) granting an increase of pension to Albert M. Harriman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5454) granting an increase of pension to Charles Mulvaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5455) granting an increase of pension to Dallas Vernam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5456) granting a pension to Mary E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5457) granting a pension to Etta A. Craft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5458) granting a pension to Randi E. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5459) granting a pension to Ellen Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5460) granting an increase of pension to Abram Towson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5461) for the relief of Lawson M. Fuller, major, Ordnance Department, United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 5462) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Axtell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5463) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Darling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5464) granting an increase of pension to William Bronson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5465) granting an increase of pension to Ancil Thayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5466) granting an increase of pension to Henry Van Keuren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5467) granting a pension to John B. Snelling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5468) granting an increase of pension to Oliver T. Bundy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5469) granting a pension to Herrick E. Searles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5470) granting an increase of pension to Orville O. Davenport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5471) to correct the military record of Oliver H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5472) to correct the military record of David Van Dervort—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 5473) granting a pension to Charles H. Lunger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5474) granting a pension to Frances W. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5475) granting a pension to William Woodhouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5476) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim P. Golden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5477) granting an increase of pension to William S. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5478) granting an increase of pension to Horatio Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5479) to amend the military record of David H. Dickenson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 5480) to remove the charge of desertion against Oris Bailey, alias John O. Bailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 5481) for the relief of Bolser H. Pullin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5482) for the relief of C. M. Parkins—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5483) for the relief of J. Terry Dillard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5484) for the relief of Virgil A. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5485) granting a pension to Luther M. Southall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5486) granting an increase of pension to Susan Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5487) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Scott West—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5488) granting an increase of pension to Margaret T. Everly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5489) to reimburse the estate of Gen. George Washington for certain lands of his in the State of Ohio lost by conflicting grants made under authority of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 5490) granting an increase of pension to Silas Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5491) granting an increase of pension to David Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5492) granting an increase of pension to S. P. Leith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5493) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5494) granting an increase of pension to Felix M. Wheat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5495) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Shank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5496) granting an increase of pension to John Able—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5497) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5498) granting an increase of pension to Rolandus O. Longenecker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5499) granting an increase of pension to Alfred W. Gilkirson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5500) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Vanderhoof—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5501) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Mahaffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5502) granting an increase of pension to William Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5503) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5504) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Wilkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5505) granting an increase of pension to David Roney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5506) granting an increase of pension to Henry V. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5507) granting an increase of pension to Christopher C. McCord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5508) granting an increase of pension to George M. Vincil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5509) granting an increase of pension to Charles Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5510) granting an increase of pension to William Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5511) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Wachtel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5512) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5513) granting an increase of pension to Nathan W. Coggburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5514) granting an increase of pension to Elisha R. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5515) granting an increase of pension to James Fagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5516) granting an increase of pension to John A. Schmahl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5517) granting an increase of pension to James D. R. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5518) granting an increase of pension to John Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5519) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Brashier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5520) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5521) granting an increase of pension to Gottworth Eilenstein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5522) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5523) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5524) granting an increase of pension to Francis Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5525) granting an increase of pension to John Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5526) granting a pension to W. W. Hay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5527) granting a pension to Mary E. Farthing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5528) granting a pension to Richard Robinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5529) granting a pension to George Bingaman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5530) granting a pension to Catherine Ostheimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5531) granting a pension to William S. Foulke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5532) granting a pension to George W. Irvin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5533) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Herman Kneofler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5534) to correct the record of Allen Byers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5535) for the relief of Charles Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5536) to correct the military record of Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 5537) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. McCutchan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5538) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Sandusky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 5539) granting an increase of pension to Arthur J. Driver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 5540) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Noakes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 5541) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 5542) for the relief of Edward S. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5543) for the relief of the Methodist Protestant Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5544) granting a pension to William H. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 5545) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fielden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5546) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel Main—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5547) granting an increase of pension to Richard Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5548) granting an increase of pension to Adam T. Cottrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5549) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Goddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5550) granting an increase of pension to Fletcher Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5551) granting a pension to Joshua Good—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5552) granting a pension to Andrew Baird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5553) granting a pension to Sarah J. Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5554) granting a pension to George W. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5555) granting a pension to Othello T. Atkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5556) granting a pension to Alfred McCarter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5557) granting a pension to Isaac B. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5558) to correct the record of Roadman V. Burleson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5559) to remove the charge of desertion against George W. Mabry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5560) to pension the National Guards of East Tennessee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5561) granting an increase of pension to Adam R. Northern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 5562) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5563) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shoop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5564) granting an increase of pension to William Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5565) granting an increase of pension to Emma Greenfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5566) granting an increase of pension to William H. Studley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5567) granting an increase of pension to Louise E. Lansing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5568) granting an increase of pension to Edward N. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5569) granting a pension to George W. Bannan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5570) granting a pension to Herbert L. Lemon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5571) granting a pension to Lodema Cooley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5572) granting a pension to Mary B. Goodyear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 5573) for the relief of the Nebraska Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Stromsburg, Nebr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5574) granting an increase of pension to Daniel T. Scoville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5575) granting an increase of pension to John P. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 5576) granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5577) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Bratten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5578) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Blackburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5579) granting an increase of pension to J. L. Adams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5580) for the relief of James Gothard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5581) for the relief of A. G. Duncan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5582) for the relief of D. C. Manire—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5583) for the relief of Dr. J. J. Crunk, of Marshall County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5584) for the relief of Hiram B. Crowell and William H. Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 5585) granting a pension to Julia Vroom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5586) granting a pension to Charles Van Allstrom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5587) granting a pension to William F. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5588) granting an increase of pension to D. P. Fielder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5589) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Ricklefsen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5590) granting an increase of pension to John Fothergill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5591) granting an increase of pension to Henry Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5592) granting an increase of pension to Pierson Hendrickson, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5593) granting an increase of pension to William Bechtel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 5594) for the relief of F. F. Morris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5595) for the relief of Thomas McCallister—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5596) granting arrears of pension to Newton Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5597) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Joseph Bandy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5598) for the relief of the estate of Nathan Cartmell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5599) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Gourley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5600) for the relief of the estate of E. H. James—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5601) for the relief of the estate of George A. Wyllie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5602) for the relief of the estate of John B. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5603) granting a pension to Sallie Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5604) granting an increase of pension to William Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 5605) for the relief of the Piper, Aden, Goodall Company, of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5606) for the relief of John Rothchild & Co., of San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5607) to correct the military record of John Hauser, whose true name is Herman Hauser—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5608) to reimburse the city and county of San Francisco, State of California, for moneys paid by said city and county to various persons upon judgment claims recovered by them against said city and county for damages inflicted to their property by soldiers of the United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5609) granting an increase of pension to James O'Leary—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5610) granting a pension to Augustus H. Ewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 5611) granting an increase of pension to William A. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5612) granting an increase of pension to John J. Hicksenhytzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5613) granting a pension to Crissa J. Whitlaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5614) granting a pension to James Turk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 5615) granting an increase of pension to Jane Bosworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5616) granting an increase of pension to Edwin J. Turton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5617) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balbach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5618) granting an increase of pension to David P. Dunkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5619) granting an increase of pension to John Hinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5620) granting an increase of pension to Andrew G. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5621) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ricketts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 5622) for the relief of Robert D. Patterson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5623) for the relief of Charles W. Johnson, administrator of Lydia Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5624) for the relief of the heirs and distributees of H. W. Hargrove—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5625) for the relief of John G. Young—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5626) for the relief of William C. Staples—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5627) for the relief of the heirs of Martin Romiger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5628) for the relief of John Henry Edgarton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5629) for the relief of S. H. Williamson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5630) granting a pension to Carrie G. Yates—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5631) granting an honorable discharge to George H. Preddy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5632) correcting the military record of William Rommel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 5633) for the relief of the Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 5634) granting an increase of pension to J. D. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5635) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Munsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 5636) granting an increase of pension to Davis E. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5637) granting a pension to Frank Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5638) granting a pension to Edward B. Valerius and Louise M. Valerius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5639) granting an increase of pension to George S. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5640) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hubbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5641) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5642) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. McCrillis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5643) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5644) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5645) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5646) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Babbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5647) placing the name of Thomas J. Shocker on the Army rolls from 1863 to 1865, with pay and an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 5648) for the relief of G. W. Browder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5649) for the relief of the estate of John B. Ege, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5650) for the relief of the estate of Richard M. Harrison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5651) for the relief of W. H. Harrison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5652) for the relief of the estate of John J. Mitchell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5653) for the relief of the heirs of William Walton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5654) for the relief of Sallie R. Walton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5655) for the relief of the estate of Richard Wiseman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5656) for the relief of the estate of David B. Tennant, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5657) for the relief of the estate of R. A. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5658) for the relief of Pickrell & Brooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5659) for the relief of Lettie Myers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5660) for the relief of Davis & Roper & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5661) for the relief of Robert Michaels—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5662) for the relief of the heirs of William Gee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 5663) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Wheaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5664) granting an increase of pension to Winfield S. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5665) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5666) granting an increase of pension to Hattie J. Youland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5667) granting an increase of pension to James Sidlinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5668) granting an increase of pension to Truman H. Bucklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5669) granting an increase of pension to Marcellus Goddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5670) granting an increase of pension to Philip E. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5671) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5672) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin D. Arris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5673) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Gilpatrick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5674) granting an increase of pension to Martha Parsons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5675) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Marden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5676) granting an increase of pension to Edward K. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5677) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Marston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5678) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5679) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus T. Wardwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5680) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5681) granting an increase of pension to George H. Dow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5682) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer H. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5683) granting an increase of pension to Edward Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5684) granting an increase of pension to Peleg Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5685) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5686) granting an increase of pension to John D. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5687) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus A. B. Whitley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5688) granting an increase of pension to Alvin A. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5689) granting an increase of pension to Avery E. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5690) granting an increase of pension to Jacob N. Farrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5691) granting an increase of pension to John E. W. Glidden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5692) granting an increase of pension to Harrison C. Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5693) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5694) granting an increase of pension to John W. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5695) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5696) granting an increase of pension to Amos McAllister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5697) granting an increase of pension to Mercy Jennie Powers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5698) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5699) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5700) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Bonney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5701) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Legrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5702) granting an increase of pension to John Atherton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5703) granting an increase of pension to W. H. H. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5704) granting an increase of pension to George F. Knowlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5705) granting an increase of pension to Nellie P. Coyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5706) granting an increase of pension to Almena S. Willoughby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5707) granting an increase of pension to George H. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5708) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Speed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5709) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Rich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5710) granting an increase of pension to Edwin D. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5711) granting an increase of pension to A. B. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5712) granting an increase of pension to John A. Greenlaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5713) granting a pension to Jerome T. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5714) granting a pension to Hannah Small Wiggin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5715) granting a pension to Martin E. Simms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5716) granting a pension to Lois L. Nutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5717) granting a pension to Rosetta J. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5718) granting a pension to James L. Dyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5719) granting a pension to Mary W. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5720) granting a pension to Mary E. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5721) granting a pension to Mary K. Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5722) granting a pension to Mary A. Rhoades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5723) granting a pension to Harriet G. Rhokes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5724) granting a pension to Martha Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5725) granting a pension to John C. Newell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5726) granting a pension to Charity Durgin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5727) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alvin M. Ryerson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5728) for the relief of James H. De Coster—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5729) for the relief of John H. Rollins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5730) for the relief of Albert J. Stearns—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5731) for the relief of Albert J. Stearns—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5732) to correct the military record of David Hurlburt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5733) to correct the military record of Rufus W. Herrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5734) to correct the military record of Frederick W. Weeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5735) to correct the naval record of William Perkins—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5736) to remove the charge of desertion from the naval record of John C. Warren, alias John Stevens—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5737) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick W. Weeks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5738) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert D. Salsbury, alias Charles Willard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5739) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Peter O. Wellington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5740) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Wiley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5741) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles F. Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5742) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Augustin H. Finn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5743) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Worrin Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 5744) granting an honorable discharge to Isaac Dulhagen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5745) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo C. Horton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5746) granting an increase of pension to William W. Prather—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5747) granting an increase of pension to Abbie Day Calvert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5748) granting a pension to Della Burrows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5749) granting a pension to Sarah A. Neff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5750) granting a pension to Emma Bauer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5751) granting a pension to Adelaide B. Warwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 5752) granting an increase of pension to Oliver W. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5753) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Cushing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5754) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5755) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 5756) for the relief of Theophilus D. Hoffman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5757) granting an increase of pension to Robert Collins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5758) to amend the military record of George W. Rand—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 5759) granting an increase of pension to Lucien B. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5760) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Lake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5761) granting a pension to Marion L. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5762) granting a pension to Charles Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5763) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 5764) granting a pension to Mary O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 5765) for the relief of Lucy Moore, widow of, and heirs of, W. P. Moore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 5766) granting a pension to George Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 5767) granting a pension to Eliza Holbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 5768) providing for the recognition of the heroic services of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5769) for the relief of Alexander Perry—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5770) for the relief of Bolivar Sheild—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5771) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Wright—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5772) for the relief of the Seaboard Air Line Railway—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5773) for the relief of James F. Carr—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5774) for the relief of Lieut. Commander Kenneth McAlpine—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5775) for the relief of William Edward Bailey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5776) for the relief of Robert H. Holland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5777) for the relief of the estate of Edward R. Phillips, deceased—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5778) for the relief of the legal representatives of Robert I. Walton, jr., and Etta Walton, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5779) for the relief of the owners of the American schooner *Wilson and Hunting* and cargo—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5780) for the relief of Benjamin P. Loyall—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5781) for the relief of Charles Cox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5782) for the relief of Thomas B. Miller, legal heir of Milton R. Muzzy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5783) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Thompson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5784) for the relief of Willoughby L. Wilson, administrator of the estate of Willoughby Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5785) for the relief of Benjamin P. Loyall—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5786) for the relief of E. J. Seeds—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5787) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah C. Jones and Mrs. Lucy F. Tyler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5788) to place Dr. Henry Smith on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5789) providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5790) providing for reference to the Court of Claims of the claim of Eli Alley's personal representatives for property and stores taken and destroyed by the Federal authorities during the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5791) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Whitty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5792) granting an increase of pension to Oliver M. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5793) granting a pension to Thomas Allen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5794) granting a pension to John W. Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5795) granting a pension to Nannie T. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5796) granting a pension to Mary A. Barrand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5797) granting a pension to Nancy Taylor—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 5798) granting an increase of pension to Israel Roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 5799) granting a pension to Jane M. Ketcham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5800) granting a pension to Theresa B. Hanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5801) for the relief of Lemuel Stokes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 5802) granting an increase of pension to Edwin E. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5803) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Harter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 5804) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5805) granting a pension to Henry D. Bender—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 5806) for the relief of the estate of John Sibley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5807) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Robert Herstein, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 5808) placing David Robertson on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5809) granting a pension to John Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5810) for the relief of the estate of Dolly Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5811) for the relief of Elizabeth A. Baker, widow of Joseph T. Baker, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5812) for the relief of the heirs of John Osborn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5813) for the relief of the estate of Josuah Parnell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5814) for the relief of the estate of C. C. Starnes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5815) for the relief of the estate of John T. Henderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5816) for the relief of Mrs. S. M. Sisson, widow of Brown Sisson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5817) for the relief of Floyd Wiggington—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 5818) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5819) granting an increase of pension to Robert Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5820) granting a pension to Maria Marchisi—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5821) granting a pension to E. C. Hoxie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 5822) for the relief of R. R. Russell, Irve W. Ellis, J. L. Barroum, N. H. Carder, and Wooten & Vasbinder—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5823) for the relief of Mrs. James M. Jett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5824) for the relief of Mrs. E. A. Magill, widow of William Magill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5825) to pay W. M. Edgar for mules killed by Mescalero Apache Indians—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5826) to pay the Woodward Carriage Company, of San Antonio, Tex., for the loss of a horse while being used by the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 5827) granting an increase of pension to Bird L. Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5828) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5829) granting an increase of pension to Edward Lewey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5830) granting an increase of pension to Abram M. Casteel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5831) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. G. Lester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5832) granting an increase of pension to John W. Perrine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5833) granting an increase of pension to William Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5834) granting a pension to Jane Kearns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5835) granting a pension to James W. Eaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5836) granting a pension to Daniel M. Mead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5837) granting a pension to Robert V. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5838) granting a pension to J. Edgar Perry, alias J. E. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5839) for the relief of Margaret E. Towl—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5840) for the relief of Charles Dulaney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5841) for the relief of James N. Bowles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5842) for the relief of the heirs of Burton Randolph, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5843) for the relief of John R. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5844) for the relief of Henry Bisch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5845) for the relief of Adaline Cole—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5846) for the relief of William Nevin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5847) for the relief of Levi W. Revelle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5848) for the relief of William H. Price, alias William Sweeney, alias John Sweeney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 5849) for the relief of Jerome B. Shuler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 5850) for the relief of the estate of William West, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5851) for the relief of the estate of William Bayliss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5852) for the relief of the estate of James Boswell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5853) for the relief of the estate of Asa R. Chilton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5854) for the relief of the estate of Dr. I. H. Hayes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5855) for the relief of J. N. McIntyre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5856) for the relief of Nancy P. Garrison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5857) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph A. Brunson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5858) for the relief of heirs of Thomas Ingram, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5859) for the relief of heirs of John Housten, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5860) for the relief of heirs of Durant Lane Tyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5861) for the relief of William Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5862) for the relief of heirs of Sidney Dean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5863) for the relief of J. R. Hollowell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5864) for the relief of James H. Benton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5865) for the relief of heirs of Robert W. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5866) for the relief of heirs of Charles T. and Jane B. Alexander, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5867) for the relief of heirs of Kinchen W. King, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5868) granting a pension to Jane Dorsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5869) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Robert Raiford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5870) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Melchisedec Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5871) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Maria A. Reinhardt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5872) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Charles O. Spencer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5873) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Catherine J. Rutherford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5874) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Minor Saunders—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 5875) for the relief of W. R. McGuire—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5876) for the relief of J. W. Hedrick—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5877) granting a pension to William Child—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5878) granting a pension to Raymond O. Fatheree—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 5879) for the relief of Lydia Mahoney—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 5880) granting an increase of pension to Addi C. Pindell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 5881) for the relief of William Foy and H. B. Lane, executor of Mrs. H. B. Lane—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 5882) for the relief of Joseph B. Banks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5883) for the relief of Eleanor B. Cayton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5884) for the relief of Franklin Foy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5885) for the relief of W. B. Whitfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5886) for the relief of John D. Hawkins, executor of Jonathan Hawkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5887) for the relief of William T. Perry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5888) for the relief of S. S. Waters—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5889) for the relief of W. P. Lane, administrator of W. K. Lane—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5890) for the relief of Zachariah Toler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5891) for the relief of Calvin G. Perkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5892) for the relief of R. N. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5893) for the relief of Hannah B. Sabiston—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5894) for the relief of I. F. Hill, executor of W. E. Hill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5895) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Dixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5896) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Wolf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5897) for the relief of the heirs of Needham B. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5898) for the relief of the heirs of Edward Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5899) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Richardson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5900) for the relief of the heirs of E. W. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5901) for the relief of the heirs of John S. Askin, Arthur Ipock, and John T. Ipock—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5902) for the relief of the heirs of Elijah D. Guthrie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5903) for the relief of the heirs of Charles H. Foy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5904) for the relief of the heirs of James Ward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5905) for the relief of the heirs of Micajah Hardesty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5906) for the relief of the Hood Swamp Baptist Church and the Union Baptist Association—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5907) to pay Mary L. Taylor for property taken during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5908) to reimburse John A. Norris for property destroyed during the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5909) granting a pension to Charles E. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5910) granting a pension to Elizabeth French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5911) granting a pension to Mary J. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5912) granting a pension to Elza Lawrence—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5913) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5914) granting an increase of pension to E. H. Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5915) granting an increase of pension to Susan C. Schroeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 5916) for the relief of Edwin A. Wells—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5917) for the relief of James Scoby—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5918) for the relief of Arra M. Farnsworth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5919) for the relief of Peter Mommie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5920) for the relief of Peter Fisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5921) for the relief of Herman B. Robb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5922) for the relief of Anna Wendell Miller—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5923) for the relief of John J. Bell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5924) for the relief of certain members of the Seventh Michigan Cavalry, war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5925) for the relief of the heirs of George C. Lull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5926) for the relief of Myron C. Bend—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5927) for the relief of James L. Carpenter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5928) for the relief of James I. Mabee—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5929) for the relief of Phillip Miller—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5930) for the relief of Joshua P. Talford—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5931) for the relief of William H. Rogers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5932) for the relief of Guy M. Claflin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5933) for the relief of William A. Clark—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5934) for the relief of Deloss M. Baker, Frank W. Clay, and Herman V. C. Hart, committee, and to reimburse those who subscribed and paid for site for post-office building at Adrian, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5935) granting a pension to Lavina W. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5936) granting a pension to Emma L. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5937) granting a pension to Louise H. Watson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5938) granting a pension to Catharine Essig—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5939) granting a pension to Elizabeth Epke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5940) granting a pension to Jane A. Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5941) granting a pension to Sarah Soper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5942) granting a pension to Harriet A. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5943) granting a pension to Hannah A. Robison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5944) granting a pension to Julia B. Hubble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5945) granting a pension to David E. Boyse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5946) granting a pension to William E. Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5947) granting a pension to Arminda Marble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5948) granting a pension to Spencer M. Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5949) granting a pension to Lucetta Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5950) granting a pension to Maria Holloway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5951) granting a pension to Charlotte A. Dubry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5952) granting a pension to Lucetta Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5953) granting a pension to Harriet N. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5954) granting a pension to Kittie C. Beach—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5955) granting a pension to Amelia B. Gifford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5956) granting a pension to Mary E. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5957) granting a pension to Jerusha M. Crane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5958) granting a pension to Lizzie S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5959) granting a pension to William G. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5960) granting a pension to Rachel Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5961) granting a pension to Neal Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5962) granting a pension to William James Simpson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5963) granting a pension to Sarah Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5964) granting a pension to James Hummel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5965) granting a pension to Jane C. Van Akin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5966) granting a pension to Amelia Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5967) granting a pension to Lizzie Callum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5968) granting a pension to Charles E. Barry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5969) granting a pension to Sarah M. A. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5970) granting a pension to Augusta D. Murdock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5971) granting a pension to Mary E. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5972) granting a pension to Samuel M. Center—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5973) granting a pension to Alice Anna Amsden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5974) granting a pension to Catherine M. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5975) granting a pension to Jane Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5976) granting an increase of pension to Uriah D. Streeter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5977) granting a pension to Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Pennock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5979) granting an increase of pension to Augustus W. Fellows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5980) granting an increase of pension to Miles Gary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5981) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Sedgwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5982) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5983) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5984) granting an increase of pension to Robert Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5985) granting an increase of pension to Orville W. Sage—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5986) granting an increase of pension to Jay Badgley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5987) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5988) granting an increase of pension to Frank Picard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5989) granting an increase of pension to Amon R. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5990) granting an increase of pension to James E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5991) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5992) granting an increase of pension to Marshall H. Burnham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5993) granting an increase of pension to Charles N. How—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5994) granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5995) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5996) granting an increase of pension to Henry Good—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5997) granting an increase of pension to Wilder D. Easlick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5998) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Deline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 5999) granting an increase of pension to Artemus Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6000) granting an increase of pension to George F. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6001) granting an increase of pension to Orville W. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6002) granting an increase of pension to Lucius Q. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6003) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wyrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6004) granting an increase of pension to Aaron D. S. Knisiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6005) granting an increase of pension to William R. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6006) granting an increase of pension to Francis X. Soleau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6007) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hibbord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6008) granting an increase of pension to Dewitt C. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6009) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Worden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6010) granting an increase of pension to George R. Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6011) granting an increase of pension to Myron Bragg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6012) granting an increase of pension to Murray W. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6013) granting an increase of pension to James Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6014) granting an increase of pension to Jane Van Wey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6015) granting an increase of pension to John A. Gragg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6016) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Overmoyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6017) granting an increase of pension to William H. Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6018) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stoddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6019) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6020) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6021) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6022) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stoddard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6023) granting an increase of pension to E. W. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6024) granting an increase of pension to James McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6025) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Trabilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6026) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Edward Montgomery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6027) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry D. Cutting, alias Henry C. Stratton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6028) to correct the military record of Martin Barley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6029) granting an honorable discharge to Eph B. Cooper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6030) to pay and reimburse John F. Milich—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6031) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to pay Eva Benton Booth and Helen Leone Booth each the sum of $5,000—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6032) to pay the administratrix of the estate of George W. Fleming, for services rendered as letter-box inspector from March 29, 1902, to June 13, 1903—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 6033) granting an increase of pension to Fred B. Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 6034) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Dorward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6035) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASHBURN: A bill (H. R. 6036) granting a pension to Gustavus A. Dwelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6037) granting a pension to Parker Alvin Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6038) granting a pension to Edwin May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6039) granting a pension to Hattie W. Lord, widow of Henry T. Lord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 6040) granting an increase of pension to Emma Fass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6041) for the relief of the Bath Iron Works and others—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 6042) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Hyde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6043) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6044) granting an increase of pension to Truman H. Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6045) granting an increase of pension to Cindarilla Corbett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6046) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6047) granting a pension to Fred Wedegartner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6048) granting an increase of pension to John W. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6049) granting an increase of pension to Donald McMillan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6050) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Cornelius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6051) granting a pension to Melisa Pitcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6052) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6053) granting an increase of pension to S. E. Wierman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6054) granting an increase of pension to Louis Oehler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6055) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stockley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6056) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Trowbridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6057) granting an increase of pension to Katharine Seiberlich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6058) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Gillmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6059) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Leonhardt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6060) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. Yoost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6061) granting an increase of pension to Sarepta E. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6062) granting an increase of pension to George Tibbons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6063) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Wakley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6064) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6065) granting an increase of pension to George M. Coykendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6066) granting an increase of pension to Peter Schaddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6067) granting an increase of pension to William Banghart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6068) granting an increase of pension to John E. Ault—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6069) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6070) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6071) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Davies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6072) granting an increase of pension to John W. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6073) granting an increase of pension to Clara M. Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6074) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Messimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6075) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Zeller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6076) granting an increase of pension to Sherman Hurd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6077) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Root—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6078) granting a pension to Anna L. Marr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6079) for the relief of John L. O'Mara—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6080) to correct the military record of Mifflin R. Moyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6081) to correct the military record of C. W. Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6082) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Bernhard Steuber—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 6083) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Loranger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6084) granting an increase of pension to Patrick McGrain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6085) granting a pension to Mary Bemus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6086) granting an increase of pension to William S. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6087) granting a pension to A. C. Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6088) granting a pension to George L. Steward, alias George Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Resolution of Rigel Court Tribe of Ben Hur, against amendment to statute relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newcastle, Pa., for amendment to Constitution abolishing polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania Congressional district, for pensioning soldiers who have served in the Regular Army and have been honorably discharged—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Bishop—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, resolution of Charleroi Trades Council, for the removal of the Public Printer—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, resolution of Trades and Labor Assembly and Charleroi Trades Council, of Newcastle, Pa., for regulation of the telegraph by the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Charleroi Court, No. 4, Tribe of Ben Hur, Newcastle National Protective Legion, No, 971, and Beaver Valley Council, No. 604, Order Knights of Columbus, against amendment of law regulating second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Socialist party members of Newcastle, Pa., against the Dick military law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of Reformed Presbyterian Church of Newcastle, Pa.; Mahoning Methodist Church of Newcastle, Pa.; First Baptist Church of Newcastle, Pa., and Epworth League of Mahoning Methodist Church of Newcastle, Pa.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AMES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward McLaughlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Capt. William C. Knowlton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Walter H. Far-

well, Henry A. Lamontain, and Frank Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles J. Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Myron B. Roberts, Hawley Smith, Francis W. Waters, and Jay Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking, Naval Garrison No. 4, Erie, Pa., and Post No. 67, Grand Army of the Republic, Erie, Pa., for legislation increasing pay of officers and enlisted men in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Isaac S. Bean and Julius M. Dutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of George A. McCall Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, West Chester, for legislation to pay pensions monthly instead of quarterly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Joshua O. Marks, Jasper M. Swisher, and George A. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Kirk Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hezekiah Tillman and Sarah J. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles F. Cross, Albert B. Thompson, John M. Gill, L. W. Crain, John S. Lane, Adam H. Constant, John N. Gill, Alvis Sharp, Francis M. Davison, George R. Blackwood, R. F. McPherson, John W. Linder, Mary E. Harshbarger, Temple H. Duff, and Frank West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William S. O'Brien—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of voters of Twenty-first District of Illinois, against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CASSEL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William M. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Resolution of Board of Trade of Philadelphia, for investigation into causes of scarcity of timber and for an accurate estimate of timber resources and an incorporation of result of said investigations into census reports of 1910—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Adelbert H. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of Mrs. E. L. Pratt and 98 other citizens of Boyne City, Mich., for legislation to restrict and regulate child labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, petitions of H. L. Iddings and 28 others; Peter R. Kluss et al.; Butternut Grange and Frenchtown Grange, National Protective Legion, of Elmore, Bellaire, Mancelona, Blanchard, Sherman, and Traverse City, Mich.; F. E. Deming and other citizens of Homer; and H. S. Amerson, of Elk Rapids, Mich., against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Resolution of Muscatine County Veterans' Association, favoring Dawson bill, increasing widows' pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Davenport, Iowa, Trades and Labor Assembly, favoring government ownership of telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIXON: Petition for law granting $30 per month pension to soldiers and sailors who served ninety days in war of rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of American Hardware Association, against any change in present tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Resolution of American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, against revision of existing tariff law, save by a nonpartisan commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ESCH: Papers to accompany bill for relief of Mary E. Smith, Etta A. Craft, John Mahoney, William J. Davidson, Josiah Fowler, Randi E. Johnson, Dallas Vernum, and Abram Towson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Datt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Eagle Post, No. 52, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, for Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association for H. R. 24575, for appropriation for industrial education in agricultural schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of merchants and manufacturers of Milwaukee, for investigation of question of light-house improvements in Milwaukee Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Pacific Coast Lumber Manufacturers' Association, for amendment of interstate commerce act against railway companies changing or modifying rate without consent of Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Chamber of Commerce, Milwaukee, for improvement of harbor lights of Milwaukee Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, for a dry dock in Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, for legislation to secure a more elastic currency by means of postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Seventh district of Wisconsin, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for a seagoing hopper dredge for Erie and Michigan lakes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Seventh Congressional District, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for creation of a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of board of directors of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, for forest service of Census Bureau to incorporate forest investigation results in its report—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: Petition of Post No. 355, Grand Army of the Republic, of Winslow, Ind.; Archer Post, No. 28, of Princeton, Ind., and Masters Post, of Boonville, Ind., favoring passage of Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Lucy Ferguson and Motier V. Eames—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of John Lembke and 27 others, of Genoa, Ill., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of R. H. Pooler, of Seneca, Ill., favoring postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Arthur J. Driver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph M. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Petitions of certain retail merchants of Harrison, Ohio, and Ohio Valley Druggists' Association—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Mars Court, No. 151, Tribe of Ben Hur, against amendment of law regulating second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of board of directors of Business Men's Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, for repeal of timber and stone act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of John H. Jackson Post, No. 689, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Ohio, for the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce, to authorize the Postmaster-General to give second-class ships same rate of mail pay as first-class get when such allowance will secure extension of mail facilities with South American and oriental ports—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, resolution of Master House Painters and Decorators' Association of Ohio, for legislation for honest labeling of all paint materials—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of citizens of Twenty-third Congressional district of Pennsylvania, for attention of Congress to the case of Ferdinand Holzendorf, unjustly imprisoned by the German Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of William B. Scaife & Sons Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., favoring legislation to increase the pay of Army and Navy officers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Resolution of Post No. 88, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Pennsylvania, favoring the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Stout Mining Company, favoring prospective

bill by Hon. GEORGE W. BARTLETT to suspend annual assessment work upon mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of Wolfe-Lane Hardware Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., and the Logan-Gregg Hardware Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: Petition of Hampton L. Carson and others, favoring the establishment of an international congress—to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Also, petition of Herman Stoebwer and others against legislation restricting desirable immigration proposed in the Lodge-Gardner bill—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Petition of citizens of Smithville, Tenn., for appropriation to clean out Caney Fork River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Benjamin Lillard and Lewis M. Maney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of residents of Shrewsbury, N. J., and of Middletown, N. J., for improvement of North Shrewsbury River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George Thomas Batty—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Resolution of Long Branch Council, Knights of Columbus, against reclassification of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Ryerson Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Tuckerton, N. J., favoring the Lafean pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of residents of Middlesex County, N. J., for improvement of South River from town of South River to Old Bridge—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: Petition of Presbyterian Synod of North Carolina for closing grounds of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, etc.—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lot Beeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of Brooklyn District Council of Spanish War Veterans, favoring the Dick-Capron pay bill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, resolution of American Hardware Association, against any change in existing tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Resolution of Alexander Sympson Post, No. 455, Grand Army of the Republic, for the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Paper to accompany a bill relative to the Norfolk County Water Company—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Robert Burns et al., for his relief and others, as officers in the Spanish war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Cornelius Ruffin et al., as civilian employees in the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON: Papers to accompany House bill granting a pension to Israel Rool—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Resolution of synod of Pennsylvania for Sunday closing of Alaska-Yukon Pacific Exposition and against Sunday work by railways and Sunday law for District of Columbia—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. NORRIS: Resolution of Commercial Club of Omaha, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Wright Wilhelmy Company, of Omaha, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lemuel Stokes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of John C. Crimmons and Jane M. Kitcham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Theresa B. Hanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Johnson, of Covington, Ky.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of John Sibley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Papers to accompany House bill granting pension to Jane Dorsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for relief of estate of William West, James H. Benton, estate of William Bayliss, James Boswell, estate of Kitchen W. King, Simpson Payne, J. R. Hollowell, Sidney Dean, Asa R. Chelton, Dr. I. H. Hayes, and Thomas Ingram—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of citizens of Crowell, Tex., against passage of parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Resolution of the Trades and Labor Assembly of St. Paul, Minn., against the reelection of Joseph G. Cannon—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of F. B. Gibbs Post, Grand Army of the Republic, St. Paul, Minn., for Lafean bill regulating and equalizing pensions at $12 per month for widows of civil and Mexican war soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ezekiel Goulding, estate of Thomas S. Howard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. YOUNG: Protest against passage of bill to amend certain statutes relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WEISSE: Resolution of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, for creation of a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

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## SENATE.

### MONDAY, *December 9, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

#### REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced the appointment, during the recess, of Mr. CULLOM and Mr. BACON as Regents of the Smithsonian Institution to fill vacancies, under the provisions of section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

#### ACCEPTANCE OF DECORATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the Secretary of State, recommending the enactment of legislation authorizing Mr. Leslie Combs, minister to Peru, to accept a gold cup presented to him by the President of Guatemala; Commander Roy C. Smith, United States Navy, to accept the decoration of officer of the Legion of Honor; Capt. Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, to accept the decoration of the Order of the Double Dragon, third class, second degree; Commander William L. Howard, United States Navy, to accept the decoration of Knight of the Order of Sts. Maurice and Lazarus, and also a cross of the Order of Merit of Duke Frederick Peter Louis, of Oldenburg; Brig. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, United States Army, to accept an album of the German Military Maneuvers of 1906; Lieut. Commander Charles C. Marsh, United States Navy, to accept the decoration of the Order of the Rising Sun, fourth class, and also war medals conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; Brig. Gen. Oliver E. Wood, United States Army, retired, to accept the decoration of the Order of the Sacred Treasure, third class, and also war medals conferred upon him by the Emperor of Japan; Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, United States Navy, and Sergt. William C. Braisted, United States Navy, to accept the war medals conferred upon them by the Emperor of Japan; Mr. Ethelbert Watts, consul-general at Brussels, Belgium, and Mr. Ransford Stevens Miller, jr., Japanese secretary and interpreter at the United States embassy at Tokyo, Japan, to accept the decorations of the Order of the Rising Sun, third class, and the Order of the Sacred Treasure, fourth class, respectively, conferred upon them by the Emperor of Japan, and Mr. Charles N. Wood, vice-consul-general of the United States at Rome, Italy, to accept the decoration of Knight of the Order of the Crown of Italy, conferred upon him by the King of Italy, which were referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

#### SALARIES AND ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, returning, in accord-

ance with the resolution of March 2, 1907, the original resolution, No. 171, of the Senate, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to have stated and audited in the Sixth Auditor's Office the salary accounts of former postmasters, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was ordered to lie on the table.

EUROPEAN LEATHER MARKET.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of Special Agent Arthur B. Butman on leather and boots and shoes in European markets, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

AMERICAN COTTON PRODUCTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on foreign markets for the sale of American cotton products, by Special Agents W. A. Graham Clark, William Whittam, jr., Charles M. Pepper, Harry R. Burrill, Arthur B. Butman, Lincoln Hutchinson, and others, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

COTTON INDUSTRY IN ENGLAND.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of Special Agent William Whittam, jr., on England's cotton industry, together with brief notes on other industries, which, with the accompanying report, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

TRADE CONDITIONS IN ASIATIC TURKEY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Asiatic Turkey, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

GEORGETOWN GASLIGHT COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown Gaslight Company for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1906, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the trustees of Florence Lodge, No. 14, of Florence, Ala., *v.* The United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed by the court under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Swan*, Samuel Shaw, master; the vessel schooner *Sarah*, James Breck, master; the vessel sloop *Honor*, William Kimball, master; the vessel schooner *Friendship*, William Blanchard, master; the vessel schooner *Lewis*, George Ropes, master; the vessel sloop *Farmer*, John Grow, master; the vessel schooner *Jenny*, George Walker, master, and the vessel schooner *Sylvanus*, Edward D. Baker, master, which were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in convention assembled at Washington, D. C., December 4, 5, and 6, 1907, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

National Rivers and Harbors Congress, in convention assembled, Washington, D. C., December 4, 5, 6, 1907. Report of committee on resolutions unanimously adopted.

After a year's consideration of the aims and purposes of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress as expressed in the resolutions adopted by that body in 1906 the American people have given them emphatic indorsement by sending to this convention assembled at the national capital, December 4, 5, and 6, 1907, nearly 2,000 delegates from 37 States and Territories, representing the commercial, manufacturing, producing, and consuming interests of the country, and these delegates are unanimously of the belief—

First. That profitable and successful commerce is absolutely dependent upon economical transportation of commodities, and that the importance of transportation will increase with the growth of population and the development of the nation's resources.

Second. That the railroads of the United States are now unable to handle the business offered them and much loss results from the congested condition of traffic; that according to high railroad authority the business of the country has increased over 100 per cent within ten years, while the facilities for handling it by rail have been increased only about 20 per cent, and as the railroads can not be expected in the near future to increase their facilities sufficiently to relieve the situation other means of transportation should be provided at once.

That transportation of heavy commodities by water on all rivers and inland waterways is much cheaper and usually quicker than by rail; that no country in the world has been so blessed by nature with water courses as our own, and that if properly improved and connected by canals they would furnish a convenient means of shipping enormous volumes of freight, thereby relieving the congestion of the railroads and furnishing cheap and safe transportation for the benefit of producer and consumer.

That the time has come when the policy of the Federal Government toward waterways over which it rightly has supreme control should be more liberal, persistent, and continuous than heretofore; that as a result of intermittent action meritorious works of importance begun many years ago are still far from completion; that appropriations for rivers, waterways, and harbors have been made at intervals of three years instead of annually; that for the past ten years they have averaged only about $32,000,000 a year, or less than 3 per cent of the average annual expenditures of the Government, and that enough money should be appropriated each year for at least ten years properly to improve various rivers, waterways, and harbors on plans which have been and shall be surveyed and approved by the Government engineers and authorized by the Congress of the United States: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, by the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, at the present session, containing delegates of every shade of opinion and representing every business interest in the land, standing for a policy not for a project—

First. That we earnestly urge the adoption by the Federal Government of a wise, liberal, comprehensive water policy that will provide for the proper improvement within the next ten years of the rivers, waterways, and harbors of our country, the improvement of which is justified by present and prospective benefits to commerce.

Second. That without presuming to prescribe the engineering or the financial details of this great undertaking this congress strongly urges upon the Congress of the United States the importance of the immediate adoption of a comprehensive plan of waterway improvement, of the carrying on of the work by an adequate number of engineers, and of such liberal appropriations annually as will insure the early completion of such projects as may be undertaken.

Third. That we cordially indorse the action of President Roosevelt in appointing a special Inland Waterways Commission, being confident that its report will prove a source of accurate and valuable information to the American people. We further recommend that Congress enact such laws as will make the Inland Waterways Commission permanent and will provide it with necessary authority for its investigations and recommendations.

Fourth. That this congress cordially thanks President Roosevelt for the support he has given to its purposes by his speeches and by his treatment of the subject in his recent message to Congress.

Fifth. That we ask Congress to view the river waterway and harbor appropriations not as the appropriations of money for the current expenses of Government, but as an investment in permanent improvements, bound to pay increasing dividends from year to year. Viewing these appropriations in this light, Congress is fully warranted in authorizing an annual expenditure, beginning at the present session, of not less than one-tenth of the amount of money required for all the various river, waterway, and harbor improvements already planned and approved by the engineers in charge or hereafter planned and approved, in order that the work may be carried to speedy completion, such appropriations to be not less than $50,000,000 annually, and Congress is further warranted in authorizing the expenditure of the money needed and in providing for the same, if the excess of funds available, by a bond issue similar in character to that for the building of the Panama Canal, whereby part of the cost of these vast improvements will be spread over a succession of years and borne by all who share the benefits.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Iowa, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE STATE OF IOWA,
SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, W. C. Hayward, secretary of state of the State of Iowa, do hereby certify that the attached instrument of writing is a true and correct copy of senate joint resolution No. 2, adopted by the thirty-second general assembly of the State of Iowa, making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, as the same appears of record in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the secretary of state of the State of Iowa. Done at Des Moines, the capital of the State, March 15, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] W. C. HAYWARD,
*Secretary of State.*

[Senate joint resolution No. 2.]

Joint resolution of the thirty-second general assembly of the State of Iowa, making application to the Congress of the United States to call a convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas we believe that Senators of the United States should be elected directly by the voters; and

Whereas to authorize such direct election an amendment to the Constitution of the United States is necessary; and

Whereas the failure of Congress to submit such amendment to the States has made it clear that the only practicable method of securing a submission of such amendment to the States is through a constitutional convention to be called by Congress upon the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of all the States: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the general assembly of the State of Iowa:*

SECTION 1. That the legislature of the State of Iowa hereby makes application to the Congress of the United States, under Article V of the

Constitution of the United States, to call a constitutional convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States.

SECTION 2. That this resolution, duly authenticated, shall be delivered forthwith to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States, with the request that the same shall be laid before the said Senate and House.

N. E. KENDALL,
*Speaker of the House.*
WARREN GARST,
*President of the Senate.*

Approved March 12, A. D. 1907.
ALBERT B. CUMMINS, *Governor.*

I hereby certify that this joint resolution originated in the Senate and is known as senate joint resolution No. 2.

GEO. A. NEWMAN,
*Secretary of the Senate.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented resolutions adopted by the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association in convention at Memphis, October 4 and 5, 1907, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas for more than half a century the desirability of a deep waterway extending from the Great Lakes of the North to the Gulf of Mexico has been generally recognized and favored by many of the leading statesmen and publicists of America as an economic and commercial, if not a strategic and military necessity; this sentiment being first voiced in part, it will be remembered, by the historic convention composed of delegates from all the Northwestern and Southern States and held in the city of Memphis in November, 1845, with John C. Calhoun as chairman, in the following direct and forceful resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the project of connecting the Mississippi River with the lakes of the North and thence with the Atlantic Ocean by a ship canal is a measure worthy of the enlightened consideration of Congress;" and

Whereas the demand for the speedy completion of this munificent public work has become more and more apparent and pronounced as the country has developed, it being now manifest to the most casual and careless observer that, notwithstanding the enormous increase in railroad mileage during the past fifty years, the transportation facilities furnished thereby are totally inadequate to the task of handling properly, economically, and satisfactorily the vast tonnage supplied by the increased output of the mines, farms, and factories of the Mississippi Valley; and

Whereas it is also manifest that the valuable system of waterways provided by nature as a natural rival of the railroads of the country and the ever-present and potent regulators of their transportation charges have been too long neglected, or at least that their development and betterment have not kept pace with the reasonable demands and requirements of the public; and

Whereas it is known of all men that the completion of the Panama Canal will, in the language of the great American navigator and naval commander, Commodore Maury, "carry the Delta of the Mississippi across the continent, and place one mouth of that river in the Pacific Ocean," thus making "the greatest of rivers tributary to the greatest of oceans;" and it is also known that to reap all the benefits and rich rewards that will follow the completion of the isthmian canal, we must provide direct, safe, and cheap transportation for the natural and manufactured products of the Mississippi Valley by means of a deep waterway of a minimum depth of 14 feet, extending from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi, and then southward via that river to the Gulf of Mexico; and

Whereas the National Government is charged by our Constitution and laws with and in pursuance thereof has properly assumed control and jurisdiction of the rivers, harbors, and waterways of the country, and is therefore committed to the duty of their improvement and betterment by some comprehensive and intelligent plan which will best conserve the interests of the people:

*Resolved*, That it is the sense of this convention that the deepening of the waterways from the Lakes and Gulf is a public necessity, and that it is a national and imperative duty to take definite and immediate action to deepen said waterways to a depth of 14 feet from the Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, through the route already selected by the Army engineers, with all practical speed.

*Resolved*, That it is the intention that this grand channel shall be a part of a great, comprehensive system of inland waterways which shall include the great tributaries of the Mississippi River, and the other meritorious waterways of the Mississippi Valley: Be it further

*Resolved*, That the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association hereby extends thanks to our colaborers in the great work of inland waterways improvements: the Missouri Valley Improvement Association, the Upper Mississippi Improvement Association, the Interstate Mississippi River Improvement and Levee Association, the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, the Interstate Inland Waterways Association of Louisiana and Texas, and all other kindred associations in this great valley, for their valuable assistance in the past, and assure them of our sympathetic interest in the object of their efforts in the important work in which they are respectively engaged, and of our most cordial and energetic cooperation therein: Be it further

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender the unanimous and profound thanks of this convention to the President for his masterly and forceful address, and for the great honor he has conferred upon us by his presence here as our most distinguished guest: Be it further

*Resolved*, That we hereby tender our cordial thanks to the governors of seventeen sovereign States, and to the other distinguished statesmen and gentlemen who have honored us by their presence; and we also thank the patriotic and public-spirited people of the great and growing city of Memphis for their unvarying courtesy and royal hospitality: Be it further

*Resolved*, That the Hon. William K. Kavanaugh, president of the Lakes-to-the-Gulf Deep Waterway Association be, and he is hereby, requested and empowered to appoint a committee composed of fifty members to present these resolutions to the next Congress of the United States, and also to use all honorable and proper means as the representative of and in connection with this association, to induce Congress to act favorably thereon at its next session, and that the said president of this association be chairman of said committee: Be it further

*Resolved*, That we heartily indorse the efforts of the Rivers and Harbors Congress of the United States to secure an annual appropriation of not less than $50,000,000 for the improvement of rivers and harbors: Be it further

*Resolved*, That the thanks of this association be extended to the Press Association, to the newspapers of Memphis and the other great cities which have assisted in its work.

WM. K. KAVANAUGH, *President.*
HARRY B. HAWES,
*Chairman Resolutions Committee.*
W. F. SAUNDERS, *Secretary.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Joint resolution No. 38. A joint resolution memorializing Congress in regard to child labor.]

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we ask the Congress of the United States to provide that the proposed report on the employment of women and children be placed under the direction of the Bureau of Labor in the Department of Commerce and Labor to the end that a scientific investigation may be made into the economic and social results of such employment: And be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, to the governors of each of the States and Territories, to the President and Speaker and Chief Clerks of both Houses of Congress, to each of the chief clerks of the legislature of each of the States and Territories, and to the chief statistician of the Bureau of Labor and Commerce.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of St. Joe, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Bisbee, Ariz., praying for the enactment of legislation to exempt the holders and locators of unpatented mineral lands from the annual work and expenditures required by section 2324 of the Revised Statutes, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of Local Union No. 114, American Federation of Musicians, of Sioux Falls, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit enlisted Army and Navy musicians from competing with civilian musicians, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Ransom Post, No. 6, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Mitchell; of Miller Post, No. 8, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Vermilion, and of Phil Kearny Post, No. 7, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Yankton, all in the State of North Dakota, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of the National Piano Manufacturers' Association of America, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the South Dakota and Southwestern Minnesota Millers' Club, praying for the enactment of legislation to remove the duty on foreign wheat, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Western South Dakota Stock Growers' Association of Rapid City, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the public grazing lands in the Department of Agriculture for administration under some system of leasing, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McLAURIN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1037) for the relief of J. C. Crain, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FLINT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Greenwater, Cal.; of sundry citizens of southern California, and of the Board of Trade of Bisbee, Ariz., praying for the enactment of legislation to exempt holders of mining claims from assessment work during the year 1907, which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Skidoo, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to exempt holders of mining claims from assessment work during the year 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. CULLOM presented resolutions of the legislature of the State of Illinois, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Forty-fifth general assembly, regular session.

[Senate Joint Resolution No. 27. Introduced by Hon. Jesse E. Bartley.]

Whereas the city of Shawneetown was laid out by the General Government in the year 1809 and is the oldest town in Illinois since the lamentable destruction of Kaskaskia; and

Whereas the city of Shawneetown many years ago constructed a levee about it to protect its citizens and their homes and property from the periodical floods of the Ohio and Wabash rivers, which levee also serves as the only harbor of safety in times of high water and storms between Mount Vernon, Ind., and the mouth of the Saline River, a distance of some 50 miles, for steamboats and other water crafts navigating said rivers and transporting freight and passengers and carrying the United States mail to and from points along said rivers; and

Whereas said levee is in great need of being enlarged, strengthened, and repaired to serve its purpose and preserve the work already done, and the Internal Improvement Commission of Illinois has estimated that it will require the expenditure of at least $53,115 to accomplish the work in the most economical way; and

Whereas this general assembly has appropriated $17,000 for making the repairs most urgently needed, and said work is now being done under the supervision of said Internal Improvement Commission; and

Whereas the completion of the work contemplated in the estimate of said commission is of general as well as local importance for the reasons above set forth: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring therein)*, That Congress be, and is hereby, memorialized to appropriate such sum of money as may be necessary to enlarge, strengthen, and repair the said levee at Shawneetown so as to make said levee permanently safe for the purposes for which it was constructed and as a harbor for steamboats and other craft.

*Resolved*, That the United States Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from the State of Illinois in Congress are hereby respectfully requested to use their united efforts to secure such appropriation.

*Resolved*, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the President of the Senate, to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, to the chairman and members of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the National House of Representatives, and to our two United States Senators, Hon. SHELBY M. CULLOM and Hon. ALBERT J. HOPKINS, and to the Members of the House of Representatives in Congress from this State.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state, Hon. James A. Rose, is hereby requested and authorized to mail said copies of this resolution under the seal of the State of Illinois.

Adopted by the senate November 1, 1907.

Concurred in by the house November 6, 1907.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Illinois, ss:*

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, James A. Rose, secretary of state of the State of Illinois, do hereby certify that the foregoing joint resolution of the forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, passed and adopted at the regular session thereof, is a true and correct copy of the original joint resolution now on file in the office of the secretary of state.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the great seal of the State at the city of Springfield this 29th day of November, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.]

JAMES A. ROSE,
*Secretary of State.*

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Chicago Association of Commerce, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for better post-office facilities in that city, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of the Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, remonstrating against the proposed increased capitalization of the Washington Gaslight Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a cross-town car service in the city of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the board of police commissioners of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to reestablish the army canteen at the Presidio Military Reservation, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry mine owners of San Jose, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to exempt holders of mining claims from assessment work during the year 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a central national bank, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of Redlands, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PLATT presented petitions of sundry citizens of Rochester, New York City, and West Berne, all in the State of New York, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of Bloomingdale Brothers, of New York City; of Decker & Son, of New York City, and of Fred B. Hoen, of Catskill, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against any change being made in the present tariff law, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Newark and Canandaigua, in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of New York City, Jamestown, Addison, Naples, and Prospect, all in the State of New York, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the negotiation of treaties granting jurisdiction to the international court at The Hague, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of the American Society of Equity, of Hendrum, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of Woodmere Council, No. 83, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Woodmere, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the motto "In God we trust" on all United States coins, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made to widen and deepen the channel of Pearl Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Business Science Club of Chicago, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the Eighteenth Congressional district of Illinois and a memorial of the Retail Druggists' Association of Macoupin County, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Jacksonville, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Assembly of O'Fallon, of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Jacksonville, and of the Trades Council of Peru, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to remove Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Shelbyville, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to create in the War Department a volunteer list with retired pay for the surviving officers of the Volunteer Army of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Sparta, Mount Morris, Quincy, Forreston, Rockford, Galesburg, and Carthage, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented memorials of sundry citizens of Argos, Terre Haute, Fort Wayne, Richmond, Princeton, Indianapolis, and Seymour, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented petitions of Minor Paget Post, No. 180, of Bennington; of General Frank White Post, No. 422, of Cloverdale, and of Lookout Mountain Post, No. 140, of Gaston, all of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a petition of sundry citizens of Durham, N. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of the Brooklyn District Council, United Spanish War Veterans, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Carley Post, No. 173, Grand Army of the Republic, of Auburn, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Omaha, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the Synod of Pennsylvania of the Presbyterian Church, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the closing on Sunday of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. GALLINGER on the 4th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, and that the expense thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

HEIRS OF AMZI SMITH, DECEASED.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 5th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Frank P. Smith, Carrie Schreyer, Edith M. Hawes, and Amzi Smith, jr., children of Amzi Smith, late superintendent of the document room of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to one year's salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

FRANCES T. BLACKFORD.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 5th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Frances T. Blackford, widow of W. D. Blackford, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

CLARA JONES.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 5th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Clara Jones, widow of Arthur Jones, late a laborer in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

LYDIA G. WALLACE.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 5th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Lydia G. Wallace, widow of Sandy Wallace, late a laborer in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ANNIE E. WEST.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 5th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Annie E. West, daughter of George W. Hazer, late a policeman in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1385) to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in the State of South Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1386) to establish mining experiment stations, to aid in the development of the mineral resources of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

A bill (S. 1387) for the relief of a certain class of homestead settlers on the public lands; and

A bill (S. 1388) to permit second homestead entries in certain cases, and for other purposes.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1389) to extend the benefits of the act of June 27, 1890, to the members of the company of Indian scouts under command of Brig. Gen. Alfred Sully in 1864 and 1865; and

A bill (S. 1390) extending the provisions of existing pension laws to the officers and privates, their widows, children, and dependent parents, of the Dakota Militia of 1862 and 1863.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1391) for the relief of Louisa Avery; and

A bill (S. 1392) for the relief of Salvador Costa.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1393) for the relief of James J. Abbott, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1394) for the relief of Samuel G. Searing;

A bill (S. 1395) for the relief of Edward Nelson, Joseph A. McDonald, Z. T. Merritt, and E. L. White, or their legal representatives;

A bill (S. 1396) for the relief of the heirs of J. L. F. Cottrell, deceased;

A bill (S. 1397) for the relief of the estate of Calvin Read, deceased;

A bill (S. 1398) for the relief of the estate of Cyprian T. Jenkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 1399) for the relief of Emily Catherine Jones;

A bill (S. 1400) for the relief of Thomas R. Webb;

A bill (S. 1401) for the relief of Mariah L. Trowell, administratrix of Benjamin F. Trowell, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1402) for the relief of William Minshew.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1403) granting an increase of pension to Martha Stewart (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1404) granting an increase of pension to John Lourcey (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1405) granting an increase of pension to W. C. O'Neal (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1406) granting an increase of pension to Hester Kite (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1407) to extend the provisions of the existing bounty-land laws to the officers and enlisted men and the officers and men of the boat companies of the Florida Seminole Indian war;

A bill (S. 1408) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sweat;

A bill (S. 1409) granting an increase of pension to Manuel R. Sanchez;

A bill (S. 1410) granting an increase of pension to Ishem Sheffield;

A bill (S. 1411) granting a pension to Catherine R. Sabic;

A bill (S. 1412) granting a pension to Anna Omweg;

A bill (S. 1413) granting a pension to Catherine Spencer;

A bill (S. 1414) granting a pension to Elizabeth Cason;

A bill (S. 1415) granting an increase of pension to L. N. Lafontisee;

A bill (S. 1416) granting a pension to M. Frances Von Balsan;

A bill (S. 1417) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wester:

A bill (S. 1418) granting an increase of pension to Milton A. Smith;

A bill (S. 1419) granting an increase of pension to Orville E. Campbell;

A bill (S. 1420) granting a pension to Mary E. Connor;

A bill (S. 1421) granting an increase of pension to John A. Packard;

A bill (S. 1422) granting a pension to George W. Lewton; and

A bill (S. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Motes (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1425) for the relief of Louisa McCall, administratrix, and so forth, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1426) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Casper, in the State of Wyoming, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 1427) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1898, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1428) granting an increase of pension to Austin S. Bump, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 1429) to pay to the legal heirs of the late John A. Lynch for valuable services rendered by him as the projector and promoter of the International American Conference and the Intercontinental Railway, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Railroads.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1430) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Hawley;

A bill (S. 1431) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Bayles (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1432) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Mayhew;

A bill (S. 1433) granting an increase of pension to John C. McClurkin;

A bill (S. 1434) granting an increase of pension to Ephriam L. Herriott;

A bill (S. 1435) granting an increase of pension to George W. Clayton;

A bill (S. 1436) granting an increase of pension to William Murdock;

A bill (S. 1437) granting an increase of pension to Martha Anne Walker; and

A bill (S. 1438) granting a pension to Oliver Lyman Hunting (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 1439) to provide how and when any judgment of any Federal court, bond, and recognizance shall operate a judicial mortgage, lien, and privilege upon the real property of the judgment debtor, and to regulate the rank, duration, and peremption of such judicial mortgage, bond, and recognizance, lien, and privilege, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1440) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Remy Bagarry, deceased;

A bill (S. 1441) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Louisa Breaux, deceased;

A bill (S. 1442) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the mattter of the claim of the estate of Augustine Broussard, deceased;

A bill (S. 1443) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Stephen D. Clark;

A bill (S. 1444) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Eloise Deslonde, deceased;

A bill (S. 1445) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Bellot A. Donato, deceased;

A bill (S. 1446) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Alfred Duplantier, deceased;

A bill (S. 1447) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Emile Honore, deceased;

A bill (S. 1448) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Florville Kerlegan;

A bill (S. 1449) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Joseph A. Landry, deceased;

A bill (S. 1450) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Antoine Decuir et al.;

A bill (S. 1451) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Jean Baptiste Lazare, deceased;

A bill (S. 1452) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Rigobert Lemelle, deceased;

A bill (S. 1453) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Alexander Lemelle, deceased;

A bill (S. 1454) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Euphemie Lemelle, deceased;

A bill (S. 1455) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Charity M. Locke, deceased;

A bill (S. 1456) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Lucien Meuillon, deceased;

A bill (S. 1457) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Alphonse Meuillon;

A bill (S. 1458) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Gertrude Nolasco;

A bill (S. 1459) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Joseph T. Strother, deceased;

A bill (S. 1460) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Arthur Taylor;

A bill (S. 1461) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased;

A bill (S. 1462) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Adolph Verret, deceased;

A bill (S. 1463) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of J. W. Tucker, deceased;

A bill (S. 1464) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Adeliza P. Quays, deceased;

A bill (S. 1465) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Sarah Bushnell and others;

A bill (S. 1466) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Matthew J. Jones, deceased;

A bill (S. 1467) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Louis Delatte, deceased;

A bill (S. 1468) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Clarisse Donato, deceased;

A bill (S. 1469) for the relief of J. Martin Compton (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1470) for the relief of the estate of Theophile Sanvald (with an accompanying paper).

He also introduced a bill (S. 1471) to amend a certain provision of the act making appropriation for the naval service, approved June 29, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 1472) to revive and amend an act to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and acts amendatory thereof, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1473) to relieve the present money stringency and to prevent its recurrence, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 1474) to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 1475) to make uniform the law of sales in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 1476) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1477) granting an increase of pension to John H. Vickery, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 1478) granting a pension to Mary McCarthy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1479) to provide a system of national supervision, to secure a revenue for the Government from the corporations organized under this act, and to create a class of securities which may be safely deposited with the Government as a basis of circulation, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 1480) providing for a survey of the Columbia River between Bridgeport and Kettle Falls, in the State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1481) granting an increase of pension to James Douglas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1482) to correct the naval record of Archie Montgomery; and

A bill (S. 1483) to correct the naval record of William Day Guernsey.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 1484) to enable the people of New Mexico to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1485) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Dornsife (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1486) granting a pension to Jacob Peter;

A bill (S. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Wehr (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1488) granting an increase of pension to John J. Gangwere;

A bill (S. 1489) granting an increase of pension to John F. Blanchard;

A bill (S. 1490) granting an increase of pension to Mary Douglas;

A bill (S. 1491) granting a pension to Sarah Ann Bradford (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1492) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Keniston;

A bill (S. 1493) granting a pension to Anna R. Shattuck;

A bill (S. 1494) granting an increase of pension to William A. Dougan (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1495) granting a pension to Eliza Wilson;

A bill (S. 1496) granting a pension to Marion L. Wilson;

A bill (S. 1497) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Sparr;

A bill (S. 1498) granting an increase of pension to Vial A. Putnam;

A bill (S. 1499) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Foust;

A bill (S. 1500) granting an increase of pension to John F. Osmun;

A bill (S. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Shaffer;

A bill (S. 1502) granting an increase of pension to Elias Horton, jr.;

A bill (S. 1503) granting an increase of pension to R. M. Musser;

A bill (S. 1504) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Rice;

A bill (S. 1505) granting an increase of pension to William W. Fiscus;

A bill (S. 1506) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wertz;

A bill (S. 1507) granting an increase of pension to Reid McFadden;

A bill (S. 1508) granting an increase of pension to Lydia P. Wint;

A bill (S. 1509) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. McKelvey;

A bill (S. 1510) granting a pension to Martha E. Doebler;

A bill (S. 1511) granting an increase of pension to Frank Coogan, alias Francis O'Cleary;

A bill (S. 1512) granting an increase of pension to William Stitzer;

A bill (S. 1513) granting an increase of pension to James E. Howard; and

A bill (S. 1514) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Geissinger.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1515) for the relief of Laura A. Wagner;

A bill (S. 1516) for the relief of George Rushberger; and

A bill (S. 1517) for the relief of Pacific Pearl Mullett, administratrix of the estate of the late Alfred E. Mullett.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:

A bill (S. 1518) to amend section 3893 of the Revised Statutes; and

A bill (S. 1519) to prevent Sunday banking in post-offices in the handling of money orders and registered letters.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 1520) relating to the pay of mates in the Navy; and

A bill (S. 1521) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1522) to correct the military record of Michael K. Herman;

A bill (S. 1523) for the relief of Thomas H. Reed;

A bill (S. 1524) to correct the military record of Jacob Metzinger;

A bill (S. 1525) for the relief of James E. Byram; and

A bill (S. 1526) to correct the military record of Edward T. Lewis.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 1527) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Hazen, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1528) granting a pension to all surviving officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy, both Regular and Volunteer, who were serving on board the sloop of war *Cumberland* on March 8, 1862; and

A bill (S. 1529) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892."

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1530) granting an increase of pension to Leonard Boardman;

A bill (S. 1531) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Carter;

A bill (S. 1532) granting an increase of pension to Stephen P. Colby;

A bill (S. 1533) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Covell, jr.;

A bill (S. 1534) granting an increase of pension to Tristrim Glidden;

A bill (S. 1535) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Higgins;

A bill (S. 1536) granting an increase of pension to John F. Langley;

A bill (S. 1537) granting an increase of pension to Franklin W. McKinley;

A bill (S. 1538) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Pennock;

A bill (S. 1539) granting an increase of pension to George W. Rowe; and

A bill (S. 1540) granting a pension to May de Forest Young.

Mr. FULTON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1541) granting increase of pension to soldiers and widows of the Indian wars under the acts of July 27, 1892, and June 27, 1902; and

A bill (S. 1542) granting an increase of pension to F. D. Winton.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 1543) to authorize the entry of arid and semiarid public lands, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1544) for the relief of William R. Ballard;

A bill (S. 1545) for the relief of J. D. Eades, sr.;

A bill (S. 1546) for the benefit of John W. Kirby, late sheriff of Gallatin County, Ky.;

A bill (S. 1547) for the relief of the Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Byrd Sands, deceased (with the accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1548) for the relief of the heirs of William B. Pettitt, deceased (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1549) granting an increase of pension to Mollie Tarvin;

A bill (S. 1550) granting an increase of pension to Matilda J. Bybee;

A bill (S. 1551) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bronaugh;

A bill (S. 1552) granting a pension to George H. Thorpe; and

A bill (S. 1553) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Norton.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1554) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Roberts; and

A bill (S. 1555) granting an increase of pension to Jerry Ramsey.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1556) for the relief of E. M. Felts; and

A bill (S. 1557) for the relief of the estate of Thomas S. Howard, deceased.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 1558) for the relief of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1559) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana; and

A bill (S. 1560) for the relief of the estate of Henry Ware, deceased.

Mr. MONEY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1561) for the relief of Mrs. Emily Miller;

A bill (S. 1562) for the relief of the heirs of John L. Couret, deceased;

A bill (S. 1563) for the relief of the heirs of John L. Couret, deceased;

A bill (S. 1564) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Valverde, deceased;

A bill (S. 1565) for the relief of the estate of John Fleming, deceased;

A bill (S. 1566) for the relief of the estate of George M. Coker, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1567) for the relief of Abner P. Bush.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE (for Mr. STEPHENSON) introduced a bill (S. 1568) granting an increase of pension to William F. Evans; which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 1569) authorizing national banking associations to make loans on real-estate security in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1570) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended by the act of February 5, 1903, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1571) granting a pension to Charles Francis Marshall;

A bill (S. 1572) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Kell; and

A bill (S. 1573) granting an increase of pension to Irving Campbell.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1574) to create the Calaveras Bigtree National Forest, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOPKINS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1575) for the relief of certain counties in the State of Illinois, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1576) for permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1577) for the relief of Sergt. James W. Kingon;

A bill (S. 1578) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph W. Johnson; and

A bill (S. 1579) to correct the military record of Bernhard Franz.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1580) for acquiring a site and the erection of a Federal building for the post-office at Duquoin, Ill.; and

A bill (S. 1581) for acquiring a site and the erection of a Federal building for the post-office at Murphysboro, Ill.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1582) making the 12th day of October of each year a legal holiday in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1583) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Menefee, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1584) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. R. Atwell;

A bill (S. 1585) granting an increase of pension to Albert Barney;

A bill (S. 1586) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Berryman;

A bill (S. 1587) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Brinker;

A bill (S. 1588) granting an increase of pension to John W. Burst;

A bill (S. 1589) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Carlton;

A bill (S. 1590) granting an increase of pension to William C. Cox, alias William Martin;

A bill (S. 1591) granting a pension to John C. Crawford;

A bill (S. 1592) granting an increase of pension to John W. Dilley;

A bill (S. 1593) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Elkins;

A bill (S. 1594) granting a pension to Elisha T. Ellis;

A bill (S. 1595) granting a pension to John W. Foote;

A bill (S. 1596) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Foster;

A bill (S. 1597) granting an increase of pension to William Foster;

A bill (S. 1598) granting an increase of pension to Eliza W. Garwood;

A bill (S. 1599) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Greenman;
A bill (S. 1600) granting an increase of pension to James T. Kent;
A bill (S. 1601) granting a pension to Katherine Lyda;
A bill (S. 1602) granting a pension to Samuel Lyda;
A bill (S. 1603) granting an increase of pension to S. P. Leith;
A bill (S. 1604) granting a pension to John L. Mayfield;
A bill (S. 1605) granting an increase of pension to John McCormick;
A bill (S. 1606) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Murphy;
A bill (S. 1607) granting an increase of pension to William W. Peck;
A bill (S. 1608) granting an increase of pension to Virgil A. Phillips;
A bill (S. 1609) granting an increase of pension to Frank B. Reeves;
A bill (S. 1610) granting an increase of pension to James M. Rifenberick;
A bill (S. 1611) granting an increase of pension to Anna Shaw;
A bill (S. 1612) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Spears (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1613) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Strang;
A bill (S. 1614) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Swan; and
A bill (S. 1615) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Wilson.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 1616) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining in connection with the colleges established in the several States under the provisions of an act approved July 2, 1862, entitled "An act donating public lands to the several States and Territories which may provide colleges for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts," and for similar purposes, being a further supplement to said act, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 1617) to quiet title to certain lands in Donna Ana County, N. Mex., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1618) granting a pension to Anna E. Warden;
A bill (S. 1619) granting an increase of pension to Julia M. Hindsill (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1620) granting a pension to George E. Ryno (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1621) granting a pension to Cynthia A. Slayton;
A bill (S. 1622) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Spalding (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1623) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Pennington (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1624) granting a pension to Emma J. Pride (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1625) granting a pension to Hiram S. Millis (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1626) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Gaylord (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1627) granting a pension to Annie B. Jackson;
A bill (S. 1628) granting an increase of pension to James Malloy;
A bill (S. 1629) granting an increase of pension to Eunice C. Wickware;
A bill (S. 1630) granting an increase of pension to Asa D. Clark (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1631) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Barton (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1632) granting an increase of pension to Edward Seeland;
A bill (S. 1633) granting an increase of pension to Allison Varney (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1634) granting an increase of pension to Caroline E. Sweet (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1635) granting an increase of pension to Josephine E. Wooster (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1636) granting a pension to John C. Hurst;
A bill (S. 1637) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Forman (with accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1638) granting a pension to Samuel Limenstall; and
A bill (S. 1639) granting a pension to Leonard C. Wiswell (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 1640) for the relief of John W. McCrath, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 1641) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Esseltine; and
A bill (S. 1642) to correct the military record of Capt. Daniel H. Powers.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 1643) for the relief of Englehart & Cease, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1644) to allow the making of second homestead entries in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1645) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Buck;
A bill (S. 1646) granting an increase of pension to James Ennis;
A bill (S. 1647) granting an increase of pension to William T. Trott;
A bill (S. 1648) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hart;
A bill (S. 1649) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Shampine;
A bill (S. 1650) granting an increase of pension to James B. Wolgemuth;
A bill (S. 1651) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Teets;
A bill (S. 1652) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Hyde; and
A bill (S. 1653) granting an increase of pension to Edmund J. Graves.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1654) granting an increase of pension to Spencer Phillips (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1655) granting an increase of pension to Arabella H. Colahan; and
A bill (S. 1656) granting a pension to William S. Clark (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 1657) for the relief of the personal representatives of the late John M. Doddridge;
A bill (S. 1658) for the relief of the estate of John Snyder, deceased;
A bill (S. 1659) for the relief of the heirs of Lydia A. Hockensmith, deceased; and
A bill (S. 1660) for the relief of the estate of James L. Geaslen, deceased.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1661) granting an increase of pension to Frederick C. Wilkie (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 1662) granting an increase of pension to John Cooper (with accompanying papers).

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 1663) authorizing the appointment of George F. Tolley as a gunner on the retired list of the United States Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1664) to acquire the J. H. Henry property in San Luis Obispo County, State of California, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1665) for the relief of the legal heirs of John Goldsworthy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 1666) for the relief of Stene Engeberg, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. KEAN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1667) granting a pension to Harriet P. Porter; and
A bill (S. 1668) granting a pension to Georgia L. Burand.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1669) granting an honorable discharge to Benjamin Warner, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1670) granting to any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army who has had prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Navy during the war with Spain the same credit for that service to which any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army is now entitled for prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the same period, under section 18 of the act approved February 2, 1901, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1671) granting an increase of pension to William A. Gile, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1672) authorizing the payment to the administrator of the late Ephraim Perkins, captain, of the value of his three-quarters of brigantine *Eliza* and cargo, illegally captured by the French, as ascertained by the Court of Claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1673) granting an increase of pension to James S. Donahue;

A bill (S. 1674) granting an increase of pension to Edward Corselius; and

A bill (S. 1675) granting a pension to Arthur G. Bennett (with an accompanying paper).

He also introduced a bill (S. 1676) to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 1677) providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Mo., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1678) granting an increase of pension to David Schooley;

A bill (S. 1679) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Salter;

A bill (S. 1680) granting an increase of pension to James Harrell;

A bill (S. 1681) granting an increase of pension to Reuben A. Miles;

A bill (S. 1682) granting an increase of pension to H. Dudley Rogers; and

A bill (S. 1683) granting an increase of pension to John Shields.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1684) granting an increase of pension to John L. Langdon;

A bill (S. 1685) granting an increase of pension to George W. James;

A bill (S. 1686) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Russell; and

A bill (S. 1687) granting an increase of pension to Ira T. Beldin.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1688) permitting the payment of the value of public lands to persons entitled to make entry upon such lands in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1689) for the relief of David H. Lewis, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 4) for the relief of P. J. McMahon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. WARREN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 5) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. TILLMAN. I send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate—

First. Whether the issue of the certificates of indebtedness, bearing 3 per cent interest, bids for which were invited by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, were for the purpose of borrowing money to "meet public expenditures," as provided by section 32 of the act approved June 13, 1898, and if not, whether there is any warrant of law for the issue of said certificates.

Second. Whether the issue of fifty million of bonds of the Panama Canal loan, bids for which were called for by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, was required to "defray the expenditures" on said canal, there being at the time when both of these loans were made upwards of $200,000,000 in the Treasury for current expenditures.

Third. Whether there is any legislation necessary to protect the people and business interests of the country from the issue of unlawful money, if clearing-house certificates are such, and to prevent the illegal increase of the public debt in time of peace.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution just read.

Mr. LODGE. In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, I think the resolution had better go over. I ask that it may go over.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing to have it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

ISSUE OF CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES.

Mr. TILLMAN. I send another resolution to the desk, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate as soon as practicable—

First. Whether clearing-house certificates, with which the country is now flooded, have been issued under authority of law or contrary to the same.

Second. Whether the issuing of such certificates by an association of banks, both State and national, and the use of the same as money subjects such certificates or notes to the tax of 10 per cent provided in section 3412, United States Revised Statutes.

Third. Whether it would be permissible under the law as it is for an association of banks, warehouses, and elevators to issue certificates based on cotton, wheat, and tobacco stored in such warehouses and elevators and fully insured, to be used as money in marketing said crops in the same way as clearing-house certificates are now used.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. Let this resolution go over also.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing that it shall go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over under the objection of the Senator from Iowa.

SARAH E. SEWARD.

Mr. BULKELEY submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Sarah E. Seward, widow of William Todd Seward, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ISSUE OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 4th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate what amount of the $50,000,000 Panama bonds and the $100,000,000 3 per cent certificates authorized by order of the President of November 18, 1907, have been issued and to whom they have been awarded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator from Texas to allow the resolution to lie over until a later period in the day, or perhaps until to-morrow.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Iowa to the fact that this is merely a resolution of inquiry, a part of which already purports to have been answered through the public prints. I do not myself see any necessity that the resolution should go over on account of the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance. I ask the Senator if he will not agree that the resolution may now be considered? Personally I have no desire to debate it at this time, but I should like to have it adopted, it being merely an inquiry as to facts.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I do not know that there is any objection to the passage of the resolution. It may be that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] would like to modify the resolution in some respects; and as he will be here to-morrow morning, and possibly even before the close of the session to-day, I hope the Senator from Texas will permit the resolution to go over. There will be no great disturbance if the resolution is not acted on until to-morrow.

Mr. CULBERSON. There is, of course, no disposition to be in any sense, seemingly or otherwise, discourteous to the Senator from Rhode Island; and if it is insisted upon by the Senator from Iowa that the resolution shall go over to a later hour to-day, or, possibly, until to-morrow, I will consent to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

NATIONAL BANK STATISTICS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate another resolution, submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 4th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate—

1. The total number of national banks in operation October 1, 1907, and November 18, 1907, in each State and Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and the aggregate capital stock and unimpaired surplus of such banks in each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia at that time.

2. The total amount of public money on deposit in said banks in each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia October 1, 1907, and November 18, 1907.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What disposition does the Senator from Texas desire to have made of the resolution?

Mr. CULBERSON. Possibly the Senator from Iowa will be glad to have that resolution adopted now.

Mr. ALLISON. I ask the Senator to allow the resolution to go over with the other.

Mr. CULBERSON. At the request of the Senator from Iowa, I am willing that the resolution shall go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

ISSUE OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, inasmuch as the resolution offered by me, directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the Senate of the amount of Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates which have been awarded and to whom, has been passed over, I ask leave to modify it in the particulars which I send forward to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas proposes to modify the resolution submitted by him by inserting a substitute for it, which will be read.

The Secretary read the substitute resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with an abstract of the proposals received by him for the Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates, authorized by order of the President November 18, 1907, and to inform the Senate what amount of the issue of said bonds and said 3 per cent certificates have been issued and to whom they have been awarded.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified, and as modified will be printed and lie over.

PROPOSED DRAINAGE INVESTIGATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution, submitted by the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. LATIMER], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. LATIMER on the 4th instant, as follows:

Whereas there is in the United States between fifty and one hundred million acres of swamp, tidal, and overflowed lands which are now, for lack of drainage, unproductive and a prolific source of malarial and other diseases, and the Secretary of Agriculture having for the past three years conducted drainage investigations in this country and abroad and has accumulated a large amount of valuable data on the subject: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Agriculture be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare and submit to the Senate on or before March 1, 1908, a report on drainage, to include the following:

First. The location and area of lands in the United States that are swamp and overflowed and susceptible of being drained and made fit for agriculture.

Second. The effect of drainage on such land and on the public health and upon agriculture.

Third. The area of land which has been drained under the laws of the different States and the benefits which have resulted therefrom.

Fourth. The summary of the legislation of the different States and of the legal and business methods under which drainage works have been constructed and maintained.

Fifth. A review of the drainage laws and policies of the leading agricultural countries of Europe and their results.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, that appears to be rather a comprehensive resolution, and I suggest to the Senator offering it that he fix no date for the reply.

Mr. LATIMER. What was the suggestion of the Senator from Iowa?

Mr. ALLISON. Not later than the 1st of March, 1908, is fixed for the date of the reply to the Senator's resolution. It may turn out that this vast amount of information cannot be secured by that date. Therefore, I ask the Senator if he will not modify his resolution so as to make it read "at as early a day as practicable."

Mr. LATIMER. I will say to the Senator that, after conference with the Department which has this information in its possession, there will be no trouble on that account. They have not only the money to print the information desired, but they have the data at hand. A similar resolution was introduced at the last session of Congress, and the Department, thinking it would be passed at that time, had prepared the data referred to in the resolution.

Mr. ALLISON. Then, Mr. President, there will be no harm in striking out the date named in the resolution and substituting "at as early a date as practicable."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed to the resolution by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the words "on or before March 1, 1908," and insert "at as early a day as practicable."

Mr. LATIMER. I have no objection to that.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEAN. I suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that he also strike out the preamble to the resolution, because the facts, when we get the information, may not coincide with the preamble.

Mr. LATIMER. I think there will be no trouble about that.

Mr. KEAN. I suggest that the preamble be stricken out.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN] to strike out the preamble to the resolution.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. I suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that in the second subdivision of the resolution the word "land" should be "lands." It should be plural to conform to the first subdivision.

Mr. LATIMER. That is correct.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In line 8, page 1 of the resolution, after the word "such," it is proposed to strike out the word "land" and insert "lands."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In the same subdivision, line 9, I move to strike out the word "upon," before the word "agriculture." I think the Senator will agree to that.

Mr. LATIMER. Certainly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question recurs on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution, submitted by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CLAY on the 4th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the name and location of each and every national bank designated as a United States depository, together with the total amount of money deposited in each of said banks by the United States during the year 1907.

He is also directed to report the total amount of money deposited in each of said banks by States at the present time; also the bonded indebtedness of the United States, the rate of interest said indebtedness bears, and he is directed to report what amount of said indebtedness the United States is at liberty to pay off before maturity and the amount of surplus in the Treasury of the United States, which shall include the amount of cash now on hand and the amount deposited in national banks.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution which has just been read.

Mr. ALLISON. Mr. President, I ask the Senator from Georgia to allow the resolution to go over.

Mr. CLAY. I would ask the Senator from Iowa if he wants the resolution to go over on account of the absence of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]?

Mr. ALLISON. Well, Mr. President, I think that it is only courteous to the chairman of the Committee on Finance to allow the resolution to go over for to-day. As I have heretofore stated, the Senator from Rhode Island will be here to-morrow.

Mr. CLAY. That is satisfactory, Mr. President, and I consent that the resolution may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will go over.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. If there be no further morning business, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 1 o'clock and 7 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 10, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 9, 1907.*

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

William L. Merry, of California, now envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary to Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Salvador, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica, to fill an original vacancy.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of seven years from January 1, 1908. This is a reappointment.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John Q. Thompson, of Kansas, to be Assistant Attorney-General, in the place of Josiah A. Van Orsdel, who has been nominated as associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Eugene P. Nute, of New Hampshire, to be United States marshal for the district of New Hampshire. A reappointment, his term expiring on December 18, 1907.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major from December 6, 1907, vice Geary, deceased.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

Henry M. Hoyt, of California, to be attorney-general of Porto Rico, vice Frank Feuille, whose resignation was accepted to take effect November 15, 1907.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

Hugh C. Phillips, of Washington, to be register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash., his term having expired November 23, 1907. (Reappointment.)

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Tyler McElwin Swann to be postmaster at Roanoke, in the county of Randolph and State of Alabama, in place of Robert T. West. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

ALASKA.

Augustus E. Kendell to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska, in place of William B. Sampson, deceased.

CALIFORNIA.

Walter M. Avis to be postmaster at Pomona, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California, in place of Walter M. Avis. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Roy R. Giffen to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Fresno and State of California, in place of Roy R. Giffen. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Daniel R. Trout to be postmaster at Boulder Creek, in the county of Santa Cruz and State of California, in place of Daniel R. Trout. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

COLORADO.

Edward L. Trountstine to be postmaster at Walsenburg, in the county of Huerfano and State of Colorado, in place of Edward L. Trountstine. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

Charles T. Wade to be postmaster at Buena Vista, in the county of Chaffee and State of Colorado, in place of Charles T. Wade. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

CONNECTICUT.

Edmund Halladay to be postmaster at Suffield, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Richard Jobes. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

James F. Holden to be postmaster at Forestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of James F. Holden. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

Marjorie Moore to be postmaster at Kensington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut, in place of Roswell A. Moore, deceased.

Charles A. Potter to be postmaster at Danielson, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut, in place of Charles A. Potter. Incumbent's commission expires December 11, 1907.

FLORIDA.

John M. Jolley to be postmaster at Daytona, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida, in place of John M. Jolley. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1907.

GEORGIA.

Fred J. Allen to be postmaster at East Point, in the county of Fulton and State of Georgia, in place of Fred J. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired March 1, 1906.

John A. Crawford to be postmaster at Dalton, in the county of Whitfield and State of Georgia, in place of John A. Crawford. Incumbent's commission expired January 8, 1907.

John W. English, to be postmaster at Helena, in the county of Telfair and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Newton T. Jones to be postmaster at Pelham, in the county of Mitchell and State of Gerogia, in place of Newton T. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1907.

John T. A. McCullom to be postmaster at Conyers, in the county of Rockdale and State of Georgia, in place of Mary A. Melton. Incumbent's commission expired February 7, 1906.

Charles E. Murphy to be postmaster at Waycross (late Way Cross), in the county of Ware and State of Georgia, in place of Charles E. Murphy. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Charles P. Neal to be postmaster at Summerville, in the county of Chattooga and State of Georgia. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Terrell C. Peterson to be postmaster at Fort Gaines, in the county of Clay and State of Georgia, in place of Terrell C. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

William T. Rudolph to be postmaster at Thomaston, in the county of Upson and State of Georgia, in place of William T. Rudolph. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

T. W. Scott to be postmaster at Toccoa, in the county of Stephens and State of Georgia, in place of Hattie F. Gilmer. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

William S. Chittenden to be postmaster at Park Ridge, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Charles A. Gregory to be postmaster at Lovington, in the county of Moultrie and State of Illinois, in place of Charles A. Gregory. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

David F. Wilcox to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois, in place of David F. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

INDIANA.

Lewis A. Lee to be postmaster at Versailles, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Edward L. Maudlin to be postmaster at New Carlisle, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana, in place of Edward L. Maudlin. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1907.

IOWA.

Edward B. Gundrum to be postmaster at Casey, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

David H. Scott to be postmaster at Griswold, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa, in place of David H. Scott. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Benjamin C. Wise to be postmaster at Cascade, in the county of Dubuque and State of Iowa, in place of Benjamin C. Wise. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

MAINE.

George R. Foster to be postmaster at Lisbon Falls, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine, in place of George R. Foster. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1908.

Gerry A. Proctor to be postmaster at Rangeley, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

MARYLAND.

Edward S. Furbush to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland, in place of Edward S. Furbush. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Festus G. Amsden to be postmaster at Athol, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts, in place of Festus G. Amsden. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Alfred G. Cone to be postmaster at Haydenville, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts, in place of Alfred G. Cone. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Richard J. Considine to be postmaster at Whitman (late East Whitman), in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts, in place of Richard J. Considine, to change name of office.

John W. McElwie to be postmaster at Gilbertville, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

MICHIGAN.

Charles S. Collier to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan, in place of Charles S. Collier. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1907.

Orlando D. Hawley to be postmaster at Hesperia, in the county of Oceana and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

William McGillivray to be postmaster at Oscoda, in the county of Iosco and State of Michigan, in place of William McGillivray. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Gerrit Van Schelven to be postmaster at Holland, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan, in place of Gerrit Van Schelven. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Robert J. West to be postmaster at Deckerville, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

MINNESOTA.

Axel R. Anderson to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

John Frisch to be postmaster at St. Charles, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota, in place of John Frisch. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

John W. Gish to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Le Sueur and State of Minnesota, in place of John W. Gish. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

MISSOURI.

Goah Barnes to be postmaster at Portageville, in the county of New Madrid and State of Missouri. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Charles Casper to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri, in place of Charles Casper. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

Harvey D. Grinstead to be postmaster at Ridgeway, in the county of Harrison and State of Missouri. Office becasne Presidential October 1, 1907.

MONTANA.

Lewis Coleman to be postmaster at Deer Lodge, in the county of Powell and State of Montana, in place of Lewis Coleman. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Clarence R. Lane to be postmaster at Forsyth, in the county of Rosebud and State of Montana, in place of Clarence R. Lane. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

NEBRASKA.

Hattie A. Little to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska, in place of Charles A. Warner, deceased.

Seth W. Wilson to be postmaster at Wood River, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska, in place of Seth W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

NEVADA.

Charles L. Broy to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Eureka and State of Nevada, in place of Charles L. Broy. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1907.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Joseph P. Conner to be postmaster at Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire, in place of John H. Bartlett. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1907.

Lewis W. Davis to be postmaster at East Jaffrey, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire, in place of Lewis W. Davis. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Andrew J. Hook to be postmaster at Warner, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, in place of Andrew J. Hook. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Natt F. Roberts to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire, in place of Natt F. Roberts. Incumbent's commission expires December 12, 1907.

NEW JERSEY.

Robert L. Barber to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey, in place of Robert L. Barber. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Henry W. Edsall to be postmaster at Hamburg, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey, in place of Henry W. Edsall. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Harry E. Frey to be postmaster at Stewartsville, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Ellison D. Petteys to be postmaster at Keyport, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey, in place of Ellison D. Petteys. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

NEW YORK.

Henry G. Ahles to be postmaster at Redwood, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

C. Sackett Chellborg to be postmaster at Sea Cliff, in the county of Nassau and State of New York, in place of Lillian I. Pearsall. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

George B. Harmon to be postmaster at Brockport, in the county of Monroe and State of New York, in place of George B. Harmon. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1907.

Orson F. Jones to be postmaster at Red Creek, in the county of Wayne and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Elbert E. Makepeace to be postmaster at Alexandria Bay, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York, in place of Elbert E. Makepeace. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Charles G. Norton to be postmaster at Bainbridge, in the county of Chenango and State of New York, in place of Charles G. Norton. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Webster M. Richardson to be postmaster at Mexico, in the county of Oswego and State of New York, in place of Webster M. Richardson. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Harvey M. Selleck to be postmaster at Ontario, in the county of Wayne, and State of New York. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Orlando W. Sutton to be postmaster at Bath, in the county of Steuben and State of New York, in place of Orlando W. Sutton. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Norman C. Templeton to be postmaster at Irvington, in the county of Westchester and State of New York, in place of Norman C. Templeton. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Robert M. Croom to be postmaster at Burgaw, in the county of Pender and State of North Carolina. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

John F. Dobson to be postmaster at Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina, in place of Louis N. Grant, failed of confirmation.

J. Walter Jones to be postmaster at North Wilkesboro, in the county of Wilkes and State of North Carolina, in place of J. Walter Jones. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

Isaac M. Meekins to be postmaster at Elizabeth City, in the county of Pasquotank and State of North Carolina, in place of Isaac M. Meekins. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1907.

L. E. Pickard to be postmaster at West Durham, in the county of Durham and State of North Carolina, in place of Clarence W. Teague, removed.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Harry Leighton to be postmaster at Cavalier, in the county of Pembina and State of North Dakota, in place of Harry Leighton. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

Charles N. Murphy to be postmaster at Neche, in the county of Pembina and State of North Dakota. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

OHIO.

A. C. Branum to be postmaster at Bridgeport, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio, in place of Andrew J. Heinlein. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Walter B. Johnson to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio, in place of Walter B. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Charles S. Putnam to be postmaster at Conneaut, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio, in place of Charles S. Putnam. Incumbent's commission expires January 5, 1908.

Robert C. Stewart to be postmaster at Toronto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio, in place of Robert C. Stewart. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Leon H. Wadsworth to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio, in place of Leon H. Wadsworth. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1907.

OKLAHOMA.

F. E. Nichols to be postmaster at Elk City (late Busch), in the county of Roger Mills and State of Oklahoma, in place of Perry C. Hughes, to change name of office.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John B. Branagan to be postmaster at Charleroi, in the county of Washington and State of Pennsylvania, in place of John B. Branagan. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

RHODE ISLAND.

Harry Tennant to be postmaster at Natick, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

Lorenzo H. Lasater to be postmaster at Athens, in the county of McMinn and State of Tennessee, in place of Lorenzo H. Lasater. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

TEXAS.

Howell D. Greene to be postmaster at Sanger, in the county of Denton and State of Texas. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Frank Leahy to be postmaster at Rogers (late Rodgers) in the county of Bell and State of Texas, in place of Frank Leahy, to change name of office.

UTAH.

Samuel Judd to be postmaster at St. George, in the county of Washington and State of Utah, in place of Samuel Judd. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

VERMONT.

Harlow C. Ayer to be postmaster at Richford, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont, in place of Harlow C. Ayer. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

Henry J. Fisher to be postmaster at Morrisville, in the county of Lamoile and State of Vermont, in place of Henry J. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

Charles E. Hall to be postmaster at Swanton, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont, in place of Charles E. Hall. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

Henry E. Spencer to be postmaster at Proctor, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont, in place of Henry E. Spencer. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Edward J. Taylor to be postmaster at Enosburg Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont, in place of Edward J. Tyler. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

WASHINGTON.

John L. Gruber to be postmaster at Winlock, in the county of Lewis and State of Washington. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Alphonso F. Learned to be postmaster at Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson and State of Washington, in place of Alphonso F. Learned. Incumbent's commission expired February 10, 1906.

Howard M. Spalding to be postmaster at Goldendale, in the county of Klickitat and State of Washington, in place of Howard M. Spalding. Incumbent's commission expired March 3, 1907.

WEST VIRGINIA.

William T. Morrison to be postmaster at Kimball, in the county of McDowell and State of West Virginia. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

WISCONSIN.

William H. Berray to be postmaster at Wautoma, in the county of Waushara and State of Wisconsin, in place of William H. Berray. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

George W. Burchard to be postmaster at Fort Atkinson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin, in place of George W. Burchard. Incumbent's commission expires December 14, 1907.

William S. Hager to be postmaster at West De Pere, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin, in place of Emile C. Duval. Incumbent's commission expired December 4, 1907.

Sutcliffe Parkin to be postmaster at Mazomanie, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin, in place of Sutcliffe Parkin. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

WYOMING.

James B. Wilson to be postmaster at Douglas, in the county of Converse and State of Wyoming, in place of Frank S. Knittle. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 9, 1907.*

DIRECTOR OF THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

George Otis Smith, of Skowhegan, Me., to be Director of the Geological Survey.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Judson La Moure, jr., of North Dakota, to be collector of customs for the district of North Dakota and South Dakota.

POSTMASTERS.

IOWA.

Charles W. Briggs to be postmaster at Sutherland, in the county of O'Brien and State of Iowa.

L. D. Curtis to be postmaster at Adair, in the county of Adair and State of Iowa.

William Horsfall to be postmaster at George, in the county of Lyon and State of Iowa.

U. G. Mauk to be postmaster at Tabor, in the county of Fremont and State of Iowa.

Arthalinda Mills to be postmaster at Ossian, in the county of Winneshiek and State of Iowa.

Bruce R. Mills to be postmaster at Woodbine, in the county of Harrison and State of Iowa.

Frank Scammon to be postmaster at Northwood, in the county of Worth and State of Iowa.

Howard L. Rann to be postmaster at Manchester, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa.

Eugene Secor to be postmaster at Forest City, in the county of Winnebago and State of Iowa.

KANSAS.

W. H. Bondurant to be postmaster at Ness City, in the county of Ness and State of Kansas.

W. R. Childs to be postmaster at Kansas City, in the county of Wyandotte and State of Kansas.

Thomas B. Evans to be postmaster at Scammon, in the county of Chereokee and State of Kansas.

David D. McIntosh to be postmaster at Marion, in the county of Marion and State of Kansas.

Jesse L. Prichard to be postmaster at National Military Home, in the county of Leavenworth and State of Kansas.

John Q. Roberts to be postmaster at La Harpe, in the county of Allen and State of Kansas.

Clyde B. Scott to be postmaster at Greenleaf, in the county of Washington and State of Kansas.

Edward H. Wilson to be postmaster at Osawatomie, in the county of Miami and State of Kansas.

Thomas J, Wright to be postmaster at Esbon, in the county of Jewell and State of Kansas.

MICHIGAN.

Charles B. Collingwood to be postmaster at East Lansing (late Agricultural College), in the county of Ingham and State of Michigan.

Hutson B. Colman to be postmaster at Kalamazoo, in the county of Kalamazoo and State of Michigan.

Peter Johnson to be postmaster at Thompsonville, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan.

Frederick A. Roethlisberger to be postmaster at Hillsdale, in the county of Hillsdale and State of Michigan.

John C. Ketcham to be postmaster at Hastings, in the county of Barry and State of Michigan.

MINNESOTA.

Henry E. Hanson to be postmaster at Windom, in the county of Cottonwood and State of Minnesota.

L. D. Lammon to be postmaster at Bovey, in the county of Itasca and State of Minnesota.

Peter Schaefer to be postmaster at Ely, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

George P. Tawney to be postmaster at Winona, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota.

Abram L. Vanderpoel, to be postmaster at Aurora, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

NEBRASKA.

W. A. Danley to be postmaster at Chadron, in the county of Dawes and State of Nebraska.

E. F. Fassett to be postmaster at Arlington, in the county of Washington and State of Nebraska.

Ethel Hopkins to be postmaster at Oakland, in the county of Burt and State of Nebraska.

Clayton Kellam to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of Franklin and State of Nebraska.

Edward H. Mack to be postmaster at Bancroft, in the county of Cuming and State of Nebraska.

Robert J. Marsh to be postmaster at O'Neill, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska.

Wallace T. Morse to be postmaster at Friend, in the county of Saline and State of Nebraska.

Frank H. Taylor to be postmaster at Table Rock, in the county of Pawnee and State of Nebraska.

Thomas Wright to be postmaster at Ansley, in the county of Custer and State of Nebraska.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Minnie M. Luce to be postmaster at Hope, in the county of Steele and State of North Dakota.

John McC. McMaster to be postmaster at Lakota, in the county of Nelson and State of North Dakota.

George B. Mansfield to be postmaster at McHenry, in the county of Foster and State of North Dakota.

L. J. Ransier to be postmaster at Cando, in the county of Towner and State of North Dakota.

Andrew Thompson to be postmaster at Kensal, in the county of Stutsman and State of North Dakota.

M. W. Woodworth to be postmaster at Wilton, in the county of McLean and State of North Dakota.

OKLAHOMA.

C. H. Eldred to be postmaster at Alva, in the county of Woods and State of Oklahoma.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Henry N. Bradley to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Jefferson and State of West Virginia.

S. S. Buzzerd to be postmaster at Berkeley Springs, in the county of Morgan and State of West Virginia.

J. F. Campbell to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Marion and State of West Virginia.

George D. Goshorn to be postmaster at Piedmont, in the county of Mineral and State of West Virginia.

James A. Justice to be postmaster at Milton, in the county of Cabell and State of West Virginia.

Charles W. Marple to be postmaster at Gassaway, in the county of Braxton and State of West Virginia.

Thomas E. Pownall to be postmaster at Romney, in the county of Hampshire and State of West Virginia.

T. K. Scott to be postmaster at Beckley, in the county of Raleigh and State of West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

Herman Anderson to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Price and State of Wisconsin.

Myra W. Blanding to be postmaster at St. Croix Falls, in the county of Polk and State of Wisconsin.

John C. Kinsman to be postmaster at Manawa, in the county of Waupaca and State of Wisconsin.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### MONDAY, *December 9, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 5, 1907, was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding approved March 1, 1907.

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

Joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding approved March 1, 1907—to the Committee on Printing.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Landis, Mr. Bede, Mr. Pollard, and Mr. Coudrey appeared at the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

REGENTS OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the following regents of the Smithsonian Institution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Messrs. JOHN DALZELL, Pennsylvania; JAMES R. MANN, Illinois, and WILLIAM M. HOWARD, Georgia.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. TOWNSEND was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Gerusha M. Crane, H. R. 2914, Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourn to-day it adjourn to meet on Thursday next.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia and Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES) there were—ayes 196, noes 55.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 10 minutes) the House adjourned to meet on Thursday next.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Cheat River, West Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Big Sandy River, Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report as to use of surplus water flowing over certain dams in the Mississippi River between St. Paul and Minneapolis—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Boyce Landing, Red River, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Caddo Lake, Louisiana and Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Duluth Harbor, Minnesota—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

A letter from the President of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, with a favorable recommendation, a draft of a bill to permit extension of the street railway lines to the new railway station—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the report of the Director of the Census regarding the publication of the names of the heads of families at the First Census—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for investigation of the mineral resources of Alaska—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for reimbursement of Charles H. Dickson, Indian school supervisor, for amounts taken from his safe by burglars—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that permission be granted to Capt. Henry Leonard, United States Marine Corps, to accept a decoration from the Emperor and Empress Dowager of China—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, requesting that Vice-Consul-General Charles M. Wood be permitted to accept a decoration from the King of Italy—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that Lieut. Irvin V. Gillis, United States Navy, and Surg. William C. Braisted, United States Navy, be permitted to accept war medals from the Emperor of Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that permission be given to Commander Roy C. Smith, United States

Navy, to accept a decoration from the French Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that Brig. Gen. Oliver E. Wood, United States Army, retired, be permitted to accept a decoration and war medal from the Emperor of Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, requesting that Lieut. Commander Charles C. Marsh be permitted to accept a decoration and medals from the Emperor of Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that permission be granted Ethelbert Watts and Ransford Stevens Miller, jr., to accept certain decorations from the Emperor of Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking permission that Brig. Gen. Thomas Barry may accept a gift from the Emperor of Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that permission be given to Commander William L. Howard, United States Navy, to accept certain decorations from the King of Italy and the Grand Duke of Oldenburg—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, asking that permission be given to Mr. Leslie Combe, Minister to Peru, to accept a gift from the President of Guatamala—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting report of Special Agent William Whittam, jr., on England's cotton industry—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting an estimate of appropriation to construct a building at Athens, Ohio, authorized by Congress—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Big Sandy River, including Pound River and Russell Fork, Virginia and Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Richland Creek, Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for engineer equipment of troops—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Shem River, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for construction and maintenance of military and post-roads, bridges, and trails in Alaska—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an amended estimate of appropriation for salary of the Assistant Secretary of War—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the report of Special Agent Arthur B. Butman on leather, boots, and shoes in European markets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Asiatic Turkey—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the report of Special Agent W. A. Graham Clark, on cotton fabrics in British India and the Philippines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting reports on trade conditions abroad by Special Agents W. A. Graham Clark, William Whittam, jr., Charles M. Pepper, Harry R. Burrill, Arthur B. Butman, and others—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

A letter from the president of the Board of Managers of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, transmitting the report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committees on Appropriations and Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a favorable recommendation, a draft of a bill for the authorization of additional officers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Quartermaster-General of the Army, a copy of an agreement, etc., relating to closing the Government roadway to the Chalmette (La.) National Cemetery—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Lewis*, George Rapes, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Swan*, Samuel Shaw, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Friendship*, William Blanchard, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Honor*, William Kimball, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Sarah*, James Breck, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Farmer*, John Grow, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the ship *Jenny*, George Walker, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Sylvanus*, Edward D. Baker, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William G. Dudley against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James F. Brown against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John Bagg against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Lewis J. Blair against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Harrison L. Dean against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Irving B. Bliss against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Alice A. Sheldon, widow of Allen Sheldon, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George J. Lockley, Joseph F. Lockley, and Sarah E. Todd, children of George Lockley, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Kate Morehead et al., heirs of estate of Joseph P. Leslie,

deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Emily A. Lockwood, widow of Harrison Lockwood, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Jacob B. Loring against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William R. Kimball against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John Hughes against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of E. W. Hubbell and R. H. Hubbell, executors of estate of James E. Hubbell, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Annis M. Dana, widow of Newell B. Dana, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joseph M. Clark against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Luther S. Bryant against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Sarah E. Smith and George W. Browne, brother and sister, and sole heirs of estate of Thomas M. Browne, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Henry L. Biddle against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Solomon B. Brockway against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Frederick Lambrecht against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Warren Onan against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Cornelia P. Beckley and Maud P. Clarke, daughters of Hamilton S. Preston, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joseph D. Haggard against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John B. Geldes against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Silas Grimes against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Thomas O. Eddins against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William W. Dutcher against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Richard N. Doyle against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John H. Danks, son and sole heir of estate of John A. Danks, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James S. De Land against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George W. Clark against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John W. Sale against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John H. Stibbs against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George T. Shackelford against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Carrie M. Persons, administrator of the estate of William Stubbs, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William B. Palmer against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Cyrus J. McCole against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Leonard H. Mahan against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Florence M. Metz, widow of Edmund Metz, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Harry V. Hoes, administrator of estate of Theodore Hoes, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John W. Headington against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Julia H. Castle, daughter of John H. Howe, deceased, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William Hanna against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Johannah H. Houps, widow of Michael Houps, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Hiram Hines against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John R. Hamacher against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the

case of Joseph Hinson against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Anna Cavanaugh, sister and sole heir of estate of John Fryer, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John W. Foland against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Ella L. Deweese, widow of John T. Deweese, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Josephine Campbell, widow of George Campbell, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the court of claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Amanda W. Clancy, widow of Charles W. Clancy, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Hiram Atkinson against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Nancy J. Gilleland, widow (remarried) of John Paul Jones, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Martin V. B. Sheafor against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Nannie L. Schmitt, widow of William A. Schmitt, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Henry Green against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William J. Glenn against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Eliza J. Houston, widow of John Houston, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John E. Mullaly against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Miriam F. Munday, widow of Jesse S. Munday, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Benjamin F. Hasson against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Lucius V. S. Mattison against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 6089) to amend sections 6 and 7 of the pure food act of June 30, 1906, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6090) to provide for the erection of a building at Braddock, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6091) to amend the national banking laws, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 6092) to increase the limit of cost and acquire additional ground for the public building at Sterling, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 6093) to admit lumber free of import duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 6094) to extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to Enrolled Missouri Militia and other militia organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military or naval forces of the United States in suppressing the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6095) providing for the erection of a public building at Trenton, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

Also a bill (H. R. 6096) providing for the erection of a public building at Chillicothe, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6097) providing for the erection of a public building at Carrollton, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 6098) for the relief of volunteer officers and soldiers who served during the Spanish-American war and beyond the period of their enlistment—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 6099) to prohibit any letter or correspondence, or any magazine, newspaper, pamphlet, periodical, or book containing any statement or recital of or reference to the sale or purchase of stocks, bonds, and agricultural products being deposited in the mail in certain specified cases, and providing a penalty—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6100) to provide a pension for all surviving officers and enlisted men in the military and naval service of the United States in the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6101) providing a manner by which the electors may express their views on political questions—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 6102) placing certain officers on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6103) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6104) to regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6105) in relation to pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6106) prohibiting and providing penalties for false, fraudulent, or misleading advertisements—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 6107) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," approved March 2, 1897—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 6108) to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 6109) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STANLEY: A bill (H. R. 6110) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station in Christian County, in southwestern Kentucky—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 6111) providing for the importation in bond of materials for construction, repairing, and equipping ships, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6112) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue noninterest-bearing Treasury notes in certain contingencies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6113) to repeal the duty on printing paper, wood pulp, and all material used in the manufacturing of printing paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6114) to regulate the hours of work of post-office clerks employed in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 6115) to provide for the return

of railroad cars to their owners—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6116) to amend an act approved June 29, 1906, entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6117) to amend section 3469 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 6118) to establish a limited post and telegraph service, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6119) to compel telegraph companies to show plainly on every telegram the time of the receipt of the telegram at the receiving office—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6120) granting pensions to the widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war and war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 6121) to prevent the nullification of State antigambling laws by interstate race gambling by telegraph—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 6122) to provide for continuation of investigations of the rivers and water resources of the United States—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 6123) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," public, No. 190, approved July 2, 1890, so as to make imprisonment penalty imperative and to increase penalties of fine and imprisonment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 6124) to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6125) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6126) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Stevens Point, in the State of Wisconsin—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6127) to amend section 3738 of the Revised Statutes of the United States for 1878—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 6128) to provide for site and public building at Bartow, Fla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6129) to provide for site and public building at St. Petersburg, Fla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6130) to provide for site and public building at Lakeland, Fla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6131) to authorize the establishment of a fish-cultural and biological station on the Gulf of Mexico within the limits of the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6132) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6133) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class for service in the waters of Key West, Fla.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6134) providing for the marking and protection of the battlefield known as "Dade's massacre," in Sumter County, Fla., and for the erection of a monument thereon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6135) in relation to claims arising under the provisions of the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes, and to amend and revise the same—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6136) to extend the provisions of the existing bounty-land laws to the officers and enlisted men and the officers and men of the boat companies of the Florida Seminole Indian war—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KIMBALL: A bill (H. R. 6137) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 6138) to provide a site and erect a public building in Jonesboro, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6139) to provide a site and erect a public building in Conyers, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6140) to provide a site and erect a public building in Fairburn, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 6141) to provide for the erection of a public building at Hilo, Island of Hawaii, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6142) to provide for the erection of a public building at Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6143) to provide for a soil survey in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6144) to provide for a hydrographic survey in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6145) to refund to the Territory of Hawaii the amount expended in maintaining light-house service on its coasts from the time of the organization of the Territory until said light-house service was taken over by the Federal Government—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6146) to provide for a dry dock at Pearl Harbor, in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6147) for the establishment of a light-house on the island of Kauai, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 6148) to authorize a survey and estimate of cost of a ship canal connecting the navigable waters of Niagara River and making an appropriation for the purchase of an approved right of way—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 6149) to provide for a site and public building at South Bethlehem, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 6150) increasing salaries of rural free-delivery letter carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6151) authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commission to hold a contest, open to the world, to determine the best device for preventing railway collisions, wrecks, accidents, and so forth, and providing awards—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6152) to amend an act entitled "An act to adjust the salaries of postmasters," approved March 3, 1883, by increasing the compensation of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6153) to enlarge the court-house and post-office building in the city of Williamsport, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 6154) to authorize the licensing and regulation of the practice of chiropractice in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6155) to provide a site and erect a public building in Douglasville, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6156) to provide a site and erect a public building in Decatur, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 6157) to provide for the transfer of a certain fund from "depredations upon public lands" to the credit of the White Earth bands of Chippewa Indians, in Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 6158) to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by requiring the use of the block system by common carriers engaged in interstate commerce, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 6159) to prohibit the transportation by common carrier or by mail of cigarettes or cigarette paper, the manufacture, sale, or gift of which is prohibited by the State of its destination—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6160) to provide a tax on cigarette paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6161) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 6162) for the erection of a public building at West Point, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6163) for the erection of a public building at West Point, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 6164) to revise and amend the United States Statutes relating to the commitment of United States prisoners to reformatories of States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 6165) for the erection of a public building at Milford, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 6166) for the acquisition of additional land in the District of Columbia for the Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 6167) to amend the immigration laws of the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 6168) providing for Federal incorporation of transportation companies in interstate commerce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 6169) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 6170) creating a commission to be known as the "Civil War Claims Commission," with authority to adjudicate claims against the United States on behalf of citizens of the United States for property taken and used by the Federal soldiers during the civil war and for property of religious and charitable institutions destroyed by Federal troops during said war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6171) to authorize Centennial Lodge and Ozark Lodge, Knights of Pythias, to erect and maintain a sanitarium and bath house on the Government reservation at the city of Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 6172) to increase the pensions of veterans of the civil war who have limbs amputated, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 6173) to increase the rates for patent fees—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. GOEBEL: A bill (H. R. 6174) authorizing a survey of the Ohio River at Cincinnati, Ohio, for the purpose of establishing an ice harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 6175) for the erection of a public building in the city of Pana, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6176) to amend "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 6177) providing for the erection, either by this Government alone or jointly with such other nations and peoples as may voluntarily cooperate therein, of a memorial light-house to commemorate the work and achievements of the late Matthew Fontaine Maury, and for the creation of a commission to take up this subject with other nations and peoples, and appropriating for the expense of the same—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6178) for the commercial and financial relief of the country during periods of moneyed stringency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 6179) appropriating $500,000 for the improvement of Coos Bay and Bar, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6180) appropriating $300,000 for the acquiring by purchase, condemnation, or construction of a boat canal and locks around the falls of the Willamette River at Oregon City, Oreg., and to be used with a like sum appropriated by the legislative assembly of the State of Oregon for the purposes named herein—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6181) appropriating $50,000 for the improvement of Tillamook River, Bay, and Bar and the tidal slough to Tillamook City, all in Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6182) appropriating $10,000 for the improvement of the Yaquina River, Oregon, from Yaquina to Toledo—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6183) granting to the Siletz Power and Manufacturing Company a right of way for a water ditch or canal through Siletz Indian Reservation, in Oregon—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6184) amending the acts of July 27, 1892, and of June 27, 1902, by increasing the pension paid to officers and men of Indian wars, and so forth—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6185) extending the operation of pension laws in favor of officers and soldiers of Indian wars, and so forth—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6186) to provide for the payment of the volunteers who rendered service to the Territory of Oregon in the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6187) authorizing the examination as a witness of the husband or wife of the defendant in criminal cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6188) to provide for the construction of a bridge and approaches thereto across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6189) granting additional compensation to surviving Union soldiers, sailors, and marines who were prisoners of war during the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 6190) making appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Brazil, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6191) making appropriation for the erection of a public building at the city of Greencastle, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6192) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 6193) to increase the compensation of rural mail carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 6194) to increase the appropriation for a public building at Dothan, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6195) to authorize A. J. Smith and his associates to erect a dam across the Choctawhatchee River in Dale County, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 6196) providing for a site for a public building at Wymore, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 6197) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 6198) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Capt. James Butler and others for heroism during the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6199) to provide for the erection of a monument to Maj. Gen. Thomas Sumter—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6200) to establish a subtreasury at Columbia, S. C.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6201) to provide for the erection of a public building at Orangeburg, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 6202) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Pendleton, Oreg.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 6203) authorizing survey of the Clinch River at or near Kingston, Tenn., for lock and dam—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6204) to establish a subtreasury at Knoxville, Tenn.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6205) providing for a survey of New River, in Onslow County, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6206) providing beacon lights in Bogue Sound, Carteret County, N. C.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6207) to provide a beacon light in Lower Broad Creek, Pamlico County, N. C.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 6208) granting an increase of salaries to rural free-delivery mail carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAMAR of Florida: A bill (H. R. 6209) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Apalachicola,

State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6210) to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of Florida at the city of Apalachicola in said district—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6211) to grant lands to the State of Florida to assist said State in the education of its children—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6212) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the construction of a stone graving dry dock at the navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6213) to prohibit lobbying at the national capital in behalf of railroad or railway companies engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6214) to provide compensation for carriers of rural free-delivery mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6215) to levy and collect an import duty on long-staple cotton imported into the United States from foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 6216) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at La Grande, Oreg.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. A bill (H. R. 6217) to establish a subtreasury at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6218) asking an emergency appropriation for the improvement of the Savannah River from its mouth to Augusta, Ga., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6219) to provide for medical treatment of Confederate veterans in the Government hospitals free of charge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 6220) to provide for the reduction of mileage to actual expenses of Representatives and Senators—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6221) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6222) providing for purchase of a site and erection of public building at Lyons, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6223) providing for an emergency appropriation for a survey of the Altamaha River, in Georgia, from its mouth to the Oconee River, and so forth—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6224) to provide for an emergency survey of Ogeechee, Ohoopee, and Cannouchee rivers in Georgia, to improve the navigation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6225) providing for an emergency appropriation for Savannah Harbor, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6226) to amend an act approved January 21, 1903, entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6227) to provide for purchase of site and erection of public building at Vidalia, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 6228) to provide increased force and salaries in the United States Patent Office—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 6229) to restore to certain citizens the proceeds arising from the sale of their lands under the several acts levying direct taxes, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 6230) making an appropriation toward the construction of a dry dock at the Portsmouth Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6231) to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6232) to make Beaumont, in the State of Texas, a subport of entry and delivery in the customs collection district of Sabine, with the privileges of immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6233) providing for the manner of payment of postage on books, catalogues, and other printed matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 6234) providing for certain pensions to be paid widows of civil and Mexican war soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 6235) providing for a survey of Oconto Harbor, Oconto, Wis.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6236) making appropriation for the improvement of Kewaunee Harbor, Wisconsin—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6237) providing for a turning basin at De Pere and a 20-foot channel from Green Bay to De Pere, Wis.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6238) for the erection of a public building at Appleton, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6239) to amend the national banking act and limiting deposits to ten times the capital—to the Committee Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 6240) for the erection of a public building at Lawrenceburg, Ky.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 6241) to authorize the establishment of a life-saving station at Munising, Mich.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6242) to increase the appropriation for a site and public building at Escanaba, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6243) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ishpeming, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 6244) to amend an act entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 6245) providing for certain rates of fare in the interstate transportation of passengers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6246) to create a national arbitration tribunal and to define the duties and powers thereof—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6247) to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to certify to the Secretary of the Interior for restoration to the public domain all reservations which are not needed for naval purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6248) authorizing the payment to the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane of pay due to persons in the Navy or Marine Corps under treatment at that institution—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6249) providing for the use by the United States of devices invented by its naval officers while engaged in its service and covered by letters patent—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6250) to amend section 183 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6251) for the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the Navy Department injured, and the families of those killed, without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6252) to promote the administration of justice in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 6253) to make appropriation for the construction of a wagon road in the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation in California—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6254) authorizing the purchase of lands for California Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6255) to provide for the disposal of lands chiefly valuable for oil and asphaltum—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6256) for a public building at Ashtabula, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6257) to authorize a retired list for enlisted men of the United States Revenue-Cutter Service who have served as such for a period of thirty years or upward—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6258) awarding medals of honor to the officers and enlisted men of the Fiftieth Massachusetts Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6259) to provide suitable medals for the officers and crew of the United States vessel of war *Kearsarge*—to the Committe on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 6260) to amend an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain pub-

lic buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6261) for the relief of the several States under act of July 27, 1861—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill (H. R. 6262) to amend sections 5191, 5192, and 5195 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6263) to provide for the completion of the improvement of Buffalo Bayou and Galveston ship channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 6264) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McGAVIN: A bill (H. R. 6265) for extension of a minor street in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6266) for extension of a minor street in square No. 624, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 6267) to amend an act approved February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 6268) to limit the issue and use of stocks, bonds, and certain obligations of corporations engaged as common carriers in interstate commerce, and so forth—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 6269) to provide for the erection of a public building at Homestead, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 6270) authorizing the Capital Traction Company and the Washington Railway and Electric Company to construct temporary waiting sheds at the intersection of North Capitol and C streets—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6271) authorizing the Washington Terminal Company to construct temporary railway tracks for passenger service from the new Union Station to the intersection of North Capitol and C streets NE.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 6272) providing for a site and building for a custom-house in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 6273) providing for the erection of a public building at Poplar Bluff, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 6274) appropriating the receipts from sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 6275) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station on the bank of the reservoir in Mercer or Auglaize County, State of Ohio—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 6276) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lakota, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6277) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Jamestown, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6278) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6279) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Williston, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6280) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Valley City, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6281) providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 6282) to extend and regulate the liability of certain classes of employers to make compensation for personal injuries suffered by employees in their service—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 6283) permitting homestead entries upon certain lands in Whatcom County, Wash., being a portion of the Point Roberts Reserve—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 6284) granting to certain employees of the United States the right to receive from it compensation for injuries sustained in the course of their employment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6285) providing for the adjustment of accounts of laborers, workmen, and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 6286) granting pensions to artisans in the Construction Corps of the United States Army and providing pensions to widows and minor children of artisans in the Construction Corps of the United States Army—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6287) granting pensions to army locomotive firemen and providing pensions to widows and minor children of army locomotive firemen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill (H. R. 6288) to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon, with retired pay, certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army, Navy, and Marines of the civil war, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6289) to amend a certain provision of the act making appropriation for the naval service, approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 6290) for the erection of a public building at Pulaski, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 6291) to create the office of captain in the Philippine Scouts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 6292) to place lumber, wood pulp, and works of art on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 6293) to provide for the inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce and to secure uniformity in standards and classification of grain, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 6294) to provide for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, flax, corn, oats, barley, rye, and other grains, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 6295) for the erection of a public building to be used as a post-office at Franklin, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6296) for the erection of a public building at Lafayette, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6297) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey to extend the Intercoastal Canal from Morgan City to New Orleans, La.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FULTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 43) to amend the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 44) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 45) to change and improve the present method of distributing vegetable seeds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEISSE: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 46) providing for the creation of a joint committee to investigate the collection and expenditure of funds during the national compaigns of 1896, 1900, and 1904—to the Committee on Rules.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 47) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 48) granting permission for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Gen. Francis E. Spinner, late Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 49) authorizing the Interstate Commerce Commissioners to investigate the ventilation of railway passenger cars—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAMAR: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 50) proposing an amendment to the Constitution for the election of judges of the United States courts and postmasters—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PAYNE: Resolution (H. Res. 43) referring the President's message, by sections, to the various House committees—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LEVER: Resolution (H. Res. 44) to pay Butler B. Hare a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. COUSINS: Resolution (H. Res. 45) for the payment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Foreign Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CLAYTON: Resolution (H. Res. 46) concerning the perpetuity of tenure in the Presidential office—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. REEDER: Resolution (H. Res. 47) providing for an assistant to the printing and bill clerk of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. KAHN: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 8) for publishing 10,000 copies of report of Gen. A. W. Greely on relief operations of the Army in connection with the disasters at San Francisco, Cal., in April, 1906—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. PARSONS: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 9) concerning claims of the citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. PRAY: Memorial from the legislature of Montana providing for the opening of Fort Peck Indian Reservation, Mont.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the State of Montana concerning water rights of the Indians of the Blackfoot Indians, in Montana—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Montana proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as to the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Memorial from the legislature of Oregon concerning surveys on public lands in Oregon—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Oregon relating to the officers and soldiers of the Bannock war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Oregon concerning an increase of pensions to Indian war veterans—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Oregon relating to placing the name of Col. James Jackson on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred, as follows:

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 6298) granting a pension to Louisa C. Hickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6299) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Allen Keffer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 6300) granting a pension to Benjamin L. Haynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6301) granting a pension to Robert W. Pyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 6302) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Stephenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6303) granting an increase of pension to Junius Plymale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6304) granting an increase of pension to Eliza A. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6305) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6306) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Forsythe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6307) granting an increase of pension to Samuel O. McElhaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6308) granting an increase of pension to Hugh W. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 6309) for the relief of the Compania de los Ferrocarriles de Puerto Rico—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6310) for the relief of Hyland C. Kirk and other assignees of Addison C. Fletcher—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6311) authorizing the Secretary of War to bestow a medal of honor upon Col. E. H. Brady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARCLAY: A bill (H. R. 6312) granting a pension to Lewis A. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6313) granting an increase of pension to Charles Helper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6314) granting an increase of pension to John Gingher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6315) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6316) granting an increase of pension to Richmond Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6317) granting an increase of pension to George R. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6318) granting an increase of pension to Michael Sennet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6319) granting a pension to Daniel Michaels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6320) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. McKinley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6321) granting an increase of pension to Rufus Lucore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6322) granting an increase of pension to Arnold Bloom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6323) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Coplin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6324) granting an increase of pension to George Robb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6325) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Orris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6326) granting an increase of pension to Samuel T. Askey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 6327) granting an increase of pension to Silas Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6328) granting an increase of pension to Helen Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6329) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against Henry Walter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6330) for the relief of Edward Cahalan and the heirs of Milton C. Espey, Edmund P. Wilcox, and Hampton L. Lee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 6331) granting an increase of pension to Pierce J. Reynolds—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6332) for the relief of Lieut. Samuel M. Crosby, Company I, Seventy-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6333) granting a pension to Alfred T. Hawk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6334) granting a pension to Samuel W. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 6335) granting an increase of pension to Sarah M. Barbour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6336) granting an increase of pension to Jobery Mullinax—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6337) granting a pension to William J. Shedd—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6338) granting a pension to Swinfield Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6339) granting a pension to Sarah L. Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6340) granting a pension to Eliza A. Woody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6341) granting a pension to Robert Shope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6342) for the relief of Gilbert E. L. Falls—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6343) for the relief of George W. Burrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6344) for the relief of the heirs of William Woods—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6345) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 6346) granting an increase of pension to Charles Mehl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6347) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6348) granting a pension to Frank H. Holman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6349) granting an increase of pension to Clark A. Bliss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6350) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Bean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6351) granting an increase of pension to George C. Howland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6352) granting an increase of pension to Charles Pinder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6353) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Jeannin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6354) to correct the military record of George M. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6355) for the relief of Pembroke B. Bauton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 6356) granting a pension to James Hanners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6357) granting an increase of pension to John G. Seyfer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6358) granting an increase of pension to William F. Pike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6359) granting a pension to John W. Dinwiddie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6360) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey H. Groves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 6361) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Versoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6362) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. Ives—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6363) granting an increase of pension to Mercy Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6364) granting an increase of pension to Grandason Judson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6365) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6366) granting an increase of pension to William H. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6367) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Gavett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6368) granting an increase of pension to Mary L. Eckert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6369) granting a pension to Margaret Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6370) granting a pension to James Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 6371) granting an increase of pension to W. H. H. Tilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6372) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Seifert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6373) granting an increase of pension to Joshua C. Lilly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6374) granting an increase of pension to William W. Nimrod—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6375) granting an increase of pension to John Heckert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 6376) to correct the military record of Patrick O'Connor, alias Patrick Kennedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 6377) for the relief of the heirs at law of Etienne Chappuis—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 6378) granting an increase of pension to John Hogan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6379) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Andrew A. Colter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6380) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William Raines—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6381) for the relief of the heirs of Harriett G. Woods, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 6382) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Oak Bowery, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6383) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Samuel F. Ryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6384) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Ransom Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6385) for the relief of the heirs of Bennett Robertson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6386) for the relief of the heirs of Mirah Ballard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6387) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth and Stephen Cordell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6388) for the relief of the heirs of Annie Dunn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6389) for the relief of the heirs of Minor Gwin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6390) for the relief of Thomas Seymour—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6391) for the relief of the heirs of Solomon Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6392) for the relief of the heirs of David Crowell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6393) for the relief of James T. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 6394) granting an increase of pension to Dogworthy D. Joseph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6395) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Short—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6396) granting an increase of pension to George T. Musgrove—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 6397) granting an increase of pension to Frank Burt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6398) granting an increase of pension to Ann Toomey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6399) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6400) granting an increase of pension to Honoral Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6401) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Brennen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6402) granting an increase of pension to William D. Halsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6403) granting an increase of pension to Gottfried Rossberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6404) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Le Roy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 6405) granting an increase of pension to Vincenzo Feraris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6406) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Tester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6407) granting an increase of pension to John H. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6408) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert J. George—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6409) granting an increase of pension to Augustus F. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6410) granting an increase of pension to Thomas P. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6411) to pay Charles T. Bouillon certain arrearages of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6412) to remove the charge of desertion against Ephraim W. Mills—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6413) for the relief of Richard Isaacs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6414) to remove the charge of desertion standing on the rolls against W. H. Mounce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 6415) granting a pension to Sarah G. Bloxom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6416) granting a pension to Martin O. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 6417) for the relief of Julia T. W. Furlong, executrix of estate of Thomas Wrenn, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6418) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alfred Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6419) for the relief of George S. Ayre—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6420) for the relief of the legal representatives of William Burley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6421) for the relief of Richard K. Hughlett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6422) for the relief of Virginia E. Ficklin and James W. Ficklin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6423) for the relief of Miss L. E. Bowen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6424) for the relief of Sarah A. Skinner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6425) for the relief of George M. Fry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6426) for the relief of the personal representatives of B. P. Tolson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6427) for the relief of John A. Fairfax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6428) for the relief of John W. Fairfax—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6429) for the relief of William Bushby—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6430) for the relief of Rachel Dyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6431) for the relief of the legal representatives of Eli Tavenner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6432) for the relief of Napoleon B. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6433) for the relief of J. C. Howell, of Thoroughfare, Va.; Burke & Marshall, of Burke, Va., and —— Thompson, of ——, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6434) for the relief of Martin Maddox—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6435) for the relief of the legal representatives of E. A. W. Hooe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6436) for the relief of Oscar Von Hoffmann—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6437) for the relief of James S. Garrison—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6438) for the relief of E. Scott Arrington—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6439) for the relief of the heirs of Robert Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6440) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. W. Wilkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6441) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. W. Darne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6442) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. W. Wilkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6443) for the relief of the administrator of James B. Beavers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6444) for the relief of Jane D. Galleher, widow of T. H. Galleher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6445) for the relief of the legal representatives of Charles W. Adams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6446) for the relief of John Mann—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6447) for the relief of the heirs of Ambrose Hord, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6448) for the relief of the legal representatives of James M. Streshley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6449) for the relief of Mason Shipman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6450) for the relief of Wililam Bushby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6451) for the relief of William H. Taliaferro, administrator of James G. Taliaferro, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6452) for the relief of A. H. Weaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6453) for the relief of the supervisors of Stafford County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6454) for the relief of the legal representatives of S. A. Buckner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6455) for the relief of the legal representatives of John B. Humphreys—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6456) for the relief of Lucy J. Sullivan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6457) for the relief of Mrs. Elvira Moore, executrix of J. L. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6458) for the relief of James K. Skinker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6459) for the relief of H. M. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6460) for the relief of Lavinia M. Payne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6461) for the relief of Hezekiah T. Embrey, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6462) for the relief of the estate of William Y. Dulin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6463) for the relief of the estate of Alexander F. Dulin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6464) for the relief of the estate of John B. Brown, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6465) for the relief of the estate of Harriet Sudduth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6466) for the relief of the estate of Adelaide Withers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6467) for the benefit of the estate of John Linton—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6468) for the relief of the estate of John P. Kelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6469) for the relief of the estate of Philip Houser, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6470) for the relief of the estate of William Shreve, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6471) for the relief of the estate of Mary E. Binns, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6472) for the relief of the estate of James M. Catlett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6473) for the relief of the estate of William A. Bowen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6474) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Shumate, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6475) for the relief of the estate of James Follin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6476) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Atkinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6477) granting a pension to Mattie Ashby Birney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6478) to compensate Arthur M. Chichester and W. B. Chichester, heirs of Mary Chichester—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6479) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel W. Hough, administrator of William N. Hough, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 6480) granting an increase of pension to Casper Pixley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6481) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Roby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6482) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Cotteral—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 6483) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. A. Cobb, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 6484) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Bushong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6485) granting a pension to Dock W. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6486) granting an increase of pension to Show Hinebaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6487) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Brownlie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6488) granting an increase of pension to Sebastian Parmenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6489) granting an increase of pension to John Gumpert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6490) granting a pension to Almira W. Woodard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6491) for the relief of the estate of John H. Piatt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 6492) granting an increase of pension to Irvin Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6493) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6494) granting an increase of pension to William Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6495) granting an increase of pension to John B. P. Shannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6496) granting an increase of pension to Alem B. Shipman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6497) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6498) granting an increase of pension to Zelotus J. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6499) granting an increase of pension to Francis Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6500) granting an increase of pension to W. S. Lacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6501) granting an increase of pension to M. L. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6502) granting an increase of pension to Spencer J. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6503) granting an increase of pension to Sandervain A. Ballou—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6504) granting an increase of pension to Robert R. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6505) granting an increase of pension to John N. Kundert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6506) granting an increase of pension to James F. Rees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6507) granting an increase of pension to Edward Prentice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6508) granting an increase of pension to James Flynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6509) granting an increase of pension to Robert I. Brayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6510) granting an increase of pension to Saphia Griggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6511) granting an increase of pension to Torkild A. Rassing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6512) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6513) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6514) for the relief of Nancy Jane Stevens—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6515) for the relief of J. A. Gallaher, administrator of the estate of Joseph H. Gallaher, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 6516) granting an increase of pension to John W. Sterling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6517) granting an increase of pension to Bazel Lemley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6518) granting an increase of pension to Christian Paul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 6519) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 6520) granting an increase of pension to Willoughby H. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6521) granting an increase of pension to Caspar Deschler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 6522) for the relief of Isaac W. Harding—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6523) granting a pension to Jesse H. Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6524) granting a pension to Cordelia Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6525) granting a pension to Helen Mathews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6526) granting a pension to Freda Burow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6527) granting a pension to Mary A. Laurient—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6528) granting a pension to Edward P. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6529) granting a pension to Thomas Carten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6530) granting a pension to William Tepe, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6531) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Hogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6532) granting an increase of pension to Morris Lavin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6533) granting an increase of pension to John F. Nixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6534) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Robert C. Pate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6535) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6536) granting an increase of pension to William Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6537) granting an increase of pension to David F. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6538) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Grady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6539) granting an increase of pension to John Fritz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6540) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6541) granting an increase of pension to Leander Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6542) granting an increase of pension to Adam Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6543) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. Storts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6544) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Messick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6545) granting an increase of pension to John Martini—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6546) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Bausman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6547) for the relief of John H. Rheinlander—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6548) for the relief of Bartholomew Buckley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6549) for the relief of Joseph Labarge, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6550) for the relief of Charles W. Howard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6551) for the relief of James Clarkson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6552) for the relief of John Dieter—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 6553) granting an increase of pension to James M. Beiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6554) granting a pension to Joseph Ralley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6555) granting a pension to James A. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6556) granting a pension to Samuel E. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6557) granting a pension to Hiram A. McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6558) granting a pension to Flavius M. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 6559) granting an increase of pension to William D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6560) granting a pension to Anna Christie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6561) granting a pension to Mary A. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6562) granting a pension to Mary L. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6563) granting a pension to Patrick Feeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6564) granting a pension to Edward McQueen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6565) granting a pension to Phoebe J. Sawdey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6566) granting a pension to Horace Stambaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6567) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Allman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6568) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Ackerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6569) granting an increase of pension to James Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6570) granting an increase of pension to William J. Abrams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6571) granting an increase of pension to Albertus Bowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6572) granting an increase of pension to John Brugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6573) granting an increase of pension to Amos Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6574) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6575) granting an increase of pension to William P. Crowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6576) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6577) granting an increase of pension to Elias Corns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6578) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6579) granting an increase of pension to Margaret J. Deaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6580) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Denny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6581) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6582) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Etnire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6583) granting an increase of pension to Josiah J. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6584) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Gross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6585) granting an increase of pension to Philip Hawn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6586) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6587) granting an increase of pension to John L. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6588) granting an increase of pension to Allen S. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6589) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6590) granting an increase of pension to William H. Loghry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6591) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Meehan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6592) granting an increase of pension to John C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6593) granting an increase of pension to William H. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6594) granting an increase of pension to John O. McNabb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6595) granting an increase of pension to William W. McClintock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6596) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6597) granting an increase of pension to Willard A. Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6598) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus A. G. Rayhouser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6599) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. V. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6600) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Seigler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6601) granting an increase of pension to Richard C. Strumphford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6602) granting an increase of pension to William W. Storks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6603) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Schnepp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6604) granting an increase of pension to Harry N. Styner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6605) granting an increase of pension to Hattie A. Towle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6606) granting an increase of pension to William Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6607) granting an increase of pension to George Willis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6608) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6609) granting an increase of pension to Christ Westphal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6610) granting an increase of pension to Oliver S. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6611) for the relief of the legal representatives of Reuben Opp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6612) for the relief of St. Genevive Talifaro, alias Neat—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6613) for the relief of John Ritter and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6614) for the relief of C. T. Dibble—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6615) for the relief of Claude M. Waite—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6616) for the relief of Albertine E. Keil—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6617) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob H. Wager—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6618) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles B. Steward, alias Edward S. Button—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6619) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph Rogers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6620) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John H. McIntyre—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6621) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George F. Harter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6622) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert P. Horn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6623) to correct the military record of Daniel R. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 6624) granting an increase of pension to John D. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6625) granting an increase of pension to George Roby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6626) granting an increase of pension to George W. Currier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6627) granting an increase of pension to Alma P. Hilliard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6628) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6629) granting an increase of pension to William H. Veasey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6630) granting an increase of pension to William H. Tripp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6631) granting an increase of pension to Augustus D. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6632) granting an increase of pension to Reuben C. Philbrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6633) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Rolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6634) granting an increase of pension to Patrick L. Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6635) granting an increase of pension to George F. Edmunds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6636) granting an increase of pension to James Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6637) granting an increase of pension to Lorenza Bliss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6638) granting an increase of pension to William E. Way—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6639) granting an increase of pension to Laura K. Starkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6640) granting an increase of pension to William O. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6641) granting an increase of pension to James A. Cobb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6642) granting a pension to Mary L. Bingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6643) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia S. Haynes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 6644) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Banford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 6645) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6646) granting an increase of pension to John Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6647) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth T. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 6648) for the relief of the heirs of Myra Clark Gaines, deceased—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 6649) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hurd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6650) granting a pension to Caroline Whitcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6651) granting an increase of pension to John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6652) granting an increase of pension to Barney Hazer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6653) granting an increase of pension to Asa Worden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6654) granting an increase of pension to Edward Marden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6655) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6656) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hopper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6657) granting an increase of pension to Asa C. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6658) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Peaslee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6659) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6660) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6661) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6662) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hercher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6663) to correct the military record of Daniel Edminister, jr.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6664) for the relief of Roman Scholter—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 6665) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6666) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Shane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6667) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6668) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius S. Yetman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6669) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Parkison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6670) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6671) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6672) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6673) granting an increase of pension to William H. Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6674) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Drummond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6675) granting an increase of pension to James T. Cantrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6676) granting an increase of pension to William H. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6677) granting an increase of pension to James L. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6678) granting an increase of pension to Hiram C. Wyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6679) granting a pension to Mary J. Kerens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6680) granting a pension to Joe B. Daniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6681) for the relief of Samuel L. Landers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 6682) for the relief of Herbert Vanderberg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6683) for the relief of John N. Neal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 6684) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Bruno Nohle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6685) granting an increase of pension to John Hartley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6686) granting an increase of pension to James C. Rigdon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6687) granting an increase of pension to John E. Hawthorne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6688) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Steeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6689) granting an increase of pension to Parker Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6690) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Bering—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6691) granting an increase of pension to Matilda B. M. Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6692) granting an increase of pension to H. C. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6693) granting an increase of pension to Mathew H. Clarke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6694) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Engle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6695) granting an increase of pension to John W. Adkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6696) granting an increase of pension to George R. Achor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6697) granting an increase of pension to Samuel N. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6698) granting an increase of pension to William Mull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6699) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Cowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6700) granting an increase of pension to Daniel E. Bavis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6701) granting an increase of pension to Peter O. Benham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6702) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Shrope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6703) granting an increase of pension to David A. Kirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6704) granting an increase of pension to David M. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6705) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Mowrer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6706) granting an increase of pension to John W. Resler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6707) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Leever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6708) granting an increase of pension to Phillip P. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6709) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Supinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6710) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Eckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6711) granting an increase of pension to William H. Everhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 6712) for the relief of William A. Billings—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6713) for the relief of William Leech—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6714) for the relief of Warren Shepard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6715) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Peet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6716) granting a pension to Frank Hiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6717) granting a pension to Mrs. Lucretia Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6718) granting a pension to Lucinda J. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6719) granting an increase of pension to Josephine E. Wooster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6720) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Salnave—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6721) granting an increase of pension to Washington Ames—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6722) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Althouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6723) granting an increase of pension to William F. Parish—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6724) granting an increase of pension to Ira Tupper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 6725) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel M. Tomlinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6726) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6727) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6728) granting an increase of pension to Curtis C. Bleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6729) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Harding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6730) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6731) granting an increase of pension to Dorious Neel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6732) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Shepherd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6733) granting an increase of pension to John Simms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6734) granting an increase of pension to James Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6735) granting an increase of pension to George P. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6736) granting an increase of pension to Rosenia Writer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6737) granting an increase of pension to Franklin P. Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6738) granting an increase of pension to John Wikel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6739) granting an increase of pension to Allen G. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6740) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Neff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6741) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Neff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6742) granting an increase of pension to Mahlon M. Lucky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6743) granting an increase of pension to Wiley Kinnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6744) granting an increase of pension to William H. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6745) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6746) granting an increase of pension to Charles Day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6747) granting an increase of pension to Hiram E. Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6748) granting an increase of pension to William H. Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6749) granting an increase of pension to John Baer, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6750) granting an increase of pension to William Arbuckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6751) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6752) granting an increase of pension to George W. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6753) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Zuck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6754) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Holder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6755) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Pryor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6756) granting an increase of pension to Edward Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6757) granting a pension to Eliza J. Mahurin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6758) granting a pension to Josephine Dumont—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6759) for the relief of Willard W. Howe—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 6760) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bahr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 6761) granting an increase of pension to Calvin A. Eason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6762) granting an increase of pension to Ely E. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6763) granting an increase of pension to Peter Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 6764) granting an increase of pension to Mansfield J. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 6765) granting a pension to John Philip Wallace—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6766) granting an increase of pension to Maurice F. Nason—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6767) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Huckans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6768) granting an increase of pension to Edward Coward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6769) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6770) granting a pension to Isabella Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 6771) for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Hull, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. S. 6772) granting a pension to Elizabeth Eunice Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6773) granting a pension to J. Sage—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6774) granting an increase of pension to Theodore B. Rowlinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6775) granting an increase of pension to Herman N. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6776) granting an increase of pension to Stephen N. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6777) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Robbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 6778) for the relief of the heirs of M. C. Mordecai—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6779) for the relief of Charles F. Bulfinch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6780) granting a pension to Jackson Yates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6781) for the relief of I. B. Hammond—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 6782) to reimburse Chatham and Bryan counties the amount expended by them in rebuilding a bridge at Kings Ferry, in Georgia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 6783) to remove the charge of desertion against Hawley J. Denio—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6784) granting an increase of pension to William Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6785) granting an increase of pension to John Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6786) granting an increase of pension to Elbridge Signor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6787) granting an increase of pension to Cornelia McComb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6788) granting an increase of pension to Phila J. Mead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 6789) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Gleason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6790) granting an increase of pension to Floyd Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6791) granting an increase of pension to William Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6792) granting an increase of pension to Loren G. Culver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 6793) granting an increase of pension to William T. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6794) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Conlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6795) granting an increase of pension to Clarkson H. Reasor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6796) granting a pension to John M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6797) granting a pension to Louisa A. Stever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6798) to correct the military record of Cornelius Simmons, alias William Seemore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6799) to correct the military record of Charles H. Potter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAVROT: A bill (H. R. 6800) for the relief of the estate of Francisco Deocurro, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6801) for the relief of the heirs of Charles and Palmyra Barre, his wife, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6802) for the relief of the estate of Frederick Arbour, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6803) for the relief of the estate of Antonio Pfister, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6804) for the relief of the estate of Adonis Petit, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 6805) granting an increase of pension to Michael Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6806) granting an increase of pension to Baldwin Cann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6807) granting a pension to John S. Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 6808) granting an increase of pension to James J. Furlong—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6809) granting an increase of pension to John M. Southworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6810) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6811) granting a pension to Henry B. Edwards—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6812) to correct the military record of Samuel P. Hedges—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6813) for the relief of Lena R. McCawley, widow of James McCawley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 6814) granting an increase of pension to John H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6815) granting an increase of pension to Myron L. Fales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6816) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo H. Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6817) granting an increase of pension to Theophilus C. Middlebrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6818) granting an increase of pension to Enos Douglass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6819) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6820) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6821) granting an increase of pension to Lucius Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6822) granting an increase of pension to Anson E. Ferris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6823) granting a pension to Alson D. Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6824) granting a pension to Leroy L. Kemp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6825) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Denno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6826) granting a pension to William J. La Roch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6827) granting a pension to Morton A. Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6828) granting an increase of pension to John B. Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 6829) granting a pension to Joseph Vernia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6830) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6831) granting an increase of pension to James P. Noel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6832) granting an increase of pension to Simeon Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6833) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Corn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6834) granting an increase of pension to Bartley Inkoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6835) granting an increase of pension to Richard D. Laroe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6836) granting an increase of pension to Nathan S. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 6837) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6838) granting an increase of pension to William M. Sprinkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6839) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brassie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6840) granting an increase of pension to Joseph R. Rosborough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6841) granting an increase of pension to James W. Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6842) granting an increase of pension to William Markman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6843) granting an increase of pension to John N. Ungles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6844) granting an increase of pension to John Kringer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6845) granting an increase of pension to James A. Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6846) granting an increase of pension to John R. C. Bray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6847) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6848) granting an increase of pension to John Whalen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6849) granting an increase of pension to James A. Laws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6850) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6851) granting an increase of pension to John Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6852) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Tewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6853) granting an increase of pension to Ahijaah Highsmith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6854) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus B. Hampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6855) granting an increase of pension to Henry Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6856) granting an increase of pension to Schuyler Carlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6857) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Ashcraft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6858) granting an increase of pension to John H. Steele—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6859) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kretzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6860) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6861) granting a pension to W. A. Dobbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6862) granting a pension to Emaranda Sommerville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6863) granting a pension to E. B. McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6864) granting a pension to Theresia M. Judy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6865) granting a pension to Jacob Kuntz—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 6866) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Prouty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6867) granting a pension to Sarah T. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 6868) granting an increase of pension to Maria E. Menges—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6869) granting an increase of pension to Orator S. Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 6870) granting an increase of pension to Day Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6871) granting an increase of pension to Harvey S. Stagg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6872) granting an increase of pension to Amos W. Polley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6873) granting an increase of pension to Alem Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6874) granting an increase of pension to E. H. Dell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 6875) granting an increase of pension to James S. Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6876) granting a pension to Carrie A. Chaplin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6877) for the relief of William W. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 6878) granting an increase of pension to John M. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6879) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brandle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6880) granting an increase of pension to Solomon W. Yeagley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6881) granting a pension to Jane M. Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6882) granting an increase of pension to Minerva Hadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6883) granting an increase of pension to George W. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6884) granting an increase of pension to Reuben M. Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 6885) for the relief of Frank H. Church, administrator of the estate of Cornelius Clay Cox—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 6886) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William H. Landrum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6887) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Walnut Grove Baptist Church, of Gibson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6888) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Humboldt Female College, of Gibson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6889) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Elam C. Cooper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6890) for the relief of H. H. Belew—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6891) for the relief of the heirs of C. H. Medlin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6892) for the relief of Dilly Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6893) for the relief of Mathew Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6894) for the relief of the heirs of John Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOEBEL: A bill (H. R. 6895) for the relief of the Black Brigade—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6896) granting an increase of pension to George Aschemoor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6897) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Lippert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6898) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Garner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6899) granting an increase of pension to John H. H. Babcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 6900) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Spear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6901) granting an increase of pension to Gunnerus Ingebretson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6902) for the relief of Henry Rustan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6903) for the relief of Willis A. Joy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 6904) to remove the charge of desertion against Elihu Wilburn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6905) to remove the charge of desertion against William A. Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6906) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of John G. Henson, administrator, and so forth—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6907) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Warham Easley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6908) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Isaac Tipton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6909) granting a pension to Linnie Stuart Toms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6910) granting a pension to Helen Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6911) granting a pension to Jane Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6912) granting an increase of pension to Capt. James H. Galbraith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6913) granting an increase of pension to James Richey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6914) granting an increase of pension to Mathew Bunch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6915) granting an increase of pension to James M. Lawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6916) granting an increase of pension to John M. Letsinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6917) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Sexton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6918) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6919) granting an increase of pension to Malinda C. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6920) granting an increase of pension to John A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also A bill (H. R. 6921) granting an increase of pension to Levi Summay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6922) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6923) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Bales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6924) granting an increase of pension to Cyrena M. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6925) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6926) granting an increase of pension to George H. S. Messer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6927) granting an increase of pension to John A. McKelvey, alias Jackson Burk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6928) granting an increase of pension to William H. Tullock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6929) granting an increase of pension to James Vandergriff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6930) granting an increase of pension to James M. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6931) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Hughett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6932) granting an increase of pension to John O. Warwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6933) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Wester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6934) granting an increase of pension to William McLane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6935) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Ashton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6936) granting an increase of pension to Robert Crudgington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6937) granting an increase of pension to Andrew G. Kitts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6938) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Pedigo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6939) granting an increase of pension to John Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6940) granting an increase of pension to John A. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6941) granting an increase of pension to William R. Kidd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6942) granting an increase of pension to John B. Schroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6943) granting an increase of pension to John Patrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6944) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Patterson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6945) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Houston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6946) granting an increase of pension to David U. Weagley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6947) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Banks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6948) granting an increase of pension to John Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6949) granting a pension to John W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6950) granting an increase of pension to Alfred M. Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6951) granting an increase of pension to Ferguson Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6952) granting an increase of pension to Isaac M. W. Keller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6953) granting an increase of pension to John W. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6954) for the relief of D. Froneberger, for himself and as surviving partner of firm of D. Froneberger & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6955) for the relief of the estate of Henry Sessler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6956) for the relief of the heirs of John Gates, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6957) for the relief of Charles Baum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6958) granting pensions to the minor heirs of Elisha Darity—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6959) for the relief of Mrs. Amanda M. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6960) for the relief of James W. Holt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6961) for the relief of Joe S. Shipe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6962) for the relief of George Marion Gaut—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 6963) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Courtney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 6964) granting a pension to James W. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6965) granting a pension to John Gerdts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6966) granting a pension to Marion Vest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6967) granting a pension to Mary Esser—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6968) granting a pension to Fred Wakefield—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6969) granting a pension to Julia E. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6970) granting a pension to Narcissa E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6971) granting a pension to Ira Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6972) granting a pension to Thomas F. Jessup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6973) granting a pension to Lemuel Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6974) granting a pension to J. G. Dollison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6975) granting a pension to Henry B. Meyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6976) granting a pension to Mrs. O. A. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6977) granting a pension to Helena Koester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6978) granting an increase of pension to David B. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6979) granting an increase of pension to R. R. Dill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6980) granting an increase of pension to Louis F. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6981) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Cossins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6982) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Sawyers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6983) granting an increase of pension to William H. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6984) granting an increase of pension to George Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6985) granting an increase of pension to Amos G. Mount—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6986) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Davison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6987) restoring the name of Berry Weese to the pension roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6988) to correct the military record of William F. Lawson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6989) to correct the military record of Charles J. Lanning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6990) for the relief of the heirs of J. A. J. Rooker, deceased, James Deatherage, administrator of estate of deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6991) granting a pension to Solomon Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 6992) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6993) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6994) granting an increase of pension to Helen M. Silsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6995) granting an increase of pension to William Lyman Chittenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6996) granting an increase of pension to Garret P. Atchison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6997) granting an increase of pension to Salisbury Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6998) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 6999) granting an increase of pension to William S. Winsor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7000) granting a pension to Mary Brantner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7001) granting an increase of pension to Mary Haney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7002) granting a pension to Luman N. Judd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7003) for the relief of Jesse L. Adams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7004) for the relief of the estate of Louis Schneider, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7005) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Col. James Jackson, United States Army, to the position of brigadier-general on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 7006) to correct the military record of George W. Hedrick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 7007) for the relief of John H. McBrayer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7008) for the relief of James G. Dunn, administrator of R. B. Dunn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7009) for the relief of John H. McBrayer—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7010) for the relief of J. Knight Lowery—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7011) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Todd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 7012) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7013) to remove the charge of desertion from John H. Jaques—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7014) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Tobey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 7015) granting a pension to Hugo Hengel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7016) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Babb, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7017) for the relief of Walter F. Lockhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7018) for the relief of the estate of John McFarland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7019) for the relief of W. F. Lockhart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7020) for the relief of the estate of John F. Bryan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7021) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 7022) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7023) granting an increase of pension to Jacob P. Lichty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7024) granting an increase of pension to Aaron B. Stonerook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7025) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Frank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7026) granting an increase of pension to Heman Emerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7027) granting an increase of pension to George A. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7028) granting a pension to Tabitha E. Goodrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 7029) for the relief of C. L. Huey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7030) granting an increase of pension to Harvey D. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7031) granting a pension to Frederick A. Tutt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7032) granting a pension to Martha A. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7033) granting a pension to Edward F. McCann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7034) granting an increase of pension to Aaron T. Dooley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7035) granting an increase of pension to Logan Mize—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7036) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Rankin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7037) for the relief of Benjamin F. King—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 7038) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Kirby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7039) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of William Pepper, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7040) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Samuel B. Nelson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7041) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Baptist Church of Tullahoma, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7042) for the relief of S. M. Gentry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7043) for the relief of Joseph B. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7044) for the relief of W. J. Winsett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7045) for the relief of N. B. Rees, of Bedford County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 7046) for the relief of James Willett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7047) for the relief of the widow and children of Henry C. Murphy, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7048) for the relief of Henry A. Tolbert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7049) granting a pension to Cornelia Jamison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7050) granting a pension to Mary D. McChesney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7051) granting a pension to Melissa Gravatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7052) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Letson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7053) granting an increase of pension to Barzillar P. Irons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7054) granting an increase of pension to Augustus J. Robbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 7055) granting a pension to Philip Margetts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7056) granting a pension to Anna L. Young—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 7057) granting an increase of pension to George F. Center—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7058) granting an increase of pension to Daniel W. Brumbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7059) granting an increase of pension to James H. Clutts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7060) granting an increase of pension to Simon W. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7061) granting a pension to Ann M. Bart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7062) granting a pension to Zacharias Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7063) for the relief of David H. Davis, of Smith County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7064) for the relief of C. G. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7065) authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize John R. McDonald as having been a member of Company H, Fifth Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, civil war, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7066) for the relief of James W. Turner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7067) granting relief to John W. Stafford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7068) granting an increase of pension to David Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7069) granting an increase of pension to William H. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7070) granting a pension to John C. Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7071) for the relief of James McKenzie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7072) for the relief of Frank E. Lyman, jr.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7073) granting an increase of pension to Abram G. Spellman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7074) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for transporting the United States mails—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7075) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway Company for transporting the United States mails—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7076) granting an increase of pension to George W. Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7077) for the relief of R. W. Sheild, of Yorktown, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7078) for the relief of the trustees of Carmel Baptist Church, Caroline County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7079) for the relief of the trustees of Lebanon Disciples' Church, Warwick County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7080) for the relief of the heirs of Lemmis J. Spence, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7081) for the relief of David R. Mister—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7082) for the relief of Thomas Johnson, or his legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7083) for the relief of the heirs of William Samuel Custis, deceased, late of Onancock, Accomac County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7084) for the relief of William J. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7085) for the relief of John T. Spence, or his legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7086) for the relief of John Henry Edwards—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7087) granting a pension to Avery A. Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7088) granting an increase of pension to Benson S. Philbrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 7089) to grant honorable discharges from the United States Navy to certain officers and men of the naval militia of the State of California who performed active duty on board the U. S. S. *Marion* and the U. S. S. *Pinta* during the war with Spain—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7090) for the relief of former occupants of the present military reservation at Point San Jose, in the city of San Francisco, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to refer the claim of Jessie Benton Frémont to certain lands and improvements thereon in San Francisco, Cal., to the Court of Claims," approved February 10, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7091) granting an increase of pension to R. L. Mitchell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7092) to resubmit claim of James Q. Shirley and the estate of Francis De Long, deceased, to the Court of Claims with instruction to enter judgment on the findings and return same to Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 7093) for the relief of the occupants of certain Government lands on the slopes of Punch Bowl, in the city of Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7094) for payment to Liliuokalani, formerly Queen of the Kingdom of Hawaii—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7095) granting an increase of pension to James P. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7096) granting an increase of pension to Mathias O'Blennis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7097) granting an increase of pension to August Scherfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIMBALL: A bill (H. R. 7098) for the relief of James S. Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7099) for the relief of Robert Langston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7100) for the relief of D. W. Price—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7101) for the relief of Elenor Gibson Whitney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7102) for the relief of William McCracken—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7103) for the relief of Thomas N. Arnold—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7104) for the relief of Cash Claxon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7105) for the relief of Mrs. Lizzie R. Ashurst, administratrix of the estate of William Ashurst, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7106) for the relief of the estate of R. M. McClelland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7107) for the relief of the estate of Oliver Frazer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 7108) granting an increase of pension to John M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7109) granting an increase of pension to John H. McGraw—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 7110) for the relief of Killian Simon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7111) granting a pension to Frederick Heinemann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7112) granting a pension to Carl F. Schultz—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7113) granting a pension to Oscar A. Paddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7114) granting a pension to Thomas Joyce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7115) granting a pension to William A. Sanderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7116) granting a pension to Mary M. Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMAR of Florida: A bill (H. R. 7117) for the relief of Anna E. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7118) for the relief of Sarah E. Callahan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7119) for the relief of the heirs at law of Edward N. Oldmixon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7120) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph Jernigan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7121) granting a pension to Mary Jernigan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7122) granting a pension to Susan R. H. Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7123) granting a pension to Nancy Brewton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7124) granting a pension to Wesley Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7125) granting a pension to Elizabeth Wester—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7126) for the relief of the heirs of Manette Marsons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7127) for the relief of Capt. J. E. Turtle—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7128) for the relief of William T. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7129) for the relief of W. M. Quinn and George L. Long—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7130) for the relief of Samuel Puleston—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7131) for the relief of Chester P. Knapp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7132) for the relief of B. W. Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7133) for the relief of John Dunn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7134) for the relief of Sarah E. Caro and Henry O. Bassett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7135) granting an increase of pension to William S. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7136) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7137) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Crosby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7138) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7139) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Hathaway—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7140) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Patterson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7141) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Houseman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7142) granting an increase of pension to Robert Alsobrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7143) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Andrew Brewton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7144) granting an increase of pension to Edwin L. Carrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 7145) granting a pension to Minter Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 7146) granting an increase of pension to Simon P. Weed—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7147) granting a pension to Wade H. Rucker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7148) granting a pension to Mary J. Wroe—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7149) granting a pension to Paul E. Ayer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7150) granting a pension to H. P. Kohn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7151) granting a pension to Margaret Hertel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7152) granting a pension to John N. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7153) for the relief of the estate of Lawrence M. Spann—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7154) for the relief of St. Stephen's Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7155) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah C. Bryan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7156) for the relief of the trustees of the German Lutheran Church of Orangeburg, S. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7157) for the relief of W. P. Dukes, postmaster at Rowesville, S. C.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7158) for the relief of the legal representatives of J. H. Brantly, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7159) for the relief of the legal representatives of Naloti Biraghi—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7160) for the relief of Ann S. Elliott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7161) for the relief of Ainsley H. Monteith, jr., administrator of the estate of William R. Herron, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7162) for the relief of Thomas M. S. Rhett and Ann S. Elliott, heirs at law of Edmund Rhett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7163) for the relief of the heirs of Adolphus Feininger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7164) for the relief of the heirs of Denis O'Callaghan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7165) for the relief of Samuel S. Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 7166) for the relief of the heirs of Gideon F. Mann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7167) for the relief of Mrs. S. B. Lawrence—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7168) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7169) granting an increase of pension to Jennie H. Thomas—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 7170) granting an increase of pension to Michael Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 7171) granting an increase of pension to James Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 7172) granting a pension to George W. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7173) to revise the military record of William H. Schriver and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 7174) granting an increase of pension to Edwin D. North—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 7175) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda M. Scott—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 7176) granting a pension to Elijah Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7177) granting an increase of pension to Emil Oberkircher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 7178) granting a pension to John Thomas Poyner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7179) for the relief of Mary F. Land—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7180) for the relief of the heirs of Jesse Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7181) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 7182) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7183) granting an increase of pension to David Woin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7184) granting an increase of pension to Gideon C. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: A bill (H. R. 7185) granting an increase of pension to William J. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7186) granting an increase of pension to David Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7187) granting an increase of pension to Richard Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7188) granting an increase of pension to John Fitz Randolph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7189) granting an increase of pension to George H. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7190) granting an increase of pension to John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7191) granting an increase of pension to Henry Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 7192) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Signor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7193) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7194) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Gilmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7195) granting a pension to Amanda S. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 7196) for the relief of Oran Perry, adjutant-general of the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7197) granting an increase of pension to Henry Whitinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7198) for the relief of George H. Penrose—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 7199) granting an increase of pension to John Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7200) granting an increase of pension to James K. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7201) granting an increase of pension to Jane Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7202) for the relief of Richard Workman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7203) for the relief of Marcus Stevens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7204) for the relief of Jonathan Amis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7205) for the relief of the estate of Jonathan Mills—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7206) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Hiram Gailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 7207) granting an increase of pension to Armand Dufloo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7208) providing for the adjudication of the claim of Walston H. Brown, sole surviving partner of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 7209) for the relief of Lawrence Slattery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7210) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 7211) for the relief of William R. Boag—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7212) to correct the military record of John McGrail—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7213) to correct the naval record of William Joseph Mulligan—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7214) granting a pension to Isabel Seaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7215) granting a pension to Thacher T. Baxter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7216) granting a pension to Mary Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7217) granting a pension to Mary A. Meehan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7218) granting a pension to James H. Beattie—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7219) granting a pension to William A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7220) granting an increase of pension to Langdon Sheriff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7221) granting an increase of pension to Emily H. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7222) granting an increase of pension to Adam Nixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also a bill (H. R. 7223) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Keefe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7224) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Seaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7225) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Niles Dickerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7226) granting an increase of pension to Allen Hutchinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 7227) granting a pension to Mary Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7228) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7229) granting an increase of pension to Edward M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. H. 7230) granting an increase of pension to John Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7231) granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7232) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7233) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Sanborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 7234) granting a pension to Charles H. Duncker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: A bill (H. R. 7235) for the relief of the county of Chouteau, State of Montana—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 7236) granting an increase of pension to Burdine Blake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7237) granting an increase of pension to Henry Eash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7238) granting an increase of pension to Alphonsus J. Bigham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7239) granting an increase of pension to John H. Barney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7240) granting an increase of pension to William Amick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7241) granting an increase of pension to J. T. Criswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7242) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Linton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7243) granting a pension to Henry C. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7244) granting a pension to William H. McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7245) granting a pension to Stacy Hoon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7246) granting a pension to John Fleegle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7247) granting a pension to Emanuel Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7248) granting a pension to R. C. Weir—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7249) granting a pension to R. M. Musser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7250) granting a pension to Annie Veach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 7251) for the relief of James G. Porter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7252) for the relief of Alfred O. Williamson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7253) for the relief of Boling King—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7254) for the relief of B. F. Hembree—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7255) for the relief of the estate of Peter S. Baker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7256) for the relief of the legal heirs of James I. Donegan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7257) for the relief of the estate of Bradford Hambrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 7258) granting an increase of pension to George G. Spurr, jr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 7259) for the relief of the heirs of Levander Jenkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7260) for the relief of Mrs. Ann H. Rainey, widow, and heirs of William S. Rainey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7261) for the relief of the legal representatives of Dr. W. D. Barnett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7262) granting a pension to Nancy E. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7263) granting a pension to Julius C. Parrott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7264) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas O. Burkhead—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 7265) for the relief of McCarty & Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7266) for the relief of Charles Aholt and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7267) granting an increase of pension to Simeon McKinstray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7268) granting an increase of pension to Cassius M. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7269) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Buckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7270) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7271) granting an increase of pension to William H. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7272) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Cummins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7273) granting an increase of pension to Ferguson M. Carnahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7274) granting an increase of pension to William T. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7275) granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7276) granting an increase of pension to Ambrosia Senecal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7277) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7278) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Burchett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7279) granting an increase of pension to Elijah G. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7280) granting an increase of pension to Alfred L. Heuston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7281) granting an increase of pension to William A. Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7282) granting an increase of pension to John R. Pickens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7283) granting an increase of pension to Charity Breeding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7284) granting an increase of pension to Logan A. Tallman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7285) granting an increase of pension to James Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7286) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stokes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7287) granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. Farr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7288) granting an increase of pension to John J. Banks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7289) granting an increase of pension to Fannie Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7290) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7291) granting a pension to James W. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7292) granting a pension to Archibald Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7293) granting a pension to Samuel T. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7294) granting a pension to Taylor Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7295) granting a pension to Martha Eyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7296) granting a pension to Jackson Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7297) granting a pension to Nancy B. Ruberson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7298) granting a pension to Mary P. Crampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7299) granting a pension to John Carrol—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7300) granting a pension to Magdalena Hansman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7301) to correct the military record of John P. Griffith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7302) to correct the military record of John Loney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7303) to correct the military record of Charles A. Wilkin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7304) to remove the charge of desertion against Lewis Jenkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7305) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles W. Miller, alias Charles Nowack—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7306) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Preuitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7307) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin L. Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7308) granting an increase of pension to William R. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7309) granting an increase of pension to Luthis B. Delman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7310) granting an increase of pension to Hosea Bilyeu—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7311) granting an increase of pension to James Agnew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7312) granting an increase of pension to William W. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7313) granting pensions to members of the Enrolled Missouri Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7314) granting a pension to Sarah J. Boone—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7315) granting pensions to Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7316) granting a pension to George W. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7317) granting a pension to James O. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7318) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bortmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7319) granting a pension to Isham M. Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7320) granting a pension to Charles C. Mauch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7321) for the relief of F. V. Lesieur—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 7322) for the relief of Harry Hume Ainsworth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 7323) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Dickins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7324) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Dickins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 7325) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Chisam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7326) granting an increase of pension to John C. Thorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7327) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7328) granting an increase of pension to O. C. Auringer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7329) granting an increase of pension to Susan McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7330) granting a pension to Alice Z. Dingman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 7331) granting an increase of pension to Betsey A. Sallee—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 7332) granting a pension to Morgan Gulick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7333) granting an increase of pension to De Loss Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7334) granting an increase of pension to Albert A. Ingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7335) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Huxley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7336) granting the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of the widow, heirs, and personal representative of Thomas Page for Indian depredation—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7337) to correct the military record of Stephen T. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7338) to correct the military record of James Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7339) to correct the military record of Henry Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7340) to correct the military record of William Vickory—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7341) for the relief of the personal representatives of Jacob Bogert—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7342) for the relief of A. M. Ellis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7343) for the relief of Mrs. M. E. Haldeman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7344) for the relief of Daniel J. Ockerson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7345) for the relief of Charles H. Warren—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7346) granting a pension to Dorcas Cuppy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7347) granting a pension to Nancy Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7348) granting a pension to Thomas Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7349) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Clayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7350) granting a pension to M. E. Halderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7351) granting a pension to Ellen Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7352) granting a pension to Elias Palmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7353) granting a pension to Margaret Pendergast—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7354) granting a pension to Howard M. Stiles—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7355) granting a pension to Emanuel Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7356) granting a pension to Lora L. Warne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7357) granting a pension to William J. Warne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7358) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Folsom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7359) granting an increase of pension to George H. Shoemaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7360) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Cronkleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7361) granting an increase of pension to John Ashmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7362) granting an increase of pension to James L. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7363) granting an increase of pension to Milo Bunce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7364) granting an increase of pension to Barnabas A. Bonham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7365) granting an increase of pension to William H. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7366) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7367) granting an increase of pension to William J. Dryden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7368) granting an increase of pension to Even Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7369) granting an increase of pension to Adam F. Emge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7370) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7371) granting an increase of pension to James W. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7372) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Fitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7373) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Hazlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Hobbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7375) granting an increase of pension to Mary Healy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7376) granting an increase of pension to William E. Hilliker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7377) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Holden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7378) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Harlen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7379) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hilling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7380) granting an increase of pension to William R. Keep—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7381) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Kisling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7382) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Lake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7383) granting an increase of pension to Mathew McCredden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7384) granting an increase of pension to James T. McIntosh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7385) granting an increase of pension to Amanda McConkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7386) granting an increase of pension to William M. McCrary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7387) granting an increase of pension to William P. McWilliams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7388) granting an increase of pension to De Witt Nash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7389) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Noel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7390) granting an increase of pension to L. A. Persons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7391) granting an increase of pension to Rowlin T. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7392) granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7393) granting an increase of pension to Henry Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7394) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7395) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Reno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7396) granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7397) granting an increase of pension to George W. Stratton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7398) granting an increase of pension to L. Sherwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7399) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Stoffels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7400) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7401) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7402) granting an increase of pension to Thomas K. Virtue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7403) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 7404) for the relief of John P. Brown—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7405) for the relief of James L. Millspaugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7406) for the relief of widow and heirs of John A. E. Knight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7407) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7408) for the relief of Mary Mullins, widow, and heirs of W. B. Mullins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 7409) granting an increase of pension to Lorin B. Ohlinger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7410) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. McGeachy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7411) granting an increase of pension to William Leggett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7412) granting an increase of pension to William R. Browne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7413) granting an increase of pension to Alanson B. Wheelock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7414) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Long—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7415) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Townsend—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7416) granting an increase of pension to William B. Bonacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7417) granting an increase of pension to Isabella A. Addison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7418) to remove the charge of desertion against John Whidden—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7419) to permit Richard H. Whitehead to purchase certain lands herein mentioned—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7420) for the relief of J. S. Huron—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7421) for the relief of Charles S. Blood—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7422) for the relief of Adam L. Eichelberger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7423) for the relief of certain surgeons in the Philippine service—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7424) granting a pension to John Whidden—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7425) granting a pension to Wells Murphy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7426) granting a pension to Frank E. Saxon—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7427) for the relief of Miss Emily Clayton and other heirs of Thomas F. Clayton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 7428) granting an increase of pension to John P. Melchi—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7429) granting an increase of pension to William Gouge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 7430) for the relief of the estate of Louisa Summers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7431) granting a pension to Florence K. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7432) granting a pension to Worthington Fringer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7433) granting an increase of pension to Emma E. Meerholz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7434) granting an increase of pension to William H. Baugher—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7435) granting an increase of pension to Robert K. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7436) granting an increase of pension to James L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7437) granting an increase of pension to Alice Dittman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7438) granting an increase of pension to William H. Kone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7439) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 7440) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7441) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Thurber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 7442) granting an increase of pension to Annie B. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 7443) granting an increase of pension to Eli S. Dunkler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 7444) granting an increase of pension to William M. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 7445) to compensate Charles W. Smith for services in the Spanish war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7446) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Crofutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7447) granting an increase of pension to Lucy J. Smetts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7448) granting an increase of pension to Marquis D. Townsend—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7449) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Rood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7450) granting an increase of pension to Eugene Lattin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 7451) granting a pension to James A. Franklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7452) granting a pension to Cephis Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7453) granting an increase of pension to George W. Williams, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7454) granting an increase of pension to William A. Mullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7455) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo D. Barnhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7456) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah M. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7457) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of George S. Simon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 7458) granting a pension to Harriet M. Wandell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7459) granting a pension to Mrs. Sardis L. Crissey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7460) granting a pension to Satira Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7461) granting a pension to Rhoda A. Torrance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7462) granting a pension to Julia A. Shultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7463) granting a pension to Amanda B. Sturges Leaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7464) granting an increase of pension to George H. Coburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7465) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7466) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7467) granting an increase of pension to Darius Ketchum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7468) granting an increase of pension to Wilbert Simmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7469) granting an increase of pension to Rinaldo Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7470) granting an increase of pension to Stuart R. Fairbanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7471) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7472) granting an increase of pension to Julius C. Shults—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7473) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Ely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7474) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Balch—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7475) granting an increase of pension to Leroy Litchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7476) granting an increase of pension to Edgar B. Henshaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7477) granting an increase of pension to Ethan A. Haskins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WASHBURN: A bill (H. R. 7478) granting a pension to Charles S. Bottomly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7479) to pay John A. Taft for services rendered during the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7480) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7481) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7482) granting an increase of pension to Wilson D. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 7483) granting a pension to Daniel W. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7484) granting a pension to John W. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7485) granting a pension to Winfield S. Conde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7486) granting a pension to Addison W. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7487) granting a pension to Christina B. Shelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7488) granting a pension to Sarah E. Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7489) granting an increase of pension to De Witt C. Ridenour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7490) granting an increase of pension to Alfred R. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7491) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Appleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7492) granting an increase of pension to Louisa McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7493) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Levi—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7494) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7495) granting an increase of pension to David P. Demree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7496) granting an increase of pension to Martin Ottinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7497) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Wiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7498) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus T. Swain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7499) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Spears—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7500) granting an increase of pension to Louisa H. Colyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7501) granting an increase of pension to Fred Loeffler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7502) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Cohee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7503) granting an increase of pension to Edward E. Furgason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7504) granting an increase of pension to Norven Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7505) granting an increase of pension to Harriet J. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7506) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Endsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7507) to remove the charge of desertion against John C. Partlow—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7508) to provide compensation for injuries received by George E. O'Hair, of Indianapolis, Ind., at Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 7509) granting an increase of pension to Ellen B. Ranlett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7510) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Aylward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7511) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7512) granting a pension to Mary C. Akins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7513) to correct the military record of John D. Grose—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7514) to correct the military record of Thomas Casey, enlisted as Thomas Clancy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7515) to correct the military record of Henry Rockwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7516) to correct the naval record of John Kelly—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WEEMS: A bill (H. R. 7517) granting an increase of pension to Nixon B. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7518) granting an increase of pension to John T. Mercer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7519) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mercer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7520) granting an increase of pension to John L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 7521) to remove the charge of desertion against John Walther—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7522) granting an increase of pension to Paul W. Draheim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7523) granting an increase of pension to Joachim Schulz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7524) granting an increase of pension to William H. Meade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7525) granting an increase of pension to C. P. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7526) granting an increase of pension to James Orlando Cummings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7527) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7528) granting an increase of pension to William Schroeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7529) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Verhaalen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7530) granting an increase of pension to Charles Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7531) granting an increase of pension to Michael Metzger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7532) granting an increase of pension to Edward Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7533) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Hinman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7534) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Pensene—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7535) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Arentsen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 7536) for the relief of James K. Hamblen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7537) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. C. M. J. Williamson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7538) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7539) granting an increase of pension to John Bossinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7540) granting an increase of pension to Mary O'Neill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7541) granting an increase of pension to Frances R. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7542) granting an increase of pension to William Bessinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7543) granting an increase of pension to John Shroat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 7544) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason—to the Committee on Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Resolution of National Rivers and Harbors Congress, for a more liberal policy touching improvement of waterways—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of legislature of Territory of Arizona, for appropriation for restoration and preservation of San Xavier Mission, in Arizona—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, resolution of American Hardware Association, against revision of tariff save by nonpartisan commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Presbyterian Synod of Ohio, for legislation to secure a more perfect observance of Sabbath in the District of Columbia and elsewhere—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, resolution of legislature of Illinois, favoring placing of report on the employment of women and children under direction of Bureau of Labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of legislature of Maine, for national aid in construction and improvement of post-roads—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of legislature of Maine, for constitutional convention for adoption of an amendment to Constitution abolishing polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of legislature of Nebraska, for constitutional convention to adopt amendment for election of Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, resolution of the legislature of Arizona, for legislation to enable the city of Phoenix to refund certain of its indebtedness—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of the Roaring Fork and Eagle River Stock Growers' Association, against any change of land laws relative to forest-grazing permits, etc.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of the legislature of Hawaii, for legislation ceding certain property for purposes of county administration in Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of the Merchants' Association of Hawaii, for the improvement of Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Hawaiian Bar Association, for legislation to increase salaries of circuit judges of the first judicial circuit of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of the legislature of Illinois, for appropriation to enlarge, strengthen, and repair the levee at Shawneetown, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolution of the Merchants' Association of Hawaii, for legislation relating to the passenger traffic between the mainland of the United States and Honolulu—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, resolution of the legislature of Hawaii, for an increase of the number of judges of the supreme court of the Territory—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of legislature of Idaho, for a donation of land to assist in the construction of a State capitol—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of Bonanza Mines Union, of Rhyolite, Nev., against legislation relating to the suspension of annual assessment work in mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of National Association of Clothiers, favoring financial legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Louisa C. Hickerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of Columbus Board of Trade, for legislation to reform the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, resolution of business men of Pandora, Ohio, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Cleveland Chamber of Commerce, for reform of currency laws—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Allen Keffer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Petition of Fred O. Newcomb et al., against parcels-post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a resolution of O'Brien Post, No. 240, and Robert Olmstead Post, No. 243, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, for amendment of pension act of February 6, 1907, granting $12 per month at age of 62, $15 per month at 65, and $20 per month at age of 68—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Resolution of Merchants' Exchange and Board of Trade of Portland and Bangor (Me.) Board of Trade, for a redivision of the Maine coast as it was previous to 1889 as relating to service of revenue cutters—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BURNETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Ransom Clark and John H. Wisdom—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: Petition of John D. Hudson and 30 others, for remitting assessment work on mining claims (Bartlett bill)—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Dogworthy D. Joseph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: Resolution of Chicago Board of Trade, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, against any change in tariff law except through nonpartisan commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Resolution of forty-fifth general assembly of Illinois, for improvement of levee at Shawneetown, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Illinois, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of C. E. Moore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin O. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. C. Hazen—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONNER: Petition of citizens of Ogden, Iowa, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, for legislation creating a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of General Sheridan Post, No. 452, Grand Army of the Republic, for amendment of pension act of February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Council Order of Knights of Columbus, against amendment of statutes relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: Petition of citizens of Henderson County, N. C., for appropriation for post-office building in Hendersonville, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elizabeth T. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of C. Myers and John Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Resolution of the board of directors of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, against proposed legislation for Federal uniform inspection of grain throughout the country—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Resolution of Brooklyn District Council United Spanish War Veterans, for the Dick-Capron pay bill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Frederick Loeser & Co., against clause in copyright bill inimical to composers of music—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of James Wolfenden, for tariff reform—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution of Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Board of Trade of Chicago, against uniform inspection of grain by the Federal Government—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert L. Lindsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of C. R. Wilmot, Green B. Randolph, and Mary Childs—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: Resolution of board of directors of Board of Trade of Chicago, against Federal supervision of uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Wisconsin Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for sixteenth amendment to Constitution against disfranchisement of citizens of United States on account of sex—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Philena Kemery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution of Brooklyn Council, United Spanish War Veterans, for the Dick-Capron bill increasing pay of officers and men in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of the Chicago Board of Trade, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of the Carriage Builders' Material Association, for forest reservations in Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FORDNEY: Petition of David S. French et al., for creation of a civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of William W. Hunt et al., for legislation giving at least $1 per day to veterans of civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: Petition of Admiral Charles Wilkes Section, No. 26, of Navy Legion of United States, for increase of pay of naval officers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of United Spanish War Veterans, for the Dick-Capron pay roll—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Petition of soldiers' widows and soldiers of civil war, for legislation to increase pension of civil-war widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George P. Ramsey and 86 others of Mount Carmel, Ill., for relief of Charles Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Resolution of the general assembly of Illinois, for appropriation to repair and enlarge levee at Shawneetown, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Oscar S. Holcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Maria E. Menges—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of G. H. Vos and 30 others of Oswego, Ill., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: Paper to accompany bill for relief of R. D. Buchanan and John M. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George Aschemoor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of the Lumbermen's Club of Cincinnati, Ohio, for amendment to interstate commerce law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Jacob Garner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, resolution of William H. Lytel Post, No. 47, Grand Army of the Republic, and William H. Lytel Corps, No. 134, Cincinnati, Ohio, to amend act of June 27, 1890, so as to give widows $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Arthur O. Fording, favoring the Dick-Capron law to equalize and fix pay of Army and Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of Paint Manufacturers' Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution of Chaves County Sheep Breeders and Wool Growers' Association, against proposed changes in the land laws that shall interfere with present peaceful relations of stockmen—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, resolution of American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, against revision of tariff laws save by a nonpartisan commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Henry Braun, for amendment of copyright bill—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, resolution of Chicago Board of Trade, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Mrs. W. L. Davis, for amendment of copyright law in favor of musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Petition of Charles P. Roe and others, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William S. Winsor—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Luman N. Judd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Hedrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of C. E. Johnson, favoring maximum penalty for infringement in copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, resolution of Salt Lake Real Estate Association, for the open-door policy in the Orient—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, resolution of Salt Lake Federation of Musicians, against army and navy bands competing with civilian musicians—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. T. Ferguson, heir of Marshall Ferguson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Petition of voters of Seventh Congressional district of Iowa, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JONES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of trustees of Carmel Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of owners and persons interested in mining claims in California, for law to suspend assessment work on unpatented mining claims during the year 1907—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, resolution of board of police commissioners of San Francisco, for restoration of army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John M. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., for legislation excluding from all mines and factories children under 14 years of age—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, resolution of Chicago Board of Trade, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Jerome E. Morse, for Dick-Capron pay bill—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Robert Stewart, for bill to equalize and fix pay of Army and Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George Milton Frye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of David L. Duffey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Samuel E. Bratton and Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment to the Sherman antitrust law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of Chicago Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment to Sherman law so as to favor small dealers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chicago Association of Commerce, for appropriation to increase post-office facilities in city of Chicago—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, resolution of Chicago Board of Trade, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Emil Oberkircher and Elijah Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: Petition of citizens of Hempstead, Tex., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of citizens of Nebraska, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward H. Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George H. Penrose—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Whitinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Oran Perry—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs of S. H. Armstrong and estate of Joseph Townsend—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of James K. Nichols and John Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Daniel Harter and Edwin C. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Langdon C. Stewardson, president of Hobart College, et al., for removal of tariff on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLARD: Petition of J. C. Thygeson, Nebraska City, Nebr., against change in rates on third and fourth class mail matter, and for reduction to 1 cent per ounce on first-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of W. S. Power et al., for amendment to pension act of February, 1907, giving $20 per month at 65—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Amick and John H. Barney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Resolution of Northeastern Federation of Women's Clubs, for enactment into law the bill offered by Hon. William H. Moody December 2, 1901—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Alice C. Dingman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Betsey A. Sallee—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution of Isbell Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 43, Naugatuck, for the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Emily Clayton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STAFFORD: Resolution of William Steinmeyer Post, No. 274, Grand Army of the Republic, for the Lafean bill to increase pension of widows of soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Oliver Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Andrew Risser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Annie B. Berry, widow of Richard Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Eli S. Dunklee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution of the Board of Trade of the city of Chicago, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary E. Cook, Edw. M. Frissell, Joseph W. Preston, and Calvin E. Breed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John A. Taft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles S. Bottomly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Samuel E. Bratton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of Theodore Schwants & Co., H. Bechheim, Carl C. Johnson, H. E. Parratt, and Charles R. Henderson, against feature of the copyright bill inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, resolution of the Junior Order of United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, resolution of the board of directors of Board of Trade of Chicago, against proposed legislation establishing uniform inspection of grain under Federal supervision—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, resolution of Wisconsin Woman's Temperance Union, for a sixteenth amendment to Constitution, against disfranchisement of citizens on account of sex—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILEY: Resolution of the city council of Montgomery, Ala., for Congress to put on the continuing-contract system every portion of the water system of the Coosa River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Resolution of Henry S. Van Dusen; Fairview Grange, No. 817; Costello Grange, No. 1310; West Branch Grange, No. 1149, and Earl A. Furman and thirty-eight others, for amendment of Federal law relative to manufacture of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of voters of Twelfth District of Michigan, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## SENATE.

### TUESDAY, *December 10, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CLAPP, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

#### PATENTS TO PURCHASERS OF INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the issuance of patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### SANTEE INDIAN RESERVATION LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draft of a bill to authorize the issuance of a patent in fee simple for certain lands of the Santee Indian Reservation in Nebraska to the directors of school district No. 36, in Knox County, Nebr., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### WILLIAM JOHNDRON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting a draft of a bill to authorize an investigation to be made to cancel the allotment of William Johndron, a Yankton Sioux allottee, should such allotment prove to be fraudulent and fictitious, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### INDIAN AGENCY LANDS IN OKLAHOMA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of

a bill to authorize the sale of 640 acres of the lands of the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Agency and the Arapahoe school near Darlington, Okla., and the use of the proceeds thereof, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

PUEBLO INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the acceptance of conveyances to the United States of lands from the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CHIPPEWA INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the issuance of patents to the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians for allotments and selections under the act of April 21, 1904, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

TOWN-SITE SELECTIONS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, authorizing the selection of town sites of certain lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw tribes of Indians, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

LEASING OF IRRIGABLE ALLOTTED LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the leasing of irrigable allotted lands, the lands reserved for the use of the Indians in common, for agricultural purposes, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

DEPOSIT OF INDIAN MONEYS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize disbursing agents of the Indian Service to deposit Indian moneys in national banks, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF TIMBER ON HOOPA VALLEY ALLOTMENTS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the sale of timber of allotments made to Indians of the Hoopa Valley extension, in California, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF TIMBER IN INDIAN RESERVATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to provide for the sale of timber on allotted and unallotted lands within Indian reservations, and for other purposes, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

LANDS OF THE SANTEE TRIBE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to issue patents to Indians of the Santee tribe for lands assigned under the treaty of April 29, 1868, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CAPITALIZATION OF ANNUITIES, ETC.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an item of appropriation for the capitalization of certain perpetual annuities due various Indian tribes under treaties made with them by the United States, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

ADDITIONAL OFFICERS FOR THE ARMY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a draft of a bill authorizing additional officers for the Army to meet the demands of the military service owing to numerous details of officers of the Army on detached duty, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of George A. Russell, administrator of the estate of Stephen Chadwick, deceased, *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Mason G. Ellzey, executor of William W. Ellzey, deceased, *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of D. S. Jones, administrator de bonis non of the estate of Frederick J. Jones, deceased, *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

DISMISSAL OF CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to the order of the court, a list of Congressional cases dismissed by the court on motion of the defendants for nonprosecution on the 3d day of December, 1907, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois in favor of an appropriation to enlarge, strengthen, and repair the levee at Shawneetown, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. NIXON presented memorials of the Spencer-Johnson Mercantile Company, of Bauvard; of Douglas & Jarvis (Incorporated), and of sundry other citizens of Fairview, and of Gray, Reid, Wright Company, of Reno, all in the State of Nevada, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of Michael Cook Post, No. 123, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Minnesota, and a petition of Frank M. Harrington Post, No. 41, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hutchinson, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry substitute letter carriers of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation granting them full day's pay for holidays and Sundays, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ELKINS presented a petition of Josiah Steel Post, No. 60, Department of West Virginia, Grand Army of the Republic, of Elizabeth, W. Va., praying for the enactment of legislation to correct the military record of William M. Cheuvront, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Wheeling, W. Va., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the waterways of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to establish a uniform inspection of grain throughout the country, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to enlarge, strengthen, and repair the levee at Shawneetown in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Tiffin, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to continue and perfect the policy of the United States aiming at the exclusion of all Mongolian laborers, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the so-called "Sherman law" so that reasonable trade agreements and associative efforts may be recognized and protected, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of the State Council of Ohio, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Tiffin, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation to continue and perfect the policy of the United States aiming at the exclusion of all Mongolian laborers, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to establish a uniform inspection of grain throughout the coun-

try, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1099) granting a pension to William G. Glasgow, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to William P. Snowden, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LONG presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Hutchinson, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to establish a uniform inspection of grain throughout the country, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 610) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Williams, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of James B. McPherson Post, No. 52, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, of Hackensack, N. J., and a petition of A. T. A. Torbert Post, No. 24, Department of New Jersey, Grand Army of the Republic, of Morristown, N. J., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the West Hudson Master Painters' Association, of Arlington, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for pure paint, in accordance with the provisions of the present pure food and drug law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Colliers Hill, Garwood, Jersey City, Newark, Maplehurst, and Hillsdale, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. PILES presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BROWN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1062) granting an increase of pension to John L. McKee, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1066) granting an increase of pension to Helen Jeffcoat, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution relating to the improvement of the upper Mississippi River.

Whereas the construction of the Panama Canal and the establishment of friendly trade relations with the States of Central and South America will greatly enlarge the importance of the Mississippi River as an avenue of commerce; and

Whereas the necessity exists for the maintenance of the channel of the upper Mississippi River between St. Paul, Minn., and the Missouri River at a sufficient depth for larger shipping and uninterrupted service;

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we indorse the recommendation of the War Department to the Congress of the United States for the permanent improvement of the upper Mississippi River and the increase in depth of the channel thereof to 6 feet, at low water, and request the Senators and Representatives in Congress from this State to vote for and urge to the best of their ability the immediate enactment into law of the measures before Congress for such permanent river improvement.

*Resolved*, That a copy hereof be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution relating to a uniform standard of classification of grains.

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That the Congress of the United States be memorialized to enact a bill to provide for fixing a uniform standard of grading and inspecting grain.

*Resolved further*, That a copy of this resolution, properly certified, be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Whereas it has been the policy of the State of Wisconsin for many years to afford protection to fish and game; and

Whereas such State protective laws have been rendered in part of no effect by failure of other adjoining States to cooperate; and

Whereas from similar conditions each separate State finds itself in a measure helpless to protect much of the fish and game frequenting it: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the senate (the assembly concurring)*, That we respectfully memorialize the Congress of the United States to speedily enact such legislation as will suitably protect the migratory fish and game throughout the various States of the Union; and be it further

*Resolved*, That properly authenticated copies of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States and to each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*
H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*

A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*
C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Joint resolution relating to the tariff on lumber.

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we respectfully memorialize Congress to remove the tariff on lumber: And be it

*Further resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also to the Senators and Members of the House of Representatives from Wisconsin.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
J. H. STOUT,
*President pro tempore of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Assembly joint resolution No. 52.]

Joint resolution relating to revision of the tariff.

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That there should be an immediate revision of the tariff, and that copies of this resolution, properly authenticated, be transmitted without delay to each member of the Wisconsin delegation in Congress.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Senate joint resolution No. 28.]

Whereas it is the sense of this legislature of the State of Wisconsin that the public welfare demands that United States Senators should be elected by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States has on four separate occasions passed by a two-thirds vote a resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and

Whereas the United States Senate has refused to consider or vote upon said resolution, thereby denying to the people of the several States a chance to secure this imperatively needed change in the method of electing Senators; and

Whereas such opportunity to amend the Constitution of the United States may be obtained by united action of the legislatures of the several States under and pursuant to the provisions of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, calling for a convention to propose such amendment: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the senate and assembly of the State of Wisconsin*, That, under authority of Article V of the Constitution of the United States, application is hereby made to Congress to forthwith call a constitutional convention for the purpose of submitting to the States for ratification an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people; and, further, be it

*Resolved*, That the legislatures of all other States of the United States now in session, or when next convened, be, and they are re-

spectfully, requested to join in this application by the adoption of this or an equivalent resolution; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit authentic copies of this resolution and application to the President of the United States, to the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States, and to the several members of said bodies representing this State therein, and also to transmit copies hereof to the legislatures of all other States of the United States.

W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*
H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*

A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*
C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*

Senate: Ayes, 17; noes, 12.
Assembly: Ayes, 69; noes, 3.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Memorial to Congress requesting Congress to make an appropriation to defray the necessary expenses of a survey or other work, and to report upon the advisability of building a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River via Portage City, in Columbia County, Wis.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States:*

Whereas the present failure of the transportation companies to keep pace with the wonderful commercial development of the country, and more especially of the great Northwest, has become a question of national importance; and

Whereas efforts have been made and modes suggested from time to time to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River by the way of Chicago and the Illinois River with a ship canal; and

Whereas we believe a deep waterway between the Great Lakes and the Gulf of Mexico by way of the Mississippi River would be a great advantage to the country at large and to the State of Wisconsin, and would connect the Northwest and the markets of the world; and

Whereas the most natural, favorable, and cheapest route for such canal is through the Fox and Wisconsin rivers, via Portage City, Wis., and as such improvement is for the benefit of the whole people and not merely for the people of our State: Now, therefore be it

*Resolved*, That our Representatives in Congress are hereby requested to use every endeavor to secure an appropriation to defray the expenses of a competent survey, to be made along the Fox and Wisconsin rivers route via Portage City, and that special attention be given that portion of the route between Portage City and the Mississippi River in order to determine whether the improvement of the Wisconsin River or the digging of a canal would give the best results: Be it further

*Resolved*, That the governor is requested immediately to transmit a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, to the presiding officers of the Senate and House of Representatives, and to our Wisconsin Senators and Representatives in Congress.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[Assembly joint resolution No. 60.]

Joint resolution relating to the revision of the tariff.

Whereas the present Dingley law has been on the statute books of the United States for a period of nearly ten years without material change; and

Whereas this period has been one of greatest industrial and financial development, and owing to the unprecedented development of the nation, resulting from this protective policy, economic conditions have so changed that many of the schedules in said law are acknowledged to be detrimental to the best interests of the country: Be it

*Resolved by the assembly (the senate concurring)*, That we memorialize the President of the United States that he call a special session of Congress as soon as possible after March 4, 1907, to revise the existing tariff law to harmonize with the present industrial and economic conditions; and be it further

*Resolved*, That a copy of the foregoing be immediately transmitted by the secretary of state to the President of the United States, the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and each of the Senators and Representatives from this State.

H. L. EKERN,
*Speaker of the Assembly.*
W. D. CONNOR,
*President of the Senate.*

C. E. SHAFFER,
*Chief Clerk of the Assembly.*
A. R. EMERSON,
*Chief Clerk of the Senate.*

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented memorials of sundry citizens of Madison, Antigo, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Green Bay, South Kaukauna, and Darlington, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Alma, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to permit that State to aid in the construction and building of public roads, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, Wis., praying that an annual appropriation be made for industrial education in agricultural high schools and in city schools, and for branch agricultural experiment stations, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Milwaukee, Rice Lake, and Juneau County, all in the State of Wisconsin, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Mozart Lodge, No. 22, Order of Hermanns Sons, of Milwaukee, Wis., and a petition of the members of the Eighth Ward Aid Association, of La Crosse, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce in certain cases between the several States and Territories, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Poynette, Monroe, Mount Hope, Lancaster, Oregon, Fennimore, and Sparta, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of the Wisconsin State Federation of Labor; of Local Union No. 344, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Waukesha, and of the Federated Trades Council of Madison, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the removal of Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of South Greenville, Outagamie County; Oakbridge, Adams County; Ellsworth, and Fennimore, all in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the present untaxed-alcohol law, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, Hawaii, praying that an appropriation be made to improve the channel to Pearl Harbor, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1690) granting an increase of pension to Charles Thurston;

A bill (S. 1691) granting an increase of pension to John A. Hodsdon; and

A bill (S. 1692) granting an increase of pension to Hannah J. Dinsmore.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1693) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Stevens (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1694) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert J. George (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 1695) granting an increase of pension to Marion Campbell (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1696) granting an increase of pension to Ira Bell.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 1697) to correct the military record of Benjamin C. Morrison, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1698) to provide for the examination and testing of lifeboats, rafts, life-preservers, and other inventions for saving life on board vessels, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 1699) for the relief of Thomas C. Chappell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 1700) to provide for the distribution of the Federal cases in the United States courts; and

A bill (S. 1701) to provide for the distribution of the reports of the United States circuit courts of appeals and of the United States circuit and district courts to certain officers of the United States, and for other purposes.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1702) to reimburse H. R. King, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1703) for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1704) for the erection of a public building at Faribault, Minn., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1705) for the establishment of a national park and cemetery at Fort Ridgely, in the State of Minnesota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 1706) to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at or near Bountiful, Davis County, Utah, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 1707) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon in the city of Wellington, State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 1708) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Illinois, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1709) granting a pension to Robert Harner;

A bill (S. 1710) granting a pension to Laura A. Swiger;

A bill (S. 1711) granting a pension to Waldo W. Gifford;

A bill (S. 1712) granting a pension to Margaret Birchfield;

A bill (S. 1713) granting a pension to George P. V. Tritipoe (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1714) granting a pension to M. A. Wells;

A bill (S. 1715) granting an increase of pension to George Blake;

A bill (S. 1716) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. B. Dawson;

A bill (S. 1717) granting an increase of pension to Nathan W. Sane;

A bill (S. 1718) granting an increase of pension to William Haines;

A bill (S. 1719) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Ogle;

A bill (S. 1720) granting an increase of pension to Eli B. Riggs;

A bill (S. 1721) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Woosley;

A bill (S. 1722) granting an increase of pension to Pary McNair;

A bill (S. 1723) granting a pension to Daniel M. Yeager;

A bill (S. 1724) granting an increase of pension to G. W. Rutherford;

A bill (S. 1725) granting a pension to George W. Johnson;

A bill (S. 1726) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Skeens;

A bill (S. 1727) granting an increase of pension to Wade H. Powers; and

A bill (S. 1728) granting an increase of pension to Warner P. Price.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1729) for the relief of Alice M. Stafford, administratrix of the estate of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford;

A bill (S. 1730) for the relief of the heirs of A. G. Hoyman, deceased;

A bill (S. 1731) for the further relief of the infant heirs of Hiram Young, deceased;

A bill (S. 1732) for the relief of Elizabeth Muhleman, widow, and the heirs at law of Samuel A. Muhleman, deceased;

A bill (S. 1733) for the relief of Nathan Reed and others;

A bill (S. 1734) for the relief of George W. McKeever;

A bill (S. 1735) for the relief of William Large;

A bill (S. 1736) for the relief of Jane C. Surber;

A bill (S. 1737) providing for the payment of the amounts due the employees in and the contractors who furnished castings to the United States Armory at Harpers Ferry, Va., from January 1, 1861, to April 19, 1861, inclusive; and

A bill (S. 1738) for the relief of the board of education of Harpers Ferry district, Jefferson County, W. Va.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1739) for the relief of John H. Snyder;

A bill (S. 1740) granting an honorable discharge to Benjamin F. Helmick;

A bill (S. 1741) to amend the act approved March 15, 1878, entitled "An act for the relief of William A. Hammond, late Surgeon-General of the Army;" and

A bill (S. 1742) for the relief of George W. Green.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 1743) granting an increase of pension to Edith Burt Trout, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NIXON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1744) for the relief of the heirs of George A. Armstrong; and

A bill (S. 1745) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Bain.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1746) granting a pension to Elmer Honnyman, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1747) for the relief of W. H. Minor;

A bill (S. 1748) for the relief of B. Klucny; and

A bill (S. 1749) for the relief of Chris Deiss.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:

A bill (S. 1750) to reimburse Ella M. Collins, late postmaster at Goldfield, Nev., for money expended for clerical assistance and supplies;

A bill (S. 1751) to reimburse Anna B. Moore, late postmaster at Rhyolite, Nev., for money expended for clerical assistance; and

A bill (S. 1752) to reimburse Garrett R. Bradley, late postmaster at Tonopah, Nev., for money expended for clerical assistance.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 1753) for the relief of the several States under act of July 27, 1861, and acts amendatory thereto, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 1754) for the relief of Chaplain Henry Swift, United States Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1755) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Shiery, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 1756) to correct the military record of Christopher Mabbott, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced a bill (S. 1757) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Stingley, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 1758) granting a pension to Adolphus N. Pacetty, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1759) granting a pension to Hattie S. Carruth, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 1760) for the relief of William A. Chisolm, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 1761) for the erection of a statue of Maj. Gen. Nathanael Greene upon the Guilford battle ground in North Carolina, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1762) for the relief of the trustees of the Davenport Female College; and

A bill (S. 1763) for the relief of Joseph H. Fesperman.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1764) granting a pension to Joseph B. Voris;

A bill (S. 1765) granting a pension to Timothy Edwards; and
A bill (S. 1766) granting an increase of pension to Jane Henderson.

Mr. FULTON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committèe on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 1767) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Portland, in the State of Oregon;

A bill (S. 1768) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Roseburg, in the State of Oregon;

A bill (S. 1769) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Oregon City, in the State of Oregon;

A bill (S. 1770) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Albany, in the State of Oregon;

A bill (S. 1771) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Pendleton, in the State of Oregon; and

A bill (S. 1772) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Lagrande, in the State of Oregon.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 1773) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February 8, 1887, entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes,'" which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1774) to permit Dollie A. Fountain, of Walworth County, S. Dak., to purchase certain lands, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severaly read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1775) granting an increase of pension to George Callender (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 1776) granting an increase of pension to Eli C. Walton.

Mr. KNOX introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1777) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Postlewait;

A bill (S. 1778) granting a pension to Isabella C. Swisher; and

A bill (S. 1779) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Rocap.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1780) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Walnut Grove Baptist Church of Gibson County, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1781) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Humboldt Female College, of Gibson County, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1782) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of James Boro and Mary Boro, heirs of James Boro, deceased;

A bill (S. 1783) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Oswell P. Newby, deceased;

A bill (S. 1784) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of David Jameson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1785) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Josiah J. Bryan, deceased;

A bill (S. 1786) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Saulsbury, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1787) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Cleveland, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1788) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of O. H. P. Wayne;

A bill (S. 1789) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of W. W. Sharp, deceased;

A bill (S. 1790) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Baptist Church of Tullahoma, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1791) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the First Baptist Church of Memphis, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1792) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Germantown Baptist Church, of Shelby County, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1793) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Baptist Church of Grand Junction, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 1794) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of J. J. Todd, deceased;

A bill (S. 1795) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Isaac Tipton, deceased;

A bill (S. 1796) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Thomas D. Ruffin;

A bill (S. 1797) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William Raines;

A bill (S. 1798) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Octavia R. Polk;

A bill (S. 1799) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of William Pepper, deceased;

A bill (S. 1800) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John R. Pearson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1801) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of B. B. Neville, deceased;

A bill (S. 1802) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Samuel B. Nelson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1803) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Abner D. Lewis, deceased;

A bill (S. 1804) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Annis Lawrence;

A bill (S. 1805) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William H. Landrum;

A bill (S. 1806) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Krider, deceased;

A bill (S. 1807) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Hartwell B. Hilliard;

A bill (S. 1808) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of John G. Henson, administrator, etc.;

A bill (S. 1809) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Henson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1810) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Hiram Gailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 1811) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Warham Easley;

A bill (S. 1812) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Robert A. Dickson;

A bill (S. 1813) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elvina Cunnyngham, deceased;

A bill (S. 1814) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Elam C. Cooper;

A bill (S. 1815) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Andrew A. Colter;

A bill (S. 1816) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Martha C. Cole, deceased;

A bill (S. 1817) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Chitwood, deceased;

A bill (S. 1818) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of S. L. Carpenter, deceased;

A bill (S. 1819) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elizabeth Burke, deceased;

A bill (S. 1820) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mathew Brown, deceased;

A bill (S. 1821) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Octavia P. Brooks;

A bill (S. 1822) to carry into effect the findings of the Court

of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John J. Bailey, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1823) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the city of Memphis, Shelby County, Tenn.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill (S. 1824) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1825) to open the surface rights of mineral lands in the State of Alabama to entry and disposal under the laws relating to public lands in the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1826) for the relief of Ira G. Wood, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 1827) to prohibit corporations from making contributions in connection with certain political elections, to provide for the publication of lawful contributions in connection with certain political elections, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, with the indulgence of the Senate, I desire to say that the first section of the bill just introduced is a practical reenactment of the act of January 26, 1907. That act provides that it shall be unlawful to have a money contribution made by certain corporations. It occurs to me that that is too narrow an expression, and that it may be evaded by contributing other things than money. The first section of this proposed act endeavors to cover that omission, if indeed it be an omission.

The second section provides for the publication, by a report to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, in Presidential elections of campaign contributions which may be lawfully made. The latter section does not go as far perhaps as it is desired to go with reference to the matter of campaign funds, nor does it go as far as I myself would go, but I submit it in this form to the Committee on Privileges and Elections, with the hope that if the committee agree to the general purpose of the bill it may be perfected at least and reported to the Senate favorably.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 1828) to refund internal-revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 1829) to purchase a painting of the several ships of the United States Navy known as the "Squadron of Evolution" and entitled "Peace," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1830) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel E. Bratton (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1831) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Mary Lloyd, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1832) for the relief of the estate of John Lynch, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 1833) for the relief of James I. Fountain (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 1834) for the relief of the estate of Clark Townsend, deceased (with accompanying papers).

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 1835) granting an increase of pension to Blanche B. Badger, which was read twice by its title and, with the accomapnying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1836) for the relief of heirs of William Robinson and Emily Bartell, deceased;

A bill (S. 1837) for the relief of heirs of John Bemiss, deceased;

A bill (S. 1838) for the relief of heirs of H. T. Burges, deceased;

A bill (S. 1839) for the relief of Pierre Breaux;

A bill (S. 1840) for the relief of heirs of Isaac Bloom, deceased;

A bill (S. 1841) for the relief of heirs of William Burgess, deceased;

A bill (S. 1842) for the relief of heirs of Florentin Conaut, deceased;

A bill (S. 1843) for the relief of Sylvester Chevalier;

A bill (S. 1844) for the relief of J. B. Cheppert;

A bill (S. 1845) for the relief G. S. Cheves;

A bill (S. 1846) for the relief of heirs of Joseph E. Dupre, deceased;

A bill (S. 1847) for the relief of Paul Duhon;

A bill (S. 1848) for the relief of Odon Ducatte;

A bill (S. 1849) for the relief of heirs of Francois Dormenon, deceased;

A bill (S. 1850) for the relief of heirs of Francis M. Fisk, deceased;

A bill (S. 1851) for the relief of Martin Guillory;

A bill (S. 1852) for the relief of James Goodwin;

A bill (S. 1853) for the relief of heirs of Edward Gaudin, deceased;

A bill (S. 1854) for the relief of heirs of Joseph Gradengo, deceased;

A bill (S. 1855) for the relief of heirs of Thomas J. Hickman, deceased;

A bill (S. 1856) for the relief of heirs of Henry J. Heard, deceased;

A bill (S. 1857) for the relief of Florimand Izard;

A bill (S. 1858) for the relief of heirs of Jacob Israel, deceased;

A bill (S. 1859) for the relief of Francois Jefferson;

A bill (S. 1860) for the relief of heirs of Jacob and Martha Keller, deceased;

A bill (S. 1861) for the relief of heirs of Robert B. and Leonora J. Kennedy;

A bill (S. 1862) for the relief of Bennett Lilly;

A bill (S. 1863) for the relief of heirs of Francois Laglaize, deceased;

A bill (S. 1864) for the relief of Victor Lastrapes;

A bill (S. 1865) for the relief of heirs of Emile Lambert, deceased;

A bill (S. 1866) for the relief of heirs of Morty Lynch, deceased;

A bill (S. 1867) for the relief of heirs of Patrick McCormack, deceased;

A bill (S. 1868) for the relief of heirs of Francois Florival Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1869) for the relief of heirs of Francois F. G. Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1870) for the relief of heirs of Chestan Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1871) for the relief of Artemise Metoyer;

A bill (S. 1872) for the relief of heirs of Joseph and Antoinette Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1873) for the relief of heirs and estate of J. Valcour Metoyer, deceased;

A bill (S. 1874) for the relief of heirs of Jean Baptiste Malveau, deceased;

A bill (S. 1875) for the relief of Mrs. Lucy Moore and heirs of Joseph Moore, deceased;

A bill (S. 1876) for the relief of heirs of Louis Malveau, deceased;

A bill (S. 1877) for the relief of heirs of Blaize Motte, deceased;

A bill (S. 1878) for the relief of heirs of George Mitchelltree, deceased;

A bill (S. 1879) for the relief of heirs of Mrs. Mary A. Meredith, deceased;

A bill (S. 1880) for the relief of heirs of Hillaire Paillett, deceased;

A bill (S. 1881) for the relief of heirs of H. Pierce, deceased;

A bill (S. 1882) for the relief of heirs of R. J. Packer, deceased, and Mrs. R. V. Packer;

A bill (S. 1883) for the relief of heirs of J. B. P. Rachal, deceased;

A bill (S. 1884) for the relief of heirs of Jean Baptiste Rabot, deceased;

A bill (S. 1885) for the relief of Julien Semere;

A bill (S. 1886) for the relief of heirs of Edward Sigur, deceased;

A bill (S. 1887) for the relief of Mrs. Katherine Smith;

A bill (S. 1888) for the relief of heirs of Raphael Segura, deceased;

A bill (S. 1889) for the relief of heirs of George Sallinger, deceased;

A bill (S. 1890) for the relief of H. N. Sarpy; and

A bill (S. 1891) for the relief of C. A. Sarpy.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 1892) granting an honorable discharge to John Holderby;

A bill (S. 1893) granting an honorable discharge to Peter Fleming;
A bill (S. 1894) for the relief of Lawrence T. Fetterman;
A bill (S. 1895) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Frank A. Land;
A bill (S. 1896) granting an honorable discharge to John Kinchlow;
A bill (S. 1897) removing the charge of desertion from the name of George A. McKenzie, alias William A. Williams;
A bill (S. 1898) to remove the charge of desertion against Charles L. Thompson;
A bill (S. 1899) removing the charge of desertion from the name of Joseph D. Campbell.
A bill (S. 1900) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Cameron;
A bill (S. 1901) granting an honorable discharge to George W. Casey; and
A bill (S. 1902) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Coburn, alias Adolphus Gobell.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1903) providing for the purchase of Mathews's portrait of Lincoln, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.
He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 1904) for the relief of David M. Pearson;
A bill (S. 1905) for the relief of Thomas Smith;
A bill (S. 1906) for the relief of George Washington Turner;
A bill (S. 1907) for the relief of Samuel Tomlinson;
A bill (S. 1908) for the relief of the heirs of Capt. James Holland;
A bill (S. 1909) for the relief of the heirs of Allison Nailor, sr., deceased; and
A bill (S. 1910) for the relief of the estate of the late James A. Small.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1911) for the relief of Isaac Fieldhouse, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.
Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1912) granting a pension to Wilmot Stevens;
A bill (S. 1913) granting a pension to George F. Steffens;
A bill (S. 1914) granting a pension to Fannie E. Holden;
A bill (S. 1915) granting an increase of pension to William Alexander (with an accompanying paper); and
A bill (S. 1916) granting an increase of pension to Adam Lapp (with an accompanying paper).
Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1917) granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Jay (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 1918) granting a pension to Lydia A. White;
A bill (S. 1919) granting an increase of pension to B. Frank Paris;
A bill (S. 1920) granting a pension to Harriet P. Lynch;
A bill (S. 1921) granting a pension to Robert W. Shaffer;
A bill (S. 1922) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Paul;
A bill (S. 1923) granting a pension to Pamelia Roberts;
A bill (S. 1924) granting a pension to Sarah Virginia Richardson;
A bill (S. 1925) granting an increase of pension to John McGuire;
A bill (S. 1926) granting an increase of pension to Ignatz Gresser;
A bill (S. 1927) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Keller; and
A bill (S. 1928) granting a service pension to all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, both Regular and Volunteer, who have been awarded medals of honor, or who may hereafter be awarded such medals, under acts of Congress approved December 21, 1861, July 12 and 16, 1862, and March 3, 1863, and any other act or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1929) to amend an act creating the middle district of Pennsylvania, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1930) to provide for the erection of a public building at Easton, Pa., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 1931) to grant certain land, part of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Nebr., to the village of Valentine for a site for a reservoir or tank to hold water to supply the public of said village, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1932) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the heirs and legal representatives of John P. Maxwell and Hugh H. Maxwell, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1933) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Plattsmouth, Nebr., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.
He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1934) granting an increase of pension to John Currie (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 1935) granting an increase of pension to Percy A. Barnes; and
A bill (S. 1936) granting a pension to Jemima Feather.
He also introduced a bill (S. 1937) for the relief of Mary C. Burgess, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.
Mr. BROWN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1938) granting an increase of pension to Anson A. Nall;
A bill (S. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Wilson;
A bill (S. 1940) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Dye; and
A bill (S. 1941) granting an increase of pension to Rosa Kinkead (with an accompanying paper).
Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 1942) granting an increase of pension to E. N. Marsh;
A bill (S. 1943) granting an increase of pension to Horace Seward;
A bill (S. 1944) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Britts;
A bill (S. 1945) granting an increase of pension to Legare Potter;
A bill (S. 1946) granting a pension to Hiram C. Barrows;
A bill (S. 1947) granting an increase of pension to Herman J. Wall;
A bill (S. 1948) granting an increase of pension to George Page;
A bill (S. 1949) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Trollop;
A bill (S. 1950) granting an increase of pension to Harvey B. Ames;
A bill (S. 1951) granting an increase of pension to William McMahon;
A bill (S. 1952) granting an increase of pension to Squire F. Buck;
A bill (S. 1953) granting an increase of pension to Christian C. Shockley;
A bill (S. 1954) granting an increase of pension to William H. Shine;
A bill (S. 1955) granting an increase of pension to Stephen J. Hook;
A bill (S. 1956) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Francis;
A bill (S. 1957) granting an increase of pension to George Steckenbauer; and
A bill (S. 1958) granting an increase of pension to Nellie B. Young.
Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:
A bill (S. 1959) for the relief of heirs and estate of Mrs. Louis Valliere, deceased;
A bill (S. 1960) for the relief of heirs and estate of Pierre C. Richard, deceased;
A bill (S. 1961) for the relief of F. Heno Mollere;
A bill (S. 1962) for the relief of heirs and estate of Robert M. Morrow, deceased;
A bill (S. 1963) for the relief of the estate of Babtice Joubert, deceased;
A bill (S. 1964) for the relief of the estate of Charles Jolivet, deceased;

A bill (S. 1965) for the relief of the estate of Lessin Guidry, deceased;

A bill (S. 1966) for the relief of the estate of E. A. Givens, sr., deceased;

A bill (S. 1967) for the relief of Evelyn Clark;

A bill (S. 1968) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Laura H. Cheves, deceased;

A bill (S. 1969) for the relief of heirs and estate of Antoine Clavel, deceased;

A bill (S. 1970) for the relief of the estate of Henrietta Bauers, deceased;

A bill (S. 1971) for the relief of Alonzo L. Boyer;

A bill (S. 1972) for the relief of heirs and estate of Francois B. Breaux, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1973) for the relief of heirs and estate of Clinton Berry, deceased.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1974) for the relief of heirs and estate of Jacob A. Wolfson, deceased;

A bill (S. 1975) for the relief of W. G. Wheeler;

A bill (S. 1976) for the relief of Washington West;

A bill (S. 1977) for the relief of heirs and estate of Louis Vuagnat, deceased;

A bill (S. 1978) for the relief of heirs and estates of Henry Vedrines, deceased, and Alexis Hebert, deceased;

A bill (S. 1979) for the relief of heirs and estate of Jean Cheri Verneuil, deceased; and

A bill (S. 1980) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Jean Marie Tatin, deceased.

Mr. DANIEL introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 1981) granting an increase of pension to R. D. Gardner;

A bill (S. 1982) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Hollis;

A bill (S. 1983) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Allen;

A bill (S. 1984) granting an increase of pension to Sinnett A. Duling;

A bill (S. 1985) granting a pension to Louisa C. Sandy; and

A bill (S. 1986) granting a pension to William F. Wyble.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 1987) for the relief of Lucy A. Monroe;

A bill (S. 1988) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas P. Mathews;

A bill (S. 1989) for the relief of William F. McKimmy, administrator of John McKimmy, deceased;

A bill (S. 1990) for the relief of Robert Michaels;

A bill (S. 1991) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel C. Hull, deceased;

A bill (S. 1992) for the relief of Thomas B. Miller, legal heir of Milton R. Muzzy;

A bill (S. 1993) for the relief of the estate of Peter Sheets, deceased;

A bill (S. 1994) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Stringfellow, deceased;

A bill (S. 1995) for the relief of Edmonia Brooke Taliaferro;

A bill (S. 1996) for the relief of the Downings Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Oak Hall, Va.;

A bill (S. 1997) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Haynes, deceased;

A bill (S. 1998) for the relief of Susan J. Stegler;

A bill (S. 1999) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate;

A bill (S. 2000) for the relief of Lettie Myers;

A bill (by request) (S. 2001) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy;

A bill (S. 2002) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel;

A bill (S. 2003) for the relief of Sallie R. Walton;

A bill (S. 2004) for the relief of James W. Nickens;

A bill (S. 2005) for the relief of William Mason;

A bill (S. 2006) for the relief of the heirs of John H. Rixey, deceased;

A bill (S. 2007) for the relief of Pickrell & Brooks;

A bill (S. 2008) for the relief of Charles A. Newlon;

A bill (S. 2009) for the relief of Benjamin M. Yancey;

A bill (S. 2010) for the relief of the estate of Henry S. Williams, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 2011) for the relief of the estate of William Shreve, deceased;

A bill (S. 2012) for the relief of Richard K. Hughlett;

A bill (by request) (S. 2013) for the relief of Napoleon B. Watkins;

A bill (S. 2014) for the relief of the estate of Sina Hughlett, deceased;

A bill (S. 2015) for the relief of the estate of John B. Ege, deceased;

A bill (S. 2016) for the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift;

A bill (S. 2017) for the relief of the legal representatives of S. A. Buckner;

A bill (S. 2018) for the relief of the estate of Richard W. Aikin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2019) for the relief of the estate of William Fletcher, deceased; and

A bill (by request) (S. 2020) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Harrison, deceased.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2021) for the relief of John F. Foard, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 6) directing the selection of a site for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of John Witherspoon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 7) making certain sums of money available for the erection, etc., of public buildings, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 8) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to loan certain cannon, with their accessories, to the State of New Hampshire, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 9) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish a condemned cannon to the board of regents of the University of South Dakota, at Vermilion, S. Dak., to be placed on the campus of said institution, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### RURAL DELIVERY LETTER CARRIERS.

Mr. HANSBROUGH submitted an amendment relative to the salary of rural delivery letter carriers, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

### EXPORTS FROM GERMANY.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the President is hereby requested, if not incompatible with the public interests, to communicate to the Senate at the earliest practicable day all information now in his possession relating to the declared exports from Germany to the United States, as shown by the invoice digest of American consuls, for the months of July, August, and September, 1907, compared with the exports from Germany for the corresponding months in the year 1906.

### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. FRYE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

### OFFICES FOR IMMIGRATION COMMISSION.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I submit a concurrent resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Immigration Commission, created by section 39 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, is hereby authorized to rent offices in the District of Columbia, at an expense not to exceed $2,500 per annum, to be paid as provided in said act and section.

Mr. BACON. Is that a joint resolution?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is a concurrent resolution, proposed by the Senator from Vermont. The Senator from Vermont asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. Is there objection?

Mr. CULBERSON. I should like to have the Senator from Vermont explain the necessity for the passage of this resolution, if there is any necessity for it.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. There is a provision of law that commissions appointed by act of Congress shall not have authority to rent real estate for the purpose of carrying on office work without the consent of Congress if it is situated in the District of Columbia.

The Immigration Commission, appointed under the authority of Congress, is authorized to carry on its investigation and to incur all necessary expenses for that purpose. Undoubtedly it would be authorized to rent an office in New York if it saw fit, but under that provision of law it can not do it in the District of Columbia. The work of the Commission now is that of investigating home conditions, and it involves a considerable amount of statistical work by a number of employees of the lower grades, and they need space for doing the work.

Mr. BACON. I should like to make an inquiry of the Senator. From hearing the resolution read I could not accurately determine in my own mind whether it is an appropriation of money for this purpose.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. It is to authorize the Commission to rent proper offices for the purpose of carrying on the work of the Commission. I will say in explanation that my reason for asking immediate action on the resolution is that the family of the late Senator Morgan desire to rent for this purpose the house occupied by him at the time of his death. Members of the Commission have examined the premises, and they find them admirably suited to the work of the Commission. The building can be secured at a very reasonable rental, and the reason, as I said, for asking immediate action is that the members of the Commission may be enabled to close the contract as they see fit.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, the point of my inquiry is whether this can be done by a concurrent resolution or whether a joint resolution is not necessary?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no.

Mr. BACON. If it appropriates money, it undoubtedly requires a joint resolution.

Mr. LODGE. The money is appropriated out of the immigration fund for all the expenses of the Commission. This is simply to allow them to rent quarters in the District of Columbia. It makes no appropriation.

Mr. BACON. The resolution does not propose to appropriate the money?

Mr. LODGE. No. Any expenses which the Commission may think it necessary to incur are already appropriated for.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. It comes out of the immigration fund.

Mr. BACON. As I stated, I did not understand from the reading of the resolution whether it proposed to appropriate money. If an appropriation were necessary, undoubtedly a joint resolution would be required.

Mr. LODGE. It appropriates no money.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

### ISSUE OF BONDS AND CERTIFICATES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business is closed, and the Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from yesterday, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 4th instant, as modified by him yesterday, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish the Senate with an abstract of the proposals received by him for the Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates, authorized by order of the President November 18, 1907, and to inform the Senate what amount of the issue of said bonds and said 3 per cent certificates have been issued and to whom they have been awarded.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the resolution just read, presented by the Senator from Texas, provides for an inquiry into one or two of the various measures recently adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury to avert or relieve a financial crisis in New York and elsewhere. It is the purpose and desire of the Committee on Finance that an inquiry shall be promptly made into all the phases, and all facts with reference to all measures of relief then adopted, and the reasons for their adoption.

I suggest to the Senator from Texas that if he will permit this resolution to go to the Committee on Finance that committee will report back as soon as possible, and within a few days, at least, a general resolution providing for a general inquiry into all the facts with reference to the various phases of relief and to the various acts of the Secretary of the Treasury in connection therewith.

I believe this course should be more satisfactory to all Senators who have the purpose of ascertaining the precise facts, and that purpose is certainly shared by every member of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask that the Secretary may read the subsequent resolution offered by myself. I introduced two resolutions on the 4th instant.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The Secretary read the second resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 4th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate:

First. The total number of national banks in operation October 1, 1907, and November 18, 1907, in each State and Territory of the United States and in the District of Columbia, and the aggregate capital stock and unimpaired surplus of such banks in each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia at that time.

Second. The total amount of public money on deposit in said banks in each of said States and Territories and the District of Columbia October 1, 1907, and November 18, 1907.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, it will be observed that these two resolutions taken together make three inquiries of the Secretary of the Treasury. One relates to the number of national banks organized at certain times and the aggregate capital and unimpaired surplus of those banks in each of the several States of the Union. The second branch of the resolution just read inquires as to the amount of public money on deposit in those banks in each of the States of the Union on the dates named. The resolution before the Senate directs that the Secretary of the Treasury shall report to the Senate an abstract of the proposals for the bonds issued under the Panama Canal act and, under the recent order of the President, as to 3 per cent certificates, and also as to whom they have been awarded.

If the Senator from Rhode Island will assure me that there will be reported from the Committee on Finance in a day or two a resolution which will bring forth an answer to the several inquiries I have made in these resolutions, I have no objection to their reference now to that committee.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say to the Senator from Texas that I did assure the Senate, and I now repeat, that the matter will be taken up immediately by the Committee on Finance, at a meeting to be held in a day or two, at the convenience of the minority members of the committee, and that a resolution will be reported which will include all the inquiries asked for by the Senator from Texas and other Senators, and also have in view the ascertainment of all the facts with reference to recent Treasury transactions in New York and elsewhere.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is entirely satisfactory, Mr. President, to me.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions submitted by the Senator from Texas will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

### FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CLAY on the 4th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and is hereby, directed to report to the Senate the name and location of each and every national bank designated as a United States depository, together with the total amount of money deposited in each of said banks by the United States during the year 1907.

He is also directed to report the total amount of money deposited in each of said banks by States at the present time; also the bonded indebtedness of the United States, the rate of interest said indebtedness bears, and he is directed to report what amount of said indebtedness the United States is at liberty to pay off before maturity and the amount of surplus in the Treasury of the United States, which shall include the amount of cash now on hand and the amount deposited in national banks.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the same action may be taken on this resolution.

Mr. CLAY. With the statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island that the Committee on Finance will meet this week and report a resolution covering these facts, showing the transactions of the Treasury Department during the present year, I am willing to have the resolution go to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CLAY. One moment, Mr. President.

I understand there are now about $250,000,000 of surplus deposited in the national banks, and most of it has been on deposit during the present year. I do not believe we can justify a course that collects from the American people $250,000,000 by taxation and places it in the Treasury of the United States, and then deposits it in banks without any interest, to loan it, the same money, belonging to the people, to the American people. I believe that that system of finance ought to be investigated and condemned.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the first resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. TILLMAN, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate—

First. Whether the issue of the certificates of indebtedness, bearing 3 per cent interest, bids for which were invited by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, were for the purpose of borrowing money to "meet public expenditures," as provided by section 32 of the act approved June 13, 1898, and if not, whether there is any warrant of law for the issue of said certificates.

Second. Whether the issue of fifty million of bonds of the Panama Canal loan, bids for which were called for by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, was required to "defray the expenditures" on said canal, there being at the time when both of these loans were made upward of $200,000,000 in the Treasury for current expenditures.

Third. Whether there is any legislation necessary to protect the people and business interests of the country from the issue of unlawful money, if clearing-house certificates are such, and to prevent the illegal increase of the public debt in time of peace.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, after what has been said by the chairman of the Committee on Finance and some little conference had in the committee itself this morning, I of course expect this resolution and the other one which I offered to go to that committee. But I ask unanimous consent that these resolutions may lie on the table without losing their places until I can gather the material which I have been looking for to present some of the reasons why I offer them. I make that request of the Senate, that the two resolutions shall lie over until such time as I may call them up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 11, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 10, 1907.*

DEPUTY COMMISSIONER OF CORPORATIONS.

Edward Dana Durand, of California, to be Deputy Commissioner of Corporations, Department of Commerce and Labor

PRESIDENT OF SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

James P. Wood, of Ohio, to be president of the commission to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and Spain.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Albert R. Morawetz, of Arizona, lately consul of class 5 at Bahia, to be consul-general at large of the United States.

William Harrison Bradley, of Illinois, lately consul of class 2 at Manchester, to be consul-general of the United States of class 3 at Montreal, Quebec, Canada.

Thornwell Haynes, of South Carolina, lately consul of class 5 at Nanking, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Singapore, Straits Settlements.

Thomas E. Heenan, of Minnesota, lately consul of class 6 at Odessa, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Newchwang, China.

Frank D. Hill, of Minnesota, lately consul of class 4 at Amsterdam, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Samuel E. Magill, of Illinois, lately consul of class 7 at Tampico, to be consul-general of the United States of class 6 at San Salvador, Salvador.

Silas C. McFarland, of Iowa, lately consul of class 5 at Reichenberg, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at St. Gall, Switzerland.

James A Smith, of Vermont, lately consul of class 7 at Leghorn, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Boma, Independent State of the Kongo.

CONSULS.

Henry D. Baker, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Hobart, Tasmania.

Richard M. Bartleman, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Madrid, Spain.

Wallace C. Bond, of Wyoming, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Aden, Arabia.

Robert S. S. Bergh, of North Dakota, lately consul of class 8 at Gothenburg, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Mainz, Germany.

Theodosius Botkin, of Utah, lately consul of class 9 at Port Louis, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Campbellton, New Brunswick, Canada.

Jacob E. Conner, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Saigon, Cochin China.

Arthur S. Cheney, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Messina, Italy.

Edward A. Creevey, of Connecticut, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Colombo, Ceylon.

Hernando de Soto, of California, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Warsaw, Russia.

Carl F. Deichman, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Manzanillo, Mexico.

Alfred J. Fleming, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Yarmouth, Nova Scotia.

Charles M. Freeman, of New Hampshire, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Durango, Mexico.

Roger S. Greene, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Dalny, Manchuria.

Frederic W. Goding, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Rea Hanna, of California, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Iquique, Chile.

William Dulany Hunter, of Minnesota, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Nice, France.

Joseph E. Haven, of Illinois, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Crefeld, Germany.

Church Howe, of Nebraska, to be consul of the United States of class 2 at Manchester, England.

Edward Higgins, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Stuttgart, Wurttemberg.

Jesse H. Johnson, of Texas, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Swansea, Wales.

Lorin A. Lathrop, of California, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Cardiff, Wales.

Samuel T. Lee, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Nogales, Mexico.

Isaac A. Manning, of Oregon, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Cartagena, Colombia.

Clarence A. Miller, of Missouri, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Matamoros, Mexico.

Lewis A. Martin, of West Virginia, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Chihuahua, Mexico.

Selah Merrill, of Massachusetts, to be consul of class 6 at Georgetown, Guiana.

Edward J. Norton, of Tennessee, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Asuncion, Paraguay.

James Jeffrey Roche, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Berne, Switzerland.

Walter D. Shaughnessy, of Utah, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Aguascalientes, Mexico.

Nathaniel B. Stewart, of Georgia, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Castellamare di Stabia, Italy.

Thomas W. Voetter, of New Mexico, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Saltillo, Mexico.

Charles S. Winans, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Valencia, Spain.

Thomas R. Wallace, of Iowa, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Jerusalem, Turkey.

J. Perry Worden, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Bristol, England.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Walter C. Noyes, of Connecticut, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William T. Adams, of Wyoming, to be register of the land office at Lander, Wyo.

William F. Brittain, of Sheridan, Wyo., to be register of the land office at Buffalo, Wyo.

MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARD OF CHARITIES.

Myer Cohen, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term ending June 30, 1908.

George M. Lightfoot, of the District of Columbia, to be a member of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia for the term of three years from July 1, 1907.

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

John G. Mattos, jr., of California, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of San Francisco, in the State of California.

SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Henry C. M. Burgess, of Nebraska, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Lincoln, in the State of Nebraska.

John J. Gore, of Tennessee, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Nashville, in the State of Tennessee.

Charles T. Reed, of West Virginia, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Wheeling, in the State of West Virginia.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Charles M. Moses, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Portland and Falmouth, in the State of Maine.

Samuel W. Johnson, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Belfast, in the State of Maine.

Thomas Huse, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Newburyport, in the State of Massachusetts.

Jacob C. Pike, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Passamaquoddy, in the State of Maine.

Cyrus G. Engle, of Mississippi, to be collector of customs for the district of Natchez, in the State of Mississippi.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

John P. Nields, of Delaware, to be United States attorney for the district of Delaware.

John B. Vreeland, of New Jersey, to be United States attorney for the district of New Jersey.

Sherman T. McPherson, of Ohio, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Ohio.

Frederick F. Faville, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Iowa.

Charles B. Witmer, of Pennsylvania, to be United States attorney for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

Elmer Ely Todd, of Washington, to be United States attorney for the western district of Washington.

Timothy F. Burke, of Wyoming, to be United States attorney for the district of Wyoming.

MARSHALS.

William R. Flinn, of Delaware, to be United States marshal for the district of Delaware.

Edward Knott, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the northern district of Iowa.

Frank B. Clark, of Iowa, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Iowa.

Henry W. Mayo, of Maine, to be United States marshal for the district of Maine.

Horace W. Bailey, of Vermont, to be United States marshal for the district of Vermont.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

First Lieut. Ellsworth Price Bertholf to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907.

First Lieut. Godfrey Lynet Carden to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907.

First Lieut. Richard Owens Crisp to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907.

First Lieut. Frederick Gilbert Dodge to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 4, 1907.

First Lieut. Andrew James Henderson to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907.

First Lieut. Staley Marion Landrey to be captain in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. Herman Howard Wolf to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter Aquila Wiley to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907.

Second Asst. Engineer William Lindsay Maxwell to be first assistant engineer, with rank of second lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from April 27, 1907.

George Wilson Cairnes, of Maryland, to be second assistant engineer, with rank of third lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from May 25, 1907.

APPOINTMENT IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Whitney Matthews Prall, of Michigan, to be second assistant engineer, with rank of third lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from May 3, 1907.

PROMOTIONS IN THE MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

P. A. Surg. Benjamin W. Brown to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

P. A. Surg. John M. Eager to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

P. A. Surg. Milton J. Rosenau to be surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 9, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Richard H. Creel to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 5, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Ruel E. Ebersole to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 7, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Albert D. Foster to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 28, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Holcombe McG. Robertson to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from November 26, 1907.

Asst. Surg. William C. Rucker to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 9, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Arthur M. Stimson to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 6, 1907.

Asst. Surg. John W. Trask to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 21, 1907.

Asst. Surg. William K. Ward to be passed assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 5, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS IN MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE.

William Minor Bryan, of Virginia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Charles W. Chapin, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

James Raymond Hurley, of California, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Emil Krulish, of New York, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Anthony Joseph Lanza, of the District of Columbia, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Edward R. Marshall, of Tennessee, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

Raymond B. Scofield, of Minnesota, to be assistant surgeon in the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Asst. Surg. Francis M. Munson to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 5th day of April, 1906.

P. A. Surg. James S. Taylor to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of October, 1906.

Asst. Surg. Robert G. Heiner to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 26th day of December, 1906.

P. A. Surg. Joseph A. Murphy to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 20th day of March, 1907.

Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey to be a medical director in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907.

P. A. Surg. John T. Kennedy to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Benjamin H. Dorsey to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 2d day of March, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Harry L. Brown to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 12th day of April, 1907.

Asst. Surg. William J. Zalesky to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 12th day of April, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Henry A. May to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 22d day of April, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Owen J. Mink to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 7th day of June, 1907.

Medical Inspector Walter A. McClurg to be a medical director in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907.

P. A. Surg. Karl Ohnesorg to be a surgeon in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Norman T. McLeon to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Cary T. Grayson to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 28th day of June, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Harold W. Smith to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of September, 1907.

Asst. Surg. Addison B. Clifford to be a passed assistant surgeon in the Navy from the 27th day of September, 1907.

Lieut. Eugene L. Bisset to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 22d day of November, 1906.

Lieut. Commander John H. Gibbons to be a commander in the Navy from the 25th day of December, 1906.

Commander Vincendon L. Cottman to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907.

Lieut. William K. Gise to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of February, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Thomas F. Carter to be a commander in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1907.

Lieut. Thomas S. Wilson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 18th day of February, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Frederic C. Bowers to be a commander in the Navy from the 24th day of February, 1907.

Lieut. Henry A. Pearson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 24th day of February, 1907.

Capt. John P. Merrell to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907.

Commander Walter C. Cowles to be a captain in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907.

Lieut. Commander George R. Salisbury to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907.

Lieut. Commander John L. Purcell, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907.

Lieut. Orton P. Jackson to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 19th day of March, 1907.

Commander Austin M. Knight to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Robert F. Lopez to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Charles J. Badger to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Frank W. Kellogg to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Samuel W. B. Diehl to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Percy N. Olmsted to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Reginald F. Nicholson to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Harry Phelps to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. John R. Brady to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Edmund B. Underwood to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Albert A. Ackerman to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Allen M. Cook to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Frank A. Wilner to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Leo D. Miner to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Christopher C. Fewell to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Henry Morrell to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Albert P. Niblack to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Frank B. Upham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. André M. Procter, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Harry Hall to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. John L. Sticht to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Ten Eyck DeW. Veeder to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Edward Simpson to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Commander Alfred Reynolds to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Thomas W. Kinkaid to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander William S. Sims to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Emmet R. Pollock to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Louis S. Van Duzer to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. John P. J. Ryan to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Wilson W. Buchanan to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Chester Wells to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander William J. Maxwell to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Irvin V. G. Gillis to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander William S. Smith to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Ridley McLean to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Raymond Stone to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Hugh Rodman to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. David F. Sellers to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. John T. Tompkins to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Provoost Babin to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Simon P. Fullinwider to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Stephen V. Graham to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Capt. Eugene H. C. Leutze to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907.

Commander John M. Robinson to be a captain in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander John A. Hoogewerff to be a commander in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Alfred W. Hinds to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 6th day of July, 1907.

Capt. Uriel Sebree to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907.

Commander John K. Barton to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Edward E. Capehart to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Ernest L. Bennett to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. William P. Scott, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 8th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Joseph M. Reeves, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy, from the 8th day of July, 1907.

Capt. Albert R. Couden to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907.

Commander Robert G. Denig to be a captain in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Henry B. Wilson to be a commander in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Moody to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 12th day of July, 1907.

Commander George H. Peters to be a captain in the Navy from the 26th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Gustav Kaemmerling to be a commander in the Navy from the 26th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Fritz L. Sandoz to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 26th day of July, 1907.

Lieutenants (Junior Grade) Francis D. Burns, Joseph F. Daniels, and Walter E. Whitehead, to be lieutenants in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907.

Capt. Edwin C. Pendleton to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907.

Commander Bradley A. Fiske to be a captain in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Emil Theiss to be a commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907.

Lieut. Leland F. James to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907.

Lieut. Frank Lyon, an additional number in grade, to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 28th day of August, 1907.

Capt. Albert Ross to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907.

Commander Hamilton Hutchins to be a captain in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Spencer S. Wood to be a commander in the Navy from the 13th day of October, 1907.

Capt. Richardson Clover to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907.

Capt. James M. Miller to be a rear-admiral in the Navy from the 18th day of November, 1907.

Commander John M. Bowyer to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907.

P. A. Paymaster James S. Beecher to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907.

Asst. Paymaster Elijah H. Cope to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of February, 1907.

P. A. Paymaster Henry A. Wise, jr., to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1907.

Asst. Paymaster Brainerd M. Dobson to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 1st day of May, 1907.

Pay Inspector Richard T. M. Ball to be a pay director in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907.

Paymaster Henry A. Dent to be a pay inspector in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907.

P. A. Paymaster Henry de F. Mel to be a paymaster in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907.

Asst. Paymaster William W. Lamar to be a passed assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 3d day of May, 1907.

Paymasters Barron P. Du Bois and Harry E. Biscoe, with the rank of lieutenant, to be paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Asst. Paymasters Gordon A. Helmicks, John M. Hancock, Graham M. Adee, George R. Crapo, Thom Williamson, jr., and William N. Hughes, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 2d day of May, 1907.

Asst. Paymasters Howard H. Alkire, John N. Jordan, and Harold W. Browning, with the rank of ensign, to be assistant paymasters in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade) from the 1st day of November, 1907.

Chaplain Carroll Q. Wright, with the rank of commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of captain from the 6th day of March, 1907.

Chaplain Curtis H. Dickins, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 6th day of March, 1907.

Chaplain John F. Fleming, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 6th day of March, 1907.

Chaplain Louis P. Rennolds, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 22d day of August, 1907.

Chaplain Eugene E. McDonald, with the rank of lieutenant, to be a chaplain in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 22d day of August, 1907.

Professors of Mathematics Harry E. Smith and Daniel M. Garrison, additional numbers in grade, and Milton Updegraff, with the rank of lieutenant, to be professors of mathematics in the Navy with the rank of commander from the 10th day of August, 1907.

Asst. Naval Constructors William G. Du Bose and Ernest F. Eggert to be naval constructors in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, upon completion of eight years' service in present grade.

Ensigns John E. Otterson, Charles A. Harrington, and Herbert S. Howard, to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy from the 23d day of May, 1907.

Naval Constructors William P. Robert, Thomas G. Roberts, and Laurence S. Adams, with the rank of lieutenant, to be naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant-commander from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Asst. Civil Engineer Frederick H. Cooke to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 26th day of November, 1906.

Midshipman Norman M. Smith to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from the 13th day of April, 1907.

Ensign Robert S. Furber to be an assistant civil engineer in the Navy from the 9th day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Capt. John H. A. Day, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on March 6, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on April 27, 1904.

Capt. William W. Low, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on December 1, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on January 13, 1905.

Capt. Leof M. Harding, who was promoted to be a captain in the Marine Corps to fill a vacancy occurring on December 9, 1904, to have the rank of captain in the Marine Corps from March 3, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank as confirmed on January 13, 1905.

Naval Constructors Frank B. Zahm, Horatio G. Gillmor, and Richard M. Watt to be naval constructors in the Navy, with the rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to correct the date from which they take rank as confirmed on the 12th day of December, 1905.

Paymaster Eugene D. Ryan to be a paymaster in the Navy, with rank of lieutenant-commander, from the 1st day of July, 1905, to correct the date from which he takes rank, as confirmed on December 12, 1905.

Surg. Joseph A. Guthrie, who was promoted to be a surgeon to fill a vacancy occurring on December 15, 1904, to take rank as a surgeon in the Navy from January 31, 1904, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated April 24, 1906.

Lieut. John F. Hines to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1906.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) Levin J. Wallace to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1906.

Lieut. (Junior Grade) William J. Moses to be a lieutenant in the Navy from the 2d day of May, 1907.

Lieut. John S. Doddridge to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Ensign David Lyons to be a lieutenant (junior grade) in the Navy from the 30th day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander Guy W. Brown to be a commander in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907.

Commander William C. Eaton to be a captain in the Navy from the 18th day of November, 1907.

Surg. John E. Page, who was promoted to fill a vacancy occurring on April 20, 1904, to take rank as a surgeon from January 20, 1904, to correct the date from which he takes rank, in accordance with an opinion of the Attorney-General, dated April 24, 1906.

Asst. Naval Constructors John W. Woodruff, Clayton M. Simmers, and Frank D. Hall, with the rank of lieutenant (junior grade), to be assistant naval constructors in the Navy with the rank of lieutenant, from the 2d day of May, 1907.

Boatswains Alexander Mack (died September 24, 1907), and William H. Frary, U. S. Navy, retired, to be chief boatswains on the retired list of the Navy, to rank with, but after, ensign, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

Mates William W. Beck, William Boyd, and John Griffin, on the retired list of the Navy to be mates on the retired list, with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, viz, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

First Lieut. Paul E. Chamberlin to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 22d day of February, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edward B. Cole to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 22d day of February, 1907.

Second Lieut. John Newton to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 16th day of May, 1907.

*To be lieutenants (junior grade).*

Henry G. S. Wallace,
Horace S. Klyce,
Frank W. Sterling,
James O. Richardson,
Franklin W. Osborn, jr.,
Gilford Darst,
Roe R. Adams,
Semmes Read,
Harry A. Baldridge,
William L. Pryor,
James P. Murdock,
Edward J. Marquart,
Andrew A. Peterson,
Leroy Brooks, jr.,
Donald C. Bingham,
Robert Wallace, jr.,

Ralph M. Griswold,
William W. Smith,
Francis S. Whitten,
Thomas L. Ozburn,
Lewis B. Porterfield,
Walter G. Diman,
Gilbert J. Rowcliff,
James P. Lannon,
Richard Wainwright, jr.,
Frank C. Martin,
Ralph P. Craft,
Adolphus Staton,
David A. Weaver,
Neil E. Nichols,
James A. Campbell, jr.,
Otto C. Dowling,
Charles W. Early,
Wilson Brown, jr.,
Robert Henderson,
Edward C. S. Parker,
Joseph O. Fisher,
William T. Conn, jr.,
John H. Blackburn,
Frank B. Freyer,
Carlos Bean,
Oscar F. Cooper,
Roscoe C. Davis,
Earl P. Finney,
William D. Puleston,
Charles S. Merrick,
Merritt S. Corning,
William J. Moses,
George P. Brown,
Francis D. Burns,
Charles W. Densmore,
Owen Hill,
Joseph F. Daniels,
Walter E. Whitehead,
Gaston De P. Johnstone, and
Frank Rorschach.

*To be lieutenants.*

Henry G. S. Wallace.
Horace S. Klyce.
Frank W. Sterling.
James O. Richardson.
Franklin W. Osburn, jr.
Gilford Darst.
Roe R. Adams.
Semmes Read.
Harry A. Baldridge.
William L. Pryor.
James P. Murdock.
Edward J. Marquart.
Andrew A. Peterson.
Leroy Brooks, jr.
Donald C. Bingham.
Robert Wallace, jr.
Ralph M. Griswold.
William W. Smith.
Francis S. Whitten.
Thomas L. Ozburn.
Lewis B. Porterfield.
Walter G. Diman.
Gilbert J. Rowcliff.
James P. Lannon.
Richard Wainwright, jr.
Frank C. Martin.
Ralph P. Craft.
Adolphus Staton.
David A. Weaver.
Neil E. Nichols.
James A. Campbell, jr.
Otto C. Dowling.
Charles W. Early.
Wilson Brown, jr.
Robert Henderson.
Edward C. S. Parker.
Joseph O. Fisher.
William T. Conn, jr.
John H. Blackburn.
Frank B. Freyer.
Carlos Bean.
Oscar F. Cooper.
Roscoe C. Davis.
Earl P. Finney.
William D. Puleston.
Charles S. Kerrick.
Merritt S. Corning.
George P. Brown.

*To be ensigns.*

Hugo Frankenberger,
Roy C. Smith,
Ormond L. Cox,
Royal E. Ingersoll,
Herbert F. Leary,
Lee S. Border,
Chester W. Nimitz,
Reuben B. Coffey,
Joseph V. Ogan,
Ernest A. Swanson,
John C. Sweeney, jr.,
Albert T. Church,
Winfield Liggett, jr.,
Logan Cresap,
James O. Gawne,
Alva B. Court,
John N. Ferguson,
Louis C. Farley,
Arthur C. Stott, jr.,
William S. McClintic,
Byron McCandless,
Roscoe C. MacFall,
Turner F. Caldwell,
Bruce L. Canaga,
Walter B. Woodson,
Charles H. Shaw,
Edward L. McSheehy,
Edmund S. Root,
Earl R. Shipp,
Arthur B. Cook,
Simeon B. Smith,
Herbert E. Kays,
Louis P. Davis,
Glenn O. Carter,
Arthur W. Sears,
George C. Pegram,
Harold G. Bowen,
Lucian Minor,
George V. Stewart,
Arthur K. Atkins,
Isaac F. Dortch,
John A. Mandeville,
Jonathan S. Dowell,
Nelson H. Goss,
Coburn S. Marston,
Stanford C. Hooper,
Walter H. Lassing,
Edward S. Robinson,
John M. Poole,
Harry E. Shoemaker,
Andrew F. Carter,
Albert Norris,
Theodore G. Ellyson,
Grafton A. Beall, jr.,
William T. Lightle,
William L. Culbertson, jr.,
Hugh Brown,
Burton H. Green,
Carl A. Lohr,
Duncan I. Selfridge,
Gordon W. Haines,
John W. Wilcox, jr.,
Laurance N. McNair,
Horace C. Laird,
Benjamin Dutton, jr.,
Reed M. Fawell,
James S. Woods,
Lloyd W. Townsend,
Edward G. Hargis,
John C. Sumpter,
Ralph B. Strassburger,
John M. Smeallie, and
William F. Gaddis,

*To be chief boatswains.*

William Juraschka from April 11, 1907;
Gustav Sabelstrom from April 11, 1907;
Gustav Freudendorf from April 27, 1907;

Robert Rohange from July 11, 1907; and
Joseph Clancey from May 7, 1907.

*To be chief gunners.*

Otto E. Reh from August 1, 1906;
Robert E. Cox from April 11, 1907;
Thomas P. Clark from April 11, 1907;
Harry A. Davis from April 11, 1907;
William G. Smith from April 11, 1907;
John J. Murray from April 11, 1907;
Bert E. Staples from April 13, 1907; and
John T. Swift from May 7, 1907.

*To be chief carpenters.*

Walter W. Toles from April 3, 1907;
William C. Hardie from April 3, 1907;
Frederick W. Witte from April 3, 1907;
William F. Hamberger from April 3, 1907;
Harry L. Demarest from May 1, 1907;
Charles S. Kendall from May 1, 1907;
Joseph F. McCole from May 1, 1907; and
Thomas J. Logan from May 1, 1907.

*To be passed assistant surgeons.*

William D. Owens, from May 17, 1907;
William A. Angwin, from June 2, 1907; and
Wrey G. Farwell, from June 28, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Harold D. Childs, a citizen of Vermont, and late a midshipman in the Navy, to be an ensign in the Navy from the 4th day of March, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

George E. T. Stevenson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be a chaplain in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1907.

*To be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps.*

From the 14th day of March:
Harold H. Utley, a citizen of Illinois.
Howard C. Judson, a citizen of Massachusetts.
Paul A. Capron, a citizen of Virginia.
Allen M. Sumner, a citizen of Massachusetts.
William F. Bevan, a citizen of Maryland.
John Potts, a citizen of Virginia.
Edward P. Roelker, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Edward A. Ostermann, a citizen of Ohio, and
Edward S. Willing, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

Reginald F. Ludlow, a citizen of Wisconsin, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 8th day of May, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

Robert E. Adams and Edwin N. McClelland, citizens of Pennsylvania, to be second lieutenants in the Marine Corps from the 18th day of June, 1907, to fill vacancies existing in that grade on that date.

Ross E. Rowell, a citizen of Idaho, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 3d day of August, 1906.

Littleton W. T. Waller, a citizen of Virginia, to be a second lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of September, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

*To be assistant surgeons.*

Reynolds Hayden, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Edward V. Valz, a citizen of Virginia.
Frederick W. Smith, a citizen of New York.
Montgomery A. Stuart, a citizen of Michigan.
Rudolph I. Longabaugh, a citizen of California.
Frank X. Koltes, a citizen of Illinois.
William H. Short, a citizen of New Jersey.
Herbert L. Kelley, a citizen of New Hampshire.
Otto V. Huffman, a citizen of Ohio.
Julian T. Miller, a citizen of Virginia.
George B. Trible, a citizen of Missouri.
Harry A. Garrison, a citizen of West Virginia.
Maurice E. Rose, a citizen of New York.
Charles G. Alderman, a citizen of Indiana.
Henry L. Dollard, a citizen of New York.
Earle P. Huff, a citizen of New York.
Harry R. Hermesch, a citizen of Indiana.
Henry L. Smith, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Willard G. Steadman, jr., a citizen of Connecticut.
Martin Donelson, a citizen of Tennessee.
Myron C. Baker, a citizen of Tennessee.
Elmer E. Curtis, a citizen of Kansas.
Micajah Boland, a citizen of New York.
Dow H. Casto, a citizen of West Virginia.
Charles W. O. Bunker, a citizen of Nebraska.
Howard F. Lawrence, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Charles J. Holeman, a citizen of Pennsylvania.
Gordon D. Hale, a citizen of Rhode Island.
Alexander B. Hayward, a citizen of Maryland.
Montgomery E. Higgins, a citizen of Maryland.
David A. Spear, a citizen of Ohio.
George W. Shepard, a citizen of Ohio.
Ernest W. Brown, a citizen of Connecticut.
Harry L. Langnecker, a citizen of California.
Dallas G. Sutton, a citizen of the District of Columbia.
Alfred J. Toulon, a citizen of Pennsylvania.

*To be assistant civil engineers.*

Carroll Paul, a citizen of Nebraska,
Glenn S. Burrell, a citizen of Ohio,
Ralph Whitman, a citizen of Massachusetts,
Carl A. Bostrom, a citizen of Ohio, and
Ralph M. Warfield, a citizen of Vermont.

Haskell Dial, a citizen of South Carolina, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 18th day of March, 1907.

Fred E. McMillen, a citizen of Maryland, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 21st day of June, 1907.

Maurice H. Karker, a citizen of New York, to be an assistant paymaster in the Navy from the 7th day of July, 1907.

Herbert L. Rice, a citizen of Maryland, to be a professor of mathematics in the Navy from the 26th day of August, 1907.

Leonard M. Cox, a citizen of Kentucky, to be a civil engineer in the Navy from the 16th day of April, 1907, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 4, 1907.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

BY TRANSFER.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

First Lieut. Hartman L. Butler, Fourth Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, July 11, 1907, with rank from October 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Sixth Field Artillery, from the Field Artillery Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps, August 8, 1907, with rank from July 26, 1907.

First Lieut. George A. Wieczorek (detailed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps) from the Infantry Arm to the Coast Artillery Corps.

*Infantry Arm.*

First Lieut. Guy E. Manning, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Infantry Arm.

*Cavalry Arm.*

Second Lieut. Donald A. Robinson, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, July 12, 1907, with rank from June 12, 1906.

*Field Artillery Arm.*

First Lieut. Ernest S. Wheeler, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery Arm, July 11, 1907, with rank from October 1, 1906.

First Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, Coast Artillery Corps, from the Coast Artillery Corps to the Field Artillery Arm, August 13, 1907, with rank from July 26, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter W. Merrill, First Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, July 27, 1907, with rank from June 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. John W. Downer, Fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, August 19, 1907, with rank from June 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Benjamin M. Bailey, Fourth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. William F. Sharp, Fourteenth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. Frank Thorp, jr., Twenty-seventh Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Field Artillery Arm, September 16, 1907, with rank from June 17, 1907.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

*To be assistant surgeons, with the rank of first lieutenant, from June 15, 1907.*

Frederick Stevens Mack, of Massachusetts, vice Barron, deceased.
Guy Victor Rukke, of North Dakota.
Henry Church Pillsbury, of Massachusetts.
Edgar King, of Arkansas.
Arthur Carlisle Christie, of New York.
Howard Hiram Johnson, of Ohio.
Ray Woodman Bryan, of Kentucky.
Bernard Singleton Gostin, of Georgia.
William Hadley Richardson, of Ohio.
William Kay Bartlett, of Minnesota.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

*To be second lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.*

Ballard Lyerly, of Tennessee, from June 9, 1907.
Wyatt Owen Selkirk, of Texas, from June 10, 1907.
Phillip Woodfin Booker, of Virginia, from June 11, 1907.
Henry Leavenworth Harris, jr., of New Jersey, late first lieutenant of the Twenty-second United States Infantry, from June 13, 1907.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be second lieutenants, to fill existing vacancies.*

George Albert Wildrick, of New Jersey, from June 10, 1907.
Allen Kimberly, of Virginia, from June 10, 1907.
Thomas Aquila Clark, of Illinois, from June 10, 1907.
William Stuart Dowd, of New York, late second lieutenant of the Fourth United States Cavalry, from June 12, 1907.

TO BE SECOND LIEUTENANTS FROM JUNE 14, 1907.

*Corps of Engineers.*

1. Cadet James Gordon Steese.
2. Cadet Roger Gordon Alexander.
3. Cadet John Augur Holabird.
4. Cadet James Alexander O'Connor.
5. Cadet Lewis Hayes Watkins.
6. Cadet Gilbert Edwin Humphrey.
7. Cadet Richard Park.
9. Cadet Daniel Isom Sultan.

*Field Artillery.*

18. Cadet Edwin Eastman Pritchett.
25. Cadet Roy Boggess Staver.
26. Cadet Fred Taylor Cruse.
27. Cadet James Preston Marley.
33. Cadet Waldo Charles Potter.
34. Cadet Harry Pfeil.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

8. Cadet Richard Herbert Somers.
10. Cadet Thomas Lee Coles.
11. Cadet John Boursiquot Rose.
12. Cadet Truman Darby Thorpe.
13. Cadet Nathaniel Pendleton Rogers, jr.
14. Cadet Charles Tillman Harris, jr.
15. Cadet Maxwell Murray.
16. Cadet Geoffrey Bartlett.
17. Cadet William Edgar Shedd, jr.
19. Cadet James Arthur Gallogly.
20. Cadet Hunter Ball Porter.
21. Cadet Royal Kemp Greene.
22. Cadet Robert Price Glassburn.
23. Cadet Harry Keneth Rutherford.
24. Cadet Paul Jones Horton.
28. Cadet Robert Arthur.
29. Cadet John Patrick Keeler.
30. Cadet Lucian Dent Booth.

*Cavalry Arm.*

31. Cadet Henry Lee Watson.
35. Cadet Thurman Harrison Bane.
55. Cadet Augustine Warner Robins.
57. Cadet William Ducachet Geary.
60. Cadet Hayden Waite Wagner.
61. Cadet Fred Hughes Coleman.
62. Cadet Emil Pehr Pierson.
63. Cadet Clark Porter Chandler.
68. Cadet Arthur William Hanson.
70. Cadet Richard Huntington Kimball.
71. Cadet Abbott Boone.
74. Cadet William Lewis Moose, jr.
75. Cadet Charles Dunbar Rogers.
78. Cadet Frederick Story Snyder.
80. Cadet William Carroll Christy.
81. Cadet Sloan Doak.
88. Cadet Robert Lee Lounsbury.
90. Cadet Ellwood Stokes Hand.
91. Cadet Leland Wadsworth, jr.
94. Cadet James Lawton Collins.
96. Cadet Lewis Vance Greer.
101. Cadet William Caldwell McChord, jr.
102. Cadet William Rudicil Henry.
107. Cadet George Francis Patten.
109. Cadet Robert Mercer Cheney.

*Infantry Arm.*

36. Cadet Clyde Leslie Eastman.
37. Cadet Jesse Cyrus Drain.
38. Cadet Wiley Evans Dawson.
39. Cadet Alexander Wheeler Chilton.
41. Cadet William Eric Morrison.
42. Cadet Donald James McLachlan.
43. Cadet Charles Henry Rice.
44. Cadet Warren Lott, jr.
45. Cadet Irving John Palmer.
46. Cadet Melvin Guy Faris.
47. Cadet Alexander William Maish.
48. Cadet William Jackson McCaughey.
49. Cadet Eugene Ross Householder.
50. Cadet James Gilbert Taylor.
51. Cadet Eugene Santschi, jr.
52. Cadet William Addleman Ganoe.
53. Cadet Elmer Franklin Rice.
54. Cadet Edwin Colyer McNeil.
56. Cadet Benjamin Frederic Castle.
58. Cadet Charles Lloyd Wyman.
59. Cadet Edward Hall Teall.
64. Cadet John Walton Lang.
65. Cadet George Thomas Everett.
66. Cadet Henry Harley Arnold.
67. Cadet Walter Raymond Wheeler.
69. Cadet George Frederick Ney Dailey.
72. Cadet Barton Kyle Yount.
73. Cadet Denham Bohart Crafton.
77. Cadet Lewis Cassidy Rockwell.
79. Cadet William Eliot Selbie.
83. Cadet John Logan Jenkins.
84. Cadet Charles Henry White.
85. Cadet Alvin Gustav Gutensohn.
86. Cadet Stanley Livingston James.
89. Cadet John Stephen Sullivan.
92. Cadet David Grover Cleveland Garrison.
93. Cadet Seth William Scofield.
95. Cadet Herbert Hayden.
97. Cadet Bruce Bradford Butler.
98. Cadet Evans Elias Lewis.
99. Cadet Paul Alexander Larned.
100. Cadet Harry Stevens Gillespie.
103. Cadet James Howard Laubach,
104. Cadet George Richard Harrison.
105. Cadet Ralph Wayne Dusenbury.
106. Cadet Thomas Charles Spencer.
111. Cadet Fauntley Muse Miller.

*To be second lieutenants from June 15, 1907.*

76. Cadet Ray Corson Hill.
82. Cadet Patrick Joseph Morrissey.

*Quartermaster's Department.*

Brig. Gen. Charles F. Humphrey (since retired from active service), Quartermaster-General, to be Quartermaster-General, with the rank of brigadier-general, for the period of four years, beginning April 12, 1907, with rank from April 12, 1903, his former appointment as Quartermaster-General having expired April 12, 1907.

*Pay Department.*

Col. Charles H. Whipple, assistant paymaster-general, to be paymaster-general with rank of brigadier-general for four years from January 1, 1908, with rank from that date.

RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY.

Col. Benjamin C. Lockwood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

*With the rank of brigadier-general.*

Col. Harry R. Anderson, retired, from April 5, 1907.
Col. Edward B. Moseley, retired, from May 10, 1907.
Col. George S. Grimes, retired, from August 12, 1907.

GENERAL OFFICERS.

*To be major-generals.*

Brig. Gen. William S. McCaskey (since retired from active service), from April 15, 1907.
Brig. Gen. William P. Duvall, from October 2, 1907.

*To be brigadier-generals.*

Col. Albert L. Mayer, Eleventh Infantry, from March 23, 1907.
Col. Charles B. Hall, Eighteenth Infantry, from April 11, 1907.
Col. Earl D. Thomas, Eleventh Cavalry, from April 18, 1907.
Col. Charles Morton, Seventh Cavalry, from April 19, 1907.
Col. Charles L. Hodges, Twenty-fourth Infantry, from April 30, 1907.
Col. John M. K. Davis, Coast Artillery Corps, from May 25, 1907.

Col. Charles S. Smith, Ordnance Department, from October 9, 1907.

FIELD ARTILLERY.

*To be first lieutenants to fill original vacancies caused by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Ralph McT. Pennell, Thirteenth Cavalry, from July 6, 1907.
Second Lieut. Walter S. Sturgill, infantry, unassigned, from July 7, 1907.
Second Lieut. Sherman Miles, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 8, 1907.
Second Lieut. Cortlandt Parker, Fifth Cavalry, from July 8, 1907.
Second Lieut. Richard C. Burleson, infantry (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department), from July 9, 1907.
Second Lieut. Albert Gilmor, Seventh Infantry, from July 10, 1907.
Second Lieut. Roy F. Waring, Eleventh Cavalry, from July 10, 1907.
Second Lieut. John R. Starkey, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.
Second Lieut. Harry D. R. Zimmerman, Seventh Cavalry, from July 11, 1907.
Second Lieut. René E. DeR. Hoyle, Fifth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.
Second Lieut. Dawson Olmstead, Fifteenth Cavalry, from July 12, 1907.
Second Lieut. John C. Maul, Twentieth Infantry, from July 12, 1907.
Second Lieut. Albert L. Hall, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 13, 1907 .
Second Lieut. George H. Paine, Seventh Infantry, from July 13, 1907.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

*To be first lieutenants to fill original vacancies caused by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Pierre V. Kieffer, Second Cavalry, from July 2, 1907.
Second Lieut. Riley E. Scott, Twelfth Infantry, from July 3, 1907.
Second Lieut. Joseph J. Grace, Third Infantry, from July 3, 1907.
Second Lieut. George E. Turner, Thirtieth Infantry, from July 4, 1907.
Second Lieut. Harry A. Schwabe, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 4, 1907.
Second Lieut. Oscar A. Russell, Twentieth Infantry, from July 5, 1907.
Second Lieut. Joseph R. Davis, Eighth Cavalry, from July 6, 1907.
Second Lieut. Felix W. Motlow, Twentieth Infantry, from July 6, 1907.
Second Lieut. Walter J. Büttgenbach, Fourth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.
Second Lieut. Charles O. Schudt, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.
Second Lieut. Chester H. Loop, Thirteenth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.
Second Lieut. Philip Mathews, Fifth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.
Second Lieut. Marcellus H. Thompson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from July 7, 1907.
Second Lieut. William R. McCleary, Eighteenth Infantry, from July 8, 1907.
Second Lieut. William W. Rose, Sixteenth Infantry, from July 8, 1907.
Second Lieut. John G. Hotz, First Infantry, from July 9, 1907.
Second Lieut. Robert N. Campbell, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 9, 1907.
Second Lieut. Howard .K. Loughry, Ninth Infantry, from July 9, 1907.
Second Lieut. Clarence A. Mitchell, Fifteenth Infantry, from July 10, 1907.
Second Lieut. William P. Currier, Fifteenth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.
Second Lieut. Horace F. Spurgin, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 11, 1907.
Second Lieut. Ralph D. Bates, Twenty-ninth Infantry, from July 12, 1907.
Second Lieut. Edward A. Brown, Fifth Infantry, from July 13, 1907.
Second Lieut. Thomas L. Coles, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. John B. Rose, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Truman D. Thorpe, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Nathaniel P. Rogers, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Charles T. Harris, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Maxwell Murray, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Geoffrey Bartlett, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. William E. Shedd, jr., Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. James A. Gallogly, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Hunter B. Porter, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Royal K. Greene, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Robert P. Glassburn, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Harry K. Rutherford, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.
Second Lieut. Paul J. Horton, Coast Artillery Corps, from July 27, 1907.

ASSISTANT SURGEON.

Freeman V. Walker, of Georgia, late captain, assistant surgeon, United States Army, to be assistant surgeon with the rank of captain from July 27, 1891.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

ARTILLERY CORPS.

Lieut. Col. Montgomery M. Macomb, Artillery Corps, to be colonel from April 5, 1907.
Maj. Edward E. Gayle, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 5, 1907.
Maj. Samuel E. Allen, Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 11, 1907.
Capt. William L. Kenly, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 5, 1907.
Capt. William G. Haan, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 9, 1907.
Capt. Sidney S. Jordan, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 11, 1907.
Capt. Morris K. Barroll, Artillery Corps, to be major from April 13, 1907.
First Lieut. Granville Sevier, Artillery Corps, to be captain from April 5, 1907.
First Lieut. Claudius M. Seaman, Artillery Corps, to be captain from April 9, 1907.
First Lieut. Hugh J. B. McElgin, Artillery Corps, to be captain from April 11, 1907.
First Lieut. Arthur L. Fuller, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Signal Corps), to be captain from April 13, 1907.
Second Lieut. Richard Furnival, Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from April 5, 1907.

*To be majors with rank from January 25, 1907.*

Capt. John K. Cree, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Lucien G. Berry, Artillery Corps.
Capt. John E. McMahon, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Charles T. Menoher, Artillery Corps.
Capt. T. Bentley Mott, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Gustave W. S. Stevens, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Richmond P. Davis, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Ernest Hinds, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Wirt Robinson, Artillery Corps.
Capt. George F. Landers, Artillery Corps.
Capt. George W. Gatchell, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Oscar I. Straub, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Herman C. Schumm, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Alfred M. Hunter, Artillery Corps.
Capt. John L. Hayden, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Peyton C. March, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Eugene T. Wilson, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Edmund M. Blake, Artillery Corps.
Capt. Wilmot E. Ellis, Artillery Corps.

*To be captains with rank from January 25, 1907.*

First Lieut. George O. Hubbard, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James M. Wheeler, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harrison S. Kerrick, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frank J. Miller, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Philip S. Golderman, Artillery Corps.

First Lieut. Charles L. Lanham, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George F. Connolly, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Louis T. Boiseau, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel S. O'Connor, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William McK. Lambdin, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Philip Yost, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward N. Macon, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward A. Stuart, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John S. Johnston, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward T. Donnelly, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph S. Hardin, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Louis E. Bennett, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George L. Hicks, jr, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Lynn S. Edwards, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George M. Brooke, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Hugh K. Taylor, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut Harry C. Williams, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Alden Trotter, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frank S. Long, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John P. Spurr, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Albert U. Faulkner, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Francis W. Ralston, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Cleveland C. Lansing, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Adna G. Clarke, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel G. Shartle. Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Michael H. Barry, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George M. Apple, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Clarence G. Bunker, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William H. Tobin, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harry J. Watson, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William H. Raymond, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Jacob E. Wyke, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles O. Zollars, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John Storck, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edgar H. Yule, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Willis C. Metcalf, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Robert B. McBride, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Willis R. Vance, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Jacob M. Coward, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John L. Roberts, jr., Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles R. Lawson, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William I. Westervelt, Artillery Corps (detailed captain in the Ordnance Department).
First Lieut. Edwin G. Davis, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Buck, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Jay P. Hopkins, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Leroy T. Hillman, Artillery Corps (detailed captain in the Ordnance Department).
First Lieut. Upton Birnie, jr., Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Archibald H. Sunderland, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Clarence Deems, jr., Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Raymond H. Fenner, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles L. J. Frohwitter, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward P. Nones, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Arthur P. S. Hyde, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Clifford C. Carson, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harry E. Mitchell, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Fred C. Doyle, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James P. Robinson, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George T. Perkins, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Augustine McIntyre, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John B. Murphy, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Jairus A. Moore, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frank B. Edwards, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. George R. Greene, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Henry C. Merriam, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Raymond W. Briggs, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles M. Bunker, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Harry W. McCauley, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Robert W. Collins, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel D. McAlister, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William A. Covington, Artillery Corps (detailed in the Signal Corps).
First Lieut. Francis W. Griffin, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Elisha G. Abbott, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Samuel M. English, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Alfred Hasbrouck, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. John M. Dunn, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Carroll Power, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. James L. Long, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Robert S. Welsh, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Ralph M. Mitchell, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Frederick L. Dengler, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Richard H. Williams, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Walter V. Cotchett, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Alfred M. Mason, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Roy I. Taylor, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Lewis S. Ryan, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Kenneth C. Masteller, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Tilman Campbell, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Joseph Matson, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Jesse G. Langdon, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Francis H. Lincoln, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Daniel F. Craig, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. William H. Wilson, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edward D. Powers, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Charles E. N. Howard, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Edwin C. Long, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Augustus B. Warfield, Artillery Corps.
First Lieut. Howard L. Landers, Artillery Corps.

*To be first lieutenants with rank from January 25, 1907.*

Second Lieut. Bruce Cotten, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Adolph Langhorst, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John B. W. Corey, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. George A. Taylor, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Ralph E. Herring, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William E. De Sombre, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Carl E. Wiggin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Glen F. Jenks, Artillery Corps (detailed first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department).
Second Lieut. Edmund T. Weisel, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Marlborough Churchill, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Clarence B. Ross, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Howard L. Martin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Richard H. Jordan, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John M. Page, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William F. Jones, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Samuel C. Cardwell, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles J. Ferris, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James B. Taylor, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Mortimer, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Brainerd Taylor, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Guy B. G. Hanna, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Richard P. Winslow, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Avery J. Cooper, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Nelson E. Margetts, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Frank Geere, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. George L. Wertenbaker, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Walter C. Baker, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Robert Davis, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. George P. Hawes, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Richard I. McKenney, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles A. Clark, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James M. Fulton, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles E. Wheatley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Joseph E. Myers, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William Paterson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Earl Biscoe, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Lawrence C. Crawford, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William S. Wood, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Wade H. Carpenter, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Frederic W. Hinrichs, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Samuel Frankenberger, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Adam F. Casad, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles M. Allen, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John E. Munroe, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Stephen Abbot, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William F. Morrison, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Myron S. Crissy, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Ned B. Rehkopf, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Walter K. Wilson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John P. Terrell, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Malcolm P. Andruss, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Offnere Hope, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Franc Lecocq, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John O'Neil, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles E. T. Lull, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Owen G. Collins, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Scott Baker, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Frederic H. Smith, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Marion W. Howze, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. George W. Cocheu, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles H. Patterson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Lewis Turtle, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Henry S. Kilbourne, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Clifford Jones, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Wilford J. Hawkins, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Louis C. Brinton, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Thomas E. Selfridge, Artillery Corps.

Second Lieut. Henning F. Colley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Paul D. Bunker, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Quinn Gray, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Louis R. Dice, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William M. Colvin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Francis M. Hinkle, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Bunn, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Harry L. Morse, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Mark L. Ireland, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Lesley J. McNair, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles R. Alley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Chauncey L. Fenton, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Lucian B. Moody, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. George R. Allin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut Pelham D. Glassford, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William Bryden, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Donald C. McDonald, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Fulton Q. C. Gardner, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Francis W. Honeycutt, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John W. McKie, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Philip Worcester, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles S. Blakely, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles T. Smart, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Robert M. Danford, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James B. Dillard, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Leo P. Quinn, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James K. Crain, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Edmund L. Gruber, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Carr W. Waller, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. David McC. McKell, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Matthew A. Cross, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Albert H. Barkley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Carroll W. Neal, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Walter Singles, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Donald C. Cubbison, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Rollo F. Anderson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Edward E. Farnsworth, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Jacob A. Mack, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William T. Carpenter, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John L. Holcombe, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Frank H. Phipps, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Thomas Duncan, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Thomas M. Spaulding, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Thomas B. Doe, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Louis H. McKinlay, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Benjamin H. L. Williams, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Thomas D. Osborne, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Otho V. Kean, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Halsey Dunwoody, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. David C. Seagrave, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. William H. Dodds, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Le Roy Bartlett, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John Lund, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Robert C. Eddy, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Julius C. Peterson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John S. Hammond, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Basil G. Moon, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James F. Walker, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles Roemer, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Ellery W. Niles, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Adelno Gibson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Albert T. Bishop, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Haldan U. Tompkins, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James S. Dusenbury, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Lloyd B. Magruder, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Robert H. Lewis, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Francis B. Upham, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Arthur H. Carter, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Sidney H. Guthrie, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Walter E. Prosser, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Henry T. Burgin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Nathan Horowitz, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Clifford L. Corbin, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. George M. Morrow, jr., Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James W. Riley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Lloyd P. Horsfall, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles G. Mettler, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Charles B. Gatewood, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Joseph H. Pelot, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Morgan L. Brett, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Henry W. Torney, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Forrest E. Williford, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. James S. Bradshaw, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Earl McFarland, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Joseph A. Green, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Alexander G. Pendleton, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John C. Henderson, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Harold W. Huntley, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Walter M. Wilhelm, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Edward W. Wildrick, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Walter E. Donahue, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Alexander G. Gillespie, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Edwin De L. Smith, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. John S. Pratt, Artillery Corps.
Second Lieut. Edward J. Cullen, Artillery Corps.

*Subsistence Department.*

Lieut. Col. James N. Allison, deputy commissary-general, to be assistant commissary-general with the rank of colonel from October 13, 1907.

Maj. Frank F. Eastman, commissary, to be deputy commissary-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from October 13, 1907.

Capt. Henry G. Cole, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major from October 13, 1907.

*Medical Department.*

Lieut. Col. Louis M. Maus, deputy surgeon-general, to be assistant surgeon-general with the rank of colonel from May 10, 1907.

Maj. Aaron H. Appel, surgeon, to be deputy surgeon-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from May 10, 1907.

Capt. James M. Kennedy, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major from March 20, 1907.

Capt. Deane C. Howard, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major from April 24, 1907.

Capt. William H. Wilson, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon with the rank of major from May 10, 1907.

*Pay Department.*

Lieut. Col. William F. Tucker, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel from April 15, 1907.

Maj. Harry L. Rogers, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from April 15, 1907.

Maj. Webster Vinson, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from September 4, 1907.

Capt. Charles E. Stanton, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major from April 15, 1907.

Capt. Pierre C. Stevens, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major from July 23, 1907.

Capt. Bradner D. Slaughter, paymaster, to be paymaster with the rank of major from September 4, 1907.

*Corps of Engineers.*

Lieut. Col. Richard L. Hoxie, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel from June 9, 1907.

Lieut. Col. William L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel from August 27, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Joseph H. Willard, Corps of Engineers, to be colonel from November 15, 1907.

Maj. John Millis, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel from June 7, 1907.

Maj. John Biddle, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel from June 9, 1907.

Maj. Harry F. Hodges, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel from August 27, 1907.

Maj. James G. Warren, Corps of Engineers, to be lieutenant-colonel from November 15, 1907.

Capt. Charles S. Bromwell, Corps of Engineers, to be major from June 7, 1907.

Capt. Spencer Cosby, Corps of Engineers, to be major from June 9, 1907.

Capt. John S. Sewell, Corps of Engineers, to be major from August 27, 1907.

Capt. James F. McIndoe, Corps of Engineers, to be major from November 15, 1907.

First Lieut. Francis A. Pope, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from June 7, 1907.

First Lieut. Gilbert A. Youngberg, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from June 9, 1907.

First Lieut. Paul S. Bond, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from August 27, 1907.

First Lieut. William P. Stokey, Corps of Engineers, to be captain from November 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. Francis B. Wilby, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from June 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Clarence S. Ridley, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from June 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Alvin B. Barber, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from August 27, 1907.

Second Lieut. William F. Endress, Corps of Engineers, to be first lieutenant from November 15, 1907.

*Ordnance Department.*

Lieut. Col. David A. Lyle, Ordnance Department, to be colonel from March 26, 1907.

Lieut. Col. James Rockwell, Ordnance Department, to be colonel from August 9, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Andrew H. Russell, Ordnance Department, to be colonel from September 19, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Rogers Birnie, Ordnance Department, to be colonel from October 10, 1907.

Maj. Frank E. Hobbs, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 26, 1907.

Maj. J. Walker Benét, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel from August 9, 1907.

Maj. William W. Gibson, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel from September 19, 1907.

Maj. Edwin B. Babbitt, Ordnance Department, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 10, 1907.

Capt. Clarence C. Williams, Ordnance Department, to be major from March 26, 1907.

Capt. Samuel Hof, Ordnance Department, to be major from August 9, 1907.

Capt. William H. Tschappat, Ordnance Department, to be major from September 19, 1907.

Capt. John H. Rice, Ordnance Department, to be major from October 10, 1907.

*Cavalry Arm.*

Lieut. Col. James Parker, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be colonel from April 18, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Joseph Garrard, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be colonel from April 20, 1907.

Maj. Walter L. Finley, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 18, 1907.

Maj. Charles G. Ayres (since retired from active service), Eighth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from April 20, 1907.

Maj. John C. Gresham, Ninth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from July 24, 1907.

Maj. George H. G. Gale, Sixth Cavalry, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 31, 1907.

Capt. Tyree R. Rivers, Fourth Cavalry, to be major from April 18, 1907.

Capt. Henry T. Allen, Sixth Cavalry, to be major from April 20, 1907.

Capt. Samuel D. Freeman, Tenth Cavalry, to be major from July 24, 1907.

Capt. John W. Heard, Third Cavalry, to be major from October 31, 1907.

First Lieut. William L. Luhn, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain from March 18, 1907.

First Lieut. Wallace M. Craigie, Second Cavalry, to be captain from April 18, 1907.

First Lieut. Samuel Van Leer, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be captain from April 18, 1907.

First Lieut. Hu B. Myers, Fifth Cavalry, to be captain from April 20, 1907.

First Lieut. Henry R. Richmond, First Cavalry, to be captain from June 1, 1907.

First Lieut. John J. Ryan, Twelfth Cavalry, to be captain from July 24, 1907.

First Lieut. Osmun Latrobe, jr., Eighth Cavalry, to be captain from September 7, 1907.

First Lieut. Thomas F. Ryan, Eleventh Cavalry, to be captain from September 23, 1907.

First Lieut. William M. Connell, Seventh Cavalry, to be captain from October 24, 1907.

First Lieut. Theodore B. Taylor, Eighth Cavalry, to be captain from October 31, 1907.

Second Lieut. Rawson Warren, Eleventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from March 18, 1907.

Second Lieut. John H. Read, jr., Fourteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Clarence A. Stott, Twelfth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 18, 1907.

Second Lieut. Marr O'Connor, Tenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 18, 1907.

Second Lieut. Joseph H. Barnard, Fifth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from April 20, 1907.

Second Lieut. Rodman Butler, Sixth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from May 17, 1907.

Second Lieut. Clarence Lininger, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from June 1, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edward M. Offley, First Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from July 24, 1907.

Second Lieut. John Cocke, Eleventh Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 5, 1907.

Second Lieut. John T. Donnelly, Thirteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edwin L. Cox, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from September 23, 1907.

Second Lieut. Ronald E. Fisher, Fourteenth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 24, 1907.

Second Lieut. C. Emery Hathaway, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from October 31, 1907.

Second Lieut. Joseph V. Kuznik, Ninth Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from November 8, 1907.

*Field Artillery.*

Lieut. Col. Lotus Niles, Third Field Artillery, to be colonel from August 12, 1907.

Maj. Edwin St. J. Greble, Fourth Field Artillery, to be lieutenant-colonel from August 12, 1907.

Capt. Edward F. McGlachlin, jr., Fourth Field Artillery, to be major from August 12, 1907.

First Lieut. William H. Burt, Fifth Field Artillery, to be captain from June 12, 1907.

First Lieut. Frederick B. Hennessy, Sixth Field Artillery, to be captain from July 26, 1907.

First Lieut. Laurin L. Lawson, Third Field Artillery, to be captain from August 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Leroy P. Collins, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Ballard Lyerly, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant from July 19, 1907.

Second Lieut. Wyatt O. Selkirk, Field Artillery, unassigned, to be first lieutenant from July 26, 1907.

Second Lieut. Phillip W. Booker, Third Field Artillery, to be first lieutenant from August 12, 1907.

Sergt. Leroy Pierce Collins, Troop K, Fifteenth Cavalry, to be second lieutenant of Field Artillery from June 8, 1907.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

Lieut. Col. John P. Wisser, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from May 27, 1907.

Lieut. Col. George F. E. Harrison, Coast Artillery Corps, to be colonel from October 29, 1907.

Maj. Frederick S. Strong, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from May 27, 1907.

Maj. Albert C. Blunt, Coast Artillery Corps, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 29, 1907.

Capt. Delamere Skerrett, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from May 27, 1907.

Capt. Archibald Campbell, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from October 29, 1907.

First Lieut. Henry R. Casey, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from May 27, 1907.

First Lieut. Fred L. Perry, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from July 1, 1907.

First Lieut. Francis H. Lomax, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from August 26, 1907.

First Lieut. William K. Moore, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from October 29, 1907.

Second Lieut. John G. Donovan, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. George A. Wildrick, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Allen Kimberly, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Thomas A. Clark, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Birchie O. Mahaffey, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. William S. Dowd, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Richard H. Somers, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from July 19, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert Arthur, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from August 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. John P. Keeler, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from August 26, 1907.

Second Lieut. Lucian D. Booth, Coast Artillery Corps, to be first lieutenant from September 10, 1907.

Sergt. John George Donovan, Eighty-seventh Company, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps from June 8, 1907.

Master Electrician Guy L. Gearhart, Coast Artillery Corps, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps from June 8, 1907.

Birchie Oliver Mahaffey, of Texas, late cadet United States Military Academy, to be second lieutenant in the Coast Artillery Corps from June 11, 1907.

*Infantry Arm.*

Lieut. Col. Robert H. R. Loughborough, Sixth Infantry, to be colonel from March 7, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Richard T. Yeatman, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be colonel from March 26, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Thomas F. Davis, detailed adjutant-general, to be colonel from April 11, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Daniel H. Brush, detailed inspector-general, to be colonel from May 4, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Booth, Seventh Infantry, to be colonel from October 1, 1907.

Lieut. Col. Charles J. Crane, Seventeenth Infantry, to be colonel from October 25, 1907.

Maj. William A. Mann, Nineteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 7, 1907.

Maj. Millard F. Waltz, Sixteenth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from March 26, 1907.

Maj. Robert F. Ames, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from May 6, 1907.

Maj. Robert N. Getty, First Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 1, 1907.

Capt. Wendell L. Simpson, unassigned, to be major from March 7, 1907.

Capt. Clarence E. Dentler, Eleventh Infantry, to be major from March 12, 1907.

Capt. James K. Thompson, Eighth Infantry, to be major from March 26, 1907.

Capt. Henry D. Styer, Eleventh Infantry, to be major from May 6, 1907.

Capt. Waldo E. Ayer, Thirtieth Infantry, to be major from October 1, 1907.

First Lieut. James Justice, Twenty-second Infantry, to be captain from March 2, 1907.

First Lieut. Arthur S. Cowan, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be captain from March 7, 1907.

First Lieut. Ephraim G. Peyton, Eighteenth Infantry, to be captain from March 12, 1907.

First Lieut. Earle W. Tanner, Fourth Infantry, to be captain from March 12, 1907.

First Lieut. William L. Reed, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain from March 26, 1907.

First Lieut. Charles L. McKain, Sixteenth Infantry, to be captain from April 4, 1907.

First Lieut. James D. Reams, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be captain from April 16, 1907.

First Lieut. Andrew J. Dougherty, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be captain from April 29, 1907.

First Lieut. Oliver S. Eskridge, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be captain from May 6, 1907.

First Lieut. Joel R. Lee, Tenth Infantry, to be captain from June 24, 1907.

First Lieut. George E. Stewart, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain from July 15, 1907.

First Lieut. Bernard Sharp, Third Infantry, to be captain from August 19, 1907.

First Lieut. Alden C. Knowles, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain from October 1, 1907.

Second Lieut. William J. Davis, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from August 9, 1906.

Second Lieut. John F. Clapham, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from August 15, 1906.

Second Lieut. Kenneth P. Williams, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant from August 20, 1906.

Second Lieut. William A. Alfonte, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from September 11, 1906.

Second Lieut. Daniel A. Nolan, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from September 12, 1906.

Second Lieut. Charles E. Swartz, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 6, 1906.

Second Lieut. Benjamin D. Foulois, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 16, 1906.

Second Lieut. Roy W. Ashbrook, Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 16, 1906.

Second Lieut. Ralph H. Leavitt, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 20, 1906.

Second Lieut. Goodwin Compton, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 20, 1906.

Second Lieut. Launcelot M. Purcell, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 25, 1906.

Second Lieut. William R. Leonard, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 29, 1906.

Second Lieut. Clarence H. Farnham, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 31, 1906.

Second Lieut. James E. McDonald, Twenty-fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from November 2, 1906.

Second Lieut. William F. C. Jepson, Seventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 2, 1906.

Second Lieut. Carl F. von dem Bussche, Eighteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 4, 1906.

Second Lieut Fay W. Brabson, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from December 15, 1906.

Second Lieut. Royden E. Beebe, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from January 5, 1907.

Second Lieut. William J. O'Loughlin, Second Infantry, to be first lieutenant from January 9, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edward J. Bloom, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from January 24, 1907.

Second Lieut. Girard L. McEntee, jr., Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from January 31, 1907.

Second Lieut. Leighton Powell, Sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from February 1, 1907.

Second Lieut. Charles Keller, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from February 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. John Scott, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from February 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. George C. Rockwell, Tenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from February 14, 1907.

Second Lieut. Smith A. Harris, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from February 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Noble J. Wiley, Fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 2, 1907.

Second Lieut. George C. Marshall, jr., Thirtieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 7, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Meador, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Samuel T. Mackall, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Charles C. Herman, jr., Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert D. Goodwin, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from March 26, 1907.

Second Lieut. Walter C. Short, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. John C. Waterman, Fourth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. Austin M. Pardee, Twentieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 16, 1907.

Second Lieut. Frank F. Jewett, First Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 20, 1907.

Second Lieut. Hunter Harris, Ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 23, 1907.

Second Lieut. Augustus F. Dannemiller, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from April 29, 1907.

Second Lieut. Daniel M. Cheston, jr., Seventeenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from May 6, 1907.

Second Lieut. James W. Everington, Third Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. Alfred A. Hickox, Fifteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 12, 1907.

Second Lieut. Samuel G. Talbott, Twenty-eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from June 24, 1907.

Second Lieut. Edwin P. Thompson, Twenty-sixth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 1, 1907.

Second Lieut. John E. Green, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from July 15, 1907.

Second Lieut. Jason M. Walling, Eighth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from August 19, 1907.

Second Lieut. George F. Brady, Fourteenth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 1, 1907.

Capt. William T. Anderson, chaplain Tenth Cavalry, to be chaplain, with the rank of major, from August 29, 1907.

## POSTMASTERS.

### CALIFORNIA.

J. W. Clark to be postmaster at Bishop, in the county of Inyo and State of California.

Ebenezer E. Cunningham to be postmaster at South San Francisco, in the county of San Mateo and State of California.

L. C. Edwards to be postmaster at Fullerton, in the county of Orange and State of California.

Thomas Edwards to be postmaster at Crockett, in the county of Contra Costa and State of California.

Asa V. Fanset to be postmaster at Glendale, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

C. O. Gillette to be postmaster at Hemet, in the county of Riverside and State of California.

Nettie L. Hefton to be postmaster at Coalinga, in the county of Fresno and State of California.

Otto Jensen to be postmaster at Rio Vista, in the county of Solano and State of California.

Elbert S. Lamberson to be postmaster at Visalia, in the county of Tulare and State of California.

Edgar W. Loyd to be postmaster at Portersville, in the county of Tulare and State of California.

Catherine T. Ryan to be postmaster at Gilroy, in the county of Santa Clara and State of California.

Frank A. Smith to be postmaster at Arcata, in the county of Humboldt and State of California.

James Scott Stevens to be postmaster at Benicia, in the county of Solano and State of California.

H. R. Warner to be postmaster at Del Monte, in the county of Monterey and State of California.

George W. Wentner to be postmaster at Weed, in the county of Siskiyou and State of California.

Warren A. Woods to be postmaster at Suisun City, in the county of Solano and State of California.

CONNECTICUT.

John A. Ayer to be postmaster at Saybrook, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

Levi O. Chittenden to be postmaster at Guilford, in the county of New Haven and State of Connecticut.

Frank A. Heffion to be postmaster at Deep River, in the county of Middlesex and State of Connecticut.

MAINE.

William W. Brown to be postmaster at Bowdoinham, in the county of Sagadahoc and State of Maine.

George O. Carr to be postmaster at Norridgewock, in the county of Somerset and State of Maine.

Irving W. Case to be postmaster at Lubec, in the county of Washington and State of Maine.

Charles H. Dunning to be postmaster at Brownville, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine.

Sidney G. Haley to be postmaster at Phillips, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine.

Arthur C. Hinckley to be postmaster at Blue Hill, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine.

Guy W. McAlister to be postmaster at Bucksport, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine.

Frank E. Monroe to be postmaster at Milo, in the county of Piscataquis and State of Maine.

Everett W. Ober to be postmaster at Northeast Harbor, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine.

Stephen B. Thurlow to be postmaster at Stonington, in the county of Hancock and State of Maine.

Ellery W. Wentworth to be postmaster at Winthrop, in the county of Kennebec and State of Maine.

William I. Wood to be postmaster at Corinna, in the county of Penobscot and State of Maine.

MARYLAND.

Jacob H. Corer to be postmaster at Thurmont, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland.

Richard H. Miles to be postmaster at Gaithersburg, in the county of Montgomery and State of Maryland.

Alonzo R. Spitzer to be postmaster at Brunswick, in the county of Frederick and State of Maryland.

Harry K. Startzman to be postmaster at Hagerstown, in the county of Washington and State of Maryland.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles H. Andrews to be postmaster at Pigeon Cove, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

George Bliss to be postmaster at West Warren, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Erwin E. Carpenter to be postmaster at East Douglass, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

George W. Cutting to be postmaster at Weston, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Jeremiah B. Daniels to be postmaster at Millis, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

George T. Durfee to be postmaster at Fall River, in the county of Bristol and State of Massachusetts.

Frank A. Fales to be postmaster at Norwood, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

T. Allen Hill to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Herbert A. Howard to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Lester E. Libby to be postmaster at South Hamilton (late Winham Depot), in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Stephen C. Luce to be postmaster at Vineyard Haven, in the county of Dukes and State of Massachusetts.

Thomas F. Lyons to be postmaster at Billerica, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

John A. Marshall to be postmaster at Rowley, in the county of Essex and State of Massachusetts.

Harriet M. Mudge to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

John F. Phipps to be postmaster at Hopkinton, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Charles F. Scribner to be postmaster at North Chelmsford, in the county of Middlesex and State of Massachusetts.

Joseph F. Smith to be postmaster at East Walpole, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

George A. Wales to be postmaster at Stoughton, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Ella M. Ward to be postmaster at Millers Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Massachusetts.

James H. Whetton to be postmaster at Needham Heights (late Highlandville), in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

Daniel S. Woodman to be postmaster at West Medway, in the county of Norfolk and State of Massachusetts.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Elmer E. Adams to be postmaster at New London, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire.

Herbert Bailey to be postmaster at Claremont, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire.

Nathan P. Baker to be postmaster at Sunapee, in the county of Sullivan and State of New Hampshire.

Stella E. Coburn to be postmaster at North Rochester, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire.

Ernest G. Cole to be postmaster at Hampton, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Joseph P. Conner to be postmaster at Portsmouth, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Alpheus L. Faunce to be postmaster at Somersworth, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire.

Clarence N. Garvin to be postmaster at Derry (late West Derry), in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Edwin A. Himes to be postmaster at Sanbornville, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire.

Forrest E. Page to be postmaster at Raymond, in the county of Rockingham and State of New Hampshire.

Alice M. Sloane to be postmaster at Conway, in the county of Carroll and State of New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY.

William A. Birkhead to be postmaster at Beverly, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey.

George W. Branin to be postmaster at Millville, in the county of Cumberland and State of New Jersey.

William H. Foley to be postmaster at Bordentown, in the county of Burlington and State of New Jersey.

George E. Kessler to be postmaster at Millburn, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

O. C. W. Lang to be postmaster at Bayonne, in the county of Hudson and State of New Jersey.

William Tate to be postmaster at Closter, in the county of Bergen and State of New Jersey.

James E. Taylor to be postmaster at Cape May, in the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey.

George V. Vandenbergh to be postmaster at Englishtown, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO.

John T. Bolton to be postmaster at Carlsbad, in the county of Eddy and Territory of New Mexico.

NEW YORK.

William H. Bain to be postmaster at Canajoharie, in the county of Montgomery and State of New York.

Charles B. Bassett to be postmaster at Walton, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

Harry L. Becker to be postmaster at Little Falls, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

Charles A. Beeman to be postmaster at Depew, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

Mary A. Booth to be postmaster at Brownville, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

Silas S. Cartwright to be postmaster at Roxbury, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

Abiel D. Cook to be postmaster at East Rochester, in the county of Monroe and State of New York.

Minnie A. Daily to be postmaster at Hilton, in the county of Monroe and State of New York.

William G. Davry to be postmaster at Mechanicsville, in the county of Saratoga and State of New York.

Frank E. Gaylord to be postmaster at North Collins, in the county of Erie and State of New York.

George H. Hager to be postmaster at Stamford, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

William Ingleby to be postmaster at Belfast, in the county of Allegany and State of New York.

James E. Johnson to be postmaster at Canton, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

William Johns to be postmaster at Herman, in the county of St. Lawrence and State of New York.

Byron N. Marriott to be postmaster at Clyde, in the county of Wayne and State of New York.

Daniel R. Montgomery to be postmaster at Dryden, in the county of Tompkins and State of New York.

Edward M. Morgan to be postmaster at New York, in the county of New York and State of New York.

Edward L. Nolan to be postmaster at Chateaugay, in the county of Franklin and State of New York.

Frank M. Potter to be postmaster at Chautauqua, in the county of Chautauqua and State of New York.

John O. Prichard to be postmaster at Remsen, in the county of Oneida and State of New York.

James B. Rich to be postmaster at Hobart, in the county of Delaware and State of New York.

Thomas G. Ross to be postmaster at Watervliet, in the county of Albany and State of New York.

Blanche M. Smith to be postmaster at Franklinville, in the county of Cattaraugus and State of New York.

Garritt H. Tymerson to be postmaster at Otisville, in the county of Orange and State of New York.

John S. Van Orden to be postmaster at Spring Valley, in the county of Rockland and State of New York.

John G. Ward to be postmaster at Cambridge, in the county of Washington and State of New York.

Samuel H. Williams to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Herkimer and State of New York.

George L. Wiltse to be postmaster at Rensselaer, in the county of Rensselaer and State of New York.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Alexander C. Alton to be postmaster at Fayette City, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania.

Franklin A. Balliet to be postmaster at Coplay, in the county of Lehigh and State of Pennsylvania.

Joseph W. Culbert to be postmaster at Collegeville, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

Edward B. Farr to be postmaster at Tunkhannock, in the county of Wyoming and State of Pennsylvania.

Richard E. Foote to be postmaster at Archbald, in the county of Lackawanna and State of Pennsylvania.

Mertie T. Gillies to be postmaster at Devon, in the county of Chester and State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas F. Heffernan to be postmaster at Wilkes-Barre, in the county of Luzerne and State of Pennsylvania.

Ida M. Kaye to be postmaster at Monaca, in the county of Beaver and State of Pennsylvania.

Samuel O. McCormick to be postmaster at New Salem, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania.

Ellwood W. Minster to be postmaster at Bristol, in the county of Bucks and State of Pennsylvania.

Renwick Rowan to be postmaster at Parnassus, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

Cyrus B. Smith to be postmaster at Wernersville, in the county of Berks and State of Pennsylvania.

William C. Steele to be postmaster at Brownsville, in the county of Fayette and State of Pennsylvania.

Harry Z. Wampole to be postmaster at Telford, in the county of Montgomery and State of Pennsylvania.

WYOMING.

H. A. Bucher to be postmaster at Lander, in the county of Fremont and State of Wyoming.

Edward Redmond to be postmaster at Sunrise, in the county of Laramie and State of Wyoming.

Frank F. Tuttle to be postmaster at Thermopolis, in the county of Fremont and State of Wyoming.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *December 11, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CLAPP, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

CHARTERS, CONSTITUTIONS, AND ORGANIC LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, requesting that the appropriation of $10,000 made for the purchase from Prof. Francis N. Thorpe of the manuscript for a new edition of the Charters, Constitutions, and Organic Laws be withheld until Congress shall pass upon the question of the completeness and accuracy of the work, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DECORATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, renewing the application made to the preceding Congress that permission be granted certain gentlemen to accept the gifts and decorations presented to them by foreign governments, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN AND WHITE MOUNTAIN WATERSHEDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the southern Appalachian and White Mountain watersheds, which, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed.

SALE OF INDIAN LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, calling attention to the law relative to the disposition of money arising from the sale of land in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations in the State of Oklahoma, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

FIVE CIVILIZED TRIBES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill authorizing a survey of any unsurveyed lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes in the Indian Territory, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

GOVERNMENT HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill recommending the adoption of an amendment to section 4839 of the Revised Statutes, with respect to the Government Hospital for the Insane, which, on motion of Mr. GALLINGER, was, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Frederick T. Wimbish, administrator of William R. Wimbish, deceased, against The United States; and

In the cause of Elizabeth B. Eddy, widow of Charles G. Eddy, deceased, against The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a resolution adopted by the Citizens' Association of Takoma Park, D. C., favoring the attitude taken by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia on the increase of the capitalization of the Washington Gaslight Company, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lockport, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the State of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the erection of a memorial to

the memory of Gen. U. S. Grant in the Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented the memorial of A. E. Cooley & Co., of Canandaigua, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Hollywood Council, No. 15, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Long Island, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the motto "In God We Trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANKENY presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present interstate commerce law relative to freight rates and the classification of commodities, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church of Tacoma, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the closing on Sunday of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Washington Millers' Association, of Tacoma, Wash., remonstrating against the proposed abrogation by Japan of the treaty between the United States and that Empire relative to Korea and Manchuria, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Fremont, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union of the United States, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PERKINS presented the petition of R. L. McCook Post, No. 26, Department of California and Nevada, Grand Army of the Republic, of Watsonville, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the city council of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the salaries of officers and enlisted men in the United States Navy and Marine Corps, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. MONEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Scranton, Nutbank, Pascagoula, and Merrill, all in the State of Mississippi, praying for the enactment of legislation conferring power upon the Court of Claims to try and render judgments upon all cotton claims filed therein for adjudication, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURNHAM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Manchester, Rochester, and Gossville, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Manchester and Portsmouth, in the State of New Hampshire, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. CURTIS presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Hutchinson, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Larrabee Post, No. 164, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Russell, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 1931) to grant certain land, part of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, Nebr., to the village of Valentine for a site for a reservoir or tank to hold water to supply the public of said village, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 550) providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 566) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, to report it back and ask that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and that it be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor. That committee had jurisdiction of a similar bill in the last Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 415) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

J. C. CRAIN.

Mr. McLAURIN. I am authorized by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1037) for the relief of J. C. Crain, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It authorizes J. C. Crain to file in the United States land office at Jackson, Miss., his application for a patent to any 120 acres of the public land in the State of Mississippi not patented prior to the filing of the application, and provides that if it do not appear from the records of the land office that some other person is claiming the same it shall be the duty of the register and receiver to so certify to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, who shall cause a patent to be issued therefor to J. C. Crain.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was agreed to.

SARAH E. SEWARD.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. BULKELEY on the 9th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he hereby is, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate to Sarah E. Seward, widow of William Todd Seward, late a messenger in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his death, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

ADDITIONAL CLERK FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] on the 4th instant, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration. I will state, in explanation of the resolution, that it is the same employment the Committee on Indian Affairs had during the last session of Congress.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to employ an additional clerk until the close of first session Sixtieth Congress, who shall be paid at the rate of $120 per month out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

LELIA V. WALLACE.

Mr. KEAN. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate reconsider the vote by which resolution No. 24 was passed on the 9th instant.

Mr. GALLINGER. What is the resolution?

Mr. KEAN. It is a resolution in regard to the compensation of a widow, and in it the name is wrong. I move a reconsideration merely to correct the name.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the vote is reconsidered. The resolution is before the Senate.

Mr. KEAN. In line 3 of the resolution I move to substitute

for "Lydia G." the words "Lelia V.," so as to read "Lelia V. Wallace."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Lelia V. Wallace, widow of Sandy Wallace, late a laborer in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

DRAFTS OF BILLS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, if I may interrupt the proceedings at this time and have unanimous consent, I desire to call the attention of the Senate to some matters that appear upon the face of this morning's RECORD with reference to the introduction of bills, which, so far as I am advised, are of rather an unusual character.

I would call the attention of the Senate to the paragraph in this morning's RECORD, on page 1, which reads as follows:

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the leasing of irrigable allotted lands, the lands reserved for the use of the Indians in common, for agricultural purposes, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

I am not advised of any rule of the Senate or of any law under which the Secretary of the Interior may introduce a bill into the Senate of the United States and have it referred, read, or printed.

I find that on the first page of this morning's RECORD there are quite a large number of such instances. I should like to inquire by what authority the head of a Department of the executive branch of the Government may introduce, either directly or indirectly, into this body a proposed measure of legislation of any kind, whether it be a resolution or a bill. It seems to me opportune at this time to interpose the inquiry, that I may be advised as to the rule and the authority for such a proceeding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that according to the practice which has prevailed heretofore such matters are in the nature of communications from the heads of Departments; that they go to the committee having jurisdiction over the subject to which they relate simply as matters of information, and the committee report them back in the shape of original bills if they see fit.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I understand that under the rules of the Senate it is the privilege of any member at any time to object to the introduction of a bill. Bills are introduced only with the consent, or by the permission, of this body, and I can see some danger in any rule or practice which permits a Department to introduce a bill in this method, which deprives any member of the body of an opportunity to object to the bill being read a first or second time. These bills go to the appropriate committee; they go to the committee indirectly from the executive branch of the Government, and I think it will appear that on some occasions in the past they have been reported back in substantially the same shape that they were presented to the body. I think that all bills which are referred should be read the first and second times, and that all matters which go to a committee should go there under the rules of the Senate. I, for one, desire to enter a protest against thus indirectly admitting anyone not a member of this body to the privilege of introducing bills and having them referred to committees.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the suggestion of the Senator from Idaho as to the utter impropriety of any attempt on the part of anyone to introduce a bill into the Senate save and except a Senator is very appropriate as a criticism; but I doubt its application to the case he has presented or to any similar case.

It is customary for the head of a Department to send communications to the Senate on any subject within the jurisdiction of the Department. Such communications may suggest the need for remedial legislation as disclosed in the ordinary course of administration. Such suggestion may be made frequently in more cogent and intelligent form by presenting not a bill, but the thought crystallized into a proposed bill. The bill is not read the first and second times in the Chamber, nor is it introduced as a bill in the Senate. It accompanies the communication from the head of the Department in the way of explanatory matter, showing in terse form just how the thought sought to be incorporated into law could be, according to the Department's idea, clearly expressed. It is frequently easier to express in the form of proposed legislation the object sought to be accomplished than it is to attempt to do the same thing by the extensive use of language in a descriptive way.

Mr. ALDRICH rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CARTER. Most assuredly.

Mr. ALDRICH. Do I understand the Senator from Montana to say that any Department has the right or that it is the custom to send communications to Congress asking for legislation without the recommendation being transmitted by the President? The Secretary of the Treasury is ordered by law to make reports to Congress, but I know of no other heads of Departments who have ever asked Congress to legislate upon their suggestion. All their suggestions are transmitted to the President of the United States and should come to this body from him. I can not understand how there could be any orderly transaction of business otherwise. We should have every head of Department and perhaps every subordinate of a Department sending bills here to be introduced upon all sorts of subjects, if that were so. I think it is manifestly improper for the head of a Department to send a communication to Congress asking for legislation unless it is transmitted by the President of the United States or in answer to a request.

Mr. BACON. Or unless it is asked for by Congress.

Mr. ALDRICH. Or unless it is asked for by Congress.

Mr. CARTER. Under the Constitution and the law the President and Secretary of the Treasury, the one communicating on the state of the Union and the other furnishing estimates, are the two officers of the Executive Department recognized as the proper parties to communicate with Congress on proposed legislation or to submit matters for legislation.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes; that is right.

Mr. CARTER. I challenge the attention of the Senator to my language, which was that it has become the custom, frequently indulged by the heads of Departments, to send communications directly to Congress without being invited so to do.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have never known a case of that kind in my experience in the Senate. It has not occurred within the lines of thought I have had anything to do with, and if it has been done, it seems to me that it is time it was stopped, because, to my mind, it is manifestly improper.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the question of the custom is readily settled by a consultation of the record of the Senate. The point raised by the Senator from Idaho was that there is something inherently objectionable in submitting the outline of a proposed bill. I do not attempt to settle the question of the propriety of a communication from the Secretary of the Interior to this body unsolicited, but if such a practice is warranted either by custom or by the sufferance of the Senate, it is not made obnoxious by the fact that it is submitted in the form of a proposed measure embodying the kind of legislation sought, because it is not the introduction of a bill. It is the submission of a report, and the bill is not introduced until it is brought in by a committee or by a Senator.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I ask for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The introduction of bills and joint resolutions is in order.

Mr. ALDRICH subsequently entered a motion to reconsider the reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs of sundry drafts of bills transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2022) granting a pension to Caspara H. E. Hedemark; and

A bill (S. 2023) granting an increase of pension to Myron C. Newton.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 2024) to amend an act authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to grant to the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association use of certain property in the city of Washington, approved March 2, 1891, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 2025) for the relief of James W. Person and Isabella M. Person, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 2026) granting a pension to Charles E. Norcross, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2027) for the relief of Phillip Hague, administrator of the estate of Joseph Hague, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2028) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations;

A bill (S. 2029) providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians;

A bill (S. 2030) to amend section 14 of the act approved July 29, 1892, entitled "An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2031) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia with regard to the receipt of usurious interest.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 11) suspending section 5 of the act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the sale of gas in the District of Columbia," and the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the District of Columbia thereunder, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I desire to state that the five bills which have just been read by their titles are bills which were sent to me by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia. Most of the bills that I introduce come from that source, and they are cheerfully introduced for the purpose of referring them to the committee.

As chairman of that committee I am in receipt of numerous communications from residents of the District in reference to the bills I introduce, asking concerning them and whether or not I approve of them. I think it is an opportune time to say that as a rule the bills which I introduce are, as I have already stated, bills prepared by the Commissioners, and in introducing them the chairman does not commit himself in any way concerning them, but sends them to the committee, where they are given consideration. One of the bills introduced this morning is of an unusual character, and the chairman would be very loath to comit himself to it in advance.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 2032) to establish "the Glacier National Park," west of the summit of the Rocky Mountains and south of the international boundary line in Montana, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 2033) for the erection of a public building at Chicago, Ill., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2034) granting a pension to Ann Netterville, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 2035) to correct the military record of William S. Russell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2036) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Armstrong (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2037) granting an increase of pension to William W. Vandegrift;

A bill (S. 2038) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Rodgers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2039) granting a pension to Eli W. Elzey; and

A bill (S. 2040) granting a pension to Isaac D. Hamilton (with accompanying papers).

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 2041) amending section 5240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PILES introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2042) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Plummer;

A bill (S. 2043) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Carbino;

A bill (S. 2044) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Goodwin;

A bill (S. 2045) granting an increase of pension to Cordelia A. Young;

A bill (S. 2046) granting an increase of pension to William H. Drake;

A bill (S. 2047) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Eyerley;

A bill (S. 2048) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo D. Holland;

A bill (S. 2049) granting an increase of pension to Logan McD. Scott;

A bill (S. 2050) granting an increase of pension to James M. G. Keyton, alias James M. Grimes;

A bill (S. 2051) granting an increase of pension to James Foley; and

A bill (S. 2052) granting an increase of pension to George G. Darrow.

Mr. ANKENY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2053) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Parks; and

A bill (S. 2054) granting an increase of pension to William M. Wixon.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2055) authorizing the issuance of a certificate of merit to Mathew Kelley, William Houser, Mathew Roach, Jeremiah Sheridan, Frederick Bernaur, Hiram Smiley, and Robert Williams, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NIXON introduced a bill (S. 2056) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Reid, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2057) granting a pension to James P. Hopkins;

A bill (S. 2058) granting a pension to Joseph B. Harriford;

A bill (S. 2059) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Hammons;

A bill (S. 2060) granting an increase of pension to William W. Scott;

A bill (S. 2061) granting an increase of pension to Gustavus Bishop;

A bill (S. 2062) granting a pension to Alice C. Risley;

A bill (S. 2063) granting a pension to John F. Mitchell; and

A bill (S. 2064) granting an increase of pension to Commodore P. Barker.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2065) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester M. Johnson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2066) granting an increase of pension to Lee W. Putnam;

A bill (S. 2067) granting an increase of pension to John Dixon;

A bill (S. 2068) granting an increase of pension to Josiah U. Luyster;

A bill (S. 2069) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Collins;

A bill (S. 2070) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Fogle;

A bill (S. 2071) granting a pension to Michael Champlain;

A bill (S. 2072) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wade; and

A bill (S. 2073) granting an increase of pension to Jerome N. Gesnier.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2074) for the relief of William J. Briggs, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2075) granting an increase of pension to John N. Shafter;

A bill (S. 2076) granting an increase of pension to John Sirrine; and

A bill (S. 2077) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Chapman.

Mr. FULTON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 2078) to provide for a final settlement with the Lower band of Chinook Indians, of Washington, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties dated August 9, 1851;

A bill (S. 2079) to provide for a final settlement with the Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties August 9, 1851.

A bill (S. 2080) to provide for a final settlement with the Wheelappa band of Chinook Indians of Washington, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties, dated August 9, 1851;

A bill (S. 2081) to provide for a final settlement with the Waukikum band of Chinook Indians of Washington, for lands

ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties, dated August 8, 1851;

A bill (S. 2082) to provide for a final settlement with the Nuc-quee-clah-we-muck tribe of Indians of Oregon for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties, dated August 7, 1851;

A bill (S. 2083) to provide for a final settlement with the Clatsop tribe of Indians of Oregon for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851; and

A bill (S. 2084) to provide for a final settlement with the Tillamook tribe of Indians of Oregon for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2085) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Barker, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DIXON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 2086) to amend sections 9 and 14, chapter 1495, Statutes of the United States of America, entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment;" and

A bill (S. 2087) to incorporate a company for breeding horses on the Crow Indian Reservation, Mont., and for other purposes.

Mr. BOURNE introduced a bill (S. 2088) granting a pension to Luman N. Judd, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 2089) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Hiner, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2090) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Stephens; and

A bill (S. 2091) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Lewis.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2092) to add 15,000 acres of land, by purchase or condemnation, to the Chattanooga and Chickamauga National Military Park and appropriating $200,000 for that purpose; and

A bill (S. 2093) to appropriate $10,000 to erect a chapel in Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., for religious purposes.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2094) for the relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs;

A bill (S. 2095) for the relief of heirs of Elkanah J. Sullivan, deceased;

A bill (S. 2096) for the relief of heirs of Samuel Stolsworth, deceased;

A bill (S. 2097) for the relief of heirs of George W. Reeves, deceased;

A bill (S. 2098) for the relief of heirs of W. A. Rawlings, deceased;

A bill (S. 2099) for the relief of heirs of T. E. Robison;

A bill (S. 2100) for the relief of John Rick;

A bill (S. 2101) for the relief of N. E. Perkins;

A bill (S. 2102) for the relief of Abner Ogles;

A bill (S. 2103) for the relief of heirs of J. A. Milhous, deceased;

A bill (S. 2104) for the relief of heirs of Benjamin F. Myers, deceased;

A bill (S. 2105) for the relief of heirs of Hudson Muse, deceased;

A bill (S. 2106) for the relief of heirs of Benjamin F. Morris, deceased;

A bill (S. 2107) for the relief of heirs of Walter W. Melton, deceased;

A bill (S. 2108) for the relief of heirs of C. H. Medlin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2109) for the relief of S. R. McAlexander;

A bill (S. 2110) for the relief of heirs of Elizabeth McClure, deceased;

A bill (S. 2111) for the relief of Solomon Lyons;

A bill (S. 2112) for the relief of C. M. Justus;

A bill (S. 2113) for the relief of Joseph B. Johnson;

A bill (S. 2114) for the relief of Mary C. Jackson;

A bill (S. 2115) for the relief of heirs of John Heathcock, deceased;

A bill (S. 2116) for the relief of heirs of David Hurst, deceased;

A bill (S. 2117) for the relief of Margaret Emma Brown, Kate D. Jarnagin, John Jacob Hubbard, and Georgia B. Teague, heirs of Mary Jane Hubbard, deceased;

A bill (S. 2118) for the relief of heirs of Jesse Hollis, deceased;

A bill (S. 2119) for the relief of heirs of Hiram Howell, deceased;

A bill (S. 2120) for the relief of the estate of Daniel B. Harold, deceased;

A bill (S. 2121) for the relief of S. M. Gentry;

A bill (S. 2122) for the relief of heirs of Benjamin D. Gates, deceased;

A bill (S. 2123) for the relief of heirs of John Gates, deceased;

A bill (S. 2124) for the relief of D. Froneberger, for himself, and as surviving partner of D. Froneberger & Co.;

A bill (S. 2125) for the relief of John W. Fowler;

A bill (S. 2126) for the relief of heirs of Robert Edwards, deceased;

A bill (S. 2127) for the relief of heirs of Aulsey Dean, deceased;

A bill (S. 2128) for the relief of heirs of James T. Clement, deceased;

A bill (S. 2129) for the relief of heirs of L. D. Crawley, deceased;

A bill (S. 2130) for the relief of heirs of Wilson Cupples, deceased;

A bill (S. 2131) for the relief of heirs of James Crews, deceased;

A bill (S. 2132) for the relief of Nathaniel R. and William C. Carson;

A bill (S. 2133) for the relief of heirs of Evelina V. Busby, deceased;

A bill (S. 2134) for the relief of heirs of John S. Burrows, deceased;

A bill (S. 2135) for the relief of heirs of J. J. Brison, deceased;

A bill (S. 2136) for the relief of heirs of Horace L. Bradley, deceased;

A bill (S. 2137) for the relief of H. H. Belew;

A bill (S. 2138) for the relief of H. J. Brewer;

A bill (S. 2139) for the relief of heirs of James C. Anderson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2140) for the relief of heirs of John W. Atkisson, deceased.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2141) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Moscow, Tenn.;

A bill (S. 2142) for the relief of Hiram Overton;

A bill (S. 2143) for the relief of J. D. Lane;

A bill (S. 2144) for the relief of heirs of Louis Charles Dumanet;

A bill (S. 2145) for the relief of the estate of Theodrick Webb, deceased;

A bill (S. 2146) for the relief of Sallie M. Scott;

A bill (S. 2147) for the relief of heirs of James Scott, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2148) for the relief of heirs of Alfred L. Green, deceased.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2149) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase three steam colliers of American registry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2150) granting an increase of pension to Joshua F. Spurlin;

A bill (S. 2151) granting an increase of pension to Levi Cain;

A bill (S. 2152) granting an increase of pension to William L. Scott;

A bill (S. 2153) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ross; and

A bill (S. 2154) granting a pension to Ellis T. Padgett.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 2155) granting an

increase of pension to Albert Pohl, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 2156) to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. RAYNER introduced a bill (S. 2157) for the relief of Henry Kiehne, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2158) granting an increase of pension to Myers Uhlfelder, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2159) for the relief of John T. Vincent, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2160) granting an increase of pension to Imogene P. Hunsdon;

A bill (S. 2161) granting an increase of pension to D. L. Beard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2162) granting an increase of pension to John W. Boulden (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2163) granting an increase of pension to Peter B. Hoffman (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2164) granting an increase of pension to James A. Seaman;

A bill (S. 2165) granting an increase of pension to John W. Fox (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2166) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Wilhelm.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2167) for the relief of the estate of Alexander F. Dulin, deceased;

A bill (S. 2168) for the relief of the heirs of William P. Elliot, deceased;

A bill (S. 2169) for the relief of the estate of William Y. Dulin, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2170) for the relief of Frances A. Lacy, heir of William B. Lacy, deceased.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2171) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Austin;

A bill (S. 2172) granting a pension to William G. Mandeville; and

A bill (S. 2173) granting an increase of pension to Greenberry Gabbard.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2174) for the relief of the heirs of the late John Hawkins; and

A bill (S. 2175) for the relief of Mattie R. West.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 2176) to provide for a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Great Bend, State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 2177) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Ford, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 2178) for the relief of Kate Riling, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2179) granting an increase of pension to S. B. Lightcap, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2180) granting a pension to Harry L. Vance;

A bill (S. 2181) granting an increase of pension to Peter Spears;

A bill (S. 2182) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lewer;

A bill (S. 2183) granting an increase of pension to Enos W. Townsley;

A bill (S. 2184) granting an increase of pension to H. E. Soule;

A bill (S. 2185) granting a pension to Sarah K. White;

A bill (S. 2186) granting a pension to W. H. Iliff;

A bill (S. 2187) granting an increase of pension to Cicero M. Records;

A bill (S. 2188) granting an increase of pension to William A. Sturgeon;

A bill (S. 2189) granting an increase of pension to Leonard Dellinger;

A bill (S. 2190) granting an increase of pension to William A. Brown;

A bill (S. 2191) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fisher (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2192) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Withrow;

A bill (S. 2193) granting an increase of pension to James L. Williams;

A bill (S. 2194) granting a pension to Samuel O. McElhaney;

A bill (S. 2195) granting an increase of pension to William H. Robinson;

A bill (S. 2196) granting an increase of pension to David Hurlbut;

A bill (S. 2197) granting a pension to Frank Bremigam;

A bill (S. 2198) granting a pension to Phœbe A. Davis;

A bill (S. 2199) granting an increase of pension to George Tyson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2200) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Lemon;

A bill (S. 2201) granting an increase of pension to Ada G. Dickerson;

A bill (S. 2202) granting an increase of pension to John W. Betts;

A bill (S. 2203) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Liggett;

A bill (S. 2204) granting an increase of pension to John Welch;

A bill (S. 2205) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stetson;

A bill (S. 2206) granting a pension to Mary M. Marpe;

A bill (S. 2207) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Nuby (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2208) granting an increase of pension to William McDonald (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 2209) for the purchase of a painting of the late Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, United States Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2210) to increase the salary of the United States district judge for Porto Rico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2211) for the relief of Eleonora G. Goldsborough;

A bill (S. 2212) for the relief of James Robert Myers;

A bill (S. 2213) for the relief of Lucille P. Carroll; and

A bill (S. 2214) for the relief of Mary A. Ayres (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2215) to grant an honorable discharge to Harvey Williams;

A bill (S. 2216) to correct the military record of Jasper L. Reed;

A bill (S. 2217) for the relief of Edward J. Handly (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2218) to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 2219) granting a pension to Purdie Ludington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

### OFFICES FOR IMMIGRATION BUREAU.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I move that the vote by which concurrent resolution No. 1 was adopted at yesterday's session be reconsidered, and I shall ask that the concurrent resolution be postponed indefinitely. I do this for the purpose of introducing a joint resolution in place of it.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I ask that the concurrent resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the concurrent resolution will be indefinitely postponed.

Mr. DILLINGHAM. I now introduce a joint resolution containing precisely the same provisions, and I ask for its present consideration.

The joint resolution (S. R. 10) authorizing the rental of offices in the District of Columbia for the use of the Immigration Commission was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Immigration Commission created by section 39 of an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, is hereby authorized to rent offices in the District of Columbia, at an expense not to exceed $2,500 per annum, to be paid as provided in said act and section.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like to inquire of the Senator from Vermont whether there is any fixed period in his own mind or in the mind of the Commission as to how long this expenditure will continue?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. For only a single year.

Mr. TILLMAN. A single year?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. A single year.

Mr. TILLMAN. No further?

Mr. DILLINGHAM. No further.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—ALBERT KELLER.

On motion of Mr. FORAKER, it was

*Ordered*, That there may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate all papers relating to the bill (S. 3303) granting a pension to Albert Keller, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session, there having been no adverse report thereon.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—LINA V. DIETZ.

On motion of Mr. FORAKER, it was

*Ordered*, That there may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate all papers relative to the bill (S. 1858) granting a pension to Lina V. Dietz, Fifty-ninth Congress, there having been no adverse report thereon.

REPORT ON DRAINAGE OF LANDS.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to prepare and submit to the Senate a report upon the examinations for the drainage of lands made under his direction, together with topographic maps and other data collected.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, until otherwise authorized by law, at the rate of $2,220 per annum.

ANNIE S. GARRISON AND WILLIAM L. BOYDEN.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Annie S. Garrison and William L. Boyden, children of S. A. Boyden, late a policeman in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SUPPRESSION OF POOLS, TRUSTS, AND COMBINATIONS IN TRADE.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, I ask that Senate bill 100 be now laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill referred to by the Senator from Arkansas, which will be read by its title.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 100) to suppress pools, trusts, and combinations in trade, and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions, and for other purposes.

Mr. DAVIS. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to make a few remarks on the general subject embraced in the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas.

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. President, it was not my purpose when I entered this honorable body to retain my seat in silence, if possible, until my hair should have grown gray in service, until I had grown out of the knowledge of my constituents and lost my identity with them. It was my ambition, sir, to present quickly, fearlessly, forcefully, and as intelligently as I might, some of the living and vital questions which are to-day before the American people and in which they are deeply and vitally interested. I know of no question, sir, before the American people that lies closer to their great throbbing hearts than that question the proper solution of which is in this bill under consideration.

Mr. President, it would be useless for me, in this body of eminent lawyers, to attempt a strict legal definition of a trust, but I shall content myself, sir, with that common, everyday definition known and understood of all men—that is, any combination of capital having for its object and purpose the restraint of trade or the fixing of prices.

Ah, sir, the question before the American people to-day is, Is a trust a good thing? If it is, Mr. President, then in the name of the toiling masses of the earth, in the name of the men upon whose shoulders the burdens of government rest, I ask that we have more of them. If they are bad things, then in the name of the power that is vested in this body and in the Congress of the United States, I ask, sir, that trusts be suppressed; that trusts be destroyed. The object and purpose of this bill is indicated in its title, which shows the purpose for which the bill is framed; that is that trusts, pools, conspiracies, and combinations in restraint of trade and unlawful attempts to fix prices be suppressed, be destroyed.

Mr. President, the bill speaks for itself. Without reading it at length, how plain, how simple are its terms. Section 1 of the bill provides, in short, that any corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America, or under the laws of any other country, and transacting any kind of interstate or international business in the United States of America, that shall become a member of any pool or any trust, shall be subject to the penalties prescribed by this bill and come under its prohibitions.

Ah, Mr. President, this is a simple bill, but it is far-reaching. Its consequences can not be in a short discussion of this kind foretold. I am told that perhaps the bill would not accomplish the purposes sought. I assert, sir, most emphatically, that if this bill becomes a law and is honestly and intelligently enforced, it will suppress trusts. What is the language of the bill? "Any corporation." Does not that include them all? Organized where? Anywhere in the United States of America or in any country on earth. That shall do what? That shall engage in or become a member of any pool or any trust for the purpose of fixing prices unlawfully shall come within the pains and under the penalties of this bill. Sir, do not the words "any trust" embrace all trusts organized anywhere in this land or elsewhere? I say that this bill reaches the desired result. What is the result desired? To kill trusts.

I shall not enter into any long dissertation upon the origin of trusts or the cause of their origin. It suffices to say that trusts are here, that trusts are with us. How can they be destroyed? Why should they not be destroyed? Shall they be permitted to run riot in this land?

Mr. President, section 2 of this bill provides that in the case of a violation of its provisions by a domestic corporation organized under the laws of the United States we shall take away their charter rights to transact business in this country, and in case of violation by a foreign corporation the bill prohibits it entering upon our shores. Have we the power to do that? Is there a lawyer on this floor—I challenge him to the contest—is there a lawyer on this floor who would deny the right of this Government to say to a home corporation, "If you engage in this kind of business we will take from you your charter; we will take from you your corporate rights to do business?" Can any man deny that this Government, in its sovereign capacity, has the right to say to a foreign corporation engaged in an unlawful conspiracy to fix prices, "You shall not come into our country?"

Ah, sir, the Chinaman by the law of the United States is prohibited from coming to our shores, and any foreigner may be restricted in his rights and subjected to the restrictions of human society. Then, sir, if a man made in the image of God can be met at the very borders of our country and told that he shall not cross the border line, I ask why it is that it may be insisted that we have no power to stop a corporation—a creature of the law—a law-made creature—that we can not stop them there? That would be strange indeed. If we have the power, as undeniably we have, then will some Senator representing the majority on this floor have the kindness to tell me why we do not do it?

It may be said that we have a sufficient antitrust law; that the Sherman Act of 1890 is amply sufficient to meet this emergency. Is that true? Ah, Mr. President, I have only to quote you the language of Judge Grosscup, one of the most eminent jurists upon the Republican side in this land, who recently made a speech in Columbus, Ind., in which he said that if we but call the list of all the great so-called "trusts" organized since the passage of the Sherman Act we would be calling the list of all the great trusts and corporations of the day. Judge Grosscup asked the pertinent question, "Have wages been increased or has the cost of living been reduced by the efforts at enforcement of the Sherman law?" He said "No." Mr. Presi-

dent, can his word be disputed; can this statement be denied? Has there been an honest and effective effort to crush a single trust under the Sherman Act? If there has been, will the majority lay their hand on it? If you have crippled one, tell me where you hit it? You have not even crippled a trust; you have not lamed a trust, and you have not disturbed a trust.

Mr. President, the bill which I here propose intends to wipe trusts off the face of the earth. You have the power to do it. Let the Democrats in this body, let the men from the South and the West stand by me in this contest, and I promise you that this bill shall not be lacking in effectiveness, neither shall it take the course that has been the fate of other trust bills, sleeping the sleep that knows no waking in committee rooms. Mr. President, I am in earnest upon this subject. I mean what I say.

Senators, what are some of the other features of this bill?

The further down into the bill you get the better it is; the deeper you dig, the more sound Democratic doctrine you find.

Who created the trusts? What were the causes which led to their formation? Before the Industrial Commission appointed by Congress for that purpose, Mr. Smith, in summing up the testimony of the witnesses there, took the testimony first, of Mr. Havemeyer, the great sugar king. Mr. Havemeyer is dead and has gone to his reward; whether a good or bad one I do not know; but at least, Mr. President, he has gone to that place and clime where St. Peter don't take sugar in his'n. [Laughter.]

Mr. Havemeyer said in the testimony before this Commission that the tariff was the immediate and prime cause of the formation of trusts.

Mr. Gates, the great wire king of the country, said that his trust was formed on wire that they might become the wire manufacturers of the world. They all say that it is done to shut out competition; that it is done to throttle trade. Then, sir, if the trusts were formed for that purpose, you have shut them out, you have not killed them by the Sherman law.

Let us take this bill and consider it and see whether it is effective, whether it will accomplish the purpose. Section 6 of the bill provides that a corporation organized for the purpose of forming a trust shall not sell goods for nothing; that they shall not sell them at a cost less than the cost of production; that they shall not give them away; that they shall not sell them in such a way as to injure legitimate competition; that they shall not sell them in one section of the country at a less price than in another section of the country. Is there anything wrong in that, Mr. President? Is there any Senator upon the majority side of this great body who can point to me any wrong in that provision? If there is, let me hear it. We say to these corporations you can not do what? You can not sell goods at less than the cost of manufacture; you shall not give them away; you shall not sell them in one section of the country at a less price than in another section of the country; you shall not do any act that will injure legitimate competition.

Sir, I can only cite you to an instance in my own State. A local company in our capital city of Little Rock was selling oil at 10 cents a gallon in the city and 15 cents a gallon in the country. The Standard Oil Company, seeing that they were an independent concern and desiring to drive them out of the market, sent their oil to Little Rock, and these men saw bankruptcy staring them in the face. The Standard Oil Company began to sell oil at 6, at 4, at 3, at 2 cents a gallon, and these men, who were selling the independent oil, were forced out of existence. Immediately after that was done the Standard Oil Company placed the price of their oil not at the old price of 10 cents in the city and 15 cents in the country, but at 15 cents in the city and 25 cents in the country. My friends were driven out of business. Ah, sir, is that fair? Is it right? Will you sit here in your seats as Senators representing a sovereign constituency and allow these things to go on when you know that they are wrong? You can not fool the country. You may fool all the people a part of the time, you may fool a part of the people all the time, but you can not, thank God, fool all the people all the time. They know that the trusts are bad things; they know that you have the power to suppress them under proper legislation; and I place this burden on the shoulders of the majority in this body. What will you do, gentlemen? Will you pass this bill?

I do not contend that this bill is perfect. I do not contend that the bill is without fault or blemish. If there are defects in it, it can be amended in committee; but, sir, I say to you without fear of successful contradiction that there is not a lawyer within the sound of my voice who will seriously contend that there is a provision of the bill that does not strictly follow the law. We have the power to suppress trusts, and we can do it. Section 6 of the bill is worth its weight in gold.

What are the further provisions of the bill? It provides the manner of taking the testimony—a mere matter of detail which I shall not stop to enlarge upon. It provides that it shall be enforced by the Attorney-General of the United States and by the district attorneys of the various districts of the State in which the offense may be committed. It provides that in the case of a man who lives more than a hundred miles from the place of trial, his deposition may be taken. It provides for the appointment of commissions; for the procuring of books and evidence from the corporation itself, and provides, gentlemen, that if the testimony is withheld by the corporation after the notice provided in this bill is given, then the trial judge may dismiss the pleas that have been filed by the corporation and may render judgment by default against it.

Gentlemen, can this be done? I say it can. The law permits it. Then, why do you withhold it from the American people? When are we going to kill trusts, gentlemen? I will tell you. We are going to do it whenever we lay aside partisan feeling; whenever we lay aside partisan bickering and partisan bitterness and rise to the true standard of American manhood; when we get upon the broad plane of American citizenship, and work for the great good of the great common people. Then, and not until then, can we suppress trusts. We, the minority, recognize, gentlemen, that we are in your hands—in the hands of the majority. This bill is presented, and I ask for it your respectful consideration.

Section 2 of the bill is the best of all. It provides the penalties. The penalties provided by this section are these: Any corporation violating the act may be fined in any sum not less than $5,000 for each day's offense, and each day the offense shall be continued shall be considered a separate offense. More than that, Mr. President, it provides for a penitentiary sentence of not less than five nor more than twenty-one years for any man violating its solemn mandates. Ah, Mr. President, make this penalty the law. Even if you defeat the bill, if you refuse to consider it, if you trample it under your Senatorial feet, leave the penalty clause as a part of the Sherman law. Let the great trust magnates of the land understand, sir, that they are not above the law; that the strong arm of the law can reach them, and that the strong arm of the law will reach them. Prosecute them just like you would any other felons; prosecute them just like you would an ordinary horse thief. The man who steals your horse commits a very small injury to your property, indeed, but the man who, under the trust process, grinds and oppresses and destroys American manhood and shuts the door of opportunity to millions and millions of men does a wrong and an injury, Mr. President, that can not be compensated in mere fines. Put them in the penitentiary.

Do you know the best object lesson to-day for the suppression of the trusts, sir, would be to see John D. Rockefeller or some fellow just like him with stripes on. That is strong language, but I mean it. Let every man, no matter who he is or how big he is, come under the law. If he violates it, place upon him felon's stripes, the doxology of a misspent life, and he will respect the law. Let no guilty man escape, Mr. President. Let the great American people understand that the law is made for all alike. Protect the weak man in his cabin and protect the great man in his castle, but protect all alike. I say the remedy, Mr. President, is to make the strong arm of the law reach out and get those who violate the law.

What next does this bill provide? It defines what is a monopoly and what is a trust. Without intending to read all of section 5, I shall read a portion of it so as to be entirely accurate. It says:

SEC. 5. That a monopoly or trust intended to be prohibited by this act is any union or combination or consolidation or affiliation of capital, credit, property, assets, trade, customs, skill, or acts, or any other valuable thing or possession, by or between persons, firms, or corporations, or associations of persons, firms, or corporations, whereby any one of the purposes or objects mentioned in this act is accomplished or sought to be accomplished, or whereby any one or more of said purposes are promoted or attempted to be executed or carried out, or whereby the several evil results mentioned herein are reasonably calculated to be produced, etc.

That defines what a monopoly is. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read the whole section, but the definition embraces all kinds of trusts.

Now, sir, I want to say that in my judgment the American people are looking to this Congress for some relief on this great question. Talk about the panic that is on hand. What is the cause of the panic? I shall not attempt to discuss that because it would not be germane to this question; but, sir, no longer can it be claimed by the Republican party of this nation that panics do not occur when the G. O. P. is in power. The people of this

country to-day are aroused as they never have been stirred before.

Mr. Havemeyer says in his testimony, from which I have quoted, that the tariff is the mother of trusts and that the trusts are but reaping and gathering the benefits they have been enabled to gather by reason of the tariff. Ah, sir, if that is true, then the tariff, as he says, is the mother of trusts, and the trusts are reaping the benefit of the tariff. To-day, sir, we see the amazing spectacle of fifty-one men in the United States, beginning with John D. Rockefeller, owning $3,295,000,000 of the wealth of this country. In this connection, Mr. President, I ask leave to submit as a part of my remarks, to be printed as an appendix, a very carefully prepared manuscript upon this subject, giving a list of the fifty-one men in this great country of ours who have amassed large fortunes, and the amount that each one has amassed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to insert as a part of his remarks the statement referred to by him. In the absence of objection permission is granted.

The statement referred to is as follows:

THE RICHEST FIFTY-ONE IN THE UNITED STATES.

When the average present-day millionaire is bluntly asked to name the value of his earthly possessions, he finds it difficult to answer the question correctly. It may be that he is not willing to take the questioner into his confidence. It is doubtful whether he really knows.

If this is true of the millionaire himself, it follows that when others attempt the task of estimating the amount of his wealth the results must be conflicting. Still, excellent authorities are not lacking on this subject, and the list of the richest fifty-one persons in the United States has been satisfactorily compiled.

The following list is taken from Munsey's Scrap Book of June, 1906, and is a fair presentation of the property owned by fifty-one of the very richest men of the United States:

| Rank. | Name. | How made. | Total fortune. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | John D. Rockefeller | Oil | $600,000,000 |
| 2 | Andrew Carnegie | Steel | 300,000,000 |
| 3 | W. W. Astor | Real estate | 300,000,000 |
| 4 | J. Pierpont Morgan | Finance | 150,000,000 |
| 5 | William Rockefeller | Oil | 100,000,000 |
| 6 | H. H. Rogers | do | 100,000,000 |
| 7 | W. K. Vanderbilt | Railroads | 100,000,000 |
| 8 | Senator Clark | Copper | 100,000,000 |
| 9 | John Jacob Astor | Real estate | 100,000,000 |
| 10 | Russell Sage | Finance | 80,000,000 |
| 11 | H. C. Frick | Steel and coke | 80,000,000 |
| 12 | D. O. Mills | Banker | 75,000,000 |
| 13 | Marshall Field, jr | Inherited | 75,000,000 |
| 14 | Henry M. Flagler | Oil | 60,000,000 |
| 15 | J. J. Hill | Railroads | 60,000,000 |
| 16 | John D. Archbold | Oil | 50,000,000 |
| 17 | Oliver Payne | do | 50,000,000 |
| 18 | J. B. Haggin | Gold | 50,000,000 |
| 19 | Harry Field | Inherited | 50,000,000 |
| 20 | James Henry Smith | do | 40,000,000 |
| 21 | Henry Phipps | Steel | 40,000,000 |
| 22 | Alfred G. Vanderbilt | Railroads | 40,000,000 |
| 23 | H. O. Havemeyer | Sugar | 40,000,000 |
| 24 | Mrs. Hetty Green | Finance | 40,000,000 |
| 25 | Thomas F. Ryan | do | 40,000,000 |
| 26 | Mrs. W. Walker | Inherited | 35,000,000 |
| 27 | George Gould | Railroads | 35,000,000 |
| 28 | J. Ogden Armour | Meat | 30,000,000 |
| 29 | E. T. Gerry | Inherited | 30,000,000 |
| 30 | Robert W. Goelet | Real estate | 30,000,000 |
| 31 | J. H. Flager | Finance | 30,000,000 |
| 32 | Claus Spreckels | Sugar | 30,000,000 |
| 33 | W. F. Havemeyer | do | 30,000,000 |
| 34 | Jacob H. Schiff | Banker | 25,000,000 |
| 35 | P. A. B. Widener | Street cars | 25,000,000 |
| 36 | George F. Baker | Banker | 25,000,000 |
| 37 | August Belmont | Finance | 20,000,000 |
| 38 | James Stillman | Banker | 20,000,000 |
| 39 | John W. Gates | Finance | 20,000,000 |
| 40 | Norman B. Ream | do | 20,000,000 |
| 41 | Joseph Pulitzer | Journalist | 20,000,000 |
| 42 | James G. Bennett | do | 20,000,000 |
| 43 | John G. Moore | Finance | 20,000,000 |
| 44 | D. G. Reid | Steel | 20,000,000 |
| 45 | Frederick Pabst | Brewer | 20,000,000 |
| 46 | William D. Sloane | Inherited | 20,000,000 |
| 47 | William B. Leeds | Railroads | 20,000,000 |
| 48 | James P. Duke | Tobacco | 20,000,000 |
| 49 | Anthony N. Brady | Finance | 20,000,000 |
| 50 | George W. Vanderbilt | Railroads | 20,000,000 |
| 51 | Fred W. Vanderbilt | do | 20,000,000 |
| | Total | | 3,295,000,000 |

It will thus be seen that fifty-one persons in the United States, with a population of nearly 90,000,000 people, own approximately one thirty-fifth of the entire wealth of the United States. The Statistical Abstract of the United States, 29th number, 1906, prepared under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States, gives the estimated true value of all property in the United States for that year at $107,104,211,917.

Each of the favored fifty-one owns a wealth of somewhat more than $64,600,000, while each of the remaining 89,999,950 people get $1,100. No one of these fifty-one owns less than $20,000,000, and no one on the average owns less than $64,600,000. Men owning from $1,000,000 to $20,000,000 are no longer called rich men. There are approximately 4,000 millionaires in the United States, but the aggregate of their holdings is difficult to obtain. If all their holdings be deducted from the total true value of all the property in the United States, the average share of each of the other 89,995,000 people would be less than $500.

John Jacob Astor is reputed to have been the first American millionaire, although this is a matter impossible to decide. It is also claimed that Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, the great grandfather of Congressman Longworth, was the first man west of the Allegheny Mountains to amass a million. It is difficult to prove either one of these propositions, but they prove that the age of the millionaire in the United States is a comparatively recent thing. In 1870 to own a single million was to be a very rich man; in 1890 it required at least $10,000,000, while to-day a man with a single million or even ten millions is not in the swim. To be enumerated as one of the world's richest men you must own not less than $20,000,000. The age of the multimillionaire began with the high tariff of the Republican party in 1897 and is now in the zenith of its glory. Havemeyer, of the sugar trust, in his sworn testimony before the Industrial Commission, said that the tariff was the mother of all the trusts, and everybody concedes that the trusts breed multimillionaires.

Mr. DAVIS. Government statistics, sir, show the true and total wealth of the 89,000,000 people of this country is, in round numbers, $107,000,000,000. Fifty-one men to-day own $3,295,000,000 of this amount, or one thirty-fifth of the entire wealth of the country. This does not include men who own simply a million dollars' worth of property. Men who to-day own not more than a million dollars are poor men indeed. In 1870, sir, a man was a rich man if he was a millionaire. In 1890 the standard had moved up and it required $10,000,000 to be counted in the swim; but to-day, sir, a man is not considered a rich man unless he owns at least $20,000,000.

Take the fifty-one men—trust magnates, if you please, men who have grown rich by these processes—owning $3,295,000,000 of the wealth of the country; add to that the wealth of the other 4,000 millionaires who own as much as a million dollars each, but not so much as $20,000,000, and you have, sir, an appalling state of affairs. These men own about 87½ per cent of the wealth of the country. The common, ordinary, every-day man of the 89,000,000 people living under this great Government owns, on an average, less than $500 in property. You ask, Is that true? Ah, your own statistics show it. Can you answer to the country why and how this occurred?

Sir, what is money that it has grown so priceless? Money is simply a means to an end. This is a day of commercialism. The country has gone wild about money. This is a day, Mr. President, when gold is placed above God and money is placed above men, when we would sell our souls, our Government, our all for dollars. There is a mad desire to get money, and everybody has the fever.

Sir, there is some trouble somewhere. What is that trouble? Happy, indeed, and beneficial to mankind will be the man who can solve the problem, diagnose the case, and apply the remedy.

Mr. President, our fathers, when they framed this Government more than a hundred years ago, embarked in an unknown undertaking. They embarked upon a sea without rudder and without compass. They had neither precedent nor example. They intended to form a government that should be a simple government, that should be a pure government, that should be a government, indeed, of the people, for the people, and by the people. But, sir, is that the condition prevailing to-day? Mr. Lincoln, the great patron saint of the Republican party—God bless his memory—in his latter days spoke a great truth when, looking down upon this Government from his lofty height in the travail of his soul, he said, "I see an era approaching which gives me more concern than did the civil war. I see a period approaching when all the wealth of the country will be concentrated in the hands of a few, and when that day shall arrive I tremble, sir, for the Republic itself." I do not quote Mr. Lincoln exactly, but that is the substance of what he said.

Mr. President, I am not an alarmist. I am not a socialist. Neither am I an anarchist. But I stand here to-day to tell you that there is something wrong—radically wrong. This is not the government handed down to us by our fathers. The old ship of state has drifted far from her moorings, and unless we tow her back to the old-time democratic simplicity, I stand here to-day to tell you, sir, that we are upon the very threshold of a national calamity.

Who was the greatest President, save and except George Washington, that this country ever had? I say without fear of successful contradiction that Old Hickory, Old Blue Jeans, was the greatest President this country ever produced. When he was sworn in as Chief Executive of this great nation, he came to the White House on horseback. He rode his horse out here, hitched it to a rack, and, dressed in a suit of blue jeans, walked into the White House and took the oath of office. How simple was that ceremony! How plain! If a man should do that to-day, he would be called crazy. To-day there is too much gloss, there is too much glitter, there is too much gold, there is too much tinsel. If things continue for another quarter

of a century as they have for the past twenty-five years, the statesmen of America will be wearing knee breeches with brass buckles, and powdered wigs, and when they go to the White House will be bowing down to semiroyalty.

We are going too fast. The world is moving too fast. We want to get money. Gold is god. Sir, what did the last Congress appropriate for the current expenses of this Government? If I remember the figures correctly, $900,000,000 or thereabout. Nine hundred million dollars! Sirs, this is a sum of money which staggers the human mind to contemplate. Nine hundred million dollars! If you were to pile it up on this floor and let my good-looking young friend, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] start to count it, and let him count $2 a minute, and let him work as strenuously as the Senate itself works, he would be old as Methuselah before he could count half the money. Nine hundred million dollars appropriated to run the Government! Too much money, Mr. President.

What else occurred? In addition to the ordinary appropriation for the President's salary, $50,000, you gave him $25,000 to ride over the country on business trips and otherwise. I speak of the President in most respectful terms. You not only did that, but you gave him sixty or seventy thousand dollars for something else—I do not know for what purposes—and altogether it takes about $120,000 to support our distinguished President and his family. While I have the greatest admiration for Mr. Roosevelt, I understand he has only five children. I have him skinned a city block. [Laughter.] I have eight children, and it does not take $120,000 to support me and my family.

Mr. President, why do I mention these things? To show the trend of the times; to show how the old ship of state is sailing; to show how gold is god. Sir, money to-day is all powerful. You know, every one of you knows, that it opens the door of opportunity to all men; that the lack of it locks the door of opportunity to all. It opens the door to society and great functions. In some instances I am sorry to say that the doors of the church itself are not opened so widely and so gladly to men in tatters and rags as they are to the man with money. Money is powerful. Everybody respects money. Whether a fellow ever expects to get a dollar or not he looks at it with awe and trembling. He walks up to it with a great deal of fear. He doffs his hat and tosses it high in the air at the sight of this great monster.

You say, sir, this bill is radical; this bill is extreme; it will tear up the business interests of the country; it will destroy confidence; it will ruin the Republic. I pause to ask the question, Will you destroy the Republic or will you destroy the trusts? "Choose you this day whom ye will serve," whether God or Mammon. Are you going to serve the trusts or are you going to serve the people? "Wake up." Sir, disturb business relations; disturb business conditions. If it is necessary to save the Republic, I say disturb anything, disturb anybody.

I know, sir, that business is easily frightened. I know, sir, that money is timid. I know, sir, that there are a great many interests in this country that do not want any radical changes; that would rather submit supinely and let present conditions alone, no matter how harmful or how hurtful, than to disturb business conditions. The cry of disturbing financial conditions and business relations is too often the shield behind which cowardly public servants hide themselves when they are called upon to face an outraged constituency. You say the bill is too drastic, too strong; it would really accomplish the intended purpose if it is passed; it would really destroy the trusts. Can anything be too strong that will reach the seat of this disease? The trust on the body politic is a cancerous sore just as is a similar sore on the human body. The only remedy is the surgeon's knife. Take it. Cut it out by the root. Destroy it before it destroys the human body. If a Senator on this floor should see his child, the loved one of his heart, in danger of being bitten by an adder, would he strike with fear, would he strike with trepidation? No, sir. He would strike to kill. He would strike to destroy. That is what this bill means; that is its object; that is its purpose. And I tell you, Mr. President, that if I could get the assistance, as I know I can, of the Democratic minority of this august body, the Senate shall not deride and put to sleep a bill that has for its object and purpose the destruction of this great evil. If there is any power in the Democratic minority, if there is any power left in Democratic Senators, this bill has got to be brought back here, if I can see that it is done or if the minority can. It has got to be reported, favorably or unfavorably, and it must be fought out on the floor.

Mr. President, I say there is something wrong. Our fathers did not intend this when they framed the Government. Let us stop and study the history of our Government for just a moment. Let us study its objects and purposes. Let us see just what the fathers did intend. Sir, they intended that the people should rule this country. They did not intend that the creatures of the law should rule. They intended that the sovereign people should be all powerful, and in their hands they vested all power except that which is especially delegated to Congress.

Our fathers started out in this matter of government making. They were on a rough sea, I say. Their course was upon unknown waters. But, thank God, they wrote a great declaration. They wrote the most immortal document that has ever been conceived by the human mind, or that was ever penned by the human hand. What was that declaration, Mr. President? What was that document? The great Declaration of Independence itself. That document declares certain immortal truths, the most important of which, in my judgment, are these: That document guarantees to us certain inalienable rights—rights that can not be transferred, rights that can not be alienated. These rights are life, liberty, and happiness. Did I quote that document correctly, Mr. President? No, gentlemen, I misquoted it purposely, that I might call your attention to its meaning. That great document declares that all men are created free and equal. When we come from the plastic hand of God we are all equal; none better, none greater than another. It declares that we are endowed with these inalienable rights—life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. I infer from that language that by "pursuit" our fathers meant that we might run after happiness; that we might chase happiness; that we might overtake it if we could.

Happiness, sir, is a condition desired by all men, whether rich or poor, whether high or low. That is the ultimate object; that is the highest and best ambition of man—happiness. Our fathers did not guarantee to us happiness itself. They guaranteed to us the right to pursue happiness. I infer that that meant a fair pursuit, that that meant a fair race, that that meant a fair chase. I ask you is that true in this Government to-day? It is not, Mr. President, in my humble judgment. The rich man's boy, the trust magnate's boy lies upon flowery beds of ease, while the boy of the laboring man from the very start of the race of life is handcuffed, manacled, and chained. I say the door of opportunity is not to-day open to all alike, as the law intended and as the law should be.

Go with me, please, to the shops and the field. Go with me to the laboring man. Wherever he goes to provide the necessities of life he is met by the taxgatherer, sent by the trust magnate. The cotton in my shirt is produced by a trust. The leather in the shoes of my good-looking friend, the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], is produced by a trust. The wool in this coat is produced by a trust. Everything that one can imagine, whether a necessity, a comfort, or a charity, is in a trust. Sir, the Holy Bible itself is in a trust, and when you hear the Chaplain read from that blessed book every morning, he reads from a book made by a trust. Everything that I can imagine is in a trust except acorns and persimmons. Those are all that are left for the poor people of this country.

Mr. President, stop, study, and think where are we going, whither are we drifting, where is our Government tending? When the laboring man takes his bucket or his basket and goes to the beef shop to get his beef he pays tribute to Armour. When he goes to a wire or steel shop to get wire to make his fence or to get nails he pays tribute to the wire or the nail trust. When he goes to the coffin shop to get a coffin to bury his baby he pays tribute to the coffin trust. When he goes to church on Sunday he hears the word of the blessed God and listens to the divine doctrine expounded from a trust-made Bible. Has not the G. O. P. got this country in a nice mess—the wealth of the country concentrated in the hands of a few men, the great masses, the mighty millions, paying tribute! How true the declaration of Mr. Lincoln; how well he foresaw and foreshadowed coming events.

Mr. President, this is a great subject. Would that I had the power to handle it as it justly deserves. The people of this great country are long-suffering and patient. God bless the laboring man of the country. God bless the man upon whose shoulders rest the burdens of the Government. He bears its burdens in times of peace. He supports and defends it in time of war. God bless the man with the hickory shirt and the overalls, who works, toils, and sweats.

Mr. President, I find in Holy Writ that the Master says work is honorable. The Master says, "Go into the vineyard and work." I find nowhere, sir, a permission to go into the vineyard and corner all the grapes and become so rich and opulent that when the Master comes you can defy him and turn him from the garden.

Sir, stop, study, think. Whither is our Government drifting

to-day? If the trust magnates are not wiped off the face of the earth; if they are not destroyed, instead of the Government prescribing the conditions upon which they may do business, they will be telling you directly how the Government shall do its business. Is that true or not? Mr. President, I hold in my hand a valuable document, being the speech of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, giving all the great industrial trusts, with their capital, and I ask permission that it may be printed as a part of my remarks on this subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the document will be printed in the RECORD.

The matter referred to is as follows:

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903.*

PART I. INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Alabama and Georgia Iron Co | $650,000 | $650,000 | ..... | $1,300,000 |
| Alabama Consolidated Coal and Iron Co | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | $495,000 | 5,495,000 |
| Allied Securities Co | 25,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 25,000,000 |
| Allis-Chalmers and Wisconsin Bridge Co | 20,000,000 | 16,250,000 | ..... | 36,250,000 |
| Amalgamated Copper Co | 155,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 155,000,000 |
| American Agricultural Chemical Co | 16,715,600 | 17,153,000 | ..... | 33,868,600 |
| American Alkali Co | 24,000,000 | 6,000,000 | ..... | 30,000,000 |
| American Automatic Weighing Machine Co | 3,000,000 | 600,000 | ..... | 3,600,000 |
| American Axe and Tool Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| American Beet Sugar Co | 15,000,000 | 5,000,000 | ..... | 20,000,000 |
| American Bicycle Co | 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| American Book Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Brake, Shoe and Foundry Co | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 5,500,000 |
| American Brass Co | 20,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 20,000,000 |
| American Can Co | 44,000,000 | 44,000,000 | ..... | 88,000,000 |
| American Car and Foundry Co | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | ..... | 60,000,000 |
| American Caramel Co | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | 2,600,000 |
| American Cement Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | 930,000 | 2,930,000 |
| American Cereal Co | 3,400,000 | ..... | 1,600,000 | 5,000,000 |
| American Chicle Co | 6,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | 9,000,000 |
| American Cigar Co | 10,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| American Coal Co | 1,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,500,000 |
| American Cotton Co | 4,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | 7,000,000 |
| American Cotton Oil Co | 20,237,100 | 14,562,300 | 5,000,000 | 39,799,400 |
| American Felt Co | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 500,000 | 5,500,000 |
| American Fire Engine Co | 500,000 | ..... | 370,000 | 870,000 |
| American Fork and Hoe Co | 2,400,000 | 2,400,000 | 800,000 | 5,600,000 |
| American Fruit Products Co | 1,750,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,750,000 |
| American Ginning Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Glue Co | 800,000 | 1,600,000 | ..... | 2,400,000 |
| American Graphophone Co | 1,200,000 | 800,000 | 300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| American Grass Twine Co | 15,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| American Hard Rubber Co | 2,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,500,000 |
| American Hardware Corporation | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Hide and Leather Co | 17,500,000 | 17,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| American Hominy Co | 2,500,000 | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 5,000,000 |
| American Ice Co | 25,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 1,705,000 | 41,705,000 |
| American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Co | 17,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | 20,000,000 |
| American Jute Bagging Manufacturing Co | 2,800,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,800,000 |
| American Lamp Chimney Co | 500,000 | 250,000 | ..... | 750,000 |
| American Last Co | 2,000,000 | 1,500,000 | ..... | 3,500,000 |
| American Linseed Co | 16,750,000 | 16,750,000 | ..... | 33,500,000 |
| American Lithographic Co | 4,000,000 | ..... | 3,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| American Locomotive Co | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 1,312,500 | 51,312,500 |
| American Machine and Ordnance Co | 10,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| American Malting Co | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 35,000,000 |
| American Nickel Steel Co | 1,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,500,000 |
| American Packing Co | 20,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 20,000,000 |
| American Pastry and Manufacturing Co | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | ..... | 3,000,000 |
| American Patent Kid Co | 300,000 | 100,000 | ..... | 400,000 |
| American Pegamoid Co | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Perfume Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Pipe Manufacturing Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| American Flow Co | 37,500,000 | 37,500,000 | ..... | 75,000,000 |
| American Pneumatic Service Co | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 464,000 | 15,464,000 |
| American Powder Co | 1,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,500,000 |
| American Radiator Co | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| American Railway Equipment Co | 12,000,000 | 10,000,000 | ..... | 22,000,000 |
| American Refractories Co | 2,250,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,250,000 |
| American Rice Co | 650,000 | 350,000 | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| American Saddle Co | 1,000,000 | 800,000 | ..... | 1,800,000 |
| American Sash and Door Co | 3,500,000 | 2,500,000 | ..... | 6,000,000 |
| American School Furniture Co | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | ..... | 30,000,000 |
| American Screw Co | 3,250,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,250,000 |
| American Sewer Pipe Co | 10,000,000 | ..... | 2,500,000 | 12,500,000 |
| American Shipbuilding Co | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | ..... | 30,000,000 |
| American Shot and Lead Co | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| American Silk Manufacturing Co | 3,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,000,000 |
| American Smelting and Refining Co | 7,500,000 | 5,000,000 | ..... | 12,500,000 |
| American Snuff Co | 32,500,000 | 32,500,000 | 35,000,000 | 100,000,000 |
| American Soda Fountain Co | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | ..... | 25,000,000 |
| American Sparklets Co | 1,250,000 | 2,500,000 | ..... | 3,750,000 |
| American Steel Casting Co | 13,500,000 | 1,500,000 | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| | 2,750,000 | 1,450,000 | 490,000 | 4,690,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.

PART I. INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| American Steel Foundries Co | $30,000,000 | ..... | ..... | $30,000,000 |
| American Stopper Co | 1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| American Stove Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Stove Board Co | 100,000 | ..... | ..... | 100,000 |
| American Sugar Refining Co | 37,500,000 | $37,500,000 | $10,000,000 | 85,000,000 |
| American Thread Co | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| American Tube and Stamping Co | 2,800,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,800,000 |
| American Typebar Machine Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| American Typefounders Co | 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 975,000 | 6,975,000 |
| American Warp Drawing Machine Co | 2,300,000 | 700,000 | ..... | 3,000,000 |
| American Whip Co | 250,000 | ..... | ..... | 250,000 |
| American Window Glass Co | 13,000,000 | 4,000,000 | ..... | 17,000,000 |
| American Wood Fireproofing Co | 500,000 | ..... | ..... | 500,000 |
| American Woodworking Machinery Co | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| American Woolen Co | 40,000,000 | 25,000,000 | ..... | 65,000,000 |
| American Wringer Co | 850,000 | 1,650,000 | ..... | 2,500,000 |
| American Writing Paper Co | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 17,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| Ames Shovel and Tool Co | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Ammunition Manufacturers' Association | 4,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 4,000,000 |
| Anthony & Scoville Co | 1,000,000 | 600,000 | ..... | 1,600,000 |
| Anthracite Coal Trust | 150,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 150,000,000 |
| Artificial Lumber Company of America | 8,500,000 | 3,500,000 | ..... | 12,000,000 |
| Associated Merchants Co | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| Association of Boat-Oar Manufacturers of the United States | 500,000 | ..... | ..... | 500,000 |
| Atlantic Dynamite Co | 2,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,500,000 |
| Atlantic Rubber Shoe Co | 2,500,000 | 7,500,000 | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| Atlas Portland Cement Co | 6,000,000 | 1,500,000 | ..... | 7,500,000 |
| Atlas Tack Co | 700,000 | ..... | 1,250,000 | 1,950,000 |
| Automatic Weighing Machine Co | 3,000,000 | 600,000 | ..... | 3,600,000 |
| Automobile and Cycle Parts Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Baltimore Brick Co | 1,500,000 | 600,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,600,000 |
| Bessemer Ore Association | 20,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 20,000,000 |
| Biglow Carpet Co | 4,030,000 | ..... | 425,000 | 4,455,000 |
| Bolt and Nut Association | 10,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| Booth, A., & Co. ("Fish Trust") | 3,000,000 | 2,500,000 | ..... | 5,500,000 |
| Borax Consolidated (Limited) | 3,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Borden's Condensed Milk Co | 17,500,000 | 7,500,000 | ..... | 25,000,000 |
| Boston Breweries Co | 3,250,000 | 6,500,000 | ..... | 9,750,000 |
| Boston Fruit Co | 10,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| Box Makers' Combine (California and Oregon) | 1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Brass Foundry and Machine Co | 6,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 |
| Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co | 5,000,000 | 7,500,000 | ..... | 12,500,000 |
| Broom Makers' Association of the United States | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Broom Twine Selling Combine | 500,000 | ..... | ..... | 500,000 |
| Brunswick-Balke-Collendar Co | 1,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,500,000 |
| California Fruit Canners' Association | 3,500,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,500,000 |
| California Raisin Growers' Association | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| California Wine Association | 10,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| California Wire Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Cambria Steel Co | 50,000,000 | ..... | 206,000 | 50,206,000 |
| Carter Steel and Iron Co. of East Tennessee | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Cascin Co. of America | 5,500,000 | 1,000,000 | ..... | 6,500,000 |
| Castner Electrolytic Alkali Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Cedar Shingles Manufacturers' Association | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Celluloid Co | 6,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 |
| Central Car Trust Co | 500,000 | ..... | 1,046,000 | 1,546,000 |
| Central Coal and Coke Co. (Columbus, Ohio) | 500,000 | ..... | ..... | 500,000 |
| Central Coal and Coke Co. (Kansas City, Mo.) | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | ..... | 3,000,000 |
| Central Fireworks Co | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | ..... | 3,500,000 |
| Central Foundry Co | 7,000,000 | 7,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Central Lumber Co. of California | 70,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 70,000,000 |
| Central New York Brewing Co | 2,200,000 | 1,800,000 | ..... | 4,000,000 |
| Central Walnut Association of California | 2,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Chain Manufacturers' Association | 3,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 3,000,000 |
| Chemical Co. of America | 5,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 5,000,000 |
| Chemical and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Combine | 50,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 50,000,000 |
| Cherokee-Lanyon Spelter Co | 600,000 | ..... | 600,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Chicago and Northwest Granaries Co | 600,000 | 600,000 | 600,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Chicago Breweries Co., Ltd | 3,000,000 | ..... | 1,948,000 | 4,948,000 |
| Chicago Milk Co | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | ..... | 6,000,000 |
| Chicago Pneumatic Tool Co | 5,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Chicago Railway Terminal and Elevator Co | 1,330,850 | 1,402,850 | 1,365,500 | 4,099,270 |
| City of Chicago Brewing and Malting Co | 3,043,750 | 3,043,750 | 3,166,000 | 9,253,500 |
| Clairton Steel Co | ..... | ..... | 10,025,000 | 10,025,000 |
| Cleveland and Sandusky Brewing Co | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Colonial Box and Lumber Co | 15,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 15,000,000 |
| Colorado Fuel and Iron Co | 23,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 15,300,000 | 40,300,000 |
| Columbia Spring Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Commercial Chemical Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 2,000,000 |
| Compressed Air Co | 7,245,000 | 755,000 | 500,000 | 8,500,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.

PART I. INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Connecticut Breweries Co. (Limited) | $350,000 | $350,000 | | $700,000 |
| Consolidated Car Heating Co | 1,250,000 | | | 1,250,000 |
| Consolidated Fruit Jar Co | 500,000 | | | 500,000 |
| Consolidated Ice Co | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 4,000,000 |
| Consolidated Lake Superior Co | 82,000,000 | 35,000,000 | | 117,000,000 |
| Consolidated Lime Co | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | | 3,000,000 |
| Consolidated Rosendale Cement Co | 500,000 | 1,000,000 | $1,100,000 | 2,600,000 |
| Consolidated Rubber Tire Co | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Consolidated Tobacco Co | 94,844,600 | | 167,844,600 | 262,689,200 |
| Consolidated Wagon and Machine Co | 1,200,000 | | | 1,200,000 |
| Consumers' Brewing Co | 1,900,000 | 1,900,000 | 1,700,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Continental Cement Co | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Continental Coal Co. (Ohio) | 3,500,000 | | 2,750,000 | 6,250,000 |
| Continental Cotton Oil Co | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | | 6,000,000 |
| Continental Gin Co | 3,000,000 | | 750,000 | 3,750,000 |
| Copper Sheets and Bolts Manufacturers' Association | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Corn Products Co | 50,000,000 | 30,000,000 | | 80,000,000 |
| Coxe Bros. & Co | 3,320,100 | | | 3,320,100 |
| Crucible Steel Company of America | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 50,000,000 |
| Denver United Breweries Co. (Limited) | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Diamond Match Co | 15,000,000 | | | 15,000,000 |
| Diamond State Steel Co | 4,250,000 | | 1,000,000 | 5,250,000 |
| Distilleries Securities Corporation | 32,500,000 | | 16,000,000 | 48,500,000 |
| Dominion Securities Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| East Coast Milling Co | 7,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 9,000,000 |
| Eastman Kodak Co | 25,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 35,000,000 |
| Edison Portland Cement Co | 11,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 13,000,000 |
| Electric Boat Co | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Elk Tanning Co | 12,500,000 | | | 12,500,000 |
| Empire Steel and Iron Co | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Erie Brewing Co | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Fairmont Coal Co | 12,000,000 | | 6,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Federal Sewer Pipe Co | 10,750,000 | 10,750,000 | | 21,500,000 |
| Federal Sugar Refining Co | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 50,000,000 |
| Fireproofing Co | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 |
| Fisheries Co | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Flour combine (San Francisco, Cal.) | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| General Aristo Co | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| General Chemical Co | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | | 25,000,000 |
| Granite ware trust | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| Grape growers' pool (Ohio) | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Great Lakes Towing Co | 3,627,850 | | | 3,627,850 |
| Great Western Cereal Co | 3,000,000 | | 1,500,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Hall Signal Co | 1,900,000 | 100,000 | | 2,000,000 |
| Harbison-Walker Refractories Co | 22,250,000 | | 3,500,000 | 25,750,000 |
| Havana Tobacco Co | 45,000,000 | | | 45,000,000 |
| Hawaiian Commercial Sugar Co | 10,000,000 | | 2,356,328 | 12,356,328 |
| Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| Herring-Hall-Marvin Safe Co | 1,650,000 | 1,650,000 | | 3,300,000 |
| Heywood Bros. & Wakefield Co | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 | | 6,000,000 |
| Hydraulic Press Brick Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Illinois Brick Co | 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | | 9,000,000 |
| Indiana Portland Cement Co | 5,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Indianapolis Breweries Co | 675,000 | 675,000 | 800,000 | 2,150,000 |
| Indurated Fiber Industries Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| International Elevating Co | 2,200,000 | | | 2,200,000 |
| International Emery and Corundum Co | 1,150,000 | | 500,000 | 1,650,000 |
| International Fire Engine Co | 5,000,000 | 4,000,000 | | 9,000,000 |
| International Harvester Co | 120,000,000 | | | 120,000,000 |
| International Heater Co | 900,000 | 900,000 | | 1,800,000 |
| International Mercantile Marine Co | 60,000,000 | 60,000,000 | 75,000,000 | 195,000,000 |
| International Nickel Co | 12,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 34,000,000 |
| International Paper Co | 20,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 9,169,000 | 54,169,000 |
| International Pulp Co | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| International Salt Co | 30,000,000 | | 12,000,000 | 42,000,000 |
| International Steam Pump Co | 15,000,000 | 12,500,000 | 3,650,000 | 31,150,000 |
| Jefferson and Clearfield Coal and Iron Co | 3,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Johns (H. W.)-Manville Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Jones (Frank) Brewing Co | 4,000,000 | | 2,500,000 | 6,500,000 |
| Jones & Laughlin Steel Co | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| Kanawha and Hocking Coal and Coke Co | 3,500,000 | | 2,750,000 | 6,250,000 |
| Keystone Coal and Coke Co | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| Keystone Watch Case Co | 3,240,000 | | | 3,240,000 |
| Kirby Lumber Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Knickerbocker Ice Co | 4,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 1,962,000 | 8,962,000 |
| Lackawanna Iron and Steel Co | 20,000,000 | | 1,800,000 | 21,800,000 |
| Lake Carriers' Association | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Lake Dredgers' Association | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Linen Thread Co | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| Locomobile Company of America | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Lumber Carriers' Association | 6,000,000 | | | 6,000,000 |
| Macbeth-Evans Glass Co | 2,000,000 | 200,000 | 600,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Magnus Metal Co | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | | 3,000,000 |
| Manhattan Spirit Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Manufacturers and Consumers' Coal Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Manufacturers' Paper Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Manville Co | 4,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 6,000,000 |
| Maple Flooring Manufacturers' Association | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.

PART I. INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Marsden Co. (cellulose trust) | $35,000,000 | $15,000,000 | | $50,000,000 |
| Martin Kalbfleisch Chemical Co | 1,450,000 | | | 1,450,000 |
| Martin, The L., Co | 600,000 | | | 600,000 |
| Maryland Brewing Co | 3,250,000 | 3,250,000 | $9,125,000 | 15,625,000 |
| Massachusetts Breweries Co | 15,000,000 | | 1,200,000 | 16,200,000 |
| Medina Quarry Co | 2,000,000 | 1,200,000 | 1,140,000 | 4,340,000 |
| Metropolitan Securities Co | 30,000,000 | | | 30,000,000 |
| Michigan Salt Association | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| Milwaukee and Chicago Breweries (Limited) | 3,774,250 | 3,774,250 | 3,500,000 | 11,048,500 |
| Mississippi Wire Glass Co | 1,500,000 | | | 1,500,000 |
| Monongahela River Consolidated Coal and Coke Co | 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 9,479,000 | 39,479,000 |
| National Abrasive Manufacturing Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| National Asphalt Co | 19,600,000 | | 35,963,000 | 55,563,000 |
| National Association of Axle Manufacturers | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| National Association of Chamber Suit and Case Manufacturers | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| National Biscuit Co | 30,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 1,683,000 | 56,683,000 |
| National Candy Co | 5,200,000 | 2,200,000 | | 7,400,000 |
| National Carbon Co | 5,500,000 | 4,500,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| National Cash Register Co | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| National Casket Co | 6,000,000 | | | 6,000,000 |
| National Enameling and Stamping Co | 20,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 30,000,000 |
| National Fireproofing Co | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 7,500,000 | 12,500,000 |
| National Glass Co | 2,317,900 | | 2,000,000 | 4,317,900 |
| National Harrow Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| National Lead Co | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | | 30,000,000 |
| National Malleable Castings Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| National Mirror Manufacturers' Association | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| National Rice Milling Co | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| National Roofing and Corrugating Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| National Saw Co | 400,000 | 600,000 | | 1,000,000 |
| National Shear Co | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | | 3,000,000 |
| National Ship Copperplating Co | 1,500,000 | | | 1,500,000 |
| National Steel and Wire Co | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| National Sugar Refining Co | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 20,000,000 |
| National Tin Plate and Stamp Ware Co | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 20,000,000 |
| National Wall Paper Co | 30,000,000 | | 8,000,000 | 38,000,000 |
| New England Breweries Co | 2,050,000 | | 1,000,000 | 3,050,000 |
| New England Brick Co | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 750,000 | 5,750,000 |
| New England Consolidated Ice Co | 16,000,000 | | | 16,000,000 |
| New England Cotton Yarn Co | 5,000,000 | 6,500,000 | 5,577,000 | 17,077,000 |
| New England Lime Combination | 1,500,000 | | | 1,500,000 |
| New Jersey Zinc Co | 10,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| New Orleans Brewing Co | 1,690,000 | 1,100,000 | 13,000,000 | 15,790,000 |
| New York Air Brake Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| New York and Kentucky Co | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 |
| New York Arch Terra Cotta Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| New York Auto-Truck Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| New York Breweries Co. (Ltd.) | 3,000,000 | | 1,890,000 | 4,890,000 |
| New York Dock Co | 17,000,000 | | 11,580,000 | 28,580,000 |
| Nicholson File Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Niles-Bement-Pond Co | 5,000,000 | 3,000,000 | | 8,000,000 |
| Norfolk Refrigerating, Storage, and Ice Co | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| North American Co | 12,000,000 | | | 12,000,000 |
| North American Copper Co | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| North Carolina Pine Timber Association | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| Northern Commercial Co | 1,622,800 | | 2,620,000 | 4,242,800 |
| Northern Securities Co | 400,000,000 | | | 400,000,000 |
| Osborne Oil Combine (Pittsburg, Pa.) | 14,000,000 | | | 14,000,000 |
| Otis Elevator Co | 6,500,000 | 4,500,000 | | 11,000,000 |
| Pacific American Fisheries Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Pacific Coast Biscuit Co | 2,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Pacific Coast Co | 12,145,800 | | 4,446,000 | 16,591,800 |
| Pacific Hardware and Steel Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Pacific Packing and Navigation Co | 6,150,000 | 6,100,000 | 3,000,000 | 15,250,000 |
| Park Steel Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Paterson Brewing and Malting Co | 3,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Penn Tanning Co | 13,500,000 | | | 13,500,000 |
| Pennsylvania Central Brewing Co | 2,800,000 | 2,800,000 | 2,700,000 | 8,300,000 |
| Pennsylvania Furnace Co | 2,100,000 | | | 2,100,000 |
| Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania Steel Co | 27,250,000 | | 7,000,000 | 34,250,000 |
| People's Brewing Co., of Trenton | 1,100,000 | | | 1,100,000 |
| Pepperell Manufacturing Co | 2,556,000 | | | 2,556,000 |
| Photographic Paper Association | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Pittsburg Brewing Co | 13,000,000 | 6,500,000 | 6,500,000 | 26,000,000 |
| Pittsburg Coal Co | 32,000,000 | 32,000,000 | | 64,000,000 |
| Pittsburg Plate Glass Co | 9,850,000 | 150,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Pittsburg Stove and Range Co | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 |
| Pittsburg Valve and Foundry Co | 1,150,000 | | | 1,150,000 |
| Planters' Compress Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Pneumatic Signal Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Pressed Steel Car Co | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 5,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Print Cloth Pool | 50,000,000 | | | 50,000,000 |
| Puget Sound Packing Co | 500,000 | | | 500,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.

PART I. INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Pullman Co | $74,000,000 | | | $74,000,000 |
| Pure Oil Co | 8,000,000 | $2,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Quaker Oats Co | 11,500,000 | | | 11,500,000 |
| Railroad Securities Co | 10,000,000 | | $8,000,000 | 18,000,000 |
| Railway Steel Car Co | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| Railway Steel Spring Co | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 20,000,000 |
| Railways Company General | 1,200,000 | | | 1,200,000 |
| Reece Buttonhole Machine Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| Refrigerator Trust | 8,000,000 | | | 8,000,000 |
| Republic Iron and Steel Co | 30,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 55,000,000 |
| Rochester Optical and Camera Co | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | | 3,500,000 |
| Rock Island Co | 150,000,000 | | | 150,000,000 |
| Rocky Mountain Paper Co | 750,000 | 600,000 | | 1,350,000 |
| Rodgers, William A. (Limited) | 750,000 | 600,000 | | 1,350,000 |
| Rope combine (Cleveland, Ohio) | 11,000,000 | | | 11,000,000 |
| Royal Baking Powder Co | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 20,000,000 |
| Rubber Goods Manufacturing Co | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 50,000,000 |
| Safety Car Heating and Lighting Co | 4,125,000 | | | 4,125,000 |
| St. Louis Breweries (Limited) | 4,383,000 | 4,383,000 | 4,961,600 | 13,727,600 |
| San Francisco Breweries (Ltd.) | 412,200 | 611,100 | 2,425,000 | 3,448,300 |
| Sanitary Laundry Co | 2,000,000 | | 100,000 | 2,100,000 |
| Santy Kalsomine Co. (plaster trust) | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Sash and door combine | 15,000,000 | | | 15,000,000 |
| Sea Coast Packing Co | 5,000,000 | 3,000,000 | | 8,000,000 |
| Sheet lead and pipe manufacturers' combine | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| Shovel makers of the United States and Canada | 6,000,000 | | | 6,000,000 |
| Sloss-Sheffield Steel and Iron Co | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 24,000,000 |
| Soap makers' combine | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 50,000,000 |
| Somerset Coal Co | 4,000,000 | | 4,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Southern Car and Foundry Co | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | | 3,500,000 |
| Southern Cotton Oil Co | 11,000,000 | | | 11,000,000 |
| Southern States Cement Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Springfield Breweries Co | 1,150,000 | 1,150,000 | 1,250,000 | 3,550,000 |
| Squire, John P., & Co. (pork packing) | 6,000,000 | 1,500,000 | | 7,500,000 |
| Standard Chain Co | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 700,000 | 3,700,000 |
| Standard Milling Co | 4,600,000 | 6,900,000 | 5,750,000 | 17,250,000 |
| Standard Oil Co | 97,000,000 | | | 97,000,000 |
| Standard Quarrying and Construction Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| Standard Rope and Twine Co | 12,000,000 | | 10,335,000 | 22,335,000 |
| Standard Sanitary Manufacturing Co | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 7,500,000 |
| Standard Sardine Co | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| Standard Screw Co | 1,500,000 | | | 1,500,000 |
| Standard Shoe Machinery Co | 3,000,000 | 2,000,000 | | 5,000,000 |
| Standard Table Oilcloth Co | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Standard Typewriter Co | 1,000,000 | | 925,000 | 1,925,000 |
| Standard Wheel Co | 500,000 | 500,000 | 300,000 | 1,300,000 |
| Steel Tired Wheel Co | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| Sterling Co., The | 625,000 | 1,250,000 | | 1,875,000 |
| Stillwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaile Co | 1,100,000 | | 300,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Street's Western Stable Car Line | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 300,000 | 5,300,000 |
| Susquehanna Iron and Steel Co | 1,500,000 | | 300,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Tacoma Co. (steel and ore) | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Co | 22,553,600 | 248,000 | 13,893,000 | 36,694,600 |
| Theatrical trust | 30,000,000 | | | 30,000,000 |
| Thomas Iron Co | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| Trenton Potteries Co | 1,750,000 | 1,250,0000 | | 3,000,000 |
| Tubular Despatch Co | 2,100,000 | | 600,000 | 2,700,000 |
| Umbrella Hardware Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Union Bag and Paper Co | 16,000,000 | 11,000,000 | | 27,000,000 |
| Union Bleaching and Finishing Co | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| Union Carbide Co | 6,000,000 | | 500,000 | 6,500,000 |
| Union Steel and Chain Co | 30,000,000 | 30,000,000 | | 60,000,000 |
| Union Steel Co | 85,000,000 | | | 85,000,000 |
| Union Switch and Signal Co | 1,495,550 | | 530,000 | 2,025,550 |
| Union Tanning Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Union Typewriter Co | 10,000,000 | 10,000,000 | | 20,000,000 |
| Union Waxed and Parchment Paper Co | 1,800,000 | 800,000 | 600,000 | 3,200,000 |
| United Box Board and Paper Co | 30,000,000 | | | 30,000,000 |
| United Breweries Co | 11,063,000 | | 3,413,000 | 14,476,000 |
| United Button Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| United Copper Co | 75,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 80,000,000 |
| United Engineering and Foundry Co | 3,000,000 | 2,500,000 | | 5,500,000 |
| United Fruit Co | 20,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 23,000,000 |
| United Mattress Machinery Co | 800,000 | 210,000 | | 1,010,000 |
| United Paper Co. (tissue paper) | 1,500,000 | 1,500,000 | | 3,000,000 |
| United Shoe Machinery Co | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | | 25,000,000 |
| United Starch Co | 3,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 1,250,000 | 7,250,000 |
| United States Bobbin and Shuttle Co | 1,200,000 | 800,000 | 300,000 | 2,300,000 |
| United States Brewing Co. (Chicago) | 5,000,000 | | 3,500,000 | 8,500,000 |
| United States Brewing Co. (Newark) | 1,750,000 | 1,750,000 | 2,000,000 | 5,500,000 |
| United States Cast Iron Pipe and Foundry Co | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| United States Cigar Co. (Delaware, Ohio) | 6,000,000 | | | 6,000,000 |
| United States Cigar Co. ("Stogie trust") | 5,000,000 | 2,500,000 | | 7,500,000 |
| United States Cotton Duck Corporation | 25,000,000 | 18,100,000 | | 43,100,000 |
| United States Dyewood and Extract Co | 4,000,000 | 6,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| United States Eaves, Trough, and Conductor Pipe Association | $2,000,000 | | | $2,000,000 |
| United States Envelope Co | 1,000,000 | $4,000,000 | $2,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| United States Finishing Co | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 1,750,000 | 4,750,000 |
| United States Furniture Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| United States Glass Co | 5,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 6,000,000 |
| United States Gypsum Co | 3,000,000 | 4,500,000 | | 7,500,000 |
| United States Leather Co | 64,000,000 | 64,000,000 | 52,800,000 | 180,800,000 |
| United States Paving Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| United States Playing Card Co | 3,600,000 | | | 3,600,000 |
| United States Printing Co | 3,500,000 | | | 3,500,000 |
| United States Realty and Construction Co | 66,000,000 | | | 66,000,000 |
| United States Reduction and Refining Co | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| United States Rubber Co | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 62,000,000 |
| United States Shipbuilding Co | 45,000,000 | | 9,000,000 | 54,000,000 |
| United States Silver Corporation | 3,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| United States Steel Corporation | 550,000,000 | 550,000,000 | 304,000,000 | 1,404,000,000 |
| United States Varnish Co | 18,000,000 | 18,000,000 | | 36,000,000 |
| United States Voting Machine Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| United States Whip Co | 1,000,000 | 1,200,000 | $800,000 | 3,000,000 |
| United Wire and Supply Co | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 |
| Universal Tobacco Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Utah Fuel Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Utica Steam and Mohawk Valley Cotton Mills | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Virginia-Carolina Chemical Co | 38,000,000 | 12,000,000 | | 50,000,000 |
| Virginia Iron, Coal, and Coke Co | 10,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Vulcan Detinning Co | 3,500,000 | | | 3,500,000 |
| Washburn Wire Co | 1,250,000 | 2,500,000 | | 3,750,000 |
| Western Consolidated Granite Co | 300,000 | 300,000 | | 600,000 |
| Western Drug Jobbers | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | | 30,000,000 |
| Western Stone Co | 2,250,000 | | 488,000 | 2,738,000 |
| Westinghouse Air Brake Co | 11,000,000 | | | 11,000,000 |
| Westinghouse Automatic Air and Steam Coupler Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Co | 21,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 3,200,00 | 28,000,000 |
| Wheeling Consolidated Coal Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Wheeling Steel and Iron Co | | 5,000,000 | 600,000 | 5,600,000 |
| White Mountain Paper Co | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 40,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Wholesale Druggists' National Association | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| Wholesale Grocers of New England | 75,000,000 | | | 75,000,000 |
| Window Shade Manufacturers' Association | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Wire Cloth Manufacturers' Association | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Wisconsin Lime and Cement Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Yarn Manufacturers' Combine | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Yellow Pine Co | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | | 2,500,000 |
| Total | 5,973,853,850 | 2,091,508,320 | 1,165,774,528 | 9,231,136,698 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.

PART I. INDUSTRIAL TRUSTS—continued.

PART II. LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Adams Express Co | $12,000,000 | | $12,000,000 | $24,000,000 |
| Akron Gas Co | 200,000 | $200,000 | 400,000 | 800,000 |
| Alabama and Hudson Rwy. and Power Co | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| American District Telegraph Co | 3,844,700 | | | 3,844,700 |
| American Electric Heating Corporation | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| American Electric Telephone Co | 200,000 | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | 1,700,000 |
| American Express Co | 18,000,000 | | | 18,000,000 |
| American Gas Co. (Philadelphia) | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| American Home Telephone Co | 2,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| American Indies Co | 13,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 18,000,000 |
| American Light and Traction Co | 15,000,000 | 25,000,000 | | 40,000,000 |
| American Railways Co | 25,000,000 | | 2,500,000 | 27,500,000 |
| American Street Railway Generator and Power Co | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| American Telephone and Telegraph Co | 114,748,000 | | 38,000,000 | 152,748,000 |
| American Wireless Telephone and Telegraph Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Association of Fire Underwriters for Arkansas | 39,694,226 | | | 39,694,226 |
| Auto-Electric Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| Baltimore Electric Light Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Bay State Gas Co | 100,000,000 | | 12,000,000 | 112,000,000 |
| Bell Telephone Co. of Missouri | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| Binghamton Rwy. Co | 1,150,000 | | 1,199,000 | 2,349,000 |
| Boston and New York Telephone and Telegraph Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Boston Electric Light Co | 3,000,000 | | 1,250,000 | 4,250,000 |
| Boston Elevated Railway Co | 20,000,000 | | 14,336,000 | 34,336,000 |
| Boston Suburban Electric Companies | 3,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 840,000 | 6,840,000 |
| Brooklyn Ferry Co | 8,500,000 | | 7,500,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Brooklyn Rapid Transit Combine | 45,000,000 | | | 45,000,000 |
| Brooklyn Union Gas Co | 15,000,000 | | | 15,000,000 |
| Buffalo Gas Co | 7,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 5,900,000 | 14,900,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.
PART II. LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Buffalo General Electric Co | $2,400,000 | | $2,400,000 | $4,800,000 |
| California Central Gas and Electric Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| California Gas and Electric Corporation | 30,000,000 | | | 30,000,000 |
| Central District Printing and Telegraph Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Central Electric Railway of Kansas City, Mo | 500,000 | | | 500,000 |
| Central Hudson Steamboat Co | 600,000 | $400,000 | 500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Central New York Telephone and Telegraph Co | 1,000,000 | | 100,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Central Union Gas Co. (Ohio and Indiana) | 5,000,000 | 9,000,000 | | 14,000,000 |
| Central Union Telephone Co. (Illinois and Indiana) | 10,000,000 | | 6,000,000 | 16,000,000 |
| Charleston (S. C.) Consolidated Rwy., Gas, and Electric Co | 1,500,000 | | | 1,500,000 |
| Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co | 2,650,000 | | 1,500,000 | 4,150,000 |
| Chicago City Rwy. Co | 19,000,000 | | | 19,000,000 |
| Chicago Edison Co | 7,590,000 | | 7,483,000 | 15,073,000 |
| Chicago Sectional Electric Underground Co | 300,000 | | 260,000 | 560,000 |
| Chicago Telephone Co | 15,000,000 | | | 15,000,000 |
| Chicago Union Traction Co | 20,000,000 | 12,000,000 | 88,394,200 | 120,394,200 |
| Cincinnati Gas and Electric Co | 28,000,000 | | 1,300,000 | 29,300,000 |
| Cincinnati, Newport and Covington Railway | 4,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Cincinnati Street Railway Co | 20,000,000 | | 692,000 | 20,692,000 |
| Citizens' Lighting Company of Louisville, Ky | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Cleveland Electric Illuminating Co | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Cleveland Electric Railway Co | 13,000,000 | | 4,350,000 | 17,350,000 |
| Columbia Car Electric Lighting and Brake Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Columbus, Ohio, Gas Light and Heating Co | 1,700,000 | 3,600,000 | 1,500,000 | 6,800,000 |
| Commercial Cable Co | 15,000,000 | | 10,952,000 | 25,952,000 |
| Commonwealth Electric Co. (Chicago) | 5,000,000 | | 3,100,000 | 8,100,000 |
| Connecticut Railway and Lighting Co | 11,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 30,000,000 |
| Consolidated City Water Co. (Los Angeles) | 2,480,000 | | | 2,480,000 |
| Consolidated Gas Co. (Baltimore) | 11,000,000 | | 10,584,500 | 21,584,500 |
| Consolidated Gas Co. (Long Branch) | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Consolidated Gas Co. (Newark, N. J.) | 6,000,000 | | | 6,000,000 |
| Consolidated Gas Co. (New York) | 80,000,000 | | 71,235,000 | 151,235,000 |
| Consolidated Gas Co. (Pittsburg) | 4,000,000 | 2,500,000 | | 6,500,000 |
| Consolidated Railway Electric Lighting and Refrigerating Co | 22,000,000 | | | 22,000,000 |
| Consolidated Water Co. (Utica) | 1,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,100,000 | 4,600,000 |
| Cumberland Valley Telephone Co | 200,000 | | | 200,000 |
| Denver City Tramway Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Denver Gas and Electric Co | 3,500,000 | | 5,500,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Denver Union Water Co | 5,000,000 | 2,500,000 | | 7,500,000 |
| Detroit City Gas Co | 5,000,000 | | 6,000,000 | 11,000,000 |
| Detroit United Railway Co | 12,500,000 | | 25,000,000 | 37,500,000 |
| Duluth General Electric Co | 300,000 | | 1,200,000 | 1,500,000 |
| East Jersey Electric Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| East St. Louis and Suburban Co | 5,000,000 | | 8,000,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Edison Electric Co. (Los Angeles) | 2,000,000 | | 1,641,000 | 3,641,000 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (Boston) | 8,750,000 | | | 8,750,000 |
| Edison Electric Illuminating Co. (New York) | 9,200,000 | | | 9,200,000 |
| Electric Co. of America | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| Electric Storage Battery Co | 13,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 18,000,000 |
| Electric Vehicle Co | 10,000,000 | 8,000,000 | 1,675,000 | 19,675,000 |
| Electric Lead Reduction Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Electrotypers' Combine (New York) | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Elgin, Aurora and Southern Tracion Co | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Elizabeth, Plainfield and Central Jersey Rwy | 3,000,000 | | 2,500,000 | 5,500,000 |
| Equitable Gaslight Co. (Memphis) | 1,000,000 | | 1,005,000 | 2,005,000 |
| Factory Insurance Association | 34,655,000 | | | 34,655,000 |
| Fairhaven and Westville (Conn.) Rwy. Co | 5,000,000 | | 2,543,000 | 7,543,000 |
| Federal Telephone Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Fort Pitt Gas Co | 2,500,000 | | 1,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Fort Scott Consolidated Supply Co | 250,000 | | 200,000 | 450,000 |
| Gas and Electric Co. (Bergen County, N. J.) | 2,000,000 | | 1,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| General Carriage Co | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| General Electric Co | 45,000,000 | 865,000 | 3,720,000 | 49,585,000 |
| General Electric Co. (Minneapolis) | 2,100,000 | | | 2,100,000 |
| General Electric Railway Co. (Chicago) | 5,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Georgia Railway and Electric Co. (Atlanta) | 5,000,000 | 1,800,000 | 11,000,000 | 17,800,000 |
| Hamilton Otto Coke Co. (Ohio) | 500,000 | | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.
PART II. LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Helena (Mont.) Power and Light Co | $1,000,000 | | $1,750,000 | $2,750,000 |
| Herkimer County Light and Power Co | 400,000 | | 355,000 | 755,000 |
| Hudson County Gas Co. (Jersey City) | 10,500,000 | | 10,500,000 | 21,000,000 |
| Hudson River Telephone Co | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| Hudson River Water-Power Co | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Hudson Valley Railway Co | 3,000,000 | | 4,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Illinois State Board of Fire Underwriters | 49,430,760 | | | 49,430,760 |
| Imperial Electric-Light, Heat, and Power Co | 1,500,000 | | 1,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Indiana League of Fire Underwriters | 10,028,568 | | | 10,028,568 |
| Indianapolis Street Railway Co | 5,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 15,000,000 |
| Interborough Rapid Transit Co | 25,000,000 | | | 25,000,000 |
| International Express Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| International Light, Heat, and Power Co. (Philadelphia) | 500,000 | | | 500,000 |
| International Power Co | 7,400,000 | $600,000 | 225,000 | 8,225,000 |
| International Traction Co. (Buffalo) | 10,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 30,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| Interocean Telephone and Telegraph Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Interstate Telephone Co. (Trenton) | 5,000,000 | | 1,100,000 | 6,100,000 |
| Iowa Telephone Co | 4,000,000 | | 275,000 | 4,275,000 |
| Jersey Central Traction Co | 1,000,000 | | 350,000 | 1,350,000 |
| Jersey City, Hoboken and Paterson Railway Co | 20,000,000 | | 20,000,000 | 40,000,000 |
| Johnstown Light, Heat, and Power Co | 500,000 | | | 500,000 |
| Kansas City Electric Light Co | 2,500,000 | | 750,000 | 3,250,000 |
| Kansas City Gas Co | 5,000,000 | | 3,942,000 | 8,942,000 |
| Kentucky Heating Co | 700,000 | | 100,000 | 800,000 |
| Keystone Telephone Co. (Philadelphia) | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | | 10,000,000 |
| Kings County Electric Light and Power Co | 2,500,000 | | 11,951,000 | 14,451,600 |
| Kinloch Telephone Co. (St. Louis) | 2,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Knoxville Electric Light and Power Co | 110,000 | | | 110,000 |
| Laclede Gas Light Co. (St. Louis) | 8,500,000 | 2,500,000 | 10,750,000 | 21,750,000 |
| La Crosse Gas and Electric Co | 375,000 | 125,000 | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Lake Shore Electric Rwy. Co | 4,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 4,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Lake Street Elevated R. R. Co. (Chicago) | 10,000,000 | | 7,574,000 | 17,574,000 |
| Lehigh Traction Co | 1,000,000 | | 585,000 | 1,585,000 |
| Lehigh Valley Traction Co | 3,000,000 | | 6,652,000 | 9,652,000 |
| Lexington (Ky.) Rwy. Co | 1,500,000 | | 875,000 | 2,375,000 |
| Light, Heat, and Power Corporation (Boston) | 1,000,000 | 250,000 | 100,000 | 1,350,000 |
| Louisville Gas Co | 3,600,000 | | 500,000 | 4,100,000 |
| Louisville Home Telephone Co | 1,000,000 | | 2,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Louisville Railway Co | 3,500,000 | | 7,412,300 | 10,912,300 |
| Lynchburg Traction and Light Co | 750,000 | | 1,000,000 | 1,750,000 |
| Mahoning Valley Rwy. Co. (Youngstown, Ohio) | 1,500,000 | | 1,200,000 | 2,700,000 |
| Manchester (N. H.) Traction, Light, and Power Co | 5,000,000 | | 1,500,000 | 6,500,000 |
| Manhattan Rwy. Co | 48,000,000 | | 40,000,000 | 88,000,000 |
| Manhattan Transit Co | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Manufacturers' Light and Heat Co. (Pittsburg) | 5,000,000 | | 750,000 | 5,750,000 |
| Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company of America | 6,500,000 | | | 6,500,000 |
| Market Street Railway Co. (San Francisco) | 18,750,000 | | 12,091,000 | 30,841,000 |
| Massachusetts electric companies | 14,293,100 | 15,057,400 | 3,500,000 | 32,850,500 |
| Mauch Chunk, Lehighton and Slatington Street Rwy. Co | 600,000 | | 600,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Memphis Light and Power Co | 500,000 | | 100,000 | 600,000 |
| Memphis Street Rwy. Co | 500,000 | | 900,000 | 1,400,000 |
| Metropolitan Securities Co. (New York) | 52,000,000 | | 95,449,000 | 147,449,000 |
| Metropolitan Street Rwy. Co. (Kansas City) | 8,500,000 | | 15,600,000 | 24,100,000 |
| Metropolitan West Side Elevated Rwy. Co. (Chicago) | 7,500,000 | 9,000,000 | 11,907,000 | 28,407,000 |
| Michigan Telephone Co | 5,000,000 | | 3,285,000 | 8,285,000 |
| Middlesex and Somerset Traction Co | 1,500,000 | | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Mill Creek Valley Street Rwy. Co. (Cincinnati) | 1,000,000 | 750,000 | | 1,750,000 |
| Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Co | 15,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 10,000,000 | 29,500,000 |
| Minneapolis General Electric Co | 1,500,000 | 750,000 | 3,008,000 | 5,258,000 |
| Minnesota and Dakota Fire Underwriters | 45,119,740 | | | 45,119,740 |
| Missouri and Kansas Telephone Co | 5,000,000 | | 1,250,000 | 6,250,000 |
| Missouri Edison Electric Co | 2,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Mobile Light and Railroad Co | 2,250,000 | | 2,250,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Monongahela Street Railway Co | 7,000,000 | | 4,400,000 | 11,400,000 |
| Montgomery Light and Power Co | 750,000 | | | 750,000 |
| Montgomery Railway Co | 350,000 | | 350,000 | 700,000 |
| Municipal Gas Co. (Albany) | 2,000,000 | | 500,000 | 2,500,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.
PART II. LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Nashville Railway Co | $6,500,000 | | $6,500,000 | $13,000,000 |
| National Electric Car Lighting Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| National Gas and Construction Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| New Amsterdam Gas Co | 12,000,000 | $9,000,000 | | 21,000,000 |
| New England Gas and Coke Co. | 17,500,000 | | 17,500,000 | 35,000,000 |
| New England Insurance Exchange | 58,537,167 | | | 58,537,167 |
| New England Telephone and Telegraph Co | 20,000,000 | | 4,000,000 | 24,000,000 |
| New Hampshire Traction Co. (Exeter) | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| New Orleans Lighting Co | 2,000,000 | | 1,500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| New Orleans Traction Lines | 80,000,000 | | | 80,000,000 |
| New Orleans Waterworks Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Newport News and Old Point Railway and Electric Co | 1,075,000 | | 3,075,000 | 4,150,000 |
| New York and New Jersey Telephone Co | 15,000,000 | | 1,324,000 | 16,324,000 |
| New York and Pennsylvania Telephone and Telegraph Co. | 1,000,000 | | 566,500 | 1,566,500 |
| New York and Queens Electric Light and Power Co | 1,250,000 | 1,250,000 | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| New York Telephone Co | 30,000,000 | | 1,925,000 | 31,925,000 |
| New York Transportation Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Niagara Falls and Power Co | 10,000,000 | | 10,000,000 | 20,000,000 |
| Norfolk, Portsmouth and Newport News Railway Co | 550,000 | | 1,000,000 | 1,550,000 |
| Norfolk Railway and Light Co | 1,650,000 | | 4,000,000 | 5,650,000 |
| North American Co. (electric financiering) | 12,000,000 | | | 12,000,000 |
| North Jersey Street Rwy. Co | 30,504,000 | | 28,500,000 | 59,004,000 |
| North Shore Traction Co | 4,000,000 | 2,500,000 | | 6,500,000 |
| Northern Ohio Traction Co. (Akron) | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 3,300,000 | 6,800,000 |
| Northwestern Elevated Railroad (Chicago) | 5,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 25,000,000 |
| Northwestern Telephone Exchange Co | 4,354,300 | | | 4,354,300 |
| Oakland (Cal.) Transit Co | 6,000,000 | | 3,000,000 | 9,000,000 |
| Ohio and Indiana Air Line Railway Co. (Toledo) | 750,000 | | | 750,000 |
| Ohio and Indiana Consolidated Natural and Illuminating Gas Co | 10,000,000 | | 7,350,000 | 17,350,000 |
| Ohio River Electric Railway and Power Co | 300,000 | | 300,000 | 600,000 |
| Old Colony Street Railway Co | 5,777,700 | | 4,671,000 | 10,448,700 |
| Old Dominion Railway Co. (Portsmouth, Va.) | 2,000,000 | | 542,000 | 2,542,000 |
| Omaha and Council Bluffs Railway and Bridge Co | 1,500,000 | | 1,350,000 | 2,850,000 |
| Omaha Street Railway Co | 5,000,000 | | 2,350,000 | 7,350,000 |
| Pacific Lighting Co. (San Francisco) | 4,000,000 | | | 4,000,000 |
| Pacific States Telephone and Telegraph Co | 15,000,000 | | 750,000 | 15,750,000 |
| Paterson and Passaic Gas and Electric Co | 5,000,000 | | 3,632,000 | 8,632,000 |
| Peninsular and Occidental Steamship Co | 3,000,000 | | | 3,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania Electric Vehicle Co | 800,000 | 400,000 | | 1,200,000 |
| Pennsylvania Manufacturing Light and Power Co | 15,000,000 | | | 15,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania Street Railway and Lighting plants | 8,000,000 | | | 8,000,000 |
| Pennsylvania Telephone Co | 3,000,000 | | 500,000 | 3,500,000 |
| People's Gas and Electric Co. (Oswego) | 450,000 | | 450,000 | 900,000 |
| People's Gas Light and Coke Co. (Buffalo) | 4,975,000 | 3,025,000 | | 8,000,000 |
| People's Gas Light and Coke Co. (Chicago) | 35,000,000 | | 29,046,000 | 64,046,000 |
| People's Light and Power Co. (Newark, N. J.) | 20,000,000 | | | 20,000,000 |
| People's Mutual Telephone Co. (San Francisco) | | | 500,000 | 500,000 |
| Philadelphia Co. (natural gas) | 15,000,000 | 6,000,000 | 20,250,000 | 41,250,000 |
| Philadelphia Electric Co | 25,000,000 | | 28,307,300 | 53,307,300 |
| Phoenix Gas and Electric Co | 800,000 | | 1,000,000 | 1,800,000 |
| Pittsburg-Birmingham Traction Co | 2,000,000 | | 3,064,000 | 5,064,000 |
| Pittsburg, McKeesport and Connellsville Railway Co | 3,500,000 | | 3,500,000 | 7,000,000 |
| Portland Lighting and Power Co. | 300,000 | 100,000 | 400,000 | 800,000 |
| Portland (Me.) Railroad Co | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Portland (Oreg.) Railway Co | 700,000 | 100,000 | 800,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Pottsville Union Traction Co | 1,250,000 | | 1,117,000 | 2,367,000 |
| Poughkeepsie City and Wappinger Falls Electric Railway Co | 750,000 | | 404,000 | 1,154,000 |
| Providence-Pawtucket Suburban Railway Co | 8,000,000 | | 13,702,000 | 21,702,000 |
| Public Works Co. (Bangor, Me.) | 600,000 | | 600,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Pueblo Traction and Lighting Co | 1,500,000 | | 1,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Quaker City Cab Co | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |
| Quincy Gas and Electric Co | 600,000 | | 600,000 | 1,200,000 |
| Railways Company General (Philadelphia) | 1,200,000 | | | 1,200,000 |
| Rapid Transit Co. (Chattanooga) | 350,000 | | 300,000 | 650,000 |
| Rapid Transit Ferry Co. (New York) | 1,000,000 | | | 1,000,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.
PART II. LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| Rapid Transit Rwy. Co. (Dallas) | $100,000 | | $200,000 | $300,000 |
| Richmond Passenger and Power Co | 1,000,000 | $1,000,000 | 4,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Richmond Traction Co | 1,000,000 | | 500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| Rochester Gas and Electric Co | 2,150,000 | | 3,000,000 | 5,150,000 |
| Rochester Rwy. Co | 5,000,000 | | 4,524,500 | 9,524,500 |
| Rochester Telephone Co | 700,000 | | 400,000 | 1,100,000 |
| Rockford (Ill.) Railway, Light and Power Co | 350,000 | | 300,000 | 650,000 |
| Rocky Mountain Bell Telephone Co | 2,500,000 | | | 2,500,000 |
| Sacramento Electric, Gas and Rwy. Co | 2,500,000 | | 2,100,000 | 4,600,000 |
| Saginaw Valley Traction Co | 700,000 | 400,000 | 705,000 | 1,805,000 |
| St. Louis and Suburban Rwy. Co. | 3,000,000 | | 2,300,000 | 5,300,000 |
| St. Paul Gas Light Co | 1,500,000 | | | 1,500,000 |
| San Francisco Gas and Electric Co | 20,000,000 | | 623,000 | 20,623,000 |
| Savannah Electric Co | 2,500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Schenectady Rwy. Co | 600,000 | | 1,050,000 | 1,650,000 |
| Schuylkill Traction Co | 1,500,000 | | 2,000,000 | 3,500,000 |
| Schuylkill Valley Traction Co | 500,000 | | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Scott-Janney Electric Co | 15,000,000 | 15,000,000 | | 30,000,000 |
| Scranton Rwy. Co | 6,000,000 | | 3,655,500 | 9,655,500 |
| Seattle Electric Co | 5,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 13,000,000 |
| Shamokin Light, Heat and Power Co | 350,000 | | 225,000 | 575,000 |
| Sioux City Traction Co | 1,200,000 | | 750,000 | 1,950,000 |
| South Chicago Elevated R. R. Co. | 10,323,800 | | 1,500,000 | 11,823,800 |
| South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Co | 6,000,000 | | 6,000,000 | 12,000,000 |
| Southeastern Tariff Association | 41,424,318 | | | 41,424,318 |
| Southern Light and Traction Co | 2,500,000 | | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Southern New England Telephone Co | 5,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Southern Ohio Traction Co | 2,000,000 | | 2,300,000 | 4,300,000 |
| Southwest Missouri Electric Rwy. Co | 800,000 | | 800,000 | 1,600,000 |
| Sprague Electric Co. (N. J.) | 500,000 | | | 500,000 |
| Standard Carbide Gas Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Standard Telephone Co. (Kansas City) | 10,000,000 | | | 10,000,000 |
| Stanley Electric Manufacturing Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Staten Island Midland Railway Co | 1,000,000 | | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Storey General Electric Co | 3,500,000 | | | 3,500,000 |
| Stowger Automatic Telephone Exchange (Chicago) | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Strohm Automatic Electric Block Signal Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Suburban Gas Co. (Philadelphia) | 1,500,000 | | 1,550,000 | 3,050,000 |
| Syracuse Gas Co | 2,500,000 | | 2,500,000 | 5,000,000 |
| Syracuse Lighting Co | 3,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Syracuse Rapid Transit Railway Co | 2,750,000 | 1,250,000 | 4,086,000 | 8,086,000 |
| Tacoma Railway and Power Co | 2,000,000 | | 1,700,000 | 3,700,000 |
| Tampa Electric Co | 500,000 | | 500,000 | 1,000,000 |
| Taylor Signal Co | 400,000 | 100,000 | 200,000 | 700,000 |
| Telephone Company of America | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Telephone, Telegraph, and Cable Company of America | 9,000,000 | | | 9,000,000 |
| Terre Haute Electric Co | 1,000,000 | | 1,500,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Toledo, Bowling Green and Southern Traction Co | 1,500,000 | | 1,191,000 | 2,691,000 |
| Toledo, Columbus, Springfield and Cincinnati Railway Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Toledo Railways and Light Co | 12,000,000 | | 9,875,000 | 21,875,000 |
| Topeka Railway Co | 1,250,000 | | 450,000 | 1,700,000 |
| Trenton Gas and Electric Co | 2,000,000 | | | 2,000,000 |
| Trenton Street Railway Co | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Triple State National Gas and Oil Co | 2,000,000 | | 800,000 | 2,800,000 |
| Twin City Rapid Transit Co | 17,000,000 | 3,000,000 | 10,888,000 | 30,888,000 |
| Twin City Telephone Co | 1,500,000 | | 750,000 | 2,250,000 |
| Underwriters' Association of New York | 56,428,711 | | | 56,428,711 |
| Union Electric Co. (Dubuque) | 500,000 | 500,000 | | 1,000,000 |
| Union Electric Construction Co | 5,000,000 | | | 5,000,000 |
| Union Elevated Railroad Co. (Chicago) | 5,000,000 | | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Union Ferry Co. (New York) | 3,000,000 | | 2,200,000 | 5,200,000 |
| Union Light and Power Co. (Utah) | 4,250,000 | 300,000 | | 4,550,000 |
| Union Light, Heat, and Power Co. (Covington) | 1,500,000 | | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 |
| Union Telephone Co. (Alma, Mich) | 400,000 | | | 400,000 |
| Union Traction Company of Indiana | 4,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 5,000,000 | 10,000,000 |
| Union Traction Company of Philadelphia | 30,000,000 | | 42,341,684 | 72,341,684 |
| United Electric Company of New Jersey | 20,000,000 | | 16,110,000 | 36,110,000 |
| United Electric Light and Power Co (Baltimore) | 2,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 4,500,000 | 7,500,000 |
| United Electric Securities Co | 500,900 | 1,000,000 | 2,231,000 | 3,731,000 |
| United Express Companies | 1,000,000 | 500,000 | | 1,500,000 |
| United Gas and Electric Co. (New York) | 2,500,000 | 1,500,000 | 3,000,000 | 7,000,000 |
| United Gas Improvement Co | 12,500,000 | 12,500,000 | 3,250,000 | 28,250,000 |
| United Illuminating Co. (New Haven) | 1,000,000 | | 2,000,000 | 3,000,000 |
| United Lighting & Heating Co | 6,000,000 | 6,000,000 | | 12,000,000 |

*List of trusts in the United States January 1, 1903*—Continued.

PART II. LOCAL AND "NATURAL" MONOPOLIES—continued.

| Name. | Authorized capitalization. | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Common stock. | Preferred stock. | Bonds. | Total. |
| United Power and Transportation Co. (Philadelphia) | $12,500,000 | ..... | $8,787,630 | $21,287,630 |
| United Railways Co. (Detroit) | 12,500,000 | $1,000,000 | 8,280,000 | 21,780,000 |
| United Railways Co. (St. Louis) | 25,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 45,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| United Railways and Electric Co. (Baltimore) | 24,000,000 | 14,000,000 | 52,000,000 | 90,000,000 |
| United Railways Investment Co. (San Francisco) | 10,000,000 | 15,000,000 | 20,000,000 | 45,000,000 |
| United States Automatic Telephone Co | 1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| United States Express Co | 10,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| United States Telephone Co. (Ohio) | 2,000,000 | ..... | 1,800,000 | 3,800,000 |
| United Telegraph, Telephone, and Electric Co | 1,000,000 | ..... | 500,000 | 1,500,000 |
| United Telephone Co | 300,000 | ..... | ..... | 300,000 |
| United Telephone and Telegraph Co. (Maryland and Pennsylvania) | 5,000,000 | 2,500,000 | ..... | 7,500,000 |
| United Traction Co. (Albany) | 5,000,000 | ..... | 4,121,300 | 9,121,300 |
| United Traction Co. (Reading, Pa.) | 403,700 | ..... | 594,900 | 998,600 |
| United Traction and Electric Co. (Rhode Island) | 8,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 8,000,000 |
| Universal Gas Co | 1,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 1,000,000 |
| Utica and Mohawk Valley Rwy. Co | 2,500,000 | 600,000 | 4,000,000 | 7,100,000 |
| Utica Electric Light and Power Co | 1,000,000 | ..... | 1,000,000 | 2,000,000 |
| Virginia Consolidated Street Railway System of Tidewater (Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Newport News) | 6,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 |
| Washington (D. C.) Gaslight Co | 2,600,000 | ..... | 600,000 | 3,200,000 |
| Washington (D. C.) Railway and Electric Co | 6,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 17,500,000 | 32,500,000 |
| Washington Water Power Co. (Spokane) | 2,000,000 | ..... | 2,000,000 | 4,000,000 |
| Wells-Fargo Express Co | 8,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 8,000,000 |
| Westchester Lighting Co. (New York) | 10,000,000 | 2,500,000 | 4,450,000 | 16,950,000 |
| Western Factory Insurance Association | 23,862,500 | ..... | ..... | 23,862,500 |
| Western Gas Co. (Milwaukee) | 4,000,000 | ..... | 4,000,000 | 8,000,000 |
| Western Telephone and Telegraph Co | 16,000,000 | 16,000,000 | 19,000,000 | 51,000,000 |
| Western Union Fire Insurance Association | 47,902,368 | ..... | ..... | 47,902,368 |
| Western Union Telegraph Co | 146,051,360 | ..... | ..... | 146,051,360 |
| Wheeling Traction Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | 2,500,000 | 4,500,000 |
| Wilkes-Barre and Wyoming Valley Traction Co | 5,000,000 | ..... | 2,175,000 | 7,175,000 |
| Wilmington and Chester Traction Co | 2,000,000 | ..... | 4,000,000 | 6,000,000 |
| Wilmington Gas and Electric Co. | 500,000 | 1,000,000 | 1,000,000 | 2,500,000 |
| Woods Motor Vehicle Co | 7,500,000 | 2,500,000 | ..... | 10,000,000 |
| Worcester Railways and Investment Co | 6,000,000 | ..... | ..... | 6,000,000 |
| Wyandotte Gas Co. (Bethlehem, Pa.) | 600,000 | ..... | 500,000 | 1,100,000 |
| York County Traction Co. (Pa.) | 1,500,000 | ..... | 971,000 | 2,471,000 |
| York Telephone Co | 200,000 | ..... | 200,000 | 400,000 |
| Youngstown-Sharon Railway and Light Co | 2,500,000 | ..... | 2,500,000 | 5,030,000 |
| Total | 2,938,618,600 | 296,922,400 | 1,284,056,819 | 4,519,597,819 |

Mr. DAVIS. Mr. LITTLEFIELD gives about 400 industrial trusts, with a capital amounting to something like $9,231,000,000. The trusts to-day are telling the Government how to do business instead of the Government telling the trusts how to do business. It is said that "we fined Mr. Rockefeller at Chicago in the great prosecution there." Yes; we did; and Mr. Rockefeller's testimony, if properly reported by the newspapers of the country, amused me very much. Mr. Rockefeller said, "I do not know just exactly whether I am in a trust or not. I do not know whether my business bears the earmarks of a trust or not. In fact, if your honor please, I have not been in my place of business for a number of years." Sir, if you will pass this bill, if you will enact this penalty, prescribing a penitentiary sentence of not less than five nor more than twenty-one years, Mr. Rockefeller will go down to his business place every morning. [Laughter.]

Fear of a penitentiary sentence is the most awakening thing on earth. It will wake up Mr. Rockefeller. He will go down and say, "Boys, let us see about this thing. Have you really got a trust here?" What does he care for $29,000,000? By one simple twist of the wrist, by one simple manipulation in the trust market, he grinds from the American people twice $29,000,000 and goes off smiling. He has the smile that never wears off. In order to ease his conscience he and some of the other trust magnates make large contributions to charities, thereby endeavoring to cover up the fact that they have taken the very money which they contribute from the toiling masses of the American people by a wrongful system of enforced contribution to their wealth. Sir, stop, study, think. The trusts are directing the Government to-day. The Government is not directing the trusts. We have but to go to the testimony of Mr. Harriman, the great railroad magnate, who tells us that he conributed $200,000 to the campaign fund in the last Presidential campaign. It is true Mr. Cortelyou denies it, but I take it that the evidence is indisputable. But the trusts of the country are dictating the terms, not the Government.

I hold in my hand a letter. I do not care to disclose its author, neither do I care to disclose to whom it is written, because it is a private communication; but it is from a banker in my State and was written to an eastern bank. He wants to know if he can get some money—a sum of money that the bank itself had deposited in the eastern bank as a reserve to draw against. The eastern bank replies—this letter is under date of November 23—"No; you can not get any money from us; not even your own money. Things are tight; things are close. But we will go out into the market, and we will buy you some money at 3 or 4 per cent premium."

Mr. President, stop and think of that for a minute. Eighty-nine millions of people—the greatest upon God's green earth—with a country abounding in natural resources that can not even be estimated or guessed at, much less computed; a brave, courageous, generous people, with a government established for their protection and their preservation, reduced to the mean and groveling necessity of going out and buying money—buying the thing which the Government should make; buying the thing which the Government should control—buying money! Is it any wonder that our distinguished President, seeing the trend of the times, looking into the future, seeing the rocks of Scylla and Charybdis, seeing the danger to the old ship of state, took off the dollar the motto "In God we trust." It is time to take it off. It is time to disconnect God Almighty from the dollar when you have to go out and buy it. Who ever thought of it? Let the fathers in their spirit hover over this Government and protect it from the money sharks who would destroy and uproot it. Buying money! I want to meet some Republican Senator before the most elite audience of the East some time and discuss the proposition of the Grand Old Party buying money. Oh, we have come to our last extremity. The trusts are controlling the Government. The trusts are running it.

I do not want any money that I have to buy. I do not like that kind of money. I want money issued as the Constitution of this Union declares it shall be issued—by the Government itself—and circulated among its people. I do not want any trust money. I wonder what the Grand Old Party is going to put on the dollar. They do not trust in God any more. I wonder in whom they do trust. [Laughter.] I wonder where you are going, gentlemen, to get your trust. That is the biggest trust I ever heard of.

Mr. President, there is another combination. I am taking up more time with these brief remarks than I intended in the beginning. There is another combination that is closely allied to the trust evil. It is a voluntary association of persons, not incorporated, and it does not come strictly within the legal definition of a trust, but its operations and its tendencies are just as harmful and just as hurtful, and while it could not be brought strictly under the provisions of this bill, should it become a law, still the trust question can not be discussed without discussing its twin sister—the stock exchanges of New York and the great cotton exchange, if you please.

From Mr. Moody's Manual of Industrial and Miscellaneous Securities I find that the Stock Exchange of New York is a voluntary association and not incorporated. I find, sir, that they have eleven hundred seats there—never more, never less. I find that these seats sell at varying prices. They sold in 1870 as low as $14,000. They sold in 1895 as high as $95,000. They have sold at $84,000, they have sold at $38,000, and they have sold at other amounts.

What is a seat on this board of exchange, Mr. President? It is an opportunity to get on the ground floor for the purpose of controlling the price of the commodities of this country. That comes very nearly being a trust. That very nearly comes under the prohibitions of this bill.

In the Stock Exchange of New York eleven hundred men pay as high as $95,000 for their seats, for what? To pilfer and rob the people of the country of their products.

Sir, I hail from that section of the Southland where cotton is king. God Almighty has given us a corner on the greatest commodity upon the face of the earth—cotton. I, sir, would like to take you to-day in your imagination to the cotton fields of my section. There I could show you little children not larger than

that little page, thinly clad, on frosty, cold, freezing mornings picking cotton with their little frosty hands. Sir, those children are just as dear to the hearts of their parents as are your children dear to you and as my children are dear to me.

Do we in the South control the price of this product? Have we the power to control it? I answer no. It is controlled absolutely by the stock gamblers and by the thieves of Wall street.

Mr. President, 75 per cent—yes, 90 per cent—of the business of that exchange is purely speculative or gambling business. Knock out the speculative feature, destroy the gambling privilege, and the cotton exchange dies of its own weight.

Mr. President, at some other day at this session of Congress I hope to introduce a bill having for its object and its purpose the destruction of that great evil, and I hope that it may have at least the respectful consideration of the majority of this body.

Sir, do the parents of the little children in the South control the price of this product? Do they control the price of cotton? I say, sir, to you they have got no more to do with it than an unborn babe, except that they make the crop and carry it to market.

Who control the price? These fellows just over here in Wall street. The stock gamblers do it.

We raised last year in round numbers 13,000,000 bales of cotton. The stock exchange of New York sold from six to ten times as much. Seventy-five million bales is the lowest estimate I have seen. Yet I am told that this manipulation of this board of exchange does not control the price of this commodity. I say it does.

Ah, sir, thank God the laborers of this country are organizing to-day. From Maine to California, from Cape Cod to Kalamazoo, they are getting ready for a fight. This is going to be a great fight. It is an unequal fight. Upon the one hand we have trained men, we have trained financiers, we have money, we have wealth. On the other hand, we have the poor of the earth, with all the best of the earth at last, but untrained and unskilled in this character of warfare.

Ah, Mr. President, this is going to be a fight, and I hope the day will soon come when we can see the stock gamblers of New York in felon's stripes. Why, sir, the penitentiary house would be a summer resort as compared with what they ought to have if they had their just deserts.

Do you tell me that those men do not control the price of our products? The man who asserts that brings down on his own head the ridicule and the contempt of the stock gambler himself, because that is their boast. That is what they claim. What they want to be known as doing is controlling the market. Knock out their gambling, I say, and they drop of their own weight.

Ah, Mr. President, in the southland we are organizing. We are organizing fast. We are organizing quick. We are demanding of the powers that be that the poor people of the earth shall have a just recognition of their rights in the great administration of public affairs. Sir, I would that the laboring people would organize all over this land, no matter whether on the great railroad thoroughfares, in the printing offices, in the shops, in the factories, or on the farms. God speed the day when their organization will prove so strong that Senators on this floor will turn to them eager and anxious to know their desires and wishes.

As I know, the best way on earth to control a politician is just to get the public behind him. I know two or three men down in my State who have absolutely worn the right ear nearly off holding it to the ground listening for the expression of public sentiment. I say when the labor organizations of this great country get to that point where they can command respect, then there will be a change in the sentiment of this august body.

Ah, Mr. President, I am for the under dog in every fight. I do not care what kind of a dog fight it is. You can just pick out your kind of dog, and every time you see a dog fight you may just swear that JEFF DAVIS is for the under dog in that fight. I am for him every time.

Sir, I hope the day will come when these labor organizations may be strong enough to cope with this great evil. We of the South are starting right. We are organizing. We are getting together. We are demanding just recognition, and I believe we are going to get it.

Sir, this panic, in my humble judgment, started by the trust magnates and their coconspirators and confederates, the stock gamblers, had no other object and no other purpose than to wrongfully take from the cotton producers of the South half of their property. They are trying to do it. You can not get money. You have got to buy money, you have got to buy cotton, you have got to buy products, you have got to buy everything from the trusts. I say, sir, it is an unequal fight.

May I get one ray of hope from the Republican side on this question? Is there one Senator on the other side who will dare to face their expressed policy and the public declaration of the Republican party and step across the line and give his hand and say he will help to fight this battle? Ah, sir, this is a just cause. It is a just fight.

I have, sir, a very valuable piece of statistics prepared by an able statistician of this city, Prof. J. H. Shinn, showing the growth and the organization and the business methods of the Standard Oil trust. I shall not take the time of the Senate to read it or comment upon it, but I ask leave, sir, that it be printed as a part of my remarks on this question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The paper referred to is as follows:

THE PRINCIPAL TRUSTS.

1. The Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, otherwise known as "The Standard Oil Company," or the Standard.

From the report of the Commissioner of Corporations of the petroleum industry, issued by the Department of Commerce and Labor on May 20, 1907, the following facts concerning this corporation are put in evidence over the signature of Herbert Knox Smith, the Commissioner of Corporations, and directed to the President of the United States.

This corporation started in 1867 as a partnership under the firm name of Rockefeller, Andrews & Flagler; in 1870 they took the corporate form of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio, with a capital of $1,000,000. At that time they controlled not more than 10 per cent of the refining business of the country. Within ten years from that date the process of combination under these interests had been so rapid that they admittedly controlled from 90 per cent to 95 per cent of this branch of the oil industry, and their control of the pipe-line business had increased with equal rapidity. In 1882 they concentrated their holdings under the Standard Oil trust, which included the entire stock of fourteen companies and a majority interest in twenty-six additional concerns. The capitalization of the trust was $70,000,000 and the appraised valuation of its property over $55,000,000. Nine individuals, acting as trustees of the trust, owned together on that date more than $46,000,000 out of the $70,000,000 of the trust certificates issued. These nine men, with their holdings, were as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John D. Rockefeller | 191,700 |
| Henry M. Flagler | 60,000 |
| Charles Pratt | 54,000 |
| O. H. Payne | 50,000 |
| William Rockefeller | 32,000 |
| J. A. Bostwick | 34,000 |
| W. G. Warden | 29,400 |
| John D. Archbold | 7,000 |
| Benjamin Brewster | 8,180 |
| Total | 466,280 |

In 1892 the trust was attacked legally and the trustees announced that the trust would be dissolved and a process of so-called "dissolution" took place. Mr. Smith is very careful to tell us, however, that this dissolution in no way affected the original control of the aforesaid individuals over the entire concern, because the stocks of each of the various subsidiary corporations were not returned to their original holders, but were allotted to the holders of trust certificates on a pro rata basis, with the result that the trustees who had previously held the majority of the trust certificates now held the majority interest in each one of the constituent companies.

In 1898 contempt proceedings were started against the Standard Oil Company of Ohio on the ground that it had not withdrawn from the trust. Thereupon, pending the decision, these interests selected the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey as a holding corporation for the constituent Standard companies and increased its common stock to $100,000,000 for that purpose. This company then gave its own stock in exchange for the stocks of such companies. This change, like the previous one of 1892, as was its obvious purpose, left the monopoly power of the Standard capitalists undisturbed. The same group of men who had been holders of a majority of the trust certificates, then of a majority of the stocks in the subsidiary companies, now became holders of a majority of the stock of the controlling New Jersey company.

The outstanding stock of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey is about $98,000,000. It controls at least ten refining companies, four lubricating oil companies, three crude-oil producing companies, thirteen pipe-line and other transportation companies, six marketing companies, sixteen natural gas companies, and fifteen foreign concerns, besides having close affiliation with a considerable number of other concerns.

In 1904 it and its affiliated concerns refined over 84 per cent of the crude oil run through refineries; produced more than 86 per cent of the country's total output of illuminating oil; maintained a similar proportion of the export trade in illuminating oil; transported through pipe lines near nine-tenths of the crude oil of the older fields and 98 per cent of the crude of the mid continent, or Kansas territory, fields; secured over 88 per cent of the sales of illuminating oil to retail dealers throughout the country, and obtained in certain large sections as high as 99 per cent of such sales. It also controlled practically similar proportions of the production and marketing of gasoline and lubricating oil.

The Standard has as its only competitors in the refining business about seventy-five small refineries, whose total consumption of crude oil is less than that of a single one of the Standard's, to wit, the Bayonne refinery, and less than one-fifth of the Standard's total consumption. Over fifteen of these competitors are dependent for their supply of crude oil upon the Standard's pipe lines, and are so restricted by this dependence as to be capable of little effective competition or growth. In the pipe-line business of the eastern and mid-continent fields it has up to the present but one competitor of any significance—the Pure Oil Company—and that competitor's pipe-line business is not more than one-twentieth of that of the Standard.

Mr. Smith goes on to say that the monopoly of this concern has never rested on ownership of the source of supply of crude oil. Not over one-sixth of the total production of crude in the country in 1905 came from wells owned by the Standard interests. The growth

and present power of the trust rest primarily on its control of transportation facilities. Other means of domination have been found in local price discrimination and other unfair methods in the sale of products, as well as in the elimination of the jobber; but throughout its entire history the factor of transportation has been the keystone of its success.

The scandalous railway discriminations obtained by the Standard in its earlier years as against its competitors did more than all other causes together to establish it in its controlling position. Later, when the rebate per se was substantially abandoned, the Standard was able, by compelling the cooperation of the railroads, to establish in place thereof a system of secret or open discriminations in rates in its own favor covering almost the entire country and of such a nature that throughout large sections it could sell and make a profit on oil at prices which left no profit for competitors. The existence of many such important railway discriminations was set forth in full in the report of the commissioner on the transportation of petroleum in May, 1906, and as a result of that report all the secret rates, Mr. Smith thinks, have been discontinued and all discriminations in open rates largely abandoned. It now has a pipe-line system of more than 40,000 miles; it opposes the construction of other pipe lines by competing companies, and usually with success. By means of vexatious litigation and preempting of rights of way, by the aid of railroads which refused rights of way across their lines and adjusted their rates so as to injure competing lines, by paying local discriminating premiums for crude oil in the limited areas reached by rival lines the Standard has been able to practically prevent the rise of any efficient competitor in the pipe-line business or has destroyed or absorbed rivals already established.

Having thus established and maintained its monopoly of the pipe-line business, it has in substance refused to act as a common carrier or to transport and deliver oil for independent producers or to independent refineries, and, where making any rates at all for such transportation, has made them at least as high as the railroad rate between the same points, although the cost of pipe-line transportation is very much less.

Mr. Smith also stated that the costs of pipe-line transportation, as reported by the company, were from three to six times greater than they should be, taking into consideration all the costs of operation, maintenance, depreciation, and profit on investment. Summing up, Mr. Smith says:

"In brief, the history and present operation of these Standard interests show throughout the past thirty-five years a substantial monopolization of the petroleum industry of the country, a deliberate destruction of competition, and a consequent control of that industry by less than a dozen men, who have reaped enormous profits therefrom."

During the last year case after case has been brought against the Standard for violation of law. The total number of separate offenses named in these indictments exceeds 8,000. A conviction was secured in Chicago on an indictment of 1,462 counts and a fine imposed of $29,000,000.

The companies absorbed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, together with their capital and place of incorporation, is set out below:

| Name. | Capital stock. | Where incorporated. |
|---|---|---|
| *a. Companies principally engaged in refining.* | | |
| Atlantic Refining Co | $5,000,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Corsicana Refining Co | Not given. | |
| Solar Refining Co | 500,000 | Ohio. |
| Standard Oil Company of California | 25,000,000 | California. |
| Standard Oil Company of Kansas | 1,000,000 | Kansas. |
| Standard Oil Company of Indiana | 1,000,000 | Indiana. |
| Standard Oil Company of New York | 15,000,000 | New York. |
| Standard Oil Company of Ohio | 3,500,000 | Ohio. |
| Vacuum Oil Co | 2,500,000 | New York. |
| Security Oil Co | 3,000,000 | Texas. |
| *b. Lubricating oil and compounding companies.* | | |
| Borne, Scrymser Co | 200,000 | New Jersey. |
| Chesbrough Manufacturing Co. (Consolidated). | 500,000 | New York. |
| Galena-Signal Oil Co | 10,000,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Swan & Finch Co | 1,000,000 | New York. |
| Vacuum Oil Co. (See Group A.) | | |
| *c. Crude oil producing companies.* | | |
| Ohio Oil Co | 2,000,000 | Ohio. |
| South Penn Oil Co | 2,500,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Washington Oil Co | 100,000 | Do. |
| *d. Pipe line and other transportation companies.* | | |
| PIPE LINE COMPANIES. | | |
| Appalachian field: | | |
| National Transit Co | 25,455,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| New York Transit Co | 5,000,000 | New York. |
| Crescent Pipe Line Co | 3,000,000 | Pensylvania. |
| Cumberland Pipe Line Co | 1,000,000 | Kentucky. |
| Eureka Pipe Line Co | 2,000,000 | West Virginia. |
| Northern Pipe Line Co | 4,000,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Southern Pipe Line Co | 10,000,000 | Do. |
| Southwest Pennsylvania pipe lines | 3,500,000 | Do. |
| Lima-Indiana field: | | |
| Buckeye Pipe Line Co | 10,000,000 | Ohio. |
| Indiana Pipe Line Co | 1,000,000 | Indiana. |
| Manhattan Oil Co | 150,000 | Ohio. |
| Illinois field: | | |
| Ohio Oil Co. (See Group C.) | | |
| Mid-Continent field: | | |
| Prairie Oil and Gas Co | 10,000,000 | Kansas. |
| California: | | |
| STANDARD OIL CO., OF CALIFORNIA. (See Group A.) | | |
| Tank Car Transportation, Union Tank Line Co | 3,500,000 | New Jersey. |
| *e. Marketing companies.* | | |
| Continental Oil Co | $300,000 | Iowa. |
| Colonial Oil Co | 250,000 | New Jersey. |
| Republic Oil Co | 350,000 | New York. |
| Standard Oil Co., of Kentucky | 1,000,000 | Kentucky. |
| Standard Oil Co., of Nebraska | 1,000,000 | Nebraska. |
| Waters-Pierce Oil Co | 400,000 | Missouri. |
| *f. Natural gas companies.* | | |
| Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Co | 350,000 | New York. |
| Commercial Natural Gas Co | 100,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Connecting Gas Co | 825,000 | Ohio. |
| Eastern Ohio Oil and Gas Co | 5,000 | Do. |
| Lawrence Natural Gas Co | 1,000,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Mountain State Gas Co | 600,000 | West Virginia. |
| Mahoning Gas Fuel Co | 150,000 | Ohio. |
| National Fuel Gas Co | 2,500,000 | New Jersey. |
| Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas Co | 2,775,250 | Ohio. |
| Oil City Fuel Supply Co | 2,000,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| People's Natural Gas Co | 1,000,000 | Do. |
| Pennsylvania Gas Co | 800,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| Pittsburg Natural Gas Co | 350,000 | Do. |
| Salamanca Gas Co | 30,000 | New York. |
| Taylorstown Natural Gas Co | 10,000 | Pennsylvania. |
| United Natural Gas Co | 1,000,000 | Do. |
| *g. Foreign companies.* | | |
| Anglo-American Oil Co. (Limited) | 4,866,500 | England. |
| American Petroleum Co | 3,155,700 | Holland. |
| Amerikanische Petroleum Anlagen G.m.b.H. | 47,000 | Germany. |
| Colonial Oil Co. (See Group E.) | | |
| Deutsch-Amerikanische Petroleum Gesellschaft. | 7,140,000 | Do. |
| Danske Petroleums Aktieselskab | Not given. | Denmark. |
| Konigsberger Handels Compagnie | 547,400 | Germany. |
| International Oil Co | 5,976,000 | Japan. |
| Imperial Oil Co | Not given. | Canada. |
| Mannheim-Bremer Petroleum Aktien Gesellschaft. | 714,000 | Germany. |
| Petroleum Raffinerie vormals August Korff in Bremen. | 357,000 | Do. |
| Stettin-Amerikanische Petroleum Import Gesellschaft. | Not given. | Do. |
| Societate Romana Americana | 482,500 | Roumania. |
| Societe pour la Vente de Petrole ci-devant H. Rieth & Cie. | 318,450 | Belgium. |
| Societa Italo-Americana pel Petrolio | Not given. | Italy. |
| Vacuum Oil Company Aktien Gesellschaft | 2,030,000 | Austria-Hungary. |

It will be seen from the above that while the original companies were incorporated in many States, the holding or trust company, comprehending all of them, was incorporated in New Jersey. This is true of fully 90 per cent of all large holding and trust companies. The original companies represent many State charters, while the holding company springs from New Jersey. You will see, therefore, how difficult it is to estimate the proportion of trust companies incorporated under New Jersey law. While the original companies represent nearly all of the States, New Jersey gets the holding company, which makes New Jersey the boss trust company State of the country, doing not less than 75 per cent of the business and very probably 90 per cent.

THE IRON AND STEEL TRUST.

The United States Steel Company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey in February and March, 1901, the trust buying outright all the companies forming the new combination. Moody's Manual for 1907 gives the capital stock of this trust, preferred and common, at $950,000,000, of which the constituent companies hold as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1. Federal Steel, common and preferred | $99,000,000 |
| 2. National Tube, common and preferred | 80,000,000 |
| 3. American Steel and Wire, common and preferred | 90,000,000 |
| 4. National Steel, common and preferred | 59,000,000 |
| 5. American Tin Plate, common and preferred | 46,000,000 |
| 6. American Steel and Hoop, common and preferred | 33,000,000 |
| 7. American Sheet Steel, common and preferred | 49,000,000 |
| 8. American Bridge, common and preferred | 61,000,000 |
| 9. Lake Superior, common and preferred | 29,000,000 |
| 10. Shelby Steel Tube, common and preferred | 13,000,000 |
| 11. Carnegie Company, common and preferred | 160,000,000 |

In 1906 this trust declared a 7 per cent dividend on its preferred stock, amounting to $25,219,000, and a 2 per cent dividend on its common stock, amounting to $10,166,000. Moody's Manual gave the net profits available for dividends at the close of each quarter in the year 1906 as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| March 31 | $22,371,000 |
| June 30 | 24,536,000 |
| September 30 | 23,543,000 |
| December 31 | 27,767,000 |

In that year they declared four dividends of $8,846,432 each, and held a surplus undivided amounting to $97,720,714.

In the testimony taken before the Industrial Commission enough was proved to warrant the Commission in a unanimous finding that the capitalization of these combinations is usually a sum considerably above the value of the plants together with the patents they control. The Commission further says that in cases that are considered fairly conservative, the amount of stock issued, including both preferred and common stock, is from two to three times more than this value, while in not a few instances the capital stock seems to bear little relation to actual value of plants and patents. Mr. James B. Dill, a lawyer of New York City, and author of "Dill on New Jersey Corporations," stated that he declined to incorporate one company having $500,000 assets and a capital of $8,000,000. He said that notwithstanding this other attorneys were obtained and that the company was now doing business on a $500,000 asset basis with a capitalization of $8,000,000.

In the further testimony of Mr. Dill it was assumed, and not denied, that 60 per cent of all the charters taken out by the syndicates, combines, and trusts, are taken out in the State of New Jersey. These figures show that the Steel Trust is overcapitalized several hundred million dollars and that its profits on a cash basis run from 20 per cent to 30 per cent on the capital actually invested.

THE SUGAR TRUST.

The Sugar Refineries Company, or the sugar trust, was organized August 6 and ready for work in November, 1887. It controlled practically all the sugar refining interests except two. Its authorized capital was $50,000,000. This trust was formed on the trustee basis, and upon suit being brought against it was reorganized as a single corporation in 1891, under the laws of New Jersey, with the same capital stock under the name, The American Sugar Refining Company. In 1893 it bought out four Philadelphia concerns, which together produced about one-third of the total product of the United States, and a controlling interest in the Baltimore Sugar Refinery Company, and increased its capital $25,000,000. In 1896 Arbuckle Brothers, dealers in coffee, resolved to put up a sugar refinery in competition with the sugar trust. To throttle this the sugar trust bought a controlling interest in the Woolson Spice Company, of Toledo, Ohio, and entered upon the coffee business. The sugar trust was not able, however, to throttle the Arbuckle interest. Besides the Arbuckles, the competitors of the sugar trust are Claus Doscher, the Mollenhauer Sugar Refining Company, and the National Sugar Refining Company. The dividends run from 7 per cent to 12 per cent per annum. Mr. Havemeyer in his testimony said:

"I repeat that all this agitation against trusts is against merely the business machinery employed to take from the public what the Government in its tariff laws says it is proper and suitable they should have. It is the Government, through its tariff laws, which plunders the people, and the trusts, etc., are merely the machinery for doing it."

He said again:

"The true communism of pelf is the customs tariff bill. It says to the people, 'Here is the law we have enacted for your robbery. Do not complain of it, but do your utmost to attack and injure the machinery engaged in extracting from you what we legislate shall be taken from you.'"

He said again:

"Beyond a tariff for revenue and a tariff for equalizing against foreign bounties there is no excuse for giving to one industry a protection of 100 per cent, as against 4 per cent to another. The result is that the Government fleeces the community in the interest of some favored industry."

The sugar trust produces about 90 per cent of the total output of the country, and if run at full power could produce enough for the entire country and an excess of 20 per cent more.

THE WHISKY COMBINATION.

In 1890 this trust was organized under the name of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding Company, with a capital stock of $35,000,000. It started in with a control over eighty-one distilleries and in 1892 it bought four other distilleries, thus giving it practically the entire control of the whisky interest of the country. In 1896 an Illinois court decided this combination to be a trust, and in 1898 the Standard Distilling and Distributing Company was incorporated under the laws of New Jersey with a capital of $24,000,000. Three other corporations were in existence at that time—the American Spirits Manufacturing Association, incorporated in New York; the Kentucky Spirits Distributing Company, and the Kentucky Distilleries and Warehouse Company, both incorporated in New Jersey. In 1899 these four companies were incorporated in New Jersey, together with certain rye distilling properties, under the name of the Distilling Company of America, with $125,000,000 capital.

OTHER IMPORTANT TRUSTS.

The following trusts are given in brief:

The American Locomotive Company, incorporated in New York with a capital of $50,000,000, a combination of ten companies.

The American Lumber Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $8,000,000, and the control of the principal cities in the Union.

The American Pipe Manufacturing Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with $5,000,000 capital, and owning twenty-eight subsidiary companies.

The American Smelting and Refining Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $50,000,000, controls 85 per cent of the lead and silver output of the country.

The American Tobacco Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $180,000,000, controls practically the entire manufactured tobacco business of the country.

The Republic Iron and Steel Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $25,000,000, controls a large number of companies in Pennsylvania, Alabama, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, and Minnesota.

The United States Rubber Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $40,000,000, has practical control of the whole country.

The American Cement Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $2,100,000, controls the six largest companies of the Union.

The American Chicle Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $6,000,000, controls the six great chewing-gum factories of the country.

The American Cotton Oil Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $20,237,000, controls sixteen of the largest cotton-seed oil concerns of the United States.

The American Hide and Leather Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $35,000,000, controls thirty-five of the great companies in the United States.

The American Ice Securities Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $20,000,000, controls the output of three large ice combines, the American Ice Company, the Knickerbocker Ice Company, and the Consolidated Ice Company.

The American Linseed Company, incorporated in New Jersey, with a capital of $16,750,000, controlling 85 per cent of the linseed-oil business of the country.

The Allis-Chalmers Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $25,000,000, controlling five great companies in four different States.

The American Can Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $88,000,000, controlling absolutely thirty-two companies and leasing twelve more.

The American Car Foundry Company, incorporated under the laws of New Jersey, with a capital of $60,000,000, being a consolidation of the eight principal car companies of the country.

But why enumerate further? Enough has been indicated to show that the United States is, of all countries of the globe, the most trust ridden. We have trusts on ice, on flour, on steel, meat, on cotton oil, and on almost every conceivable article of manufactured goods.

"Trusts to the right of us
Trusts to the left of us
Bellow and thunder."

In fact, the United States Government seems to be an organization of the trusts, for the trusts, and by the trusts. Moody's Manual for 1907 reports 1,466 industrial corporations with a combined capital of $9,849,833,000.

One thousand and fifty-one of them have less than $5,000,000 capital each, or a combined capital of $1,606,658,000. The other 451 have a combined capital of $8,243,175,000.

Hon. CHARLES LITTLEFIELD, in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1903, enumerated and had printed in the RECORD a list of trusts in which he enumerated something more than 480 with a combined capital of $9,231,136,698. He also enumerated about the same number of local and natural monopoly trusts having a combined capital of $4,519,579,819, making a grand total of trust capital of $13,750,000,000, or an ownership of fully one-eighth of the entire property of the country.

GENERAL REFLECTIONS.

The burden of the testimony before the Industrial Commission given by trust witnesses was that the principal object in the formation of every trust was an increase of profits.

Commissioner Smith in his report to the President estimated the net earnings of the Standard Oil Trust from 1882 to 1906 at $790,000,000, and added the significant words "possibly much more." He charged that such profits could not have been secured honestly, and denied that the trust had reduced prices, but that on the contrary it had forced them up. In the testimony taken by the Government to dissolve the Standard Oil Trust, begun in New York last September, it was shown that the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, a feeble little corporation with but a capital of $1,000,000, cleared as profits in the year 1906 $10,516,082, or more than 1,000 per cent. It paid dividends of $4,495,500, or more than 450 per cent.

In seven years the parent company, the Standard Oil of New Jersey, with a capital of less than $100,000,000, cleared $490,315,934, or $70,000,000 a year, and paid in dividends $308,359,403, or more than $48,000,000 per annum. In the twenty-six years since the formation of the trust, the profits were proven to have been over $900,000,000, or nearly $40,000,000 per annum.

From the richest fifty-one men of the United States, it appears that six men of this group, the oil group, own together $960,000,000, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| John D. Rockefeller | $600,000,000 |
| William Rockefeller | 100,000,000 |
| H. H. Rogers | 100,000,000 |
| Flagler | 60,000,000 |
| Archbold | 50,000,000 |
| Payne | 50,000,000 |

This oil group of multimillionaires owns aproximately $1,000,000,000 of the country's wealth. Six men of this thieving and murderous trust coterie own approximately one-hundredth of all the wealth, real and personal, of the United States.

Mr. DAVIS. Sir, I wish to refer to the Standard Oil for just a moment, and will leave the stock question for that purpose. The Standard Oil of course is the old he-trust of the country. It is the one that has all the paraphernalia and the earmarks of a trust. I dislike Standard Oil. I hate the smell of coal oil. Petroleum makes me sick.

Sir, I ask to-day that something be done to curtail the great power of this monster trust, Mr. John D. Rockefeller's trust, the great Standard Oil Trust.

Repeating, I say that this panic had for its object and its purpose the taking of our crops away from us. What have we got down in the South? I appeal to every Southern Senator, aye, I appeal to every Southern man to stand ready for this fight. The poor laboring men of the South to-day are organizing. They are trying to stem the tide. They are trying to resist the force. They are trying to command a decent price for their products. They ask by petition, they ask by memorial, they ask through their Representatives that the Congress of the United States, their sworn servants, shall come to their assistance.

God bless the people of the South, my home land. God bless the people of Arkansas. Mr. President, I never expect to hold an office that shall not be given to me by the people of my native State. I never expect to hold an office that shall not be given to me by their generous hands.

When I speak the name of Arkansas, sir, I am swept with a flood of memories. It carries me back to my home with my wife and my babes. It carries me back to the fields and the farms and the shops. It carries me back to a people as brave, as loyal, as true, and withal as intelligent as any people who live upon God's green earth.

They to-day ask for a respectful consideration of the bill that I introduce. I may present it awkwardly, I may present it without the necessary dignified address of Senatorial decorum, but, sir, the meat is there, the thing is there, and I want to know if the Republicans of this nation can afford to ge before the country in the great contest that is now on and say by their action on this great subject, "We do not intend to harm the trusts; we do not intend to disturb them; we do not want to

disturb business." Can you afford to do it, gentlemen? Are you going to do it?

Is this bill going to be put to sleep? Shall that be its fate? Oh, if you do, I say to you to-day that as long as I have the honor to occupy this seat, as a peer of any Senator on this floor, this bill shall rise from its ashes; this bill shall rise to fret you, and you had just as well dispose of it now. You had just as well defeat it now, because you have got to beat it at last. You have got to beat it finally. If you want to go to the country with your publicly expressed declaration that you are in favor of killing trusts, and if you want to leave that pledge unredeemed, then I challenge any Senator from Maine to California, no matter where he is from, if he will get an audience of his own people intelligent enough to consider the merits of this bill, and there, sir, I will meet him, and we will fight this question out before his own constituents.

This is the bill which I present, sir, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

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[APPENDIX.]

A.

A bill (S. 100) to suppress pools, trusts, and combinations in trade and to provide penalties for violations of its provisions, and for other purposes, introduced by Mr. DAVIS, December 4, 1907.

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That any corporation organized under the laws of the United States of America or under the laws or authority of any foreign country and transacting or conducting any kind of interstate or international business in the United States of America, or any partnership or any individual or other association of persons whatsoever, and wherever existing or resident, who are now or shall hereafter create, enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding, whether the same be made in the United States of America or elsewhere, with any other corporation, partnership, individual, or other person or association of persons, wherever existing or resident, to regulate or fix, either in the United States of America or elsewhere, in any interstate or international business or transaction, the price of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or any article or thing whatsoever, the subject of or that may be the subject of interstate or international commerce, or who are now or shall hereafter enter into, become a member of or a party to any pool, agreement, contract, combination, association, or confederation, whether the same be made in the United States of America or elsewhere, to fix or limit, in the United States of America or elsewhere, in any interstate or international business or transaction, the amount or quantity of any article of manufacture, mechanism, merchandise, commodity, convenience, repair, any product of mining, or article or thing whatsoever as aforesaid, shall be deemed and adjudged guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and be subject to the penalties as provided in this act.

SEC. 2. That any person, partnership, firm, or association, or any representative or agent thereof, or any corporation or company, or any officer, representative, or agent thereof, violating any of the provisions of this act shall forfeit not less than $5,000 for every such offense, and each day such person, corporation, partnership, or association shall continue to do so shall be a separate offense, the penalty in such case to be recovered by an action in the name of the United States of America, upon the relation of the Attorney-General of the United States of America or the district attorney in the district of the State where the offense may be committed, the moneys thus collected to be applied as ordinary fines and forfeitures as now provided by statute; and in addition to such forfeiture any person, representative, or agent of any partnership, association, corporation, or company, or any officer thereof, within the territory of the said United States, violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a felony, and shall, upon indictment and conviction, be imprisoned in the Federal jail or penitentiary house for a period of not less than five nor more than twenty-one years: *Provided,* That it shall be no defense by any such persons, representative, or agent that any such pool, trust, agreement, combination, confederation, or understanding was consummated within a foreign country or in part in such foreign country or countries.

SEC. 3. That any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of the United States of America, or of any State thereof, and transacting any kind of interstate or international business which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall thereafter forfeit all rights to do any such interstate or international business, and its corporate existence, in case of corporations existing under said Federal laws, shall, upon proper proof being made in any court of competent jurisdiction of the United States of America, be by the court declared forfeited, void, and of noneffect, and shall thereupon cease and determine. Any corporation created or organized by or under the laws of any foreign country which shall violate any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act shall forfeit its right and privilege to do any kind of business in the United States of America, and upon proper proof being made of such violation in any court of competent jurisdiction of the United States of America its right and privilege to do business in the United States of America shall be declared forfeited; and in all proceedings to have such forfeiture declared proof that any person who has been acting as the agent of such foreign corporation in transacting any kind of interstate or international business in the United States of America has been, while acting as such agent and in the name, behalf, or interest of such foreign corporation, violating any of the provisions of the preceding sections of this act, shall be received prima facie the act of the corporation itself; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of the court in which said proof is made to certify to the proper officer of the foreign country or State in which said corporation chartered to do business was authorized the facts of said trial and judgment, of which said officer shall take notice and be governed thereby as to the corporate powers and rights of said corporation in the United States of America.

SEC. 4. That the sale, delivery, or disposal of any of the articles, commodities, or things hereinbefore mentioned by any individual, company, or corporation in transacting any kind of interstate or international business contrary to the provisions of this act within the United States of America is hereby declared to be unlawful and contrary to public policy, and the purchaser of any said article, commodity, or thing from any such individual, company, or corporation shall not be liable for the price or to pay therefor, whether the purchase was made directly from the individual, company, or corporation so unlawfully transacting business or indirectly from one who acted for such individual, company, or corporation, as agent, representative, solicitor, or canvasser: *Provided,* That where any money or other thing of value is or shall be paid to such individual, company, or corporation so unlawfully transacting an interstate or international business within the United States of America, its agent, representative, solicitor, or canvasser, the person so paying the same may recover back the amount of the money or the value of the thing so paid by suit in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States.

SEC. 5. That a monopoly or trust intended to be prohibited by this act is any union or combination or consolidation or affiliation of capital, credit, property, assets, trade, customs, skill, or acts, or any other valuable thing or possession, by or between persons, firms, or corporations, or associations of persons, firms, or corporations, whereby any one of the purposes or objects mentioned in this act is accomplished or sought to be accomplished, or whereby any one or more of said purposes are promoted or attempted to be executed or carried out, or whereby the several evil results mentioned herein are reasonably calculated to be produced; and a monopoly or trust as thus defined and contemplated includes not merely such combination by and between two or more persons, firms, and corporations acting for themselves, but is intended to include all aggregations, amalgamations, affiliations, consolidations, or incorporations of capital, skill, credit, assets, property, customs, trade, or other valuable thing or possession, whether effected by the ordinary methods of partnership or by actual union under the legal form of a corporation, or any incorporated body resulting from the union of one or more distinct firms or corporations, or by the purchase, acquisition, or control of shares or certificates of stocks or bonds or other corporate property or franchises, and all partnerships and corporations that have been or may be created by the consolidation or amalgamation of the separate capital, stock, bonds, assets, credit, property, customs, trade, corporate or firm belongings of two or more persons, firms, or corporations, or companies, are declared to constitute monopolies or trusts within the meaning of this act, if so created or entered into for any one or more of the purposes named in this act; and a monopoly or trust as thus defined in this section is hereby declared to be unlawful and against public policy, and any and all persons, firms, corporations, or associations of persons engaged therein shall be deemed and adjudged to be guilty of a conspiracy to defraud and shall be subject to the penalties prescribed in this act.

SEC. 6. That if any person, persons, company, partnership, firm, association, corporation, or agent engaged in the manufacture or sale of any article of commerce or consumption in an interstate or international business, produced, manufactured, or mined in the United States of America or elsewhere, shall, with the intent and purpose of lessening or driving out competition, or for the purpose of financially injuring legitimate competitors, sell or offer for sale within the United States of America at less than cost of manufacture or production, or sell in such a way or give away in the United States of America their productions for the purpose of lessening or driving out competition or financially injuring competitors engaged in similar business, or shall sell at a less price in one section of the United States than in another for the purpose of lessening competition or injuring competitors engaged in similar business, said person or persons, company, partnership, association, corporation, or agent resorting to any such methods of securing a monopoly within the United States of America in such business shall be deemed guilty of a conspiracy to form or secure a trust or monopoly in restraint of trade, and on conviction thereof shall be subject to the penalties of this act.

SEC. 7. That whenever any proceeding shall be commenced in any court of competent jurisdiction in the United States of America, by the Attorney-General thereof or the district attorney of the district in any State in which said offense may be committed, against any corporation or corporations, individual or individuals or association of individuals, or joint stock associations or copartnerships, under this act, for the formation and maintenance of pools or trusts of any kind, monopolies or confederations, combinations or organizations in restraint of trade, to dissolve the same or to restrain their formation or maintenance in the United States of America, or to recover the penalties in this act provided, then and in that case, if the Attorney-General or district attorney as aforesaid desires to take the testimony of any officer, director, agent, or employee of any corporation or joint stock association proceeded against, or, in case of a copartnership, any of the members of said copartnership, or any employee thereof, in any court in which said action may be pending, and the individual or individuals whose testimony is desired resides more than 100 miles from the place of trial, then and in such case the Attorney-General or district attorney may file in said court in term time, or with the judge thereof in vacation, a statement in writing setting forth the name or names of the persons or individuals whose testimony he desires to take, and the time when and the place where he desires said persons to appear; and thereupon the court or judge shall make an order for the taking of said testimony of such person or persons and for the production of any books, papers, and documents in his possession or under his control relating to the merits of any suit, or to any evidence therein, shall appoint a commission for that purpose, who shall be an officer authorized by law to take depositions, and said commission shall issue immediately a notice in writing directed to the attorney or attorneys of record in said cause, or agent or officer or other employee, that the testimony of the person named in the application of the Attorney-General or district attorney is desired, and requesting said attorney or attorneys of record, or said officer, agent, or employee to whom said notice is delivered, and upon whom the same is served, to have said officer, agent, employee, representative of said copartnership, or agent thereof, whose evidence it is desired to take, together with such books, papers, and documents, at the place named in the application of the Attorney-General or district attorney, and that the time fixed in said application then and there to testify: *Provided, however,* That such application shall always allow in fixing said time three days' travel to reach the place so designated for the taking of said testimony: *Provided further,* That in addition to the said three days ten days shall be allowed for the attorney or attorneys of record, or the agent, officer, or employee upon whom notice is served, to notify the person or persons whose testimony is to be taken. Service of said notice as returned in writing may be made by any officer authorized to serve a subpœna.

SEC. 8. That whenever the persons mentioned in the preceding sections shall be notified, as above provided, to request any officer, agent, director, or employee to attend before any court, or before any person

authorized to take the testimony in said proceedings, and the person or persons whose testimony is requested, as above provided, shall fail to appear and testify and produce any books, papers, and documents, they may be ordered to produce by the court or the other officer authorized to take such evidence, then it shall be the duty of the court, upon motion of the Attorney-General or district attorney, to strike out the answer, motion, reply, demurrer, or other pleading then or thereafter filed in said action or proceeding by the said individual, corporation, joint stock association, or copartnership whose officer, agent, director, or employee has neglected or failed to attend and testify and produce all books, papers, and documents he or they shall have been ordered to produce in said action by the court or person authorized to take said testimony, and said court shall proceed to render judgment by default against said corporation, joint stock association, or copartnership: *Provided further,* That in case any officer, agent, employee, director, or representative of any individual, corporation, joint stock association, or copartnership in such proceeding as hereinbefore mentioned, who shall reside or be found within the United States of America, or within the district of the State where such proceedings are had, shall be subpœnaed to appear and testify or to produce books, papers, and documents, and shall fail, neglect, or refuse to do so, then the answer, motion, demurrer, or other pleading then and thereafter filed by said individual, corporation, joint stock association, or copartnership in any such proceeding, shall, on motion of the Attorney-General or district attorney, be stricken out and judgment in said cause rendered against said individual, corporation, joint stock association, or copartnership: *Provided further,* That upon proper showing to the court within sixty days that such failure or neglect was due to sickness or unavoidable accident or unintentional delay, such default judgment may be set aside, but the court shall not act until such evidence is duly given.

SEC. 9. That it shall be the duty of the Attorney-General of the United States and the district attorneys of each district in the State in which said offense may be committed, respectively, to enforce the provisions of this act. The Attorney-General or the district attorney, on both, with the assistants, shall institute and conduct all suits for the enforcement of this act in the district courts of the State in which said offense may be committed, and upon appeal the Attorney-General of the United States or his assistants shall prosecute said suits in the Supreme Court of the United States or any courts of appeal. And all actions authorized and brought under this act shall have precedence, on motion either of the Attorney-General or the district attorney, of all business, civil or criminal, except in criminal cases where the defendants are in jail.

SEC. 10. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed, and this act shall be in force and take effect from and after the date of passage.

B.

CAUSES LEADING TO THE ORGANIZATION OF TRUSTS.

The Industrial Commission of 1900 and 1901 in summing up the causes leading to the organization of trusts say that most of the witnesses were of opinion that competition, so vigorous as to destroy nearly all the profits, was the chief cause. Mr. Havemeyer agreed with this, but said that this competition had been brought about by the fact that the too high protective tariff had tempted many rivals into the field, and named the customs tariff as the chief cause. Some of the witnesses stated that their organizations were formed to make economies, to lessen competition, and to get higher profits. Chairman Gates said that the American Steel and Wire Company was formed because its organizers "wished to be the wire manufacturers of the world."

FORM OF THE ORGANIZATION.

The form of organization that has given them their name, "trusts," was the one started by the Standard Oil Trust in 1882, afterwards followed by the Whisky Combination, the Distillers and Cattle Feeders' Trust, and the Sugar Trust. The stockholders simply assigned their stock in trust to a board of trustees without the power of revocation. That board of trustees then held the voting power of the stocks of the different companies and was thus enabled, through the lection of directors, to control them absolutely. These trusts, owing to hostile legislation, apparently went out of existence, although this is a matter of much doubt.

The form of organization that seems most common at the present time is a single large corporation which owns outright the different plants. A combination of this kind is formed by a purchase of all the plants of the different corporations, the corporations then dissolving as separate corporations. Payments for the plants are largely made in stock of the new corporation, and the affairs are managed by the stockholders of the one corporation through their board of directors. Most of these companies organize under New Jersey law.

Another form of organization, which is in many particulars quite like the original trust form of the old Standard Oil Trust, is that which has been taken by the Federal Steel Company, the Distilling Company of America, and others. In this form the central company, instead of purchasing the plants of the different corporations which it is proposed to unite, simply buys a majority of the stock or possibly the entire stock of each one of the corporations. The separate corporations keep in separate corporate existence, but a majority of the stock being held by the one larger corporation, its officers of course elect the boards of directors of all the separate corporations, and in this way hold complete control.

The total capitalization of the new industrial combinations reach an enormous sum, well into the billions, and far exceeds the cash value of their property.

At the conclusion of his remarks, Mr. DAVIS said:

I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. On the 4th instant the bill (S. 27) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, and for other purposes, was introduced by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DICK] and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

In connection with this bill there have been presented a number of petitions relating to the same matter, and which have also been referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. If there be no objection, the reference will be changed and the bill and petitions will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After seventeen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, December 12, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 11, 1907.*

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Albert R. Day, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Bangor, in the State of Maine. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTION IN REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

John Frederick Hahn, of Maryland, to be second assistant engineer, with rank of third lieutenant, in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

ASSISTANT TREASURER.

Thomas J. Akins, of Missouri, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo. (Reappointment.)

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE.

William H. Pope, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico. A reappointment, his term having expired November 16, 1907.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Rufus E. Foster, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana, vice William W. Howe, whose resignation has been accepted to take effect December 31, 1907.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

William H. Grimshaw, of Minnesota, to be United States marshal for the district of Minnesota. A reappointment, his term expiring December 18, 1907.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander George B. Ransom, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907, vice Commander John M. Bowyer, promoted.

Lieut. Commander John F. Luby to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Commander Frederick W. Coffin, retired.

Lieut. Commander William B. Fletcher to be a commander in the Navy from the 18th day of November, 1907, vice Commander William C. Eaton, promoted.

Gunner Benjamin P. Middleton to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mates Joseph Hill and Silas T. C. Smith, on the retired list of the Navy, to be mates on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, viz, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

POSTMASTER.

ALABAMA.

Charles R. Barker to be postmaster at Anniston, Calhoun County, Ala., in place of James M. Ragan, removed.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 11, 1907.*

FIRST ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Frank Pierce, of Salt Lake City, Utah, to be First Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Charles Denby, of Indiana, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Shanghai, China.

Thomas Sammons, of Washington, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Seoul, Korea.

Ethelbert Watts, of Pennsylvania, to be consul-general of the United States of class 4 at Brussels, Belgium.

CONSULS.

Charles B. Harris, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Reichenberg, Austria.

James Verner Long, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 9 at Venice.

James C. McNally, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Nankin, China.

Ernest A. Man, of Florida, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Leghorn, Italy.

Henry H. Morgan, of Louisiana, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Amsterdam, Netherlands.

John W. O'Hara, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Santos, Brazil.

William J. Pike, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Kehl, Germany.

Samuel H. Shank, of Indiana, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Mannheim, Germany.

Calvin F. Smith, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zanzibar, Zanzibar.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

August E. Muenter, of California, to be collector of internal revenue for the first district of California.

Michael J. Tobin, of Iowa, to be collector of internal revenue for the third district of Iowa.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Chester W. Hill, of Pennsylvania, to be collector of customs for the district of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Frank J. Howatt, of Florida, to be collector of customs for the district of St. Augustine, in the State of Florida.

ASSISTANT TREASURER AT SAN FRANCISCO.

William C. Ralston, of California, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

SUPERINTENDENT OF MINT.

Edward Sweeny, of California, to be superintendent of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

COINER OF THE MINT.

William M. Cutter, of California, to be coiner of the mint of the United States at San Francisco, Cal.

ISTHMIAN CANAL COMMISSION.

Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, Corps of Engineers, United States Army, member and chairman; Maj. David Du B. Gaillard, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Maj. William L. Sibert, Corps of Engineers, United States Army; Civil Engineer Harry H. Rousseau, United States Navy.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Joe S. Franklin to be postmaster at Alabama City, in the county of Etowah and State of Alabama.

William J. Leppert to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Wilcox and State of Alabama.

Clyde P. Loranz to be postmaster at Jackson, in the county of Clarke and State of Alabama.

W. S. Mullins to be postmaster at Elba, in the county of Coffee and State of Alabama.

Sidney J. Petree to be postmaster at Russellville, in the county of Franklin and State of Alabama.

Cicero A. Ross to be postmaster at Good Water, in the county of Coosa and State of Alabama.

G. C. Thompson to be postmaster at Tuskegee, in the county of Macon and State of Alabama.

Dora G. Wendel to be postmaster at Tallassee, in the county of Elmore and State of Alabama.

ARIZONA.

Julia Mahoney to be postmaster at Winslow, in the county of Navajo and Territory of Arizona.

COLORADO.

H. J. Bostwick to be postmaster at Pagosa Springs, in the county of Archuleta and State of Colorado.

Robert W. Campbell to be postmaster at Brighton, in the county of Adams and State of Colorado.

Edwin W. Clark to be postmaster at Akron, in the county of Washington and State of Colorado.

Charles Creglow to be postmaster at Burlington, in the county of Kit Carson and State of Colorado.

E. E. Fordham to be postmaster at Meeker, in the county of Rio Blanco and State of Colorado.

Elizabeth Hammond to be postmaster at Montclair, in the county of Denver and State of Colorado.

Hardin C. McCreery to be postmaster at Holly, in the county of Powers and State of Colorado.

Frank H. Miller to be postmaster at Edgewater, in the county of Jefferson and State of Colorado.

Sidney C. Smith to be postmaster at Fort Lupton, in the county of Weld and State of Colorado.

David F. Strain to be postmaster at Palisades, in the county of Mesa and State of Colorado.

Charles L. Todd to be postmaster at Rifle, in the county of Garfield and State of Colorado.

Edward L. Trountstine to be postmaster at Walsenburg, in the county of Huerfano and State of Colorado.

Charles T. Wade to be postmaster at Buena Vista, in the county of Chaffee and State of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT.

Edmund Halladay to be postmaster at Suffield, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

James F. Holden to be postmaster at Forestville, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Marjorie Moore to be postmaster at Kensington, in the county of Hartford and State of Connecticut.

Charles A. Potter to be postmaster at Danielson, in the county of Windham and State of Connecticut.

IDAHO.

George H. Arnold to be postmaster at Culdesac, in the county of Nez Perce and State of Idaho.

Henry A. Brown to be postmaster at Shoshone, in the county of Lincoln and State of Idaho.

James Campbell to be postmaster at Potlatch, in the county of Latah and State of Idaho.

Sophia Davis to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Canyon and State of Idaho.

Asher A. Getchell to be postmaster at Silver City, in the county of Owyhee and State of Idaho.

John M. Repass to be postmaster at Rathdrum, in the county of Kootenai and State of Idaho.

Samuel M. C. Reynolds to be postmaster at Meridian, in the county of Ada and State of Idaho.

Edward Waring to be postmaster at Emmett, in the county of Canyon and State of Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

William L. Biggs to be postmaster at Westfield, in the county of Clark and State of Illinois.

Henry C. Bothwell to be postmaster at Clay City, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois.

Daniel A. Campbell to be postmaster at Chicago, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

John J. Carson to be postmaster at Melrose Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

William S. Chittenden to be postmaster at Park Ridge, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Albert S. Corl to be postmaster at Nunda, in the county of McHenry and State of Illinois.

George W. Coughanowr to be postmaster at Dongola, in the county of Union and State of Illinois.

Emery J. Cruthis to be postmaster at Sorento, in the county of Bond and State of Illinois.

Edwin Drury to be postmaster at Wilmette, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Edwin P. Edsall to be postmaster at Grafton, in the county of Jersey and State of Illinois.

Charles A. Gregory to be postmaster at Lovington, in the county of Moultrie and State of Illinois.

Robert R. Hilling to be postmaster at Manito, in the county of Mason and State of Illinois.

William A. Hutchinson to be postmaster at Oak Park, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

August Kalbitz to be postmaster at Red Bud, in the county of Randolph and State of Illinois.

Mary F. Marsh to be postmaster at Bowen, in the county of Hancock and State of Illinois.

Henry C. Matthei to be postmaster at Palatine, in the county of Cook and State of Illinois.

Joseph B. Messick to be postmaster at East St. Louis, in the county of St. Clair and State of Illinois.

Frank Morrell to be postmaster at Pawnee, in the county of Sangamon and State of Illinois.

Isaac Newland to be postmaster at Colchester, in the county of McDonough and State of Illinois.

John S. Nicholson to be postmaster at Beardstown, in the county of Cass and State of Illinois.

Frank L. Paine to be postmaster at Xenia, in the county of Clay and State of Illinois.

Winfield S. Pinnell to be postmaster at Kansas, in the county of Edgar and State of Illinois.

Edward H. Randsell to be postmaster at Witt, in the county of Montgomery and State of Illinois.

George E. Swanson to be postmaster at Woodhull, in the county of Henry and State of Illinois.

Samuel R. Thomas to be postmaster at Oblong, in the county of Crawford and State of Illinois.

George E. Wiedman to be postmaster at Zion City, in the county of Lake and State of Illinois.

David F. Wilcox to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Adams and State of Illinois.

John Yost to be postmaster at Eldorado, in the county of Saline and State of Illinois.

INDIANA.

William F. Bunnell to be postmaster at Monticello, in the county of White and State of Indiana.

James E. Carson to be postmaster at Hebron, in the county of Porter and State of Indiana.

Josephine B. Cox to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Benton and State of Indiana.

Cadmus E. Crabill to be postmaster at South Bend, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana.

Thomas L. Dehority to be postmaster at Anderson, in the county of Madison and State of Indiana.

Floyd E. Farley to be postmaster at Crown Point, in the county of Lake and State of Indiana.

Lewis A. Lee to be postmaster at Versailles, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana.

William D. Lutes to be postmaster at Royal Center, in the county of Cass and State of Indiana.

Elery B. McDonald to be postmaster at Lagrange, in the county of Lagrange and State of Indiana.

Edward L. Maudlin to be postmaster at New Carlisle, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Indiana.

Joseph W. Morrow to be postmaster at Charlestown, in the county of Clark and State of Indiana.

John C. Row to be postmaster at Osgood, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana.

Willard Z. Smith to be postmaster at Churubusco, in the county of Whitley and State of Indiana.

Frank Walsman to be postmaster at Batesville, in the county of Ripley and State of Indiana.

Charles C. Weingart to be postmaster at Kendallville, in the county of Noble and State of Indiana.

Robe C. White to be postmaster at Muncie, in the county of Delaware and State of Indiana.

IOWA.

James Beard to be postmaster at Mount Ayr, in the county of Ringgold and State of Iowa.

Edward B. Gundrum to be postmaster at Casey, in the county of Guthrie and State of Iowa.

N. Hickenlooper to be postmaster at Blockton, in the county of Taylor and State of Iowa.

Robert P. Osier to be postmaster at Clarion, in the county of Wright and State of Iowa.

Abraham L. Riseley to be postmaster at Rockwell City, in the county of Calhoun and State of Iowa.

Jennie Schroeder to be postmaster at Guttenberg, in the county of Clayton and State of Iowa.

David H. Scott to be postmaster at Griswold, in the county of Cass and State of Iowa.

Frank B. Tibbetts to be postmaster at Hopkinton, in the county of Delaware and State of Iowa.

Benjamin C. Wise to be postmaster at Cascade, in the county of Dubuque and State of Iowa.

KANSAS.

J. J. Booth to be postmaster at Conway Springs, in the county of Sumner and State of Kansas.

Joel H. Buckman to be postmaster at Lyndon, in the county of Osage and State of Kansas.

George Delaney to be postmaster at Axtell, in the county of Marshall and State of Kansas.

Ida M. Cason to be postmaster at Lakin, in the county of Kearny and State of Kansas.

Edgar B. Dykes to be postmaster at Macksville, in the county of Stafford and State of Kansas.

Jesse Forkner to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Cherokee and State of Kansas.

Frank W. Johnson to be postmaster at Larned, in the county of Pawnee and State of Kansas.

Richard L. Musson to be postmaster at Elk City, in the county of Montgomery and State of Kansas.

Louis F. Parsons to be postmaster at Plains, in the county of Meade and State of Kansas.

J. Frank Smith to be postmaster at Pleasanton, in the county of Linn and State of Kansas.

MAINE.

George R. Foster to be postmaster at Lisbon Falls, in the county of Androscoggin and State of Maine.

Gerry A. Proctor to be postmaster at Rangeley, in the county of Franklin and State of Maine.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Festus G. Amsden to be postmaster at Athol, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

Alfred G. Cone to be postmaster at Haydenville, in the county of Hampshire and State of Massachusetts.

Richard J. Considine to be postmaster at Whitman (late East Whitman), in the county of Plymouth and State of Massachusetts.

John W. McElwie to be postmaster at Gilbertville, in the county of Worcester and State of Massachusetts.

MICHIGAN.

Frank M. Blatchford to be postmaster at Brighton, in the county of Livingston and State of Michigan.

William R. Bolitho to be postmaster at Norway, in the county of Dickinson and State of Michigan.

Burton F. Browne to be postmaster at Harbor Beach, in the county of Huron and State of Michigan.

Sid V. Bullock to be postmaster at Howard City, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan.

Edwin L. Clapp to be postmaster at Centerville, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan.

Charles S. Collier to be postmaster at Frankfort, in the county of Benzie and State of Michigan.

Charles L. Doyle to be postmaster at Marine City, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan.

Samuel Falls to be postmaster at Spring Lake, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Robert B. Ferris to be postmaster at Burr Oak, in the county of St. Joseph and State of Michigan.

A. B. Glaspie to be postmaster at Oxford, in the county of Oakland and State of Michigan.

William Glerum to be postmaster at Zeeland, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

Frank N. Green to be postmaster at Olivet, in the county of Eaton and State of Michigan.

Orlando D. Hawley to be postmaster at Hesperia, in the county of Oceana and State of Michigan.

Frank P. Heath to be postmaster at Plainwell, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan.

William Hunter to be postmaster at Capac, in the county of St. Clair and State of Michigan.

Mark H. Ladd to be postmaster at Plymouth, in the county of Wayne and State of Michigan.

William McGillivray to be postmaster at Oscoda, in the county of Iosco and State of Michigan.

George H. Myhan to be postmaster at South Haven, in the county of Van Buren and State of Michigan.

Henry H. Pulver to be postmaster at Laingsburg, in the county of Shiawassee and State of Michigan.

Gerrit Van Schelven to be postmaster at Holland, in the county of Ottawa and State of Michigan.

James K. Train to be postmaster at Edmore, in the county of Montcalm and State of Michigan.

Fred Wade to be postmaster at Saugatuck, in the county of Allegan and State of Michigan.

Robert J. West to be postmaster at Deckerville, in the county of Sanilac and State of Michigan.

Joseph L. Wise to be postmaster at Hubbell, in the county of Houghton and State of Michigan.

MINNESOTA.

Axel R. Anderson to be postmaster at Sparta, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

Otho A. Austin to be postmaster at New York Mills, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota.

John Frisch to be postmaster at St. Charles, in the county of Winona and State of Minnesota.

John W. Gish to be postmaster at Waterville, in the county of Lesueur and State of Minnesota.

William Kaiser to be postmaster at Faribault, in the county of Rice and State of Minnesota.

Henry C. Miller to be postmaster at St. Peter, in the county of Nicollet and State of Minnesota.

Henry Olson to be postmaster at Battle Lake, in the county of Ottertail and State of Minnesota.

Anna E. Townsend to be postmaster at Blackduck, in the county of Beltrami and State of Minnesota.

Everett B. Webster to be postmaster at La Crescent, in the county of Houston and State of Minnesota.

George M. Wilson to be postmaster at Proctor, in the county of St. Louis and State of Minnesota.

MISSISSIPPI.

Ella M. Harper to be postmaster at Raymond, in the county of Hinds and State of Mississippi.

Seaborn McDowell to be postmaster at Natchez, in the county of Adams and State of Mississippi.

Edward N. Thompson to be postmaster at Brookhaven, in the county of Lincoln and State of Mississippi.

MISSOURI.

George H. Allen to be postmaster at Oregon, in the county of Holt and State of Missouri.

E. P. Ambrose to be postmaster at Purdy, in the county of Barry and State of Missouri.

Goah Barnes to be postmaster at Portageville, in the county of New Madrid and State of Missouri.

Joseph Bernstein to be postmaster at Ilasco, in the county of Ralls and State of Missouri.

Charles Casper to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Cass and State of Missouri.

Elizabeth Cornwall to be postmaster at Rolla, in the county of Phelps and State of Missouri.

Harvey D. Grinstead to be postmaster at Ridgeway, in the county of Harrison and State of Missouri.

Carr Hartshorn to be postmaster at Elvins, in the county of St. Francois and State of Missouri.

George P. Huckeby to be postmaster at Rich Hill, in the county of Bates and State of Missouri.

W. G. Howard to be postmaster at Greenfield, in the county of Dade and State of Missouri.

Thomas H. Irwin to be postmaster at Green City, in the county of Sullivan and State of Missouri.

MONTANA.

John S. Clapp to be postmaster at Basin, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana.

Lewis Coleman to be postmaster at Deer Lodge, in the county of Powell and State of Montana.

W. L. Cronk to be postmaster at Townsend, in the county of Broadwater and State of Montana.

Malcolm Gillis to be postmaster at Butte, in the county of Silver Bow and State of Montana.

George W. Hardin to be postmaster at White Sulphur Springs, in the county of Meagher and State of Montana.

Clarence R. Lane to be postmaster at Forsyth, in the county of Rosebud and State of Montana.

Edwin W. Winn to be postmaster at Boulder, in the county of Jefferson and State of Montana.

NEBRASKA.

Carl A. Anderson to be postmaster at Wausa, in the county of Knox and State of Nebraska.

Hattie A. Little to be postmaster at Geneva, in the county of Fillmore and State of Nebraska.

Stuart B. McLean to be postmaster at McCook, in the county of Red Willow and State of Nebraska.

Henry J. Matzke to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Seward and State of Nebraska.

Frank R. Stewart to be postmaster at Randolph, in the county of Cedar and State of Nebraska.

John W. Wertz to be postmaster at Stuart, in the county of Holt and State of Nebraska.

Seth W. Wilson to be postmaster at Wood River, in the county of Hall and State of Nebraska.

NEVADA.

Charles L. Broy to be postmaster at Eureka, in the county of Eureka and State of Nevada.

J. C. Doughty to be postmaster at Elko, in the county of Elko and State of Nevada.

Julius R. Hunter to be postmaster at Lovelocks, in the county of Humboldt and State of Nevada.

W. S. Johnson to be postmaster at Manhattan, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada.

William J. Kennedy to be postmaster at Searchlight, in the county of Lincoln and State of Nevada.

M. J. Moore to be postmaster at Rhyolite, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada.

J. W. Stewart to be postmaster at Tonopah, in the county of Nye and State of Nevada.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Lewis W. Davis to be postmaster at East Jaffrey, in the county of Cheshire and State of New Hampshire.

Andrew J. Hook to be postmaster at Warner, in the county of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire.

Natt F. Roberts to be postmaster at Farmington, in the county of Strafford and State of New Hampshire.

NEW JERSEY.

Robert L. Barber to be postmaster at Camden, in the county of Camden and State of New Jersey.

Henry W. Edsall to be postmaster at Hamburg, in the county of Sussex and State of New Jersey.

Ellison D. Petteys to be postmaster at Keyport, in the county of Monmouth and State of New Jersey.

NEW YORK.

Hans C. Hansen to be postmaster at Fishers Island, in the county of Suffolk and State of New York.

George B. Harmon to be postmaster at Brockport, in the county of Monroe and State of New York.

Orson F. Jones to be postmaster at Red Creek, in the county of Wayne and State of New York.

Walter N. Pike to be postmaster at Floral Park, in the county of Nassau and State of New York.

Harvey M. Selleck to be postmaster at Ontario, in the county of Wayne and State of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

John F. Dobson to be postmaster at Goldsboro, in the county of Wayne and State of North Carolina.

OKLAHOMA.

Charles L. Watson to be postmaster at Perry, in the county of Noble and State of Oklahoma.

OREGON.

Edwin S. Abbott to be postmaster at Seaside, in the county of Clatsop and State of Oregon.

Lucien R. Farris to be postmaster at Rainier, in the county of Columbia and State of Oregon.

Charles E. Hazard to be postmaster at Drain, in the county of Douglas and State of Oregon.

Eva B. Rumble to be postmaster at Joseph, in the county of Wallowa and State of Oregon.

Henry B. Steward to be postmaster at Myrtle Point, in the county of Harney and State of Oregon.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Robert Campbell to be postmaster at Eddystone, in the county of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania.

Charles C. Craig to be postmaster at Vandergrift Heights, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

May C. Fair to be postmaster at Black Lick, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania.

Alexander Kerr to be postmaster at Seward, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

John A. Leap to be postmaster at Lilly, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

William W. McQuown to be postmaster at Mahaffey, in the county of Clearfield and State of Pennsylvania.

Eliza Mitchell to be postmaster at Spangler, in the county of Cambria and State of Pennsylvania.

James W. Richardson to be postmaster at Shippensville, in the county of Clarion and State of Pennsylvania.

Joseph G. Sechler to be postmaster at Cherry Tree, in the county of Indiana and State of Pennsylvania.

Albert W. Schrecongost to be postmaster at Dayton, in the county of Armstrong and State of Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND.

Harry Tennant to be postmaster at Natick, in the county of Kent and State of Rhode Island.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

William P. Antrim to be postmaster at Montrose, in the county of McCook and State of South Dakota.

Daniel J. Arnold to be postmaster at Bellefourche, in the county of Butte and State of South Dakota.

Fred Huston to be postmaster at Gregory, in the county of Gregory and State of South Dakota.

Frank Smith to be postmaster at Sturgis, in the county of Meade and State of South Dakota.

UTAH.

Samuel Judd to be postmaster at St. George, in the county of Washington and State of Utah.

W. D. Williams to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Beaver and State of Utah.

WASHINGTON.

William R. Day to be postmaster at Asotin, in the county of Asotin and State of Washington.

John L. Gruber to be postmaster at Winlock, in the county of Lewis and State of Washington.

Margaret Harney to be postmaster at Georgetown, in the county of King and State of Washington.

John F. Irby to be postmaster at Ritzville, in the county of Adams and State of Washington.

Alphonso F. Learned to be postmaster at Port Townsend, in the county of Jefferson and State of Washington.

Ralph L. Philbrick to be postmaster at Hoquiam, in the county of Chehalis and State of Washington.

Edson S. Phipps to be postmaster at Mount Vernon, in the county of Skagit and State of Washington.

Maude Potter to be postmaster at Enumclaw, in the county of King and State of Washington.

Howard M. Spalding to be postmaster at Goldendale, in the county of Klickitat and State of Washington.

Carey W. Stewart to be postmaster at Quincy, in the county of Douglas and State of Washington.

L. C. Welk to be postmaster at Odessa, in the county of Lincoln and State of Washington.

WEST VIRGINIA.

William T. Morrison to be postmaster at Kimball, in the county of McDowell and State of West Virginia.

WISCONSIN.

William H. Berray to be postmaster at Wautoma, in the county of Waushara and State of Wisconsin.

George W. Burchard to be postmaster at Fort Atkinson, in the county of Jefferson and State of Wisconsin.

Samuel W. Everson to be postmaster at Lodi, in the county of Columbia and State of Wisconsin.

Henry C. Gier to be postmaster at Mount Horeb, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin.

William S. Hager to be postmaster at West De Pere, in the county of Brown and State of Wisconsin.

August G. Koch to be postmaster at Kewaskum, in the county of Washington and State of Wisconsin.

Fred G. McIntyre to be postmaster at Eagle River, in the county of Vilas and State of Wisconsin.

Sutcliffe Parkin to be postmaster at Mazomanie, in the county of Dane and State of Wisconsin.

Benjamin Prideaux to be postmaster at Mineral Point, in the county of Iowa and State of Wisconsin.

Charles H. Prouty to be postmaster at Genoa Junction, in the county of Walworth and State of Wisconsin.

WYOMING.

James B. Wilson to be postmaster at Douglas, in the county of Converse and State of Wyoming.

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## SENATE.

THURSDAY, *December 12, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

THE JOURNAL.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read, in which occurred the following entry:

Mr. ALDRICH entered a motion to reconsider the action of the Senate in referring sundry letters of the Secretary of the Interior submitting drafts of bills to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. KEAN. The motion of the Senator from Rhode Island, as I understood it, included also a letter from the Assistant Secretary of War transmitting a draft of a bill. I ask that the Journal be amended in that respect.

Mr. CLAPP. I could not hear the Senator.

Mr. KEAN. As I understood the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], it was to reconsider the action of the Senate in reference to sundry drafts of bills sent in by the Secretary of the Interior, and I also understood him to include the draft of a bill and a communication sent in by the Assistant Secretary of War, so that the motion included all that was done in that way. I ask that the Journal be corrected in that respect.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the amendment of the Journal proposed by the Senator from New Jersey? The Chair hears none. Without objection the Journal will stand approved as amended.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, I submit a concurrent resolution, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska asks unanimous consent for the consideration of a concurrent resolution, which will be read for the information of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring),* That the board of education of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to suspend all pending proceedings as to the superintendent of public schools until the inquiry heretofore ordered by the Senate shall have been concluded and reported upon to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. TELLER. I should like to know what the inquiry is. I think it is somewhat doubtful whether we should interfere with the board of education under the present conditions. Has there been a call for sundry information or something like that? I do not know what the purpose is. I wish the Senator from Nebraska would state why this resolution should be passed.

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator that a few days ago, as he may remember, the Senate directed the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate the school trouble here. The matter is proceeding over there, and there is not any doubt, I have been informed, I will say indirectly by the board, that some precipitant action is going to be taken.

The Senator perhaps knows, through the press, that the superintendent of schools is being tried by the board. Members of the board informed me that they had made up their mind quite before they began the trial. The superintendent at present is sick in bed, and he is very seriously ill, I am informed. He has not been able to attend the hearings. The hearings are proceeding, and from the best information that has come out as to the result final action by the board is liable to be reached at any moment. If we are to have a hearing at any time when it will be of consequence, we should ask the board to desist from further procedure until the Senate committee has had a chance to have the parties interested appear before it.

Mr. TELLER. I do not remember the resolution to which the Senator refers. I ask the Senator if we have taken the matter out of the hands of the board of education and put it in the hands of the Committee on the District of Columbia. If that is the case, I have nothing further to say about it.

Mr. BURKETT. The Senate, by a resolution, directed the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate this matter.

Mr. CULBERSON. While the Senator is waiting for a copy of the resolution passed some days ago, may I ask him to yield to have the pending resolution read again?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Nebraska.

The Secretary again read the concurrent resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Has the order of resolutions been reached?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been reached.

Mr. LODGE. I suggest that the resolution should come up in its proper order, after the routine morning business, which precedes concurrent or other resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the further consideration of the concurrent resolution at this time.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Benja*, Samuel O. Row, master; the vessel schooner *Little Fanny*, Peter Fosdick, master; the vessel schooner *Neptune*, Comfort Bird, master; the vessel brig *Franklin*, Andrew Morris, master; the vessel brig *Eliza*, Christopher O'Conner, master; the vessel schooner *Hiram*, Ebenezer Barker, master; the vessel schooner *Greyhound*, Sylvanus Snow, master; the vessel schooner *Liberty*, Asa Williams, master; the vessel schooner *Sally*, Timothy Davis, master, and the vessel brig *Dove*, William McN. Watts, master, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the Deacons of the First Presbyterian Church of Bowling Green, Ky., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Danville, Ky., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Green River Collegiate Institute, successor to the Hart Seminary, of Munfordville, Ky., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Directors of the Presbyterian Theological Seminary of Kentucky *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Mount Sterling, Ky., *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of the Trustees of the Sulphur Well Christian Church, near Nicholasville, Ky., *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. LODGE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KEAN presented a memorial of Local Council No. 257, Order of Knights of Columbus, of New Brunswick, N. J., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Union Veterans' Union, Department of Maine, of Foxcroft, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation granting a pension of $12 a month to widows of soldiers, irrespective of the cause of death, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Duluth, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to create in the War and Navy Departments a volunteer retired list for the surviving officers of the late civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the rate of pension for partial deafness, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the present interstate commerce law relative to the payment by all interstate railroads of 6 per cent interest on all unpaid claims after a period of forty-five days, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 79, American Federation of Musicians, of Clinton, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the employment of Army and Navy bands in competition with civilian musicians, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Frank G. Clark and sundry other citizens of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to create in the War Department a volunteer retired list for surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of Local Council No. 1045, of Council Bluffs; of Local Council No. 619, of Keokuk; of Local Council No. 842, of Iowa City; of Local Council No. 739, of Fort Madison; of Local Council No. 1115, of Neola; of Local Council No. 966, of Marshalltown; all of the Order of Knights of Columbus, and of Melchoir Court, No. 8, Tribe of Ben Hur, of Iowa, in the State of Iowa, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of Crocker Post, No. 12, of Des Moines; of E. D. Duncan Post, No. 253, of Colfax; of Dunlap Post, of Rock Rapids; of Henry Dillon Post, No. 150, of Emmetsburg; of Samuel J. Kirkwood Post, No. 8, of Iowa City; of W. A. Morse Post, of Manchester; of Robert Olmstead Post, No. 243, of New Hartford; of Warren Post, No. 11, of Clarinda; of Tracy Post, No. 52, of Guthrie Center, all of the Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic; of Encampment No. 8, Union Veteran Legion, of Council Bluffs, all in the State of Iowa, and of sundry citizens of Kansas City, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the so-called "McCumber pension law" to place all veterans who have reached the age of 65 years upon the pension rolls at $20 per month, and also for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to establish a uniform inspection of grain throughout the country under Federal control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to create in the War and Navy Departments a volunteer retired list for surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FULTON presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Bay City, Oreg., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Tillamook Bar and Bay, in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the erection of a memorial to the memory of Gen. U. S. Grant in the Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also presented a petition of Hollywood Council, No. 15, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Springfield, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the motto "In God We Trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

HERNAN ULLOA.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 5) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

INVESTIGATION OF POSTAL SITUATION IN NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Joint Commission of the two Houses of Congress to investigate the postal situation in New York, N. Y., appointed under section 17 of an act entitled "An act to increase the limit of cost of certain public buildings, to authorize the purchase of sites for public buildings, to authorize the erection and completion of public buildings, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, submitted a report thereon, together with testimony taken by the Commission, and moved that the report and testimony be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and printed, which was agreed to.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Mr. ALDRICH. From the Committee on Finance, I report a resolution and ask for its present consideration. I will say that it is the unanimous report of that committee.

The resolution was read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate the following information:

First, a statement giving names and location, classified by States, of all United States depositaries and the amount of public money on deposit daily in each from October 1, 1907, to December 3, 1907, with amount and character of securities therefor, and an explanation of important changes made in either amount or location of said deposits.

Second, a statement showing in detail the condition of the national banks on August 22, 1907, and December 3, 1907, and the amount of national bank notes outstanding from time to time during such period.

Third, an abstract of the proposals received by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of the Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness, authorized by the Treasury circular of November 18, 1907; the amount of such bonds and certificates issued, to whom awarded, and the reasons for the issue.

Fourth, a detailed statement of any information he may have as to the amount of clearing-house certificates issued by the clearing-house association of the principal cities from November 25, 1907, to December 3, 1907; the character of certificates, and the purposes for which they were used.

Fifth, any information in his possession as to the movement of currency between the different sections of the country during the period from October 1, 1907, and December 3, 1907, compared with previous years, and especially of shipments by the Treasury, or otherwise, from New York and Washington to points south and west.

Sixth, a statement showing the amount of gold imports and exports from October 1, 1907, to December 3, 1907.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, just a matter of inquiry for the present. I desire to ask the Senator in charge of the resolution why the date in the fourth paragraph is placed November 25, rather than earlier?

Mr. ALDRICH. I think November 25 was the date on which the first clearing-house certificates were issued.

Mr. KEAN. It was earlier. It was in October.

Mr. ALDRICH. My information is that it was earlier. I think that date should be October 25.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask that the resolution be amended in that particular.

Mr. ALDRICH. That was my mistake. I had the date November 25 in my mind in regard to another matter.

Mr. CULBERSON. My impression is that clearing-house certificates were issued before November 25.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes; the date should be October 25.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed modification will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Fourth, a detailed statement of any information he may have as to the amount of clearing-house certificates issued by the clearing-house associations of the principal cities from October 25, 1907, to December 3, 1907, the character of such certificates, and the purposes for which they are used.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the modification is agreed to.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, in listening to the resolution I do not remember to have heard an inquiry as to the character of securities that have been deposited by the depositors.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is in the resolution expressly stated.

Mr. CULBERSON. Let that part be read.

Mr. KEAN. It is in the first part.

Mr. CULBERSON. I know it is understood to be there, but I should like to hear it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read that portion of the resolution.

The Secretary read as follows:

First, a statement, giving names and location, classified by States, of all United States depositaries, and the amount of public money on deposit daily in each from October 1, 1907, to December 3, 1907, with amount and character of securities therefor, and an explanation of important changes made in the amount or location of said deposits.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted on the 10th instant by Mr. FRYE, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Commerce be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee, and to have the same printed for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by him yesterday, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations be, and is hereby, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, until otherwise authorized by law, at the rate of $2,220 per annum.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 2220) creating a grazing district in the State of North Dakota, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2221) for the relief of R. S. Oium, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DU PONT introduced a bill (S. 2222) granting an increase of pension to John M. Burk, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2223) granting a pension to James C. Drew, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2224) for extension of a minor street in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2225) for the extension of a minor street in square No. 624.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2226) granting a pension to Emeline H. Ewer, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2227) for the relief of Mary C. Mayers, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2228) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fishback;

A bill (S. 2229) granting an increase of pension to Aaron V. Davis;

A bill (S. 2230) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Taylor; and

A bill (S. 2231) granting a pension to Semantha M. Hunt.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 2232) to correct the naval record of Charles C. Lee, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2233) granting an increase of pension to John H. Day, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 2234) for the relief of the heirs of Warren S. Baxter, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2235) to provide an additional circuit judge for the eighth circuit, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ANKENY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2236) granting an increase of pension to Jesse F. Logsden; and

A bill (S. 2237) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Mullinix.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 2238) to correct the military record of Roswell M. Shurtleff, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2239) to establish a light-house on East Reef, near Thimble Islands, Long Island Sound, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2240) granting an increase of pension to John W. Vest;

A bill (S. 2241) granting a pension to Caroline B. Sloan;

A bill (S. 2242) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Smalley; and

A bill (S. 2243) granting a pension to Mary J. Moore (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 2244) to provide for the erection of a public building at Missoula, Mont., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced a bill (S. 2245) to authorize the President of the United States to reinstate former cadet Cæsar R. Roberts to the Military Academy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 2246) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 2247) for the relief of the legal representative of the estate of David Hamiter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2248) for the improvement of the United States National Cemetery at Mexico City, Mexico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2249) granting an increase of pension to William E. Cornwell; and

A bill (S. 2250) granting an increase of pension to Emma L. Slack.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 2251) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of those civilian employees of the Government who were killed by the explosion of gunpowder and 13-inch shell at the United States naval magazine, Iona Island, New York, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2252) placing David Robertson on the retired list of the United States Army; and

A bill (S. 2253) for the relief of Theodore F. Northrop.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 2254) granting an increase of pension to Lewis C. Clavinger, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2255) to amend the military record of Edward B. Metz, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 2256) granting an increase of pension to John McDonnell, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 2257) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Logan, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 2258) for the relief of William G. Cutler, a captain on the retired list of the United States Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2259) granting an increase of pension to James M. Proctor, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2260) to establish a library post, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2261) to correct the military record of David Chrisman; and

A bill (S. 2262) authorizing the President of the United States to select from the retired list of the Army an officer not above the rank of brigadier-general, who may have distinguished himself during the civil war, throughout twenty-five years of Indian wars, through the Spanish-American war, and the insurrection in the Philippine Islands, and to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, the officer so selected to be major-general, United States Army, with the pay and allowances established by law for officers of that grade on the retired list.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2263) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Creary (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2264) granting an increase of pension to Elvira E. Baxter; and

A bill (S. 2265) granting an increase of pension to Millard F. Burrows.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 2266) to amend "An act to provide for refunding taxes paid upon legacies and bequests for uses of a religious, charitable, or educational character, for the encouragement of art, and so forth, under the act of June 13, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 27, 1902, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2267) to increase the pensions of those who have lost limbs in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 2268) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and making appropriation for the same, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2269) to provide for preference for appointment to civil offices of persons honorably discharged from the military or naval service, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2270) granting a pension to Adoniram C. Harper, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2271) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at San Marcos, Tex.;

A bill (S. 2272) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Bonham, Tex.;

A bill (S. 2273) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Brenham, Tex.; and

A bill (S. 2274) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Navasota, Tex.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2275) granting an increase of pension to Paul Stowell; and

A bill (S. 2276) granting an increase of pension to Frederic Getchell.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 2277) granting an increase of pension to Edward D. Hamilton, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DICK introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2278) to furnish bronze medals of honor to surviving soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops;

A bill (S. 2279) to correct the military record of George W. Pellon;

A bill (S. 2280) to amend the military record of Charles W. Fillmore; and

A bill (S. 2281) authorizing the President to place William Welsh on the retired list with the rank of captain.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2282) granting an increase of pension to John J. Bell;

A bill (S. 2283) granting a pension to James Phelps; and

A bill (S. 2284) granting a pension to Lillian D. Anthony.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2285) for the relief of Louisa G. Smithson, administratrix of the estate of Villo R. Smithson, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. MONEY introduced a bill (S. 2286) for the relief of Joseph T. Jones, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2287) to correct the military record of Martin All; and

A bill (S. 2288) to correct the military record of William J. Alexander.

EMPLOYMENT OF CHILD LABOR IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to bill (S. 566) to regulate the employment of child labor in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed.

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN AND WHITE MOUNTAIN WATERSHEDS.

On motion of Mr. OVERMAN, it was

*Ordered*, That 3,000 copies of the communication from the Secretary of Agriculture transmitting a report on the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain watersheds, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, be printed for the use of the Senate.

RELIEF OF OWNERS OF PRIVATE DIES.

On motion of Mr. LODGE, it was

*Ordered*, That the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 1828) to refund internal-revenue taxes paid by owners of private dies, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORT OF GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

*The Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the annual report of the governor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 12, 1907.*

NORWEGIAN STEAMSHIP NICARAGUA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, as a case not acted upon by the Fifty-ninth Congress, a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to the appeal for indemnity addressed to the equitable consideration of the Government of the United States by the owners of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua*.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*Washington, December 12, 1907.*

SUPERINTENDENT OF SCHOOLS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. BURKETT. I ask for the consideration of the concurrent resolution which I sent to the desk before the routine morning business was received.

The concurrent resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the board of education of the District of Columbia are hereby directed to suspend all pending proceedings as to the superintendent of public schools until the inquiry heretofore ordered by the Senate shall have been concluded and reported upon to the Senate.

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not understand the purport of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the concurrent resolution at the request of the Senator from Nevada.

The Secretary again read the concurrent resolution.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I should like to ask the Senator from Nebraska whether this resolution has been referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURKETT. I just offered it this morning, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I understand the resolution has not as yet gone to the Committee on the District of Columbia, and I think it is of sufficient importance to warrant its consideration by that committee before the Senate acts upon it.

Mr. BURKETT. As I explained before the Senator came in, the Senate the other day passed a resolution directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to make this investigation. The matter is going on down there, and I am informed that the opinion is that the superintendent will be discharged, rightly or wrongly. The Senator has no doubt read the proceedings that took place yesterday and the testimony of at least two principals of high schools. I ask him especially if he has read the evidence of Miss Westcott, the principal of the Western High School. Probably before the Senate will convene next week, as we have now agreed to adjourn until Monday, final action will have been taken by the board.

I will say to the Senator that this morning certain members of the Committee on the District of Columbia, such members as could get together to confer about this matter, some four of us, were of the unanimous opinion that such a resolution should be passed to stay proceedings until the Senate committee could do what it has been directed by the Senate to do.

I will further tell the Senator how, from all appearances down there, the board started out. In fact, two of the members of the board told me that it was not necessary to have any hearing. They started out to discharge the superintendent. They have pretended to give a hearing, and as the hearing has progressed from day to day it has been apparent that the statement of those two members of the board was true.

What occurred yesterday displays the hostility to the superintendent and the refusal of the board to give him anything near a fair hearing. The superintendent is at present sick at home in his bed, and his doctor says he is very seriously ill. Yet notwithstanding that fact, the board is going on with the hearing and may possibly, and I think it altogether probable that it will, dispose of this matter by discharging the superintendent in that condition.

The Senate last week, on some other Senator's motion than my own, directed the Committee on the District of Columbia to investigate this matter and to provide a forum where the superintendent's side could be presented.

I will say to the Senator that there seem to have been in the start four charges against the superintendent. Two of them, I understand, have been dropped. One of these was that he collected 54,000 books of the District of Columbia and withdrew them from use in the schools. It was shown in evidence that that was done on the board's order. The other charge was, so far as we can learn, that he ordered Latin to be taught in the seventh grade, which the board did not approve of. I understand that both those charges have been withdrawn.

Of the other two charges, as I understand from the best information I can get, one of them is that he did not attend a certain board meeting last summer that perhaps he should have attended. I will not say "perhaps," but probably he should have attended it. He failed to attend it. The other charge is with reference to some article that appeared in an educational journal. It has seemed from the evidence that permission has not been granted yet to witnesses to explain any of those occurrences. As I said, it appears it would not make any difference—in fact, two members of the board have told me it would not make any difference—what happened, that they were going to discharge the superintendent anyway.

The Committee on the District of Columbia in considering this matter have simply taken this position: The law provides that educational matters shall be left in the hands of the superintendent of instruction. I dare say that is the rule in every city that any Senator comes from or any other city, and that whether Latin or other studies shall be taught is for the superintendent to determine. If the committee is to have any hearing in accordance with the direction of the Senate, the proceedings over there must be stayed. That is the reason for the introduction of this resolution.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I should like to ask the Senator a question. Who employs the superintendent? Is he appointed and employed by the board of education?

Mr. BURKETT. Yes; under the law the board of education employs the superintendent.

Mr. NELSON. He is not employed by Congress?

Mr. BURKETT. Not by Congress.

Mr. NELSON. Nor by the Commissioners?

Mr. BURKETT. Nor by the Commissioners.

Mr. NELSON. Is not this resolution, in effect, a sort of legislative injunction against the board of education of the District of Columbia? What right have we to enjoin that board from investigating the qualifications and fitness of one of their own appointees?

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator, in reply, that this resolution is only to enable the Committee on the District of Columbia to carry out the resolution the Senate adopted the other day. When the Senate passed that resolution they undertook to take this matter out of the hands of the board of education. I ask that the resolution be read, which the Senate passed the other day, directing the Committee on the District of Columbia to take up this matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read the resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. SCOTT, and adopted by the Senate on the 5th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia is hereby authorized and directed to inquire into the present status of the management and organization of the public schools of the District of Columbia and to report their conclusions to the Senate.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Nevada?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I know very little about the merits of this controversy. I have simply observed in the papers that there is a proceeding pending against the superintendent of public schools. He is on trial before the board of education upon charges that have been preferred. I think, however, it is a very serious matter for the Congress of the United States to interfere with the action of a board of that kind. It is a board authorized by law, doubtless a board of reputable citizens, and they are proceeding in the due course of administration to exercise the powers that belong to them.

It may be that the board is guilty of serious misconduct. It may be that members of it are guilty of prejudging the case; it may be that they have determined to go through simply the form of a trial and oust this superintendent; but it does seem to me that to warrant so serious an interference with the powers of a great body like the board of education of this city there should be some inquiry and report by the committee that has charge of the affairs of the District of Columbia. I believe Friday is the day of the meeting of that committee and this is Thursday. It appears to me that that commitee could easily meet to-morrow and make a report upon this resolution to the Senate. I understand that I have the power of objection, and I shall object to the consideration of the resolution unless the due and regular course I have suggested is pursued.

Mr. BURKETT. Do I understand that the Senator from Nevada has objected?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. BURKETT. Then I ask that the concurrent resolution be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Nebraska, the concurrent resolution which he has submitted will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NEWLANDS subsequently said: I wish to withdraw my objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution offered by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] this morning.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia. It would have to be recalled from that committee.

Mr. BURKETT. Then I ask unanimous consent that the concurrent resolution be recalled from the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I think the concurrent resolution ought to be considered by the Senate. It is a right serious matter to attempt to interfere with the board of education that has jurisdiction of this matter. Certainly we ought not to act on it to-day. I could not give my consent that it should be acted on to-day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

## DRAFTS OF BILLS FROM EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, referring to the motion made yesterday by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]——

Mr. ALDRICH. Do I understand the Senator's object in calling up this motion is that he desires to make some remarks on it?

Mr. CARTER. The motion has been called up by me for that purpose.

Mr. ALDRICH. I of course have no objection to the Senator doing so. I merely desired to know if he had called up

the motion. I had entered the motion, and I am quite willing that the Senator shall now address himself to it.

Mr. CARTER. The motion has been entered, as I understand, by the Senator from Rhode Island to reconsider the reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs of certain drafts of bills transmitted by the Secretary of the Interior, and it is to that that I desire to address myself. I suppose the Senator has no objection to that.

Mr. ALDRICH. Not at all.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, with reference to the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island, I think it important to challenge the attention of the Senate to the subject-matter very briefly in order that an important question of procedure may be settled.

The Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] yesterday made a suggestion as to the propriety of the Chair referring to the Committee on Indian Affairs a communication from the Secretary of the Interior which embodied a bill, or draft of a proposed bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I think the Senator from Montana is in error in characterizing my objection as being to the action of the Chair. My objection was to the action of the officer sending such communications to the Senate, and not to the action of the Chair.

Mr. CARTER. I understood the reference or the entertainment of the communication from the Secretary of the Interior was the objectionable feature, but I will accept, of course, the correction made by the Senator from Idaho.

Thereupon it was suggested that the head of a Department had no right to communicate with the Senate. It occurred to me in that connection at the time that the practice was ancient. I had in mind at the moment a general current of such communications from the Departments for many, many years. The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] said that such communications never had been received within his knowledge in this Chamber.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. I made the statement that I was not aware at the time that there had been a general practice of this kind. I am reconciled to my ignorance in view of the fact that I had spoken to the Senator from Maine [Mr. FRYE], the Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON], the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE], and the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who are the oldest Senators in service, including myself, in this body, and no one of those Senators ever knew of such an instance occurring in the legislative history of the Senate. So I think my ignorance was perhaps excusable.

I should like to supplement what I have said by adding that if there has been any such practice it ought to be stopped now. I do not care how ancient it is or how many precedents the Senator can find for it, it should be stopped immediately, in my judgment, and I trust that will be the judgment of the Senate also.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, as to the policy of continuing the practice, I have nothing at this time to say. As to the existence and long standing of the practice, I insist. I think the distinguished Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], as Secretary of the Interior communicated with the Senate of the United States precisely as the Secretary of the Interior yesterday communicated with the Senate.

I have caused to be collected hastily a list of the cases, and these are but selected here and there at random.

In a communication to the Senate in 1900 Mr. Hitchcock sent the draft of a bill to ratify a Crow Indian treaty or agreement. In the Fifty-fifth Congress, in 1898, Mr. Secretary Bliss forwarded the draft of a bill for the relief of Mission Indians; in the Fifty-fourth Congress Secretary Hoke Smith send forward a bill to ratify a treaty with the Fort Belknap Indians; in the Fifty-third Congress the same Secretary forwarded the draft of a bill for the survey of land of the Five Civilized Tribes. That was done in the second session of the Fifty-third Congress. Secretary Noble, in the Fifty-second Congress, first session, sent an agreement with the Colville Indians recommending its ratification; in the Fifty-second Congress Acting Secretary Chandler sent the draft of a bill for the allotment of land on the White Earth Indian Reservation; in the Fifty-first Congress Secretary Noble sent the draft of a bill for the establishment of a proposed Indian school; in the Fiftieth Congress Secretary Vilas sent to the Senate recommendations for certain appropriations for field matrons in the Indian service; in the Fiftieth Congress the same Secretary transmitted to the Senate a request for an appropriation for the Cherokee freedmen; in the Forty-ninth Congress Secretary Lamar forwarded the draft of a bill to allot lands to the Shawnee Indians; in the same Congress that Secretary presented the Senate with the draft of a bill to improve lands in certain reservations; in the Forty-eighth Congress Acting Secretary Joslyn forwarded the draft of a bill to settle claims against the Omaha and Winnebago Indians, and so forth throughout a long list which I shall incorporate in the RECORD and will not take the time of the Senate to read.

Mr. ALDRICH. But those were all communications forwarded by the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. CARTER. I find that both the Secretary of the Navy and the Secretary of War have communicated with the Senate in precisely the manner in which this communication was received from the Secretary of the Interior.

Mr. ALDRICH. Who was then Secretary of War?

Mr. CARTER. It was Mr. Secretary Root. I have his communication here, which I will ask to incorporate in the RECORD if it is thought necessary to do so.

The Secretary of State, under date of December 18, 1901, transmitted to the President of the Senate, and the subject-matter was laid before the Senate by reference to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed, a communication with reference to the rights sought by certain Canadian people to build a dam across an international stream. On the 7th of January, 1901, Secretary Root communicated with Congress again through a communication addressed to the President of the Senate——

Mr. ALDRICH. But did he send in the draft of a bill?

Mr. CARTER. The draft of a bill was unhappily omitted in that case. [Laughter.] But I can not conceive how the placing of a recommendation in definite form by drafting a bill changes the principle involved in the case.

I will, with the permission of the Senate and for the purpose of avoiding an undue consumption of time, incorporate in the RECORD such of these cases as I have been able to find in the brief time at command.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection permission will be granted.

The precedents referred to are as follows:

January 5, 1876, the Secretary of War addressed a communication direct to the Senate calling attention to a former communication by him and suggested: "As no action appears to have been taken with reference to the matter, etc.," and thereupon renews recommendation in his former letter that action be taken by Congress.

*Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.*

January 6, 1876, the Secretary of War sent a communication with reference to Alaska and invited special attention to the recommendation of General Howard that Alaska be attached as a county to Washington Territory or in some other way be treated as treaty with Russia contemplated. Referred to the Committee on Territories and ordered to be printed.

February 2, 1876, the Secretary of War transmitted a petition asking that the date of a commission in the United States Army be corrected, and recommended that Congress take favorable action thereon. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

February 3, 1876, another communication, similar in form, received from the Secretary of War. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

February 12, 1876, the Secretary of War addressed a communication to the Senate. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

February 17, 1876, a communication from the Secretary of War to the United States Senate and House of Representatives, recommending certain legislation with reference to a system of tolls to be established on a military bridge across the North Platte River at or near Fort Laramie. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

On February 28, 1876, the Secretary of War directed a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives, recommending such legislation "as will enable the Ordnance Department to continue the system of property accountability." Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

March 27, 1876, the Secretary of War transmitted to the Senate and House of Representatives a letter from the Commissary of Subsistence, requesting an appropriation as recommended in the letter of that officer. A letter of similar import March 3, 1876, and March 22, 1876. Referred and ordered to be printed.

On June 5, 1876, the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Bristow, addresed a communication to Hon. T. W. Ferry, President of the Senate, suggesting amendments to existing law on the basis of a note from the British minister in relation to alleged defects in the law of the United States respecting shipment of dangerous goods on different classes of vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

July 28, 1876, Secretary of War Cameron addressed a communication to the President pro tempore of the Senate relating to the offer of the State of Texas and The International and Great Northern Railway Company to donate to the United States the land on which Fort Elliot is built. The letter concludes: "I inclose draft of an act which, if passed, will give the requisite authority." Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

August 8, 1876, the Secretary of War addressed a communication to the President pro tempore of the United States Senate calling for leg-

islation affecting works at Southwest Pass of the Mississippi River. Ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

June 26, the Secretary of War addressed a communication to the Senate and House of Representatives recommending legislation to remove prohibition by law of payment to be made railroad land grant companies. Referred to Committee on Railroads and ordered to be printed.

January 16, 1878, the following communication:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*January 16, 1878.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith *draft of a bill* prepared by the Solicitor of the Treasury, embodying proposed legislation for the punishment of persons making or having in possession dies, molds, etc., for manufacturing counterfeit coin; also copies of letters from the Solicitor dated January 15, 1877, and June 14, 1878, pertaining to the matter. I fully concur in the opinion of the Solicitor, expressed in his letters, and request consideration of the proposed act with a view of having it put upon its passage as soon as practicable.

JOHN SHERMAN,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

Hon. W. A. WHEELER,
*President of United States Senate.*

Referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

The entry in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD disposing of this communication is similar to the entry made in a like case to-day and at all times in the past. It is as follows, and is found in proceedings of January 17, 1878, page 373 of volume 7:

"EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

"The Vice-President laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury transmitting a draft of a bill prepared by the Solicitor of the Treasury, embodying proposed legislation for the punishment of persons making or having in their possession dies, molds, etc., for manufacturing counterfeit coin, with copy of letters from the Solicitor of the Treasury pertaining to the matter, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed."

On December 16, 1895, Secretary of War Lamont addressed a communication to Congress with a copy of a draft of a proposed act to regulate the use of public parks and recommended its passage. Referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

On January 27, 1896, Secretary of the Treasury Carlisle addressed "to the Vice-President of the United States and the President of the Senate" a communication transmitting a draft of a joint resolution providing for the appointment of expert money counters and recommended its passage. Referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

On December 11, 1895, Secretary of the Interior Hoke Smith transmitted to the President of the Senate a draft of a bill relating to the Turtle Mountain Indians in North Dakota and recommended that such action be taken as Congress should deem proper. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

On January 14, 1896, the Commissioners of the District of Columbia volunteered a communication to the Senate, through the Vice-President, accompanied by a draft of a bill, the passage of which was recommended. Referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

On January 3, 1905, Mr. Taft, Secretary of War, transmitted to Congress a draft of a bill in the form of a joint resolution authorizing the distribution of medals and earnestly recommended that the bill be enacted into law.

On December 4, 1905, Hon. William H. Moody, Attorney-General, addressed a communication to Congress, inclosing a draft of a proposed bill to repeal section 11 of the law referred to in his communication. Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

On January 7 and on December 18, 1901, Hon. Elihu Root, Secretary of War, addressed a communication to the President of the Senate recommending legislation. Referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

On February 2, 1906, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, Hon. Victor H. Metcalf, in a communication addressed to the President of the Senate, recommended the enactment by Congress of a certain law and submitted a draft of a bill to accomplish the purpose, a duplicate of which he announced that he had sent to the House of Representatives. Refered to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

On August 14, 1906, Secretary Metcalf, of the Department of Commerce and Labor, addressed a communication to Congress, together with a draft of a bill, "which in my opinion is sufficient to accomplish the desired purpose." Referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Each of the following communications from the Secretary of the Interior, together with such bills as were transmitted, were referred to appropriate committees and ordered to be printed:

January 27, 1899, letters to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, inclosing drafts of a proposed bill relative to the payment of fees by applicants for the filing of applications for right of way under the right of way acts of March 3, 1875; March 3, 1891; January 21, 1895; May 14, 1896, and May 11, 1898, and recommending that it be enacted into law.

January 28, 1899, letters to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, inclosing drafts of a bill to amend the act of June 4, 1897 (30 Stat., 34–36), in respect to certain provisions thereof regulating the sale of timber in forest reservations.

December 10, 1904, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of proposed bill for the relief of certain receivers of public moneys acting as special disbursing agents, and recommending its enactment into law.

January 25, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, inclosing draft of a proposed bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cancel the trust patent issued to James Wah-kia-cus for certain lands in the State of Washington on his allotment application No. 5, Vancouver, Wash., with the recommendation that it be enacted into law, the record showing that the trust patent was issued in error.

February 10, 1905, letter to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, recommending the repeal of section 7 of the act of February 26, 1895 (28 Stat., 683), in so far as it related to unclassified lands in the limits of the grant to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company in the State of Montana and in the Coeur D'Alene land district in the State of Idaho.

February 10, 1905, duplicate of above letter to the President of the Senate pro tempore.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to amend section 5392 of the Revised Statutes," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to punish persons who fraudulently obtain, or attempt to obtain, title to public lands, and for other purposes," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to amend an act entitled 'An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land office,'" and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to repeal section 2306 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to abolish the office of receivers of public moneys for land districts, and for other purposes," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to amend section 5481 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to amend section 5491 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 13, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to empower officers, clerks, inspectors, agents, and employees of the United States to administer oaths, and for other purposes," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 15, 1905, letters to the chairmen of the Committees on Indian Affairs, House and Senate, inclosing drafts of a proposed paragraph for the Indian appropriation bill, to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to return to purchasers of pine timber from the lands of the ceded Chippewa Indian Reservation, Minn., at sales held, or to be held, under the act of January 14, 1889, as amended by the act of June 27, 1902, such amounts as the Secretary of the Interior may determine, after the scale books have been rechecked, to have been paid by said purchasers on their completed contracts in excess of the correct amount due for timber cut from land, and recommending its insertion in the bill.

December 18, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a proposed paragraph for incorporation in the Indian appropriation bill, providing for the sale of the down timber and hay on the ten sections of land in the former Chippewa of the Mississippi Indian Reservation, Minn., reserved from sale or settlement under the act of June 27, 1902 (32 Stat., 400), and recommending its insertion in the bill.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, recommending the enactment of a bill to provide for the fulfillment of contracts relet by the Government.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill entitled "An act for the relief of receivers of public moneys acting as special disbursing agents in the matter of amounts expended by them for contingent expenses, expenses of depositing public moneys, and expenses of hearings in land entries," and asking that the bill be enacted into law.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "for the relief of persons who have executed conveyances of lands to the United States," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate inclosing drafts of a bill entitled "A bill to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless naval reservations," and recommending favorable action on the bill.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate inclosing drafts of a bill entitled "A bill to authorize trustees appointed under the town site laws to administer oaths, and for other purposes," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate inclosing drafts of a bill entitled "An act to authorize the receivers of public moneys for land districts to deposit with the Treasurer of the United States certain sums embraced in their accounts of unearned fees and official moneys," and recommending its enactment into law.

December 19, 1905, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate inclosing drafts of a bill entitled "A bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury, in certain contingencies, to refund to receivers of public moneys, acting as special disbursing agents, amounts paid by them out of their private funds," and requesting that the bill be enacted into law.

January 9, 1906, letter to the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs, House of Representatives, calling the special attention of the committee to an item in the then pending Indian appropriation bill, as follows: "That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to pay from the proceeds of the sale of timber on ceded Chippewa lands in Minnesota, under the act of June 27, 1902, to the superintendent of logging appointed under said act and to his assistant superintendents, $2.50 per diem in lieu of subsistence while on duty, said allowances for subsistence to date from the date of appointment of such superintendent and assistants," and urging the desirability of the proposed legislation.

January 23, 1906, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate inclosing drafts of a bill entitled "A bill making an appropriation for the appraisement and sale of the town sites of Heyburn, Rupert, and Sherrer, Idaho," and requesting that the bill be enacted into law.

January 27, 1906, letters to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House inclosing drafts of a bill to repeal the amendment of section 2455 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, made by the act of February 26, 1895, and to provide for the disposal of isolated tracts of public lands, and stating that the bill is in accordance with the recommendation in the annual report of the Department.

January 29, 1906, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing drafts of a bill "to amend section 2372 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and recommending its enactment into law.

February 20, 1906, joint letter to the Senate and House of Representatives, inclosing draft of a proposed bill "for the relief of Albert R. Heilig," and recommending its enactment into law.

March 7, 1906, joint letter to the Senate and House of Representatives, inclosing draft of a proposed joint resolution "extending the time

for the opening of the Shoshone or Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyo., as provided in the act of March 3, 1905 (33 Stat., 1021), from June 15 to August 15, 1906," and recommending the passage of the resolution.

March 21, 1906, joint letter to the Senate and House of Representatives, inclosing draft of a proposed bill entitled "A bill to amend section 2381 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," and requesting that the proposed bill be enacted into law.

March 27, 1906, joint letter to the Senate and House of Representatives inclosing draft of a proposed bill prepared by the Director of the Geological Survey "To authorize the Secretary of the Interior to lease certain lands for grazing purposes," and recommending its enactment into law.

March 31, 1906, joint letter to the Senate and House of Representatives inclosing a report of the Commissioner of the General Land Office to the Department recommending that section 2325 of the Revised Statutes be amended, in connection with adverse claims against applicants for mineral patents in the district of Alaska; also that section 2326 be amended to be consistent with the foregoing; and recommending that the proposed amendments be enacted into law.

March 29, 1906, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate relative to the private land claim of Isaac Crow, assignee of Vincent Michele, situated in what was known as the "Neutral Territory" between the Rio Hondo and the Sabine River, whose jurisdiction was in dispute between the United States and the Province of Texas prior to the treaty of February 22, 1819, and submitting drafts of a bill confirming the titles issued by the United States for portions of said land and authorizing the disposal of the remainder as public lands, without confirming or rejecting the claim.

April 20, 1906, letters to the Speaker of the House and President of the Senate, inclosing copy of a letter from the governor of New Mexico, dated February 20, 1906, relative to the condition that existed in said Territory concerning certain lands which accrued to it under grants made by the act of June 21, 1898 (30 Stat., 484), and inclosing proposed amendment to section 10 of the act of June 21, 1898, with the recommendation that it be enacted into law.

May 4, 1906, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, inclosing reports by the Commissioner of the General Land Office and E. P. Holcombe, of said Office, relative to contract for the sale of certain lands belonging to the Territory of New Mexico, entered into on March 11, 1905, by A. A. Keen, commissioner of public lands for the Territory, and Messrs. Bonham and Holt for themselves and associates, for suitable action by Congress in connection with the grant in a clear case of violation of the conditions.

May 11, 1906, letters to the Speaker of the House and the President of the Senate, transmitting supplemental report on above matter.

January 30, 1907, letters to the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, concurring in the recommendation in the accompanying passage of an act repealing "An act granting to the Yuma Pumping and letter from the Acting Director of the Geological Survey, urging the Irrigation Company the right of way for two ditches across that part of the Yuma Indian Reservation lying in Arizona," approved January 20, 1893.

Letter to the President of the Senate, December 4, 1906, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 30, 1906, submitting the draft of a proposed bill to authorize noncompetent Indian allottees to dispose of all or part of their allotments.

Letter to the President of the Senate, December 7, 1906, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting a draft of a bill granting the right of way through Indian reservations for mill sites, electrical plants, canals, ditches, pipes and pipe lines, etc.

Letter to the President of the Senate, December 17, 1906, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, submitting a draft of a bill authorizing the payment to any Indian who is blind, crippled, decrepit or helpless from old age, etc., his or her share of the tribal trust funds in the Treasury, etc.

Letter to the Speaker, December 4, 1906, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, draft of a prepared bill to authorize noncompetent Indian allottees to dispose of all or part of their allotments.

Letter to the Speaker, December 7, 1906, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a bill to authorize reservation of power and reservoir sites on Indian reservations.

Letter to the Speaker, December 7, 1906, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a bill for granting right of way for certain purposes through Indian reservations.

Letter to the Speaker, December 10, 1906, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a proposed bill for allotment of lands to married women on certain Indian reservations in North and South Dakota.

Letter to the Speaker, December 10, 1906, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a proposed bill for allotting timber lands to Indians of the Standing Rock Agency in North and South Dakota.

Letter to the Speaker, December 17, 1906, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, a draft of a bill to pay certain incapable Indians their shares of the tribal trust funds.

House Report 954, Fifty-seventh Congress, first session. Secretary Hitchcock, December 6, 1901. Draft of bill prepared by Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Commissioner-General of the Land Office in regard to an agreement with Rosebud Sioux.

House Document 65, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session. Secretary Hitchcock, November 11, 1902. Draft of bill reserving land for Moapa Indians.

Senate Document 104, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session. Secretary Hitchcock, January 22, 1900. Draft of bill to ratify Crow agreement.

Senate Document 54, Fifty-fifth Congress, second session. Secretary Bliss, January 10, 1898. Draft of bill for relief of Mission Indians.

Senate Document 117, Fifty-fourth Congress, first session. Secretary Hoke Smith, February 12, 1896. Draft of bill to ratify agreement with Fort Belknap Indians.

House Executive Document 144, Fifty-third Congress, third session. Secretary Hoke Smith, December 27, 1894. Draft of bill for survey of lands for Five Civilized Tribes.

House Executive Document 158, Fifty-third Congress, second session. Secretary Hoke Smith, March 22, 1894. Draft of bill in regard to northern boundary of Cœur d'Alène Reservation.

Senate Executive Document 15, Fifty-second Congress, first session. Secretary Noble, January 4, 1892. Draft of bill for agreement with Colville Indians.

Senate Executive Document 99, Fifty-second Congress, first session. Acting Secretary George Chandler, May 12, 1892. Draft of bill for allotment to White Earth Indians.

House Executive Document 216, Fifty-first Congress, second session. Secretary Noble, January 28, 1891. Land for Indian school, with draft of bill.

Senate Executive Document 160, Fiftieth Congress, first session. Secretary Vilas, May 3, 1888. Draft of bill for appropriation for field matrons.

Senate Executive Document 83, Fiftieth Congress, second session. Secretary Vilas, January 21, 1889. Draft of bill for appropriation for Cherokee freedmen.

Senate Executive Document 111, Forty-ninth Congress, second session. Secretary Lamar, February 26, 1887. Draft of a bill to allot Shawnees.

House Executive Document 221, Forty-ninth Congress, first session. Secretary Lamar, May 4, 1886. Draft of a bill for payment of settlers for improvements on Mescalero Reservation.

Senate Executive Document 46, Forty-eighth Congress, second session. Acting Secretary Joslyn, January 20, 1885. Draft of a bill as to claims of Omahas against Winnebagos.

House Executive Document 11, Forty-eighth Congress, first session. Secretary Teller, December 3, 1883. Draft of bill for right of way of Dakota Central Railroad across Sioux land.

House Executive Document 168, Forty-third Congress, first session. Secretary Delano, February 26, 1874. Draft of bill for relief of Flathead Indians.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, in order to dispose of this abuse, if abuse it be, we must not only depart from this long and unbroken line of precedents, but we must likewise change the rules of the Senate. On yesterday I suggested, in agreement with the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], that two members of the Executive Department of the Government were recognized by the Constitution and the law as proper to communicate with the Congress at any time—the President, under a Constitutional provision, and the Secretary of the Treasury, under the mandate of the law requiring him to submit estimates to the Congress. Under the rule of the Senate all other heads of Departments are permitted to communicate with Congress. I call the Senator's attention to Rule VII, with which he is perfectly familiar. Under that rule we find that communications from heads of Departments are regularly received and not intruded here without authority. I will read the rule as far as applicable. It is as follows:

1. After the Journal is read, the Presiding Officer shall lay before the Senate messages from the President, reports and communications from the heads of Departments, and other communications addressed to the Senate, etc.

Mr. ALDRICH rose.

Mr. CARTER. I anticipate the Senator's suggestion, which is that that refers to communications in answer to inquiries propounded by the Senate in a regular way. I inquire of the Senator, then, why use two terms to convey one idea? Why say "reports" and "communications?" Reports are presented in response to inquiries propounded by the Senate. Why say "communications?" Because it was intended by the rule of the Senate, as deduced from the language of the rule, that heads of the great Departments of the Government should be at liberty to communicate with the Congress in an orderly fashion in reference to matters coming within their jurisdiction.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator will permit me, the law provides that the heads of Departments shall make certain reports. Those reports are made in consequence of law. The rule of the Senate provides that, in addition to those reports which are required by law, the head of a Department may properly send in information requested by the Senate, which shall be laid before the Senate in the same manner as other reports.

Mr. CARTER. The Senator realizes that the reports required from the heads of Departments are directed to the President of the United States.

Mr. ALDRICH. The law requires that the heads of Departments shall make annual reports to Congress, but they are transmitted here by the President of the United States under regulations which are made in consequence of law.

Mr. CARTER. But, Mr. President, no annual report or regular report made to any head of a Department is addressed to Congress.

Mr. ALDRICH. The law requires that they shall be made to Congress, but they are transmitted by the President of the United States, as all communications from the heads of Departments should be, except such as are made in answer to a resolution of the Senate or a direction of the Senate.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, as I understand, the law contemplates reports from the Executive Departments to Congress through the President. The Senate is within its proper sphere a law unto itself. The rule of the Senate contemplates reports, not, I imagine, such as are required by law, because those are

made to the Congress through the President, but we find in the rule the word "communications," because reports in response to inquiries from Congress regarding legislation here pending are not communications as contradistinguished from reports. Such are reports upon subject-matter submitted to a Department by Congress, but this rule provides that a Department may, and heads of Departments have, without challenge heretofore, throughout a long series of years communicated freely with both the Senate and the House of Representatives in reference to matters coming within their departmental jurisdiction. Now, as to the policy or the wisdom of the policy of continuing this rule and the practice under it we may deal later. As to the existence of the practice, I insist that the record is an ample demonstration of the propriety of such communications and of their reference to an appropriate committee of the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. CARTER. I am nearly through.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will just take a second. The rule which the Senator cites does not say that there is any report or communication to be made to the Senate. It recognizes that there are certain reports and certain communications which the heads of Departments may submit to the Senate, which are received under the rule.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will permit me, I desire to read from the law. Section 193 of the Revised Statutes is in these words, according with the statement made by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH].

SEC. 193. The head of each Department shall make an annual report to Congress, giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for his Department and for the bureaus and offices therein has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid; and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price.

I will not read the whole section. That is sufficient to substantiate the proposition of the Senator from Rhode Island, that there are reports which the heads of Departments—not the particular head of the Department to which the Senator referred, the Treasury Department, but all the Departments—particular reports which the heads of the Departments are required in terms to submit to Congress.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia well knows that when this rule was adopted it was known to the Senate that the reports to which the Senator refers were transmitted not by the Secretary or the head of the Department, but only transmitted here by the President of the United States. That had been the proceeding from the beginning of the Government. Now conditions are unchanged as to the manner of transmitting reports known as "annual reports."

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator give the date of the adoption of the rule to which he refers?

Mr. CARTER. I think the practice of addressing the annual reports to the President of the United States is as old as the Government.

Mr. BACON. But this law was passed in 1842.

Mr. CARTER. I think the reports were prior to 1842 and subsequent to 1842 made by the heads of Departments and transmitted to the Congress through the President. I doubt if the Senator from Georgia can recall a case where an annual report has been otherwise transmitted here. But be that as it may, it is only one report.

Mr. BACON. The Senator will pardon me. The language of the law which I have read does not limit itself to annual general reports. There are specific reports to be made that are required to be made to Congress. It does not say "annual reports," although they are to be made annually. I will read the section of the law again for the information of Senators:

SEC. 193. The head of each Department shall make an annual report to Congress, giving a detailed statement of the manner in which the contingent fund for his Department and for the bureaus and offices therein has been expended, giving the names of every person to whom any portion thereof has been paid, and if for anything furnished, the quantity and price.

And so on. Then section 194, which follows, imposes an additional duty to make reports to Congress. It says:

SEC. 194. The head of each Department shall make an annual report to Congress of the names of the clerks and other persons that have been employed in his Department and the offices thereof, stating the time that each clerk or other person was actually employed and the sums paid to each; also whether they have been usefully employed, whether the services of any of them can be dispensed with without detriment to the public service, and whether the removal of any individuals and the appointment of others in their stead is required for the better dispatch of business.

The point, as I understand it, is that whatever may be the practice as to "annual reports," the specific provisions of the law refer to particular reports which shall be made annually to Congress. My only purpose in reading these provisions of the law was to illustrate the proposition made by the Senator from Rhode Island—that there are reports which are specifically required to be made to Congress, and that therefore when the language of the rule expresses, as read by the Senator from Montana, that certain reports from the heads of Departments shall be in order at a certain time in our procedure, it refers to the particular reports which the law requires shall be made to Congress, and does not refer to an unlimited power of the heads of Departments at any time they see proper to communicate directly to Congress instead of communicating through the proper medium, the President.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Georgia to favor the Senate with a construction of the word "communications" as it appears in the rule. He has to his own satisfaction disposed of "reports." Why does the rule embrace the words "and communications?"

Mr. BACON. They might refer to communications from the Secretary of the Treasury, who is required to communicate directly to Congress.

Mr. CARTER. But there are the words "heads of Departments."

Mr. BACON. That is a mere sticking in the bark. The words "communications and reports" are to a large degree synonymous and may be used by the Senate in framing its rules without any desire to confer a distinctive authority other than that which is already conferred by law.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the rule may be regarded as fairly construed by the unbroken practice of the Senate. It may be that at some time prior to this the question was raised——

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator pardon me a moment?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. It has been suggested to me by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER] that a complete answer to the inquiry of the Senator as to the meaning or the intention of the word "communications" is found in the reply that it necessarily refers to such communications as are made in response to the direction of the Congress. We every day pass resolutions of direction in either House of Congress directing certain Departments to give us certain information, and of course that information comes to us in the way of a communication.

Mr. CARTER. In order to thus limit the definition of the word "communications" it would be necessary to add "communications in response to requests presented by the Congress," otherwise the word must be accorded its ordinary signification.

Mr. President, as opposed to the Senator's construction, which, I think, is somewhat strained, I cite the unbroken procedure of the Senate, traced back to the Administration at least of President Grant, never deviated from on any occasion, and never before challenged. I therefore assume it to be true that this rule, thus construed through nearly half a century of unbroken sanction by the Senate, must be changed if we would change the manner of procedure in the Senate with reference to communications from Departments.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Massachusetts?

Mr. CARTER. I do.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not apprehend that the rule of the Senate established for its own government, especially in such general language as this, can confer power on a Department officer. The President of the United States under the Constitution has the right to communicate to Congress at any time. The Secretary of the Treasury by statute has a right to communicate on certain subjects, to make reports to Congress; but I apprehend that under the law and also under the rules of the Senate no other departmental officer can communicate to the Senate except on the request or direction of the Senate.

Insensibly a practice has grown up here of allowing departmental officers to send in reports and communications in this informal way, addressed to the Vice-President or the Presiding Officer of the Senate, which he then lays before the Senate and refers them; but it is a mere custom. I do not think there is any warrant in law for it. It seems to me the proper way is to have all volunteer communications from Departments transmitted through the President, unless otherwise ordered by Con-

gress. That seems to me the better manner of doing business of that kind. But this practice has grown up, as I have said, insensibly on the part of the Departments of sending in reports directly to the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Massachusetts yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. LODGE. Certainly.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator will permit me, it is a practice which has grown up in one Department. Each one of the cases cited by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] which could in any sense be called a precedent comes from the Interior Department.

Mr. CARTER. Well, Mr. President, I desire, if the Senator will permit me a moment, to say that for the purpose of saving the time of the Senate I was rather brief in my citations, but I have here, for instance, directly in point the following communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated February 9, 1901——

Mr. ALDRICH. That was transmitted in pursuance of law.

Mr. CARTER. This is a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury submitting a proposed amendment to the legislative appropriation bill embracing general legislation, and not an estimate.

I have here a bill from the Secretary of Commeree and Labor in 1906, which was laid before the Senate. I have another from the Attorney-General of the United States submitting the draft of a bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. Which Attorney-General was that?

Mr. CARTER. Hon. William H. Moody, Attorney-General. I am sure the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] will accept him as an authority worthy of grave consideration.

Mr. LODGE. Yes, on law, but not on the rules of the Senate.

Mr. CARTER. Under date of December 4, 1905, the Attorney-General communicates as follows—this is addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and was laid before the House in regular order of business as a communication. It was likewise sent to the Senate. I am informed that the practice is for all communications to be printed as addressed to the first House to which they happen to be presented, and each communication is presented in both Houses. This letter reads:

> Herewith inclosed is the draft of a proposed bill to repeal section 11, etc.

It goes into a lengthy statement of the reasons why the bill should become a law.

Mr. ALDRICH. Has the Senator any precedent prior to the present Administration of any communication of that character from any Department except the Department of the Interior?

Mr. CARTER. I assume that the Department of the Interior has not recently indulged in an innovation by communicating haphazard to Congress in a manner entirely dissimiliar from the methods heretofore employed. I do know that the Department of Commerce and Labor, the Department of Justice, the Treasury Department, the Interior Department, the War Department, and other Departments have been in the habit of communicating here precisely as the Secretary of the Interior communicated yesterday, and such communications have always been ordered printed and referred just as the communication received yesterday from the Secretary of the Interior was printed and referred.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I think I was correct in saying that the habit has insensibly grown up, and that it also is spreading, on the part of heads of Departments to make voluntary communications or to volunteer communications directly to the Senate or to the House. I do not think it can be controverted that strictly those communications can only come through transmission by the President, and I think it is always well to be a little strict in the observance of the law and not to allow such irregular customs, even if apparently harmless, to grow up.

But certainly, Mr. President, the practice of submitting bills from the Departments without request to the two Houses is something quite recent, unless my memory is all astray, and that is a very much more important matter. In the references under discussion a series of drafts of bills were submitted which went directly from the desk of the President of the Senate to the committees. It was stated here the other day that on such bills the committee founded original legislation. No committee has authority to report original legislation and place it on the calendar or to report back a bill that has reached it in that irregular way. Under the rules a committee can only report back, either with an amendment in the nature of a substitute or with other amendments, or without amendment, a bill which has had two readings and gone to the committee in the regular course. No bill can go upon the calendar for a third reading without having taken a first and second. Yet here are bills going to these committees without any readings at all, and I think this practice might easily lead to further irregularities in legislation.

It is very proper that Congress should consult with the heads of Departments and Bureaus in the preparation of legislation, and that on the request of Congress or of a Committee of Congress, or of a member of either House, chiefs of Bureaus, or heads of Departments should have bills prepared which are to be introduced in the regular way by Senators or Representatives. But that is a very different thing from having the drafts of bills sent here by the heads of Departments for action by Congress without any apparent request.

The example which I am about to cite shows the trouble to which I think this practice may easily lead. There is a report or a communication from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting the draft of a bill for increasing the number of officers in the Army, and that will be followed, as I am informed, by a much more important bill, to increase the pay of the Army, the Navy, and the Marine Corps. I think they are all included in one bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. And the Revenue-Cutter Service.

Mr. LODGE. And the Revenue-Cutter Service. That is a measure of very great importance, to which Congress will have to give a great deal of attention this winter. As I understand it, a bill has been prepared by three officers in the War and Navy Departments, and that bill, if this example of the bill for additional officers is followed, will be or may be submitted to us in this way.

I had in my possession, and I regret to say that I have mislaid it, a circular from a captain in the Artillery Service named Hagood, discussing that bill for increase of pay. Apparently the circular was intended to be distributed through the services. It explains the bill and the nature of it, and it stated that the bill now met with general agreement and that no riders—by which I think he meant amendments—that no amendments must be placed upon it.

I read the circular with great astonishment, I confess, and it seemed to me that it showed the length to which this practice, if indulged in, might be carried. The author of the circular seemed to overlook the fact that the question of amending legislation or enacting legislation belongs here and in the other House.

I do not think, Mr. President, that that is good practice. It seems to me it is mixing up different Departments of the Government. I do not think it is quite the thing for an officer of the Army, charged, no doubt, with the propagation of correct opinions in regard to this legislation, to point out to the persons to whom the circular is addressed that there should be no riders or amendments put upon it. I do not know to whom that can apply except to the only power that can put riders or amendments on bills—the two Houses of Congress.

I think, Mr. President, it is just as well to put a stop to this submission of drafts of bills to Congress by subordinate executive officers or by heads of Departments unless they are thereto requested by one of the two Houses. I do not think that volunteering bills from the Executive Department is the proper method.

Of course, under the English system, the bills are prepared by the executive government, which is a committee in fact of the two Houses, and they prepare their own measures and introduce them. But here the Executive Department is distinct, and unless we ask for drafts of bills for our own convenience and for the promotion of good legislation, it seems to me that it is irregular, and unwisely irregular, to fall into the practice of having officers of the Executive Department present bills to Congress in this way.

Half a dozen came in the other day. They were referred to committees without taking any readings. They were referred to committees for consideration. Those bills have no Calendar number. They do not take the ordinary course of any other bills. I think it is an irregular way, both under the rules and under the statute.

I do not want to cut off the advantage that we have in getting officers of the Departments to draw proper bills for us. That is a duty which I hope they will always perform, on the request of the Houses. But I do not think that they ought to submit bills unasked for, which shall go in this irregular way to committees for consideration. If the head of a Department has legislation in which he is interested and presents it to the chairman of a committee or some other Senator, and he

sees fit to introduce it, that of course is perfectly proper. The bill takes the usual course. But this is irregular, just as is this method of submitting reports. I do not care how long the custom has lasted, it is an irregularity which has grown up. If we are to have information volunteered from the Departments, let it come through the President of the United States, and any other information we want from the Departments we can ask for.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, at the risk of taking the time of the Senate, when I know Senators desire to engage in other business, I want to express the opinion that the motion to reconsider made by the Senator from Rhode Island should be adopted. Broadly put, the question is whether or not heads of Departments shall voluntarily communicate suggestions of legislation to either House of Congress, not in response to a legal requirement to make reports, not in response to resolutions adopted by one or the other of these bodies.

I have not had the time to examine the precedents, but apparently the practice has been to the contrary of what I have suggested. Yet whatever may have been the practice in the past upon that subject, I believe it ought to cease now, if it has been to the contrary of what I have said, and that communications from the heads of Departments should be made to the the Senate and to the House of Representatives only through the President, or under the laws which may be in existence, or in response to resolutions adopted by one or the other of the Houses; and that of course no person other than a member of this body should be permitted even by indirection to introduce a bill into the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the statement made by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] discloses a condition which, to my mind, is intolerable. We have certain officers in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps through a committee deciding upon a bill that Congress is to enact. Circulars are sent out that the proposed bill must not be amended or modified. The bill is then sent here gratuitously by the Acting Secretary of War for our approval and adoption. Are Senators ready to confess that they have not the ability to originate such legislation on this subject as, in their judgment, it is proper to enact?

So far as I am concerned personally, if we are to seek Executive sanction in advance of any legislation that may be proposed I desire to receive it at first hands, from the officer designated by the Constitution—from the President of the United States—and not from heads of Departments or heads of bureaus. If this practice is proper to be indulged in by heads of Departments, why not by heads of bureaus or by any of the various commissions created by Congress or by Executive act? I would suggest that there is a universal right of petition which applies to all citizens of the United States. But I seriously object to this manner of giving or seeking to give bills sent here as these have been the character of governmental measures.

The Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] reminded me a few moments ago that the communications of this class during Mr. Cleveland's Administration were forwarded by the President and not sent directly to the Senate by the heads of Departments.

Mr. CARTER. With some exceptions.

Mr. ALDRICH. There was one exception, I think; but in the main they were forwarded through the President.

We are not here to receive suggestions, much less dictation, of any kind from any executive officer except the President as to what legislation we should originate or what we should do. We have grave responsibilities as legislators, and, for one, I am not ready to confess that I should receive instructions from heads of Departments either as to the form or the character of the legislation which I should support.

Mr. CARTER. Before the Senator takes his seat I should like to ask him a question. I will premise by saying that as to the Senator's position with reference to the propriety of communications in the manner in which they have been received there will be no division in the Chamber. I do think that the legislative branch of the Government has been exceedingly lax in allowing intrusions of various kinds into its procedure in formulating legislation.

But, Mr. President, we have a rule with over a quarter of a century of established usage and construction back of it, and I assure the Senator from Rhode Island that, in my humble judgment, that rule, with its established construction, can not be disposed of by a motion to reconsider in a given case. The practice has grown up in the House of Representatives as well as in the Senate, and it does seem to me that if the practice is to be discontinued in one branch of the Congress it should be at the same time discontinued in the other branch.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator refers to the other branch of Congress. I think I am correct in saying that when a communication of this kind reaches the House it is treated merely as a communication, the draft of a bill being a part of the communication; it is sent to a committee, and a member of the committee introduces a bill if he sees proper to do so. I think I am absolutely correct in making that statement.

Mr. CARTER. That, I believe, is the practice in the Senate also. I do not know of any deviation from it, although under the rule to which the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON] has just called my attention, it is proper for a committee of this body to present an original bill in this Chamber, and if that bill is not objected to, it is read a first and second time, and thereby gains a standing as though originally introduced by a Senator.

Mr. LODGE. But it has to take the first and second readings.

Mr. CARTER. Most assuredly.

Mr. LODGE. Subject to objection on each reading.

Mr. CARTER. Certainly, subject to objection. But, Mr. President, an original bill can be presented by a committee, subject to objection. A Senator may object to the reading of any bill.

Mr. ALDRICH. I should like to make a suggestion which I think will answer the Senator's objection. It is, that this motion shall lie upon the table for the present, to be taken up by the Senate hereafter, or else that we reconsider the vote by which the drafts of bills were referred and allow them to remain on the table until the Committee on Rules can pass upon this question.

Mr. CARTER. I will agree to that, and I will join the Senator in such an amendment of the rules of joint procedure as may preclude this practice from continuing in the future.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think, perhaps, the best disposition is to allow the motion to remain where it is. The references are now tied up by my motion, the understanding being the Committee on Rules shall take up this matter and undertake to provide some remedy which will be permanent and satisfactory to the Senate.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest to the Senator it will be probably necessary to take into consideration the joint rules of the two Houses.

Mr. ALDRICH. There are no joint rules of the two Houses.

Mr. CARTER. Otherwise we may find ourselves in an anomalous position.

Mr. ALDRICH. There are no joint rules now.

Mr. CARTER. There is a well-established method of procedure which is well understood between the Houses, and the recognized procedure is assumed to be equal to joint rules formally promulgated.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. CARTER. I am through.

Mr. HEYBURN. I thought the Senator from Montana and the Senator from Rhode Island had reached an agreement to terminate the discussion, and I desired to make a few remarks.

Mr. CARTER. I am entirely willing that the Senator from Idaho shall proceed. I will merely suggest that it would be very strange to have a communication from the head of a Department received in the House of Representatives and refused consideration in the Senate. So whatsoever is done in the way of departing from this ancient practice should be so done as to result in uniform action on the part of both Houses.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, it was not my intention at the time I raised this question to reflect in a censorious manner upon the action of any Department or the head of any Department of the Government. It is possible that by our own seeming acquiescence we have induced the heads of Departments to stray from the true path that should govern them in communicating with this body. It is unquestionably true that any communication from a Department of the Government should come to this body through the President of the United States, except under the provisions of an act of Congress which authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury for certain limited purposes to communicate directly with Congress. That, of course, would be done whenever the communication was in the nature of a response to the act of Congress itself calling for that class of information.

I desire to call the attention of the Senate to the form in

which the communication that is now the subject of consideration came to this body. It is entitled—

LAND PATENTS FOR SANTEE INDIANS.

Letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of a bill to issue patents to Indians of the Santee tribe for lands assigned under the treaty of April 29, 1868.

* * * * * * *

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, December 9, 1907.*

Then follows a statement of the purpose of the communication, which I will ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD without reading.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The communication is as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, December 9, 1907.*

SIR: Under the treaty of April 29, 1868 (15 Stat. L., 637), 32,875 acres of land were located as homesteads for the Santee Indians in Nebraska. The law provided that they should receive agricultural lands and conditional patents therefor after they had made improvements to the amount of $200. The assignments made to those Indians turned out to be in many cases nonagricultural lands, and as the Indians displayed but little interest in their rights this unfortunate condition of affairs was not known in time to be remedied. As the survey of the reservation under which the assignments were made has proved to be faulty, and as the public-land surveys afterwards made of the lands which were allotted threw the assignments, in some cases, on lands that were not suitable for agricultural purposes, a number of these Indians have nominal title to lands or, perhaps, more correctly speaking, assignments, which prevents any other person from acquiring them, while the very nature of the lands assigned prevents the Indians from complying with the requirements of the treaty of 1868. As a result a number of these assignments are still unpatented, and no one can enter the lands, and the Indians can not acquire title.

In my judgment this state of affairs should be brought to an end, and it is only possible by the enactment of law authorizing the issuance of trust patents to such of the Indians as have not received a conditional patent to the lands they obtained under the treaty of 1868.

With this end in view I have caused to be prepared the inclosed draft of a bill, and recommend that it be enacted into law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
*Secretary.*

The PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

Mr. HEYBURN. The communication closes as follows:

With this end in view I have caused to be prepared the inclosed draft of a bill, and recommend that it be enacted into law.

It was that language, the recommendation that the accompanying draft of a bill be enacted into law, which first attracted my attention to the real character of the communication.

The communication is followed by this statement:

A bill to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to Indians of the Santee tribe for lands assigned under the treaty of April 29, 1868.

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,* That—

Then follows the bill in what would seem to be apt language enough. My objection was directed to the practice involved in that communication of drawing a bill, recommending that it be enacted into law, and having it come to this body and be referred, as was this communication, to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered printed.

A member of this body can not under the rules, without the consent of the body, send to a committee a communication in reference to a bill that he has introduced. He may introduce a bill, with the accompanying papers, and they go to the committee, but if he desires to communicate to the committee in reference to the legislation which he has proposed he must do it with the consent of this body, so that every member of it may know just what has been injected into the minds of that committee for consideration. The purpose of requiring the first and second readings of a bill is that we may know definitely within this body, if not beyond it, just what our committees are considering.

Mr. FULTON rose.

Mr. HEYBURN. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. FULTON. The Senator surely does not mean to be understood as broadly as he states it, that a Senator may not communicate with a committee touching legislation pending before it. I suppose the Senator means that he may not communicate through the Senate without the consent of the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will make myself very plain in a moment, Mr. President, when I used the word "communicate" I of course meant to communicate officially. I could not send papers to the committee in support of a bill which I had introduced except that I introduce them here to accompany the bill. The committee would not consider papers received informally in connection with a bill before them. They must come through the executive office of this body, as I understand the rule. I do not know; committees may, perhaps, be somewhat lax in receiving papers and they may, perhaps, take notice of communications that come before them in an irregular way; but, as I understand the rule, they can only pass through the executive channel of the Senate.

Mr. FULTON. I think the Senator is evidently mistaken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield further to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. I think the Senator is mistaken in regard to that matter. I think it is the constant practice to send to a committee papers relating to a pending bill that is before the committee. I recall that I came near getting into a serious difficulty here during a previous session through my clerk having invited some Senators to introduce through the Senate communications of the character the Senator mentions, and not send them to the committee in an informal way. The matter was taken up on the floor by the Senator from Massachusetts, and attention was directed to the fact that it was perfectly proper, as I indeed thought it was, to send the communications directly to the committee. Any information a Senator may have or any paper he thinks important to be considered in connection with a pending bill before a committee he has a perfect right to send direct to the committee, and indeed I understand that that is the proper course.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think probably the difficulty arises from a misconception of what I include within my statement. I refer to the papers accompanying a bill. I take it any Senator is at liberty to send to a committee matter which constitutes an argument in favor of a bill or against it; but I refer to that class of papers upon which the legislation itself is based, for instance, statements and statistics that should have accompanied the original bill. But, however, that is merely a side issue. I was illustrating the importance of keeping strictly within our rules in the manner of referring and considering measures of proposed legislation.

When the Senator interrupted me I was proceeding to suggest that the purpose in requiring bills to be read the first and second times is that every member of this body shall at least have the opportunity of knowing every measure that is being presented to or considered by a committee. I do not believe there is any rule authorizing a bill to be reported by a committee in such a manner as to avoid the first and second readings of it in order that notice may be given to each member of this body. I think that the wisdom of the rule would be apparent on its face. It is that we may be at all times well advised as to what matters are being considered, in order that, should we desire to do so, we may appear before the committee or take such steps as would be appropriate to have the matter considered from a standpoint that may seem to us material.

Mr. President, whether it be the Secretary of the Interior or any other head of a Department, unless Congress especially authorizes them to communicate their views to this body, so far as I can learn there is no authority authorizing them to communicate with either of the bodies of Congress on any subject.

Rule VII, which has been referred to by the Senator from Montana, undoubtedly applies to communications in response to a request or an order issued by either House of Congress that a head of a Department shall give such information. That is the communication. The report that we may call for, or the communication, or whatever you may choose to denominate it, for they are synonymous terms, must come in response to a request. In other words, the wisdom of the rule is this, that we shall not have voluntary suggestions coming from a coordinate branch of the Government as to the wisdom of our action or as to the manner of the performance of our duties. That is the wisdom of the rule, and especially is it inappropriate that they should come here with a recommendation to us that it be enacted into law.

On a former occasion I objected to a communication from the same Department, I believe, where a committee had referred a bill to the Department for certain information, necessary, in the judgment of the committee, to a determination as to whether or not it should be reported favorably or unfavorably, and the response of the Department was accompanied by the recommendation that the bill be not enacted, but that it be rejected by the committee.

Now, it is no part of the duty or the province of any Department of the Government to participate in the legislation or in the legislative processes of this body. We are quite capable, in our own judgment and in that of the country, of framing and considering and enacting necessary legislation to meet every requirement, every contingency, and I think the sooner we adopt a rule that shall divorce the executive branch of the Government entirely from participation in the legislation of the country the more nearly we will have planted ourselves upon the original scheme of our Government, which wisely

intended that there should be no merging or overlapping in the performance of those duties.

The Executive Departments have only the powers we give them. These Departments of the Government have no original powers resting on the organic law of the land. They have such powers and such rights and such duties as we confer upon them. They are there to execute the will of the people as expressed by Congress, which is the only tribunal under the Constitution that speaks the will of the people. If they confine themselves to that duty they will accomplish most fully the purpose for which the Departments were organized.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the motion to reconsider may be adopted, and if it is agreed to I will follow it with a motion that these various communications shall be referred to the Committee on Rules to determine the expediency of receiving communications of this kind; and I will say, as acting chairman of the committee, that we will take up the matter as soon as the new chairman is appointed, and undoubtedly dispose of it very promptly.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, before the matter is acted upon I desire to say simply a word.

I think the discussion has been very profitable and that it will lead to correct conclusions. The general proposition is a correct one that, except within the cases which have been enumerated here, all communications from the Executive Departments must come to us through the President.

But aside from that general proposition, the vital point in the matter has been more particularly touched by what has been said by the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE] with reference to the practice of framing bills by the Executive Departments and sending them to Congress with recommendations for enactment. It may seem to be a very small matter, but a little reflection will show us that to the extent that that practice becomes a general practice to the same extent is there a breaking down, as suggested by the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN], of the division which should correctly mark the distinction between the executive and legislative departments. If the practice shall increase—and certainly there is promise of it in the laying before the Senate of half a dozen bills at one time from two Executive Departments—if the practice shall increase to an extent so that it shall become general, it will not only become the habit of the legislative department to receive bills already framed, but it will soon become the habit of the legislative department to act upon such ready-made bills purely in accordance with the suggestion of the executive department.

Mr. President, in order that that may not seem to be a purely fanciful suggestion, I want to narrate something which I myself witnessed in a legislative body of another government. I have narrated it once before in the Senate, but I will narrate it again because it is so directly applicable to the present point under discussion.

I once visited for several days in succession in a foreign country the sittings of a legislative assembly which corresponds to our House of Representatives. The proceedings were in a language with which I am only partially familiar, but I was struck by the fact that no member of the assembly ever discussed any measure which was laid before the body. Day after day I attended the sessions, bills were presented, and in each case—it seemed it must have been the rule of the house—the vote was taken by yea and nay, and not by the usual viva voce. In each instance the bill was passed without any word of discussion, and by unanimous vote in the affirmative, no single bill receiving a negative vote. After having witnessed that proceeding for several days, and desiring some explanation for such a peculiar condition of affairs, I stationed myself at the door of the house at the time of adjournment, and addressed myself to a member who looked to me like a man who could speak English. My conjecture in that regard was correct, and I asked him to explain to me the reason for such peculiar methods; and then by way of illustration I said to him, "To-day I saw the officer who corresponds in our legislative bodies to the clerk read two bills to the house, each of which seemed to be a long and important bill; there was no discussion of either bill by any member, and when the vote was taken, in each instance every member when his name was called voted in the affirmative, and there was no negative vote cast." "Why," said he, "they were simply bills sent to us from the executive department making appropriations for the needs of the government, and there was nothing to discuss, and no need for any vote in the negative."

Now, Mr. President, that was an actual occurrence, witnessed by myself. If the time shall come when it shall grow to be the general practice of the Executive Departments to frame and send bills to each House of Congress with a recommendation for their enactment—when that general practice shall have grown into a general recognition of the fact by the legislative department that the executive department is the best qualified to judge of the needs of the Government—then there will naturally and surely follow the other practice of accepting these bills as things to be enacted into law without discussion and without negative votes. When that time comes, there will be little need left for the legislative department.

I do not know, Mr. President, without a more critical examination, whether our rules are defective or not. If they are, they ought to be corrected in this particular. I am inclined of the opinion that when properly construed they are sufficient as they are.

I desire to say, Mr. President, a single word, which I am sure reflects not only my own attitude but that of other Senators. There can be no possible intention to reflect, in what we have said or in the action which we take, upon the officers of the Executive Departments whose particular communications have given rise to this debate. I desire to say for myself that both those officers are, I think, exceptionally faithful and capable officers, and that for each of them personally and officially I entertain the highest regard.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, the record now showing, I think, conclusively that the communication of yesterday was in the unbroken line of procedure; that the action of the Chair in making the reference to the Committee on Indian Affairs was in conformity with regular practice, not challenged as to correctness heretofore, and that consequently no reflection is cast upon the officer whose communication is here dealt with, and no reflection upon the Chair for making the reference in the manner it was made, I think the solution offered by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] is eminently fitting and proper; that the question raised and the whole subject-matter involved be referred to the Committee on Rules.

In order to suggest uniformity in the two Houses, I call attention to House Rule XXIV, which in so far as it relates to the matter here at issue, employs the identical language employed by the Senate rule on the same subject, to wit, "reports and communications from the heads of Departments." I likewise call attention to the rule relating to executive communications received in the House, which reads as follows:

Estimates of appropriations and all other communications from the Executive Departments intended for the consideration of any committees of the House shall be addressed to the Speaker, and by him referred as provided by clause 2 of Rule XXIV.

The practice in the House and Senate has been the same.

The Committee on Rules is manifestly the proper committee of the Senate to take this entire matter in charge, because on the precedents set we can scarcely retrace steps by one motion to reconsider.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair may be indulged for a word. Of course the Chair has nothing to do with regard to the wisdom of the rules of the Senate or the practice which has heretofore obtained under them. A careful search of the record has disclosed the fact that the practice now under consideration has continued for many years and that the present is the first occasion when the propriety of it has been challenged, so far as the Chair is advised.

The question is on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island to reconsider the vote by which the several communications were referred.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the several communications be referred to the Committee on Rules.

The motion was agreed to.

## PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE OF THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was

*Ordered*, That two Senators be appointed to notify the Senator from Maine of his election as President pro tempore.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. PERKINS in the chair). Under the order just adopted unanimously, the Chair will appoint the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] and the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] to notify the President pro tempore of his election, and to conduct him to the Vice-President's desk.

Mr. FRYE was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. ALLISON and Mr. BACON.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Senators, I take great pleasure in presenting to you the President pro tempore of the Senate, Hon. WILLIAM P. FRYE, of Maine.

Mr. FRYE, upon taking the chair as President pro tempore, said:

Senators, having held this honorable position for many years, my present reelection was equally unexpected and undeserved.

But as an expression of your continued confidence in me I appreciate the compliment very highly indeed. The fidelity of the Vice-President, who is our presiding officer, is such that the duties incumbent upon me will be very light, and I accept this office with the warmest possible thanks to the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fourteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 16 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, December 16, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate, December 12, 1907.*

PENSION AGENT.

Charles Fairbanks, of Concord, N. H., to be pension agent at Concord, N. H., vice Grovenor A. Curtice, deceased, and John S. Beach, temporary appointee.

POSTMASTER.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Edward C. Mansfield to be postmaster at Boston, Suffolk County, Mass., in place of George A. Hibbard, resigned.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate December 12, 1907.*

William C. Bristol, of Oregon, to be United States attorney for the district of Oregon.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 12, 1907.*

AMBASSADOR.

Thomas J. O'Brien, of Michigan, to be ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the United States to Japan.

ENVOYS EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTERS PLENIPOTENTIARY.

H. Percival Dodge, of Massachusetts, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Honduras and Salvador.

William L. Merry, of California, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Maurice Francis Egan, of the District of Columbia, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Denmark.

John B. Jackson, of New Jersey, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Persia.

Horace G. Knowles, of Delaware, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Roumania and Servia and diplomatic agent in Bulgaria.

CONSUL-GENERAL.

David F. Wilber, of New York, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Halifax, Nova Scotia.

SECRETARIES OF EMBASSY.

Nelson O'Shaughnessy, of New York, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at Vienna, Austria.

Joseph C. Grew, of Massachusetts, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

Basil Miles, of Pennsylvania, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Berlin, Germany.

Peter Augustus Jay, of Rhode Island, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Tokyo, Japan.

Philip M. Brown, of Massachusetts, to be secretary of the embassy of the United States at Constantinople, Turkey.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

Harry B. Owsley, jr., of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Paraguay and Uruguay.

Henry Coleman May, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Panama, Panama.

John H. Gregory, jr., of Louisiana, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Honduras and Salvador.

Charles Dunning White, of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Charles S. Wilson, of Maine, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Buenos Aires, Argentine Republic.

William F. Sands, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Guatemala, Guatemala.

Stanton Sickles, of New York, to be secretary of the legation to Greece and Montenegro.

Thomas Ewing Moore, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Lisbon, Portugal.

Gustavus L. Monroe, jr., of Mississippi, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at La Paz, Bolivia.

Henry P. Fletcher, of Pennsylvania, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China.

James G. Bailey, of Kentucky, to be secretary of the legation at Stockholm, Sweden.

Norman Hutchinson, of California, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States to Roumania and Servia and secretary of the diplomatic agency in Bulgaria.

William H. Buckler, of Maryland, to be secretary of the legation of the United States at Madrid, Spain.

Irwin B. Laughlin, of Pennsylvania, to be second secretary of the embassy of the United States at St. Petersburg, Russia.

SECOND ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

James T. McCleary, of Minnesota, to be Second Assistant Postmaster-General.

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Abraham L. Lawshe, of Indiana, to be Third Assistant Postmaster-General.

COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Edward B. Moore, of Grand Rapids, Mich., to be Commissioner of Patents.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS.

Cornelius C. Billings, of Brattleboro, Vt., to be Assistant Commissioner of Patents.

EXAMINERS IN CHIEF IN PATENT OFFICE.

Levin H. Campbell, of Washington, D. C., to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office.

John B. Macauley, of Maryland, to be an examiner in chief in the Patent Office.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF LAND OFFICE.

Fred Dennett, of Milton, N. Dak., to be assistant commissioner of the General Land Office.

AUDITOR FOR THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

Ralph W. Tyler, of Ohio, to be Auditor for the Navy Department.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE DISTRICT COURT OF APPEALS.

Josiah A. Van Orsdel, of Wyoming, to be associate justice of the court of appeals of the District of Columbia.

ASSISTANT TREASURER AT ST. LOUIS.

Thomas J. Akins, of Missouri, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at St. Louis, Mo.

COLLECTORS OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

William V. McMaken, of Ohio, to be collector of internal revenue for the tenth district of Ohio.

Maurice L. Galvin, of Kentucky, to be collector of internal revenue for the sixth district of Kentucky.

ASSISTANT APPRAISERS OF MERCHANDISE.

Harry B. Stowell, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

John D. Smith, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Frank N. Petrie, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Ardolph L. Kline, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Charles W. Bunn, of New York, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

RECORDER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Henry W. Sanford, of Addison, N. Y., to be recorder of the General Land Office.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL OF OREGON.

George A. Westgate, of Albany, Oreg., to be surveyor-general of Oregon.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Frank L. Mallory, of De Queen, Ark., to be receiver of public moneys at Camden, Ark.

George Stone, of San Francisco, Cal., to be receiver of public moneys at Oakland, Cal.

Walter Shanley, of Glasgow, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Glasgow, Mont.

Harry O. Collins, of Missoula, Mont., to be receiver of public moneys at Missoula, Mont.

Fred V. Tinker, of Idaho City, Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Boise, Idaho.

Robert Gorman, of Towner, N. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Minot, N. Dak.

Louis H. Arneson, of Hood River, Oreg., to be receiver of public moneys at The Dalles, Oreg.

J. Frank Hunt, of Idaho, to be receiver of public moneys at Blackfoot, Idaho.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John F. Squire, of Glenwood Springs, Colo., to be register of the land office at Glenwood Springs, Colo.

Alvin I. McMahon, of Shoshone, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Hailey, Idaho.

Truman M. Patten, of Glasgow, Mont., to be register of the land office at Glasgow, Mont.

Brantley E. Sturdevant, of Atkinson, Nebr., to be register of the land office at O'Neill, Nebr.

Charles W. Moore, of Grass Valley, Oreg., to be register of the land office at The Dalles, Oreg.

Hugh C. Phillips, of Washington, to be register of the land office at Vancouver, Wash.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Walter M. Avis to be postmaster at Pomona, in the county of Los Angeles and State of California.

Roy R. Giffen to be postmaster at Fowler, in the county of Fresno and State of California.

Daniel R. Trout to be postmaster at Boulder Creek, in the county of Santa Cruz and State of California.

LOUISIANA.

Richard H. Aby to be postmaster at Natchitoches, in the parish of Natchitoches and State of Louisiana.

Mary N. Allen to be postmaster at Franklin, in the county of St. Mary and State of Louisiana.

Joseph T. Labit to be postmaster at Abbeville, in the parish of Vermilion and State of Louisiana.

Alexander Latil to be postmaster at Arabi, in the parish of St. Bernard and State of Louisiana.

Pierre Eloi Theriot to be postmaster at Covington, in the county of St. Tammany and State of Louisiana.

MARYLAND.

William T. Coulson to be postmaster at Port Deposit, in the county of Cecil and State of Maryland.

Edward S. Furbush to be postmaster at Berlin, in the county of Worcester and State of Maryland.

Samuel K. Herr to be postmaster at Westminster, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland.

McClellan C. Keefer to be postmaster at Union Bridge, in the county of Carroll and State of Maryland.

OHIO.

A. C. Branum to be postmaster at Bridgeport, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio.

Walter B. Johnson to be postmaster at Fredericktown, in the county of Knox and State of Ohio.

Charles S. Putnam to be postmaster at Conneaut, in the county of Ashtabula and State of Ohio.

Robert C. Stewart to be postmaster at Toronto, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio.

Leon H. Wadsworth to be postmaster at Wellington, in the county of Lorain and State of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frank E. Hartz to be postmaster at Palmyra, in the county of Lebanon and State of Pennsylvania.

Martin L. Hershey to be postmaster at Hershey, in the county of Dauphin and State of Pennsylvania.

TENNESSEE.

Jettie Lee to be postmaster at Newport, in the county of Cocke and State of Tennessee.

WISCONSIN.

Erick N. Anderson to be postmaster at Sawyer, in the county of Door and State of Wisconsin.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *December 12, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 9, 1907, was read and approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed joint resolution and bill of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. R. 10) authorizing the rental of offices in the District of Columbia for the use of the Immigration Commission.

An act (S. 1037) for the relief of J. C. Crain.

SWEARING IN OF MEMBERS.

Mr. Hill of Connecticut and Mr. Crumpacker appeared at the bar of the House, and the Speaker administered to them the oath of office.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent the following changes of reference were made:

The bill (H. R. 40) entitled "A bill to prevent the sale of vinous, spirituous, malt, or intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia," from the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

The bill (H. R. 297) entitled "A bill to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases," from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The bill (H. R. 6807) entitled "A bill granting a pension to John S. Woods," from the Committee on Invalid Pensions to the Committee on Pensions.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER announced the following committees:

*Committee on Rules.*—The SPEAKER; JOHN DALZELL, of Pennsylvania; JAMES S. SHERMAN, of New York; JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of Mississippi; DAVID A. DE ARMOND, of Missouri.

*Committee on Mileage.*—CHARLES N. BRUMM, of Pennsylvania; CHARLES A. KENNEDY, of Iowa; A. D. JAMES, of Kentucky; ELIJAH B. LEWIS, of Georgia; MATTHEW R. DENVER, of Ohio.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent Mr. CRUMPACKER was granted leave of absence for eight days on account of death of mother.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent Mr. CANNON was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of William J. Ballard, Fifty-seventh Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

As required by section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stats., 77), I transmit herewith copies of franchise granted by the executive council in Porto Rico.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 4, 1907.*

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*The Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress the annual report of the governor of Porto Rico for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 12, 1907.*

ISTHMIAN CANAL.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accom-

panying papers, was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of "An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans," approved June 28, 1902, I transmit herewith the annual report of the Isthmian Canal Commission for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 5, 1907.*

NORWEGIAN S. S. NICARAGUA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed:

*To the Congress of the United States:*

I transmit herewith, as a case not acted upon by the Fifty-ninth Congress, a report from the Secretary of State and accompanying papers relating to the appeal for indemnity addressed to the equitable consideration of the Government of the United States by the owners of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua*.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*Washington, December 12, 1907.*

SMOKING ON FLOOR OF HOUSE.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read section 7 of Rule 14.

The Clerk read as follows:

7. While the Speaker is putting a question or addressing the House no Member shall walk out of or across the Hall, nor, when a Member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair; and during the session of the House no Member shall wear his hat, or remain by the Clerk's desk during the call of the roll or the counting of ballots, or smoke upon the floor of the House; and the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper are charged with the strict enforcement of this clause. Neither shall any person be allowed to smoke upon the floor of the House at any time.

The SPEAKER. The Chair has found it necessary to have the rule read, especially the clause relating to smoking, that Members may understand the rule and understand that it is the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms and Doorkeeper to see that the rule is strictly enforced.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Division!

The House divided, and there were—ayes, 185; noes, 56.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Yeas and nays!

The question was taken on ordering the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. Forty gentlemen have arisen in support of the yeas and nays; not a sufficient number; the yeas and nays are refused; the ayes have it, and the House decides that when it adjourns to-day it will adjourn to meet on Monday next.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And, accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 12 minutes), the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting, with copy of a letter from the corporation counsel of the District, a draft of a joint resolution to suspend a portion of the act regulating the sale of gas in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill to enable the Commissioners to accept donations of land and take other steps to establish branch libraries—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, recommending legislation to amend the mileage law as applied to officers traveling in Alaska—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Kewaunee Harbor, Wisconsin—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Keweenau Canal, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report as to control and use of wharfage privileges at Brunswick Harbor, Georgia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Connecticut River near Eightmile River and East Branch—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting draft of proposed legislation to enable surveys to be made of lands belonging to the Five Civilized Tribes in Indian Territory—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the superintendent of the Government Hospital for the Insane, a draft of a bill relating to the management of that institution—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a favorable recommendation, a draft of proposed legislation relating to funds derived from the sale of Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian Reservation lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a favorable recommendation, a draft of proposed legislation to govern the sale of Indian lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing issue of patents for Santee homesteads—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the capitalization of certain perpetual annuities due various Indian tribes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize the sale of timber on lands within the Indian reservations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the sale of Indian timber lands in Hoopa Valley extension, California—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation authorizing disbursing agents in the Indian Service to deposit Indian moneys in national banks—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to the leasing of Indian allotments and tribal lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to kindling fires on lots within the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report of the contingent expenses of the War Department—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation relating to appointment of members of the boards of charities and children's guardians—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of East Pearl River, Mississippi and Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of New London Harbor, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Youghiogheny River to Connellsville, Pa.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Public Printer submitting a statement as to the withholding of payment for the work on charters, constitutions, etc.—to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of State, renewing previous recommendations that Lieut. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, United States Army, and certain other officers of the Army, Navy, and

civil service be permitted to accept decorations from foreign governments—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for education in Alaska—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting draft of proposed legislation to make uniform the law of sales in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a statement of claims of postmasters acted upon during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a report of the southern Appalachian and White Mountain watersheds—to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting a report of all bids and the names of bidders on work under the War Department—to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the Congressional cases dismissed for nonprosecution—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Samuel P. Martin against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of The First Presbyterian Church at Lebanon, Ky., against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

Report of committee for the investigation of the postal situation in New York, appointed under authority of section 17 of an act approved June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to transactions in real property by corporations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation for the transfer of the Washington Aqueduct and filtration plant to the control of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of proposed legislation in relation to receipt of usurious interest—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend the organic law of Hawaii with reference to the leasing of agricultural lands—to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the draft of a bill to segregate for town-site purposes certain lands belonging to the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to the issuing of patents to Turtle Mountain Chippewas for allotment—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill for protection of Pueblo Indian lands, New Mexico—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to sale of Arapahoe school and agency at Darlington, Okla.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting draft of proposed legislation concerning certain Yankton lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting draft of a bill relating to patent in fee for lands within Santee Agency—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Benja*, Samuel O. Row, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Little Fanny*, Peter Fosdick, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Neptune*, Comfort Bird, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Franklin*, Andrew Morris, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Eliza*, Christopher O'Conner, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Hiram*, Ebenezer Barker, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Greyhound*, Sylvanus Snow, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Liberty*, Asa Williams, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Sally*, Timothy Davis, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Dove*, William McN. Watts, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 244) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 400) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890, to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Regiments of Kansas Volunteer Cavalry—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 627) granting a pension to Matilda Merrick Goodrich—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 779) granting an increase of pension to James W. Chambers—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1394) granting a pension to Miriam A. F. Jett—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1406) for the relief of William Spears—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1444) to remove the charge of desertion against Jerry Fritts—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1549) granting a pension to Lela Ellis—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1766) granting a pension to Mary Idle—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1782) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John F. Geist—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1784) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of M. G. Thornton—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1790) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Snyder—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1905) for the relief of Andrew Jackson Moudy—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2248) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. McGuirsey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2620) for the relief of William Slater—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2713) granting an honorable discharge to Curtis V. Milliman—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 2857) granting a pension to Hedley D. Lefever—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2881) granting a pension to Mary Caroline Ellis Hargin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2932) granting a pension to Roy L. Jones—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 7545) for the organization of the militia in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 7546) to prevent and to punish for the use and risk of the money and other property belonging to or deposited in or with national banks and banks and other institutions having deposits of money or other property of the United States in, for, in connection with buying, selling, trading, deals, and transactions in or concerning margins, options, futures, and other gambling operations and ventures in or about any commodity or thing—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7547) to amend section 3 of an act approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7548) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Springfield, Tenn., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7549) prohibiting Members of Congress from being employed in certain Federal business—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7550) to further provide for the redemption of mutilated United States paper currency and to maintain the cleanliness of the circulation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7551) to create retrenchment commission, to reorganize Departments, to abolish unnecessary bureaus, to reduce salaries and expenses, to reform pension list, to regulate our system of internal improvements, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7552) further regulating the class of matter denied admission to the mail—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7553) directing the Secretary of War to make an examination, survey, and estimate of cost of constructing a ship canal from Humboldt Bay to Eel River, in California—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7554) to create the Calaveras Big Tree National Forest, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7555) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grass Valley, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7556) to amend acts embodied in section 3258 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, second edition, 1878, relating to the registry of stills, etc., as to exempt turpentine stills—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 7557) to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives and other dangerous articles and to provide penalties for its violation—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 7558) to increase the efficiency of the Army of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 7559) making the 12th day of October of each year a national holiday and designated "Discovery Day"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 7560) construing the provisions of sections 2304 to 2309 of the Revised Statutes of the United States in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 7561) to facilitate the transaction of routine and administrative business in the Department of Justice—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 7562) to purchase a site and provide for the erection of a public building at Plattsmouth, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7563) to locate a subtreasury at Savannah, Ga.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7564) limiting hours of labor to eight hours daily on Government work, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 7565) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the opening of certain abandoned military reservations, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: A bill (H. R. 7566) requiring the American flag to be flown from post-office buildings from sunrise to sunset each day that the offices are open for business—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 7567) appropriating an additional sum of money for public building at Marion, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 7568) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R, 7569) to acquire the Rancho del Encinal, know as the "Henry Ranch," located in San Luis Obispo County, State of California—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 7570) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Monroe, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 7571) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Wooster, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7572) making an appropriation for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at the city of Fort Madison, State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7573) making an appropriation to finish the addition to the public building at the city of Burlington and State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 7574) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Austin, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 7575) to authorize the governor of the State of Mississippi to select certain lands in part satisfaction of its grant for university purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 7576) to increase the rate of pension of certain widows under the act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIG: A bill (H. R. 7577) to provide a site and erect a public building at Talladega, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 7578) for the purchase of three new steam colliers—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 7579) to place lumber on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7580) to put coal on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 7581) to increase the compensation of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 7582) to provide for the return of cars to the companies owning or controlling them, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 7583) declaring a portion of Scioto River, Ohio, nonnavigable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 7584) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Antigo, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7585) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grand Rapids, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7586) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Marshfield, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7587) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Merrill, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 7588) to amend section 169 of the Revised Statutes of 1878—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7589) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Laporte, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7590) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Valparaiso, Ind.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7591) for the establishment of a light-house and fog signal at the northerly end of the pier at Indiana Harbor, southerly end of Lake Michigan, Indiana—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7592) to punish lynching of aliens—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7593) to amend section 2 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7594) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 4766 of the Revised Statutes of the United States," approved March 3, 1899—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7595) to provide for the establishment of judicial divisions in the district of Indiana, and for other purposes in connection therewith—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7596) to provide for a judicial review of orders excluding persons from the use of United States mail facilities—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7597) to provide for the Thirteenth and subsequent decennial censuses—to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 7598) for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal station at the easterly end of Gull Island, Apostle Group, westerly end of Lake Superior, Wisconsin—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 7599) fixing a duty on crude barytes, barium sulphate, and barium compounds—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 7600) to amend section 4708 of the Revised Statutes as amended by the acts of March 3, 1901, and February 28, 1903—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7601) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 7602) to amend section 3 of the act approved June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 7603) authorizing a credit in certain accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 7604) referring to the Court of Claims the claims for longevity pay on account of service of officers of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 7605) relating to the removal of civil cases from the State courts to United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 7606) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7607) to provide for an elastic currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7608) providing for erection of a public building at Independence, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 7609) providing for the extension of the public building at Davenport, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 7610) requiring and providing for publicity of all contributions hereafter made to political committees to aid or promote the success or defeat of candidates for the office of Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or Representatives in or Delegate to the Congress of the United States, or to be used at or in connection with any general or special election at which such candidates are to be voted for—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 7611) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office building at Fremont, Nebr.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7612) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Columbus, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7613) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7614) to provide for the purchase of a site for a public building in the city of Wayne, State of Nebraska—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 7615) to reestablish the army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7616) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the city of Green Bay, Brown County, Wis.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7617) providing for the disposal of the interests of Indian minors in real estate—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 7619) authorizing the appointment and retirement as brigadier-generals of certain officers of the Army below the grade of colonel who served during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 7620) to establish a naval militia and define its relations to the General Government—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 7621) for the purpose of exempting lime nitrogen, an agricultural fertilizer, from import duties—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7622) providing for the erection of a public building at Ensley, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7623) making disposition of the cotton-tax fund in the United States Treasury—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 7624) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Morgantown, in the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7625) for the enactment of a veteran volunteer roll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 7626) to provide for the collection of taxes on legacies of property and on property inherited or given in contemplation of death—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 7627) to establish a library post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 7628) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved March 3, 1903—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7629) to amend the second paragraph of section 3244 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to exempt manufacturers of turpentine stills of tax—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 7630) for the erection of a

public building at Abbeville, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7631) dividing the State of South Carolina into two judicial districts, providing for the appointment of a district judge, and so forth—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 7632) to fix fees of United States commissioners and to define their duties and powers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7633) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge for the district of South Carolina—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Nevada: A bill (H. R. 7634) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 7635) amending section 846 of the Revised Statutes by substituting the word "Attorney-General" for the words "President of the United States"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 7636) to limit the authority of circuit and district courts and circuit and district judges in granting injunctions and restraining orders—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 7637) appropriating $25,000 to the Franklin Institute, of Philadelphia, and the Purdue University, of Lafayette, Ind., for the purpose of determining the quantity of the so-called "hammer blows," "centrifugal lift and tangential throw" of locomotive driving wheels in use on American railroads—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7638) for the better payment of pensioners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7639) making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, with pay, for employees in navy-yards and naval stations during the months of July, August, and September of each year—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7640) providing for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and court-house, and remodeling the same, at Quincy, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BINGHAM (by request): A bill (H. R. 7641) providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7642) for the better protection of packages sent through the mails—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 7643) for the erection of a post-office building at Canton, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 7644) to establish a fish-cultural station in the county of Lincoln, in the State of Tennessee—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 7645) to appropriate the sum of $10,000 as a part contribution for the erection of a monument at Machias, Me., in memory of those who took part in the first naval battle of the Revolutionary war—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 7646) to construct a road from the national cemetery in Shelby County, Tenn., to the eastern boundary line of the city of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 7647) for the relief of tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7648) appropriating money for the protection of easterly bank of Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7649) to amend section 5278 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, on extradition—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 7650) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in certain cases—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 7651) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Marshall, in the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7652) providing for an amendment to section governing the compensation of registers and receivers of United States land offices—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 7653) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7654) to authorize the erection of a monument at Point Pleasant, W. Va., to commemorate the battle of the Revolution fought at that point between the colonial troops and Indians October 10, 1774—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 7655) increasing the limit of cost of the post-office building at Sumter, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 7656) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 7657) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Minot, in the State of North Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7658) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 7659) providing for a United States exhibit at the International Mining Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York City, and inviting other nations to participate therein—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 7660) for improving Otis street NE., in Brookland, Washington, D. C., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 7661) to provide for the erection of a public building at Marlboro, Mass., and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 7662) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers and officers, who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 7663) to increase the limit of cost of public building at Moline, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7664) to provide for the purchase of additional ground for the public building at Rock Island, Ill., and for improving and repairing said building, and for the erection of an addition thereto—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 7665) to pension widows and minor children of persons who served in the Army or Navy in the Mexican or civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7666) to provide for increasing the limit of cost now fixed by law for the enlargement of the court-house and post-office building at Council Bluffs, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7667) to simplify the proofs required in applications for pensions where the claimants were prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7668) simplifying the proofs required in applications for widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 7669) to extend the time limit within which the requirements of an act entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of War to permit the erection of a lock and dam in aid of navigation in the White River, Arkansas, and for other purposes," approved June 26, 1906, may be complied with—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7670) to grant the thirty-sixth section of public lands in each township to the State of Arkansas for school purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7671) to amend the laws regulating appeals and writs of error from the circuit court of appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7672) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River, in Lawrence County, Ark.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: A bill (H. R. 7673) for the erection of a Federal building at Carbondale, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 7674) to

provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Asbury Park, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 7675) to increase pensions of certain officers and enlisted men who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico without filing additional applications therefor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 7676) providing for the construction of a dry dock on the bay of San Diego, California, and making appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 7677) to enlarge the foreign markets for American cotton and cotton products—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7678) for the relief of the farmers and planters of the United States by discontinuing the tariff duty on certain articles and placing the same upon the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7679) to increase the pensions of the surviving widows of the soldiers of the Mexican war—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7680) to prohibit in the District of Columbia the intermarriage of whites with negroes or Mongolians—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7681) amending act of June 27, 1898, permitting payment of pensions to officers and men of Indian wars and their widows between 1849 and 1854—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7682) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty," etc., approved February 8, 1901—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7683) to amend section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7684) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7685) providing for the exchange and payment by the United States of certain railroad aid bonds issued by the counties of Grant and Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 7686) to renew and extend certain letters patent—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 7687) for the erection of an addition to the public building at Columbia, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 7688) to provide for an additional judge of the district court for the eastern district of New York—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 7689) to increase the limit of cost and acquire additional ground for the public building at Sterling, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7690) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Griffin, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 7691) providing for the adjustment and payment of accounts of laborers and mechanics arising under the eight-hour law—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 7692) to provide for a survey of the Shetucket River from a point just south of the Laurel Hill Bridge to the dock of the city of Norwich, Conn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7693) to provide for instruction in forestry in colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts, and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station on a site to be selected for said station in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 7695) to increase the pension of those who have had limbs amputated, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 7696) providing for a military highway between Forts Leavenworth and Riley, Kans.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 7697) to provide for the establishment of judicial divisions in the district of Indiana, designating the places where court shall be held, and for other purposes connected therewith—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 7698) to amend, modify, and simplify the pension laws of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7699) to amend an act of Congress approved the 16th of January, 1883, entitled "An act to regulate and improve the civil service of the United States"—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7700) to establish a Soldiers' Home at Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7701) to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 7702) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at the port of Lewes, Del.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7703) providing for the construction of the extension of the breakwater of the harbor of refuge, Delaware Bay, Delaware, and making an appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 7704) for the relief of West Virginia State troops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 7705) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Decorah, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 7706) for the erection of a public building at Oneonta, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 7707) to refund certain duties paid upon an importation of hides from Cuba on April 16, 1907—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 7708) for retiring of officers and men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Resolution (H. Res. 48) calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information concerning the gold coin and gold bullion belonging to the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. RODENBERG: Resolution (H. Res. 49) to pay Daniel G. Davis a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 50) concerning a 14-foot channel in the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Resolution (H. Res. 51) providing for the appointment of three special clerks to prepare a list of private claims presented to the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CLAYTON: Resolution (H. Res. 52) congratulating the country upon the declaration of President Roosevelt, declining the nomination for a third term—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 51) authorizing the widening of the channel of Michigan City Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 52) to provide for the accounting and credit to the Chippewa Indians, in Minnesota, of Indian lands disposed of as free homesteads—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 53) to provide for an accounting of certain funds held in trust for the Chippewa Indians, in Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 54) directing a suitable shaft to be placed at the grave of George Wythe—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 55) authorizing the library board of the Virginia State Library to copy certain official records—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 56) directing the selection of a site for the erection of a bronze statue in Washington, D. C., in honor of Dr. John Witherspoon—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FOWLER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 57) authorizing George H. Bridgman to accept from the British Government a silver ink stand in recognition of his services to British interests while minister of the United States to Bolivia—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. LASSITER: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 10) directing the Secretary of War to cause to be made a survey and map of the lines of investment and defense around Petersburg, Va.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Memorial of the assembly of the State of Illinois, concerning the construction of levees at Shawneetown, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 7709) for the relief of the officers of the Philippine volunteers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 7710) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Thornburg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7711) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7712) granting a pension to Rachel Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7713) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Hiday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7714) granting an increase of pension to Ezra P. Gallion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7715) granting an increase of pension to James S. Strother—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7716) granting an increase of pension to Rufus A. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7717) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7718) granting an increase of pension to John M. Blossom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7719) granting an increase of pension to Earl W. Soper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7720) granting an increase of pension to George W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7721) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Funk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 7722) for the relief of Kelly Johns—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7723) for the relief of Thomas G. Williams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7724) for the relief of Thomas G. Williams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7725) for the relief of James C. Duncan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7726) for the relief of W. F. Parker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7727) for the relief of W. M. Gibson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7728) for the relief of John W. Simpson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7729) for the relief of Edwin Calhoun—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7730) for the relief of M. C. Dickson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7731) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Chapman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7732) for the relief of the estate of James H. Ambler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7733) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph T. Fretwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7734) granting a pension to Robert M. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7735) granting a pension to Ida E. Vaughn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7736) granting a pension to Thomas E. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7737) granting a pension to Charles J. Tribble—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7738) granting a pension to John L. Taggart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7739) granting a pension to Ellis R. Brock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7740) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Tucker Catlett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7741) granting an increase of pension to Louisa E. Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 7742) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7743) granting an increase of pension to John Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7744) granting an increase of pension to George Houtz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7745) granting an increase of pension to William Sheppard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7746) granting an increase of pension to William D. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7747) granting an increase of pension to Lewis N. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7748) granting a pension to Rhoda F. Thogmartin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7749) granting a pension to Edward B. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 7750) for the relief of Matthew Hogan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7751) for the relief of Charles Bates—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7752) for the relief of Daniel Walsh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7753) for the relief of Henry C. Bliss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7754) for the relief of Charles M. Peirce—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7755) for the relief of Michael H. Farrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7756) for the relief of Isiah P. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7757) for the relief of the estate of Mark S. Gorrill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7758) granting a pension to George S. Kittredge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7759) granting a pension to Marcelia E. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7760) granting a pension to Dennis H. Finn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7761) granting a pension to Frank Maguire—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7762) granting a pension to Thomas H. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7763) granting a pension to John Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7764) granting a pension to Inez M. Brigham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7765) granting an increase of pension to John J. Colton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7766) granting an increase of pension to Alden Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7767) granting an increase of pension to Frank W. Buxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7768) granting an increase of pension to William I. Bastian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7769) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Deverix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7770) granting an increase of pension to William D. Lamb—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7771) granting an increase of pension to Kate T. Dimon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7772) granting an increase of pension to William Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7773) granting an increase of pension to Emma Thurston—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7774) granting an increase of pension to Mary Eaton Livingston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7775) granting an increase of pension to Josiah B. Kinsman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7776) granting an increase of pension to Owen Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7777) granting an increase of pension to Ezekiel R. Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7778) granting an increase of pension to Winslow Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7779) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Zaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7780) granting an increase of pension to David Curran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7781) granting an increase of pension to Phineas P. Trowbridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7782) granting an increase of pension to Levi J. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7783) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Sullivan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7784) granting an increase of pension to Marcus M. Bancroft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7785) to correct the military record of Alonzo Vining—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7786) to remove the charge of desertion against Lawrence Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 7787) granting an increase of pension to Joseph McQuillin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7788) granting an increase of pension to E. W. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7789) granting an increase of pension to Emeline Dalton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7790) granting an increase of pension to Milo L. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7791) granting a pension to Doroteo Duran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7792) granting a pension to Susan A. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7793) granting a pension to Albino Vigil—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7794) granting a pension to Ignacio Salazar—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7795) granting a pension to Preciliana F. Valdez—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7796) granting a pension to Lou Butler—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7797) granting a pension to Luella S. Gallup—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7798) granting a pension to George A. Rigdon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7799) for the relief of John S. Bowie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7800) for the relief of W. A. Walker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7801) for the relief of Serapio Romero, late postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7802) for the relief of Louis Kahn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7803) granting land to Anna Johnson—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7804) to confer jurisdiction on the Court of Claims in the case of Manuelita Swope—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7805) giving the Court of Claims jurisdiction to adjudicate two claims for Indian depredations of the estate of Blas Lucero, late of Albuquerque, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7806) to authorize the payment of $5,000 to the widow of the late Tranquilino, Luna, in full for his contest expenses in the contested election case of Manzanares against Luna—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7807) to place John Crowley on the retired list of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7808) granting to the town of Gallup, McKinley County, Territory of New Mexico, 160 acres of land—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 7809) granting an increase of pension to Finimore Cochran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7810) granting an increase of pension to Anthony J. Sansoni—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7811) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7812) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7813) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Blackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7814) granting an increase of pension to George H. Quigg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7815) granting an increase of pension to William H. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7816) granting a pension to Mary A. Wampler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7817) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hathaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7818) granting a pension to Perry Abbett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7819) for the relief of Christ Schrey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7820) for the relief of De Mott Bishop—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7821) for the relief of James W. Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7822) for the relief of James Farrell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7823) for the relief of John W. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7824) for the relief of Daniel W. Boutwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 7825) granting an increase of pension to Moses Stockdale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 7826) for the relief of Capt. F. B. Shaw, United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7827) for the relief of William G. Cutler, a captain on the retired list of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 7828) granting an increase of pension to Miriam P. Yates—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7829) granting a pension to Ed. Schlueter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7830) to correct the military record of Jerome S. Long—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 7831) granting a pension to Charles F. Friedeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7832) granting an increase of pension to Jane Lusby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7833) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7834) to place August von Clossman on the retired list of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 7835) granting an increase of pension to Harriet V. Gridley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7836) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Niles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7837) granting an increase of pension to John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 7838) granting a pension to John McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7839) granting a pension to Johnathan Harp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7840) for the relief of certain citizens of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 7841) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7842) for the relief of Henry S. Hannis & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7843) for the relief of Jabez Burchard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7844) for the relief of the Corn Exchange National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7845) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Holliday, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 7846) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Robert C. Hoggins and for the relief of his widow and children—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 7847) granting a pension to Raymond P. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7848) granting an increase of pension to Levi G. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7849) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7850) granting an increase of pension to James G. Fiester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7851) granting an increase of pension to John Sine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7852) granting an increase of pension to Don A. Winchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 7853) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Hyatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7854) granting an increase of pension to William H. Earhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7855) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth D. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7856) granting an increase of pension to Othniel L. Bright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7857) granting an increase of pension to John L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7858) granting an increase of pension to Annie T. Penrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7859) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Daugherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7860) granting a pension to M. E. Haldeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7861) granting a pension to Martha A. Shute—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7862) granting a pension to John White—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 7863) granting a pension to Perry J. Hainey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 7864) granting an increase of pension to William W. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7865) granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7866) granting an increase of pension to John Belt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7867) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7868) granting an increase of pension to Alfred P. Job—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7869) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7870) granting an increase of pension to John Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7871) granting an increase of pension to George Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 7872) granting a pension to Julia A. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7873) granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Gillson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7874) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Barkley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7875) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. Ives—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7876) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Duncanson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7877) granting an increase of pension to Abigail Pontin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7878) granting an increase of pension to John Redeker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7879) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Still—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7880) granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Calkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7881) granting an increase of pension to Abram W. Labagh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7882) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Giles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7883) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Schoonmaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 7884) granting an increase of pension to John Shadinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7885) granting an increase of pension to Martin Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7886) granting an increase of pension to Peyton Davisson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 7887) granting a pension to Michael Kresge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7888) granting an increase of pension to Jacob E. Dreibelbies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 7889) granting an increase of pension to David Meek—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7890) granting an increase of pension to Baylis A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7891) granting an increase of pension to James R. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7892) granting an increase of pension to Garrett Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7893) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Toncray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7894) granting an increase of pension to John Allingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7895) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Norman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7896) granting an increase of pension to George Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 7897) for the relief of the estate of William McCreight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7898) for the relief of the estate of Milton Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7899) for the relief of A. J. L. Stevens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7900) for the relief of Shadrack H. Wren—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7901) for the relief of Laura J. Dills—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7902) for the relief of William A. Haley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7903) for the relief of Lillie L. Penrod, sole heir of Mary E. Wycough, deceased, late daughter and heir of Buford H. Neely, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7904) for the relief of certain occupants and owners of land in Monroe County, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7905) for the relief of the heirs of George Montgomery, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7906) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. D. J. Booth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7907) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin F. Ball—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7908) for the relief of the heirs of A. J. Howard and J. H. Spivey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7909) for the relief of the heirs of Mary E. Williamson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7910) for the relief of the heirs of Joel S. Calvert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7911) for the relief of the heirs of D. D. Patterson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7912) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Jane Burris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7913) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Corruthers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7914) for the relief of the heirs of Manning Harris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7915) granting a pension to William E. Watson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7916) granting a pension to John G. McClain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7917) granting a pension to Florence Whitaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7918) granting a pension to James M. Herndon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7919) granting a pension to Philip H. Louks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7920) granting a pension to Calvin B. Chamness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7921) granting an increase of pension to Romanti Hipp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7922) granting an increase of pension to Alfred M. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7923) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Shoemate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7924) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7925) granting an increase of pension to Louis H. Way—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7926) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Crews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7927) granting an increase of pension to George F. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7928) granting an increase of pension to John M. Shelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7929) granting an increase of pension to Miles B. Baswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7930) granting an increase of pension to William Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7931) granting an increase of pension to Hiram E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7932) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. Sutherland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7933) granting an increase of pension to Jesse C. Corn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7934) granting pensions to certain officers and men of the Fourth Regiment of Arkansas Mounted Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7935) to correct the military record of John R. Chapman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7936) for the relief of Lee Robbins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 7937) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Harry G. Cavenaugh, United States Army, retired, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 7938) granting a pension to James B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7939) granting a pension to Gershom M. Barber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7940) granting a pension to Sarah A Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7941) granting a pension to A. H. Bash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7942) granting a pension to George A. James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 7943) for the relief of the heirs of James D. Davis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 7944) granting a pension to James Meagher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7945) granting an increase of pension to Sarah H. David—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7946) granting an increase of pension to William Brogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7947) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Bartow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7948) granting an increase of pension to Alexander H. Britton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7949) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Sherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 7950) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7951) granting a pension to John McNally—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7952) granting a pension to Thurlow W. Lieurance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7953) granting a pension to George H. McIntire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7954) granting a pension to Abraham Mann—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7955) granting a pension to Orin M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7956) granting a pension to Lafayette J. Spangle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7957) granting a pension to Paschal Y. Moss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7958) granting a pension to James F. Humphrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7959) granting a pension to Amanda Montague—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7960) for the relief of William Martinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7961) for the relief of W. H. De Long—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7962) for the relief of Barney Shriver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7963) for the relief of Patrick Conlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7964) for the relief of W. H. Nelson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7965) granting a pension to William A. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 7966) for the relief of Methodist Episcopal Church of Corinth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7967) for the relief of the estate of William D. Fortson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7968) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Thomas J. Price, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7969) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Church of Kossuth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7970) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of N. M. Aldridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7971) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Christian Church of Corinth, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 7972) for the relief of Elisha W. Cross—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7973) granting an increase of pension to George W. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7974) granting an increase of pension to William Bernhard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 7975) for the relief of Susan J. P. Stigler, administratrix of the estate of John W. Stone, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 7976) granting a pension to Barton R. Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7977) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Joseph Kerchner and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 7978) granting an increase of pension to William M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7979) granting an increase of pension to John I. Capel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7980) granting an increase of pension to Amos R. Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7981) granting an increase of pension to David Lackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7982) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7983) granting an increase of pension to John Ripperdan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7984) granting an increase of pension to Louis Frick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7985) granting an increase of pension to James M. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7986) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Coley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7987) granting an increase of pension to William Frailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7988) granting an increase of pension to William Ewin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7989) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Hollman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7990) granting an increase of pension to Marshal M. Angleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7991) granting an increase of pension to Lovell E. Cropper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7992) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7993) granting an increase of pension to James P. Ferrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7994) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Elam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7995) granting an increase of pension to James M. Alderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7996) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Fobar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7997) granting a pension to G. W. Rush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7998) granting a pension to Adam Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 7999) granting a pension to Alfred U. Whiffen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8000) granting a pension to Ferely Newby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8001) granting a pension to Charles Travelstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8002) granting a pension to Andrew W. Bonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8003) granting an increase of pension to William Denham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8004) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8005) granting an increase of pension to James E. Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8006) granting an increase of pension to John M. Durham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8007) granting an increase of pension to Victory T. Trail—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8008) granting an increase of pension to Wilson D. Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8009) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8010) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8011) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: A bill (H. R. 8012) granting a pension to John Hettesheimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8013) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 8014) granting a pension to William Neithamer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8015) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Manor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8016) for the correction of the muster in of John S. Bishop, first lieutenant and adjutant Sixty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 8017) granting an increase of pension to E. O. Kimberley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8018) granting an increase of pension to W. B. Britton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8019) granting an increase of pension to Mary O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8020) granting an increase of pension to James E. Hoisington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8021) granting an increase of pension to Abner Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8022) granting an increase of pension to Theodore B. Brannan—to the Committtee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 8023) granting an increase of pension to James C. Bullock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 8024) granting a pension to Callum Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8025) granting a pension to John Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8026) granting a pension to W. V. Grose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8027) granting a pension to Jacob Sappenfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8028) granting an increase of pension to Anna E. Curts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8029) granting an increase of pension to Noah Rickard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8030) granting an increase of pension to Howard E. Sutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 8031) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8032) granting an increase of pension to William Bull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8033) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Fuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8034) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8035) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim M. Bryson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8036) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8037) granting an increase of pension to John M. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8038) granting a pension to Eva Whittleberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8039) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John W. Brandenburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 8040) granting an increase of pension to William P. Pease—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 8041) for the relief of Julius C. Zanone—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8042) to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Constant Williams to be major-general on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8043) to authorize the President to appoint Maj. A. S. M. Morgan to the grade of colonel on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 8044) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Barnard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8045) granting an increase of pension to Randolph Root—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8046) granting an increase of pension to Calvin W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8047) granting an increase of pension to John B. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8048) granting an increase of pension to Michael Reichard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8049) granting an increase of pension to William A. Eddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 8050) for the relief of James R. Wyrick—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8051) granting a pension to Jennie Stonebraker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8052) granting a pension to Harriet A. Neidig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8053) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Cozine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8054) granting an increase of pension to Agnes B. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8055) granting an increase of pension to Eli H. Burdick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8056) granting an increase of pension to John Melvin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 8057) for the relief of Richard Graham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8058) granting an increase of pension to Lydia P. Kelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8059) granting an increase of pension to Mark A. Shelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8060) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8061) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Huston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 8062) granting a pension to Pierre L. Carmouche—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 8063) granting a pension to Martha J. Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8064) granting a pension to Hannah A. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8065) granting an increase of pension to John M. Laurie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8066) granting an increase of pension to Henry Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8067) granting an increase of pension to John A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8068) granting an increase of pension to Francis Petro—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8069) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Slater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8070) to correct the military record of George Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8071) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Levi S. North—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 8072) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Huntington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8073) granting an increase of pension to Elza L. Thorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8074) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 8075) granting an increase of pension to William H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8076) granting an increase of pension to Henry Becker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 8077) granting an increase of pension to Phillip V. Monk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8078) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8079) granting a pension to Elizabeth M. Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 8080) for the relief of James A. Watson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8081) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8082) granting an increase of pension to George Scrafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 8083) for the relief of the estate of Mary Lloyd, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8084) for the relief of the estate of John W. Anderson, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8085) to repay Chatham and Bryan counties, Ga., certain moneys, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 8086) for the relief of Jane Todd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8087) granting an increase of pension to George B. Hail—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8088) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8089) granting an increase of pension to William D. Engle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8090) granting an increase of pension to George F. Bretz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8091) granting an increase of pension to Peter Broughton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8092) granting an increase of pension to David A. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8093) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8094) granting an increase of pension to Leander Wages—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8095) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Love—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8096) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8097) granting an increase of pension to Hiram B. Burris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8098) granting an increase of pension to Joseph K. Keeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8099) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Smiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8100) granting a pension to Moses A. Loop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8101) granting an increase of pension to Morris Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8102) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of George Northrupp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8103) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John P. Duke—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 8104) granting an increase of pension to Peter De Moss—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 8105) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Busch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8106) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8107) granting an increase of pension to Rosamond Ensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8108) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Frost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8109) granting an increase of pension to William S. Kidder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 8110) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 8111) granting an increase of pension to William Borst, alias William Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8112) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Bunting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 8113) for the relief of Ambrose Stewart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8114) granting an increase of pension to Hudson Hanyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8115) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Delavan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 8116) for the relief of the estate of Nathan P. English, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8117) to correct the military record of James Fanning—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8118) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Samuel B. Derreberry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8119) granting a pension to James W. Officer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8120) granting a pension to William C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8121) granting a pension to Joseph M. Yarnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8122) granting a pension to Samuel Minnick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8123) granting a pension to Hiram N. Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8124) granting a pension to Thomas J. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8125) granting a pension to Alfred Hulsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8126) granting a pension to D. Holman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8127) granting a pension to Nancy A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8128) granting a pension to John A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8129) granting a pension to Pleasant H. Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8130) granting a pension to William Lay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8131) granting a pension to Isam Dennis and to correct his military record so as to show his true name—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8132) granting an increase of pension to Horatio M. McGaughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8133) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Linscott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8134) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Bingaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8135) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Carson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8136) granting an increase of pension to Paton Drewry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8137) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth W. Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8138) granting an increase of pension to John S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8139) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8140) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Stinnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8141) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8142) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8143) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 8144) granting an increase of pension to Edgar R. Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8145) granting an increase of pension to Edward E. Hackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8146) granting an increase of pension to Henry Peacock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8147) granting an increase of pension to John W. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8148) granting an increase of pension to Heman Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8149) granting an increase of pension to Lawson Hickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8150) granting an increase of pension to William W. Hargrave—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8151) granting a pension to Minnie M. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8152) granting a pension to Robert Wetmore Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8153) granting an honorable discharge to Edward Bunton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 8154) for the relief of Bartholomew Diggins—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 8155) granting an increase of pension to Anna Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8156) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8157) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8158) granting an increase of pension to William D. W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8159) granting an increase of pension to John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8160) granting an increase of pension to Philip Loney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8161) granting an increase of pension to Gardner H. Deremer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8162) granting an increase of pension to William L. Shipps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8163) granting an increase of pension to Roselina M. Donovan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8164) granting an increase of pension to Alice G. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8165) granting an increase of pension to Moritz Pinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8166) granting a pension to Harriet P. Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8167) granting a pension to Gilbert E. Burgoyne—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8168) granting a pension to Harriet R. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8169) granting a pension to Mary E. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8170) for the relief of George Serrell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8171) to correct the military record of Henry G. Craft—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 8172) granting a pension to Hannah Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8173) granting an increase of pension to Edgar M. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8174) granting an increase of pension to Aurelius J. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8175) granting an increase of pension to William Urick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8176) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George A. Easterley, and grant him a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8177) granting a pension to Ellen J. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8178) for the relief of Hiram Overton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8179) for the relief of Ellen C. Friend—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8180) for the relief of Mrs. Corrinne Lawrence—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8181) for the relief of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Clarksville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8182) for the relief of Robert G. Throne and the estate of A. G. Adams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8183) for the relief of Walker W. Winstead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8184) for the relief of Sallie B. Sands, Charlie M. Sands, B. F. Sands, and A. T. Sands, heirs of Bird Sands, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8185) for the relief of Aaron D. Bright—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8186) for the relief of the Fykes Grove Primitive Baptist Church, Sulphur Fork, Robertson County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8187) for the relief of Paul E. Huettner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8188) for the relief of Kinney, McLaughlin & Co. and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8189) for the relief of Tusculum Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8190) for the relief of Daniel Collins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8191) for the relief of Sarah A. Page, of Dover, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8192) for the relief of Mrs. M. F. Charlton, T. B. Latham, and Miss M. E. Latham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8193) for the relief of Payne, James & Co.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8194) for the relief of William N. Bilbo, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8195) for the relief of the estate of Robert G. Throne and the estate of A. G. Adams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8196) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth McClure, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8197) for the relief of the heirs of William J. Thomas, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8198) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin F. Myers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8199) for the relief of the heirs of John M. Lea—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8200) for the relief of the heirs of James E. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8201) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas M. Dunn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8202) for the relief of the heirs of Hugh McGavock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8203) for the relief of the heirs of James M. Hinton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8204) for the relief of the legal representative of A. L. P. Green—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8205) for the relief of the legal representative of the estate of John T. Shumate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8206) for the relief of the legal representatives of Margaret Robertson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8207) for the relief of the estate of John J. Hamel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8208) for the relief of the estate of William Denike, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8209) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Bloomstein—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8210) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth McClure, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8211) for the relief of the estate of William Franklin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8212) for the relief of the estate of James O'Donnell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8213) granting an increase of pension to L. L. Tothacer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8214) granting an increase of pension to Willis W. Wilkerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8215) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Worthington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8216) granting an increase of pension to S. G. McElroy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8217) granting an increase of pension to Walter S. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8218) granting a pension to George Abblerback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILHAMS: A bill (H. R. 8219) granting an increase of pension to Susan D. Whitaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8220) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Yeakey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8221) granting an increase of pension to George Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8222) granting an increase of pension to Robert Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8223) granting an increase of pension to David C. Clouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8224) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Guebard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8225) granting an increase of pension to Noah Bixler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8226) granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8227) granting an increase of pension to George D. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8228) granting an increase of pension to John Rhinehart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8229) granting an increase of pension to James Haskell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8230) granting an increase of pension to Martin A. Didion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8231) granting an increase of pension to George I. Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8232) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Milk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8233) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Brodt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8234) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Hoover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8235) granting an increase of pension to Ezra A. Chaffee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8236) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus F. Van Niman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8238) granting an increase of pension to John Pifer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8239) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Rickey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8240) granting an increase of pension to John Langenfeld—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8241) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Hanna—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8242) granting an increase of pension to Amos Fell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8243) granting an increase of pension to Horace E. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8244) granting an increase of pension to Enos D. Messimore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8245) granting an increase of pension to Ruben Lantz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8246) granting an increase of pension to Elijah H. Forbes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8247) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester S. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8248) granting an increase of pension to John B. Rowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8249) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Wiler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8250) granting an increase of pension to John Sanford Mott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8251) granting an increase of pension to Sanford Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8252) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Eddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 8253) granting an increase of pension to Louis N. Rollins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8254) granting an increase of pension to Susan H. Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8255) granting an increase of pension to George Evatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8256) granting an increase of pension to Donna M. Blatter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8257) granting an increase of pension to Henry Eppers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8258) granting an increase of pension to David J. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8259) granting an increase of pension to William H. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8260) granting a pension to Anna C. McKewen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8261) granting a pension to Emeline K. Wright—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8262) granting a pension to Thomas J. Kurtz—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8263) granting a pension to Regina Ernst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8264) granting a pension to Mary E. O'Hare—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8265) granting a pension to John H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8266) granting a pension to Catherine C. E. Einwachter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8267) granting a pension to Henrietta Glessner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8268) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Derr—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8269) for the relief of the representatives of James Hooper—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8270) for the relief of the heirs of William Henry Saddler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8271) for the relief of the Sanford & Brooks Company—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8272) for the relief of Henry Kiehne—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8273) for the relief of Frank A. R. George—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8274) for the relief of William H. Collins—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8275) for the relief of Washington Bowie—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8276) placing John W. Saville, passed assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8277) placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 8278) for the relief of S. R. McAlexander—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8279) for the relief of Mary C. Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8280) for the relief of George L. Whitmore or his legal representatives—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8281) for the relief of John B. Warren—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8286) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Moscow, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8283) for the relief of the heirs of Evelina V. Busby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8284) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred L. Green, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8285) for the relief of the heirs of James Scott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8286) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Moscow, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8287) for the relief of Sallie M. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8288) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin F. Morris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8289) for the relief of the heirs of W. A. Rawlings, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8290) for the relief of the heirs of James C. Anderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8291) for the relief of the heirs of James Crews, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8292) for the relief of the heirs of Aulsey Dean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8293) for the relief of the heirs of Hiram Howell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8294) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Neel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8295) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Reeves, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8296) for the relief of the heirs of William Stidham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8297) for the relief of the heirs of D. C. Wells, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8298) for the relief of the heirs of Elkanah J. Sullivan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8299) for the relief of the heirs of Wesley A. Shelton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8300) for the relief of the estate of John W. Hester, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8301) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin D. Gates, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8302) for the relief of the estate of James Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8303) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. McKevitte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8304) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Thomas D. Ruffin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8305) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John R. Pearson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8306) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Octavia R. Polk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8307) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Annis Lawrence—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8308) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Abner D. Lewis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8309) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of B. B. Neville, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8310) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Krider, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8311) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Martha C. Cole, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8312) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Hartwell B. Hilliard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8313) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of S. L. Carpenter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8314) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elizabeth Burke, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8315) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mathew Brown, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8316) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Octavia P. Brooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8317) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of David Jameson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8318) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Baptist Church of Grand Junction, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8319) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the First Baptist Church of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8320) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John J. Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8321) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Germantown Baptist Church, of Shelby County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8322) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of James Boro, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8323) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the city of Memphis, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8324) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Saulsbury, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8325) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of J. J. Todd, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 8326) granting an increase of pension to Alfred N. Follin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8327) for the relief of Hugh H. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8328) for the relief of Matthew H. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 8329) granting a pension to Mary Jane Redburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8330) granting an increase of pension to E. B. Platt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8331) granting an increase of pension to Nathan T. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8332) granting an increase of pension to George Uhles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8333) granting an increase of pension to George Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8334) granting an increase of pension to James A. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 8335) for the relief of Mrs. Clarrissa H. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 8336) for the relief of Ascencion Lucero, widow of Gabriel A. Lucero—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8337) for the relief of the heirs of Kit Carson, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8338) granting a pension to Levi Beers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8339) granting an increase of pension to John M. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8340) granting an increase of pension to Charles Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8341) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Brown Hannum—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8342) granting an increase of pension to William H. Coleman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8343) granting an increase of pension to William H. Townsend—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8344) granting an increase of pension to John R. C. Husted—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8345) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Godat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8346) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8347) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Edward H. Bergmann—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8348) granting an increase of pension to James S. Donahue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8349) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Shook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8350) granting an increase of pension to George A. Sherburne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8351) granting a pension to Jane Innels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8352) granting a pension to Benson W. Paddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8353) granting a pension to William J. Feather—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8354) granting a pension to William McGee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8355) granting a pension to William H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8356) for the relief of John Laberdy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8357) for the relief of Jacob Garner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 8358) for the relief of the widow and heirs of John A. Stephens, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8359) for the relief of the widow and heirs of John A. Stephens, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8360) granting a pension to Thomas Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8361) granting a pension to George W. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8362) granting a pension to James T. Calvin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8363) granting a pension to Thomas B. Maberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8364) granting a pension to Mary Brady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8365) granting a pension to Samuel P. Mansell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8366) granting a pension to Mary A. Runyan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8367) granting a pension to Samuel M. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8368) granting a pension to Mary A. Gurley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8369) granting a pension to Fielding W. Means—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8370) granting a pension to Joseph T. Kerby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8371) granting a pension to John R. Cropp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8372) granting a pension to J. H. Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8373) granting a pension to R. C. Goswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8374) granting an increase of pension to Mathew W. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8375) granting an increase of pension to Elbert Nugent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8376) granting an increase of pension to Reuben S. Weldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8377) granting an increase of pension to Moses Callison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8378) to correct the military record of Richard D. Shackleford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8379) providing for the extension of the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, to the Seventy-second Regiment Enrolled Missouri Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDING: A bill (H. R. 8380) granting an increase of pension to David A. Roush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8381) granting an increase of pension to David Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8382) granting an increase of pension to John M. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8383) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Fike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8384) granting an increase of pension to John Kane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8385) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Weathers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8386) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Prince—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8387) granting an increase of pension to Michael Connors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8388) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8389) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Billow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8390) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Paxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8391) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8392) granting an increase of pension to John A. Grover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8393) granting an increase of pension to Capt. Edward Cottingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8394) granting a pension to Thomas Sloan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8395) granting a pension to George W. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 8396) for the relief of James Curran—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8397) for the relief of Henry Crangle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8398) for the relief of Daniel Kuhn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8399) for the relief of Robert McFarland—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8400) for the relief of Hiram Marlett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8401) for the relief of William Ryan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8402) for the relief of C. S. Stilwell, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8403) granting a pension to Elizabeth Kimball—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8404) granting a pension to Henry Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8405) granting a pension to Daniel P. Andrus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8406) granting a pension to Albert Bement—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8407) granting a pension to Warren Casaday—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8408) granting a pension to Mary M. Daniels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8409) granting a pension to A. O. Doolittle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8410) granting a pension to Julia A. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8411) granting a pension to John Lossing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8412) granting a pension to Alice A. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8413) granting a pension to Edgar N. Sleeper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8414) granting a pension to Frank Smidt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8415) granting a pension to Eva A. Cloyer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8416) granting a pension to Edward Hogan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8417) granting an increase of pension to Christian A. Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8418) granting an increase of pension to Brinsley Ball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8419) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8420) granting an increase of pension to John L. Cease—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8421) granting an increase of pension to Alvin S. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8422) granting an increase of pension to Thaddeus Ely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8423) granting an increase of pension to Fountleroy B. Florence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8424) granting an increase of pension to Barney Feeney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8425) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Fortney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8426) granting an increase of pension to John Fryer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8427) granting an increase of pension to John Gaffney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8428) granting an increase of pension to David G. Glen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8429) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin W. Gaylord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8430) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8431) granting an increase of pension to Ormond N. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8432) granting an increase of pension to George Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8433) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Harris—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8434) granting an increase of pension to Robert Lappin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8435) granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Marsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8436) granting an increase of pension to Mary H. Wareham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8437) granting an increase of pension to George B. Painton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8438) granting an increase of pension to James W. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8439) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Pickel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8440) granting an increase of pension to George Platts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8441) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Rapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8442) granting an increase of pension to John F. Riegel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8443) granting an increase of pension to Buckhardt Schoenstein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8444) granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8445) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8446) granting an increase of pension to John F. Wier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8447) granting an increase of pension to Orvin P. Waterbury—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8448) to pay Velvia Tucker arrears of pension due her father, William N. Tucker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8449) to pay the owners of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua* for damages—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8450) to remove the charge of desertion and grant an honorable discharge to Frank Averill—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8451) granting restoration of former rate of pension to John Holverson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8452) to establish a record of service of Charles J. Werner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 8453) granting an increase of pension to Stephen R. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8454) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of David A. Huffman, administrator of Noah Foltz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 8455) for the relief of Riley Moutrey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8456) granting an increase of pension to John Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8457) granting an increase of pension to George W. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 8458) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of U. S. Denny, administrator of Thomas D. Denny, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 8459) granting an increase of pension to Nathanial T. Carrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8460) to remove the charge of desertion from Orlando Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 8461) granting an increase of pension to Edwin W. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8462) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8463) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8464) granting an increase of pension to Elizur F. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8465) granting an increase of pension to Joseph La Porte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8466) granting an increase of pension to George O'Donnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8467) granting a pension to Lucy F. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 8468) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8469) granting an increase of pension to Lyman J. Blowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 8470) granting an increase of pension to Hiram J. Gorham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8471) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Stebbins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8472) granting a pension to John A. Wyers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8473) granting a pension to Arminta Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8474) granting a pension to Charles N. B. Nicholson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 8475) for the relief of Joseph Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8476) for the relief of the heirs of Caswell Puckett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8477) granting an increase of pension to William H. Mathis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8478) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of L. D. Bowling, administrator of John A. Herrod, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 8479) granting a pension to Malinda Jane Odell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 8480) for the relief of Edward Simmons—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8481) for the relief of Thomas McElroy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8482) for the relief of Samuel Jewell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8483) granting an increase of pension to James Pharo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8484) granting an increase of pension to David S. Oliphant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8485) for the relief of West Virginia State troops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8486) for the relief of Oakley Randall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8487) to pension army teamsters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8488) granting a pension to Jesse Craft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8489) granting a pension to Adelaide Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8490) granting an increase of pension to John J. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8491) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Dunlap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8492) granting an increase of pension to William E. Cornwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8493) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Teter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8494) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Scroggins, alias Allen S. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8495) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Gebhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8496) granting an increase of pension to William H. Frey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8497) granting an increase of pension to Willis T. Brannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 8498) granting an increase of pension to William A. Wire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8499) to correct the military record of Alfred T. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8500) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Keefer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8501) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8502) granting an increase of pension to William T. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8503) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Dyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8504) granting an increase of pension to Aldrich Patterson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8505) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Haws—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8506) granting an increase of pension to Fannie E. Pennypacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8507) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Thacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8508) granting an increase of pension to Maurice Hungerford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8509) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8510) granting an increase of pension to James A. Brians—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8511) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Woosley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8512) granting an increase of pension to William J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8513) granting an increase of pension to James Clay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8514) granting an increase of pension to William Large—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8515) granting an increase of pension to James W. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8516) granting a pension to Sarah Burgess—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8517) granting a pension to W. B. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8518) granting a pension to John Muck Maynard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8519) granting a pension to Charles Dillon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8520) granting a pension to P. S. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8521) granting a pension to William Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8522) granting an increase of pension to George W. Lawhorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8523) for the relief of Louis F. Brooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8524) for the relief of the heirs of William Douthit—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8525) for the relief of the heirs of Richard Parsons and Mildred Parsons—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8526) for the relief of the heirs of Edward and William Holderby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8527) for the relief of the heirs of Charles Ruffner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 8528) for the relief of J. H. Copenhaven, administrator of Bayliss G. Farley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8529) for the relief of Leroy Douglass—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8530) for the relief of Turman V. Cremeans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8531) for the relief of John H. Snyder—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8532) for the relief of James M. Stephenson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8533) for the relief of James M. Clouston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8534) to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the War Department against Solomon Beck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8535) to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the War Department against James T. Billups—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8536) to remove the charge of desertion from the records of the War Department against William B. Meade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8537) referring to the Court of Claims the claim of the legal heirs of Sydney W. Moss, deceased, for certain lots taken by the Government for military purposes in what is now the State of Washington—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8538) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John W. Shelton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8539) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jesse Ford—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8540) for the relief of West Virginia State troops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8541) for the relief of Thomas McCallister—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8542) for the relief of the heirs of Charles Ruffner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8543) for the relief of the Hurricane Baptist Church, Hurricane, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8544) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Beare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8545) for the relief of Jackson Pryor—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 8546) granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8547) granting an increase of pension to J. T. Thrasher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8548) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8549) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Bennington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8550) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan H. Mohler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 8551) for the relief of Jane P. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8552) for the relief of the heirs of Francis Griffin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8553) for the relief of the heirs of U. H. Buck, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8554) for the relief of the heirs of R. H. Montgomery, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8555) for the relief of the heirs of William Hunt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8556) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Barrow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8557) for the relief of the estate of A. W. McAllister—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 8558) for the relief of R. J. B. Newcomb—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 8559) for the relief of the heirs of J. B. Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8560) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cato, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8561) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Whitehead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8562) for the relief of the heirs of James W. Felder—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8563) for the relief of Mrs. Mercy C. Harvey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8564) for the relief of Mrs. M. J. Baynard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8565) for the relief of James A. G. Winston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8566) for the relief of Mrs. Louisa M. Bennett, Miss Kate P. Bennett, Mrs. Mary Louisa Ogden, and Calvin S. Bennett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8567) for the relief of U. Lunenburger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8568) for the relief of Patrick J. Finley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8569) for the relief of James A. G. Winston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8570) for the relief of Victoria O. Giun, heir of J. B. Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8571) for the relief of Mrs. M. L. Holt, Mrs. Jane E. Cannon, and Mrs. I. B. Shipp—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8572) for the relief of Burks Fitzgerald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8573) for the relief of James M. Newman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8574) for the relief of the Protestant Orphan Asylum at Natchez, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8575) for the relief of Copiah County, Miss.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8576) for the relief of John A. Brent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8577) for the relief of D. H. Chamberlain and Pauline Chamberlain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8578) for the relief of Patrick Foley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8579) for the relief of Eliza L. Rivers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8580) for the relief of Milton S. Shirk—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8581) for the relief of William R. Beach—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8582) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Sarah A. Gayle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8583) for the relief of the estate of John O'Ferrall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8584) for the relief of the estates of Robert Bradley, deceased, and Mary C. Bradley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8585) for the relief of the estate of John Rist, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8586) for the relief of the estate of John Fleming, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8587) for the relief of the estate of C. H. Barland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8588) for the relief of the estate of Emanuel M. Solari, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8589) for the relief of the estate of Louisa Harper, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8590) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel R. Hanks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8591) for the relief of the estate of John T. Rawlings, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8592) for the relief of the estate of Sarah M. Dunbar, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8593) for the relief of the estate of Landon L. Lea—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 8594) granting a pension to Annie W. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8595) granting a pension to Anna Appel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8596) granting a pension to Hannah Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8597) granting a pension to William B. Metcalfe—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8598) granting a pension to Walter E. Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8599) granting a pension to Thomas L. Darden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8600) granting a pension to Angiline Carter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8601) granting a pension to Henry McGlodry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8602) granting a pension to C. F. A. Kellogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8603) granting a pension to Bunyan H. Byrd—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8604) to correct the military record of Charles M. Gordon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8605) granting an increase of pension to John F. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8606) granting an increase of pension to E. G. De Lap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 8607) granting an increase of pension to John R. Bevilheimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8608) granting an increase of pension to William R. Rennels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8609) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8610) granting an increase of pension to John Shields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8611) granting an increase of pension to James B. McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8612) granting an increase of pension to Richard Harkness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8613) granting an increase of pension to James S. Gustin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 8614) granting an increase of pension to James R. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8615) to correct the naval record of Edward T. Lincoln—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8616) to correct the military record of John Kinnear—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 8617) granting an increase of pension to Henry Winter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8618) granting an increase of pension to William Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8619) for the relief of Martin H. Avey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 8620) to provide a suitable medal for Charles P. Bragg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 8621) granting a pension to Sitha J. Sholly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8622) granting a pension to Sarah J. Ridgeway—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8623) granting an increase of pension to Daniel M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: A bill (H. R. 8624) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Leopold Bickart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8625) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of A. G. McDonald, administrator of Robert H. Green, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8626) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of G. W. Aycock, administrator of the estate of Reddick Aycock—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 8627) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda M. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8628) granting an increase of pension to John Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 8629) granting a pension to David T. Kirby—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 8630) for the relief of the estate of John Lynch, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8631) for the relief of the estate of Clark Townsend, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8632) for the relief of the estate of Elijah Lumpkin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8633) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Heath, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8634) for the relief of Lieut. James B. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8635) for the relief of the trustees or their successors in office of the Pine Chapel Methodist Episcopal

Church South, of Gordon County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8636) for the relief of William Shepherd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8637) granting an increase of pension to William B. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8638) granting an increase of pension to Berry May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 8639) granting an increase of pension to Catherine A. Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8640) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Haase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8641) granting an increase of pension to Annie Schuyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8642) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Murch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8643) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Egbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8644) granting an increase of pension to Ida W. Maples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8645) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. C. Fincke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8646) granting an increase of pension to Margaret L. Ackerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8647) granting a pension to Henry Charles Weinmann—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8648) granting a pension to Charles F. Pereira—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8649) granting a pension to Harry Lensky—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 8650) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the trustees of Calvary Episcopal Church, Dinwiddie Court-House, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 8651) granting an increase of pension to Marcus D. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8652) granting an increase of pension to Robert D. McCrory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8653) granting an increase of pension to Francis W. Lindley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8654) granting an increase of pension to Angelina Phillips—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8655) granting an increase of pension to Clarence E. Duane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8656) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Florence Alsdorf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8657) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert E. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8658) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Schroeder—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 8659) granting a pension to William J. Barcroft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8660) for the relief of the Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8661) for the relief of the Richmond Light Infantry Blues, of Virginia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 8662) granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 8663) for the relief of the beneficiaries under the will of John G. Winter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8664) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Helen M. McWorthy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8665) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. W. Tompkins, administrator of the estate of John Allman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8666) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John M. Forsyth—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KNOPF: A bill (H. R. 8667) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Elkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8668) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Fischer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 8669) granting an increase of pension to A. T. Low—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 8670) for the relief of Hamilton Perryman and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 8671) granting an increase of pension to David E. Homan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8672) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8673) granting an increase of pension to Norman I. Squires—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8674) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8675) to grant certain lands, part of the Fort Niobrara Military Reservation, to the village of Valentine, Nebr., for a site for water tank or reservoir—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8676) granting an increase of pension to George B. Cock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8677) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Quine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8678) granting an increase of pension to John Q. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8679) granting an increase of pension to John D. Lindsay—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8680) granting an increase of pension to Ransom B. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8681) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Milbourn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8682) granting an increase of pension to George M. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8683) granting a pension to Nellie Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8684) granting a pension to Lois A. Bentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 8685) granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Counts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8686) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Hogendobler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8687) granting an increase of pension to Jarrett C. Hackworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8688) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah T. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8689) granting a pension to Belle Speelman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8690) granting a pension to Julia Ann Schleyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8691) granting a pension to William J. Schneider—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 8692) for the relief of Ezer W. Edwards—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8693) for the relief of the estate of Robert R. Berry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8694) granting a pension to Gustave Kipper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8695) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 8696) for the relief of J. M. Woolf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8697) for the relief of George W. Landram and H. M. Henson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8698) for the relief of the Christian Church of Cadiz, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8699) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Paducah, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8700) for the relief of J. C. Shelby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8701) for the relief of S. E. Gallemore—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8702) for the relief of Mrs. Mary English—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8703) for the relief of William H. Calvert—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8704) for the relief of J. C. Peeples—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8705) for the relief of S. Hodge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8706) for the relief of J. C. Glenn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8707) for the relief of John R. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8708) for the relief of the heirs of C. R. Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8709) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Chandet—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8710) for the relief of the estate of T. J. Pritchett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8711) for the relief of the estate of James A. Gregory, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8712) for the relief of the estate of W. M. O'Hara, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8713) for the relief of the estate of P. F. Warterfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8714) for the relief of the estate of John M. Higgins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8715) for the relief of the estate of John Allred—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8716) for the relief of the estate of S. F. Crider—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8717) for the relief of the estate of H. Cothis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8718) for the relief of the estate of Timothy Burgess, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8719) for the relief of the estate of Seth Wright, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8720) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8721) granting a pension to John T. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8722) granting a pension to Andrew D. Greenlea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8723) granting a pension to Louis J. Daughtrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8724) granting a pension to Ben S. Perkins—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 8725) granting an increase of pension to John L. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8726) granting an increase of pension to Jettie M. Wofford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8727) to correct the military record of Thomas P. Allmond—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN: A bill (H. R. 8728) granting an increase of pension to George F. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 8729) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Canaan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8730) granting an increase of pension to George Lytle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 8731) making appropriation to pay the estate of Samuel Lee, deceased, in full for any claim for pay and allowances made by reason of the election of said Lee to the Forty-seventh Congress and his services therein—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 8732) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the heirs of Lewis Ellison—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 8733) for the relief of Walter W. Keefe—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8734) for the relief of Niels P. Larsen—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 8735) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Laura E. Roulston, administratrix of James W. Roulston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8736) for the relief of Richard Cole—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 8737) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Cleveland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8738) granting an increase of pension to John B. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8739) for the relief of Levi J. Billings—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8740) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Fayette E. Pattison and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8741) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Antoine Guyette and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 8742) granting an increase of pension to James Dupler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 8743) granting an increase of pension to Charles Titterington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 8744) to provide compensation for injuries received by George E. Giles of Watertown, Wis., at the Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: A bill (H. R. 8745) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 8746) granting a pension to Melvina Marsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8747) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Jervais—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8748) granting an increase of pension to Hiram H. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8749) granting an increase of pension to Freeman L. McKusick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8750) granting an increase of pension to Fernando A. Hackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 8751) for the relief of the trustees of the Mount Olivet Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Nolensville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8752) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, of Columbia, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8753) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Woodson H. Webb, administrator of the estate of Harriet Day (late Litteral), deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 8754) granting an increase of pension to Menzo Wixson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 8755) for the relief of R. Jane Brewer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8756) for the relief of Charles R. Hooper—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8757) for the relief of Polly Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8758) for the relief of the heirs of Isaac R. Maus, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8759) for the relief of the heirs of Jasper M. and Ann D. Jackson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8760) granting an increase of pension to Emily W. Tilley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 8761) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8762) granting a pension to John Hohenstein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8763) granting an increase of pension to William M. Kenyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8764) for the relief of Alice M. Stafford, administratrix of the estate of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 8765) granting an increase of pension to Thad. H. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8766) granting an increase of pension to Elam Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8767) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Schaeffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8768) granting an increase of pension to James A. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 8769) granting a pension to Lucena D. Hussey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8770) granting an increase of pension to Ashley St. Clair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8771) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Pomeroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 8772) granting arrears of pension to Katherine M. Laurence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8773) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Lindsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 8774) granting an increase of pension to James R. Batten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 8775) for the relief of Simon Motz—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8776) granting an increase of pension to James Walton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 8777) for the relief of William C. Watts—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8778) for the relief of John Riley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8779) granting a pension to Herbert Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8780) granting a pension to Eliza J. Cameron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8781) granting an increase of pension to Uriah Bickers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 8782) for the relief of heirs of Mathew N. Grimmett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8783) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas Knight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8784) for the relief of heirs of Enoch R. and Louisa J. Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8785) for the relief of heirs of Joseph Logan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8786) for the relief of heirs of W. J. Langston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8787) for the relief of heirs of Mary McCaa, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8788) for the relief of heirs of Marcus M. Massengale, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8789) for the relief of heirs of Preston Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8790) for the relief of heirs of Elizabeth Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8791) for the relief of heirs of Sidney Tate, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8792) for the relief of heirs of James H. Ware, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8793) for the relief of heirs of J. R. B. Eldridge, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8794) for the relief of John T. Graves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8795) for the relief of Mrs. Cassa Simpson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8796) for the relief of J. W. Smart—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8797) for the relief of William M. Underwood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8798) for the relief of William J. Wilcoxson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8799) for the relief of Francis Wilkes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8800) for the relief of Dr. Ira G. Wood—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8801) for the relief of Amanda M. Warren—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8802) for the relief of Phillip D. Wright—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8803) for the relief of Griffin Callahan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8804) for the relief of William Cunningham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8805) for the relief of James A. Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8806) for the relief of James T. Dowdy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8807) for the relief of heirs of Alexander F. Perryman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8808) for the relief of heirs of William Wann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8809) for the relief of heirs of Andrew J. Peacock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8810) for the relief of the estate of James Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8811) granting an increase of pension to William P. Shelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8812) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Primitive Baptist Church, colored, of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8813) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of J. G. Mason, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8814) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Oscar A. Rolfe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8815) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Margaret J. Parks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8816) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Decatur Lodge, No. 52, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8817) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Presbyterian Church of Decatur, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8818) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Bolivar Lodge, No. 127, Free Ancient and Accepted Masons, of Stevenson, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8819) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of David B. Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8820) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred Hambrick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 8821) for the relief of the estate of J. H. Moseby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8822) for the relief of the estate of James Scull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8823) granting a pension to William B. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8824) granting a pension to Sarah L. Peters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8825) for the relief of the firm of Bertrand & Scull, late of Arkansas—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 8826) granting a pension to Sarah D. Douglass—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8827) granting a pension to Robert T. McElhiney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8828) granting an increase of pension to John Kobbe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8829) granting an increase of pension to Milton Frame—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8830) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8831) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Cash—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8832) for the relief of Allen G. T. Gray—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8833) granting a pension to Emma B. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8834) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Leedy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8835) granting an increase of pension to George W. Dobbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8836) granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8837) granting an increase of pension to George B. Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8838) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8839) granting an increase of pension to Louis Ackerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 8840) for the relief of Peter Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8841) granting a pension to Joseph Felix Bath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8842) granting an increase of pension to James Rozporka—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8843) granting an increase of pension to Clarence J. Lawless—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8844) granting an increase of pension to Clarence J. Lawless—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 8845) granting an increase of pension to Eliza J. Walker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8846) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Ella Murdock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 8847) granting an increase of pension to Lucy M. Tufts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8848) granting an increase of pension to Florence J. O'Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8849) granting an increase of pension to Norman P. Tripp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8850) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Eckert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8851) granting an increase of pension to Wilson S. Flaugher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8852) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8853) granting an increase of pension to Julius R. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8854) granting an increase of pension to Bennager Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8855) granting an increase of pension to James Shay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8856) granting an increase of pension to William Geyser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8857) granting an increase of pension to George R. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8858) granting an increase of pension to David Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 8859) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Thomas Rodgers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8860) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Vinnie J. Thompson, executrix of the estate of James M. Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 8861) for the relief of Henry J. Tucker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8862) for the relief of John A. Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8863) for the relief of the heirs of Willis Potter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8864) for the relief of the heirs of Anderson P. Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8865) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Hiram Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8866) granting a pension to D. M. Newel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8867) granting a pension to Alfred Crites—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8868) granting a pension to N. E. Rea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8869) granting a pension to Thomas J. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8870) granting a pension to John Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8871) granting a pension to Stephen Bounds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8872) granting a pension to Christopher Masters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8873) granting an increase of pension to Albert Bess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8874) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8875) granting an increase of pension to William Eugas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8876) granting an increase of pension to William G. Reppy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8877) granting an increase of pension to John M. Dale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8878) granting an increase of pension to William J. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8879) granting an increase of pension to Falkland H. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8880) granting an increase of pension to Hiram White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8881) for the relief of William and James M. Daugherty—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SNAPP: A bill (H. R. 8882) granting a pension to John H. Bragaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8883) granting a pension to Naomi E. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 8884) for the relief of the estate of John M. Rook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8885) for the relief of the estate of Andrew B. Conley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8886) for the relief of the estate of Eben N. Davis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8887) for the relief of the estate of M. W. Ham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8888) for the relief of the estate of William Joslin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8889) for the relief of the estate of Gideon E. Franklin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8890) for the relief of the estate of Francis S. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8891) for the relief of the estate of Mark M. Harwell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8892) for the relief of the estate of William A. Jeffries, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8893) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Hull Wellford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8894) for the relief of the estate of Abner W. Lanier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8895) for the relief of the estate of Harriet W. Fleming, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8896) for the relief of the estate of A. M. Doak, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8897) for the relief of the estate of Isham G. Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8898) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Gaines, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8899) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Joiner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8900) for the relief of the estate of David A. Hamilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8901) for the relief of the estate of Joseph N. Moran, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8902) for the relief of the estate of C. G. Boswell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8903) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. E. J. Matlock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8904) for the relief of the estate of Alfred Swearingin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8905) for the relief of the estate of William Joslin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8906) for the relief of the heirs of Charles T. Alexander and Jane B. Alexander, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8907) for the relief of the heirs of John Carruth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8908) for the relief of the heirs of John C. McGehee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8909) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Charity Clements, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8910) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Scott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8911) for the relief of the heirs or legal representatives of A. M. Reyburn, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8912) for the relief of the heirs of Nancy Baker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8913) for the relief of the heirs of John D. Martin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8914) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Louisa Ragsdale—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8915) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. M. A. Allen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8916) for the relief of the heirs of William Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8917) for the relief of the heirs of W. E. Tomlinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8918) for the relief of the heirs of H. G. Spencer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8919) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Polly Callahan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8920) for the relief of the heirs of William M. Kimmons, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8921) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Susan L. Bailey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8922) for the relief of the heirs of John Parham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8923) for the relief of the heirs of J. B. Fuller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8924) for the relief of the heirs of Abraham Jones—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8925) for the relief of the heirs of W. T. Eason, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8926) for the relief of the heirs of John P. Caruthers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8927) for the relief of the heirs of Hardin P. Franklin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8928) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8929) for the relief of Caroline Elliott—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8930) for the relief of Mrs. G. W. Ross, Mrs. H. C. Cary and others, heirs at law and representatives of Wiley Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8931) for the relief of Alfred McFadgen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8932) for the relief of W. M. McKie—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8933) for the relief of J. J. Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8934) for the relief of George L. McGehee and John C. McGehee, heirs of Mary McGehee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8935) for the relief of Willis J. Moran—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8936) for the relief of Mrs. Martha T. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8937) for the relief of Jeremiah H. Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8938) for the relief of W. D. Aston—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8939) for the relief of James H. Knox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8940) for the relief of D. W. Carpenter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8941) for the relief of William Moyers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8942) for the relief of Mrs. A. T. Mason—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8943) for the relief of Margaret Raiford Loftin, administratrix of the estate of Robert Raiford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8944) for the relief of the administratrix of John H. Record, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8945) for the relief of the Old School Presbyterian Church at the town of Panola, in Panola County, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 8946) granting an increase of pension to John Adam Hollander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8947) for the relief of the Herman Andrae Electrical Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8948) to refund certain taxes paid by the Joseph Schlitz Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 8949) granting an increase of pension to Mons E. Jerdee—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8950) granting a pension to James Meehan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 8951) granting a pension to W. J. Chrisman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8952) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Schoppmeyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 8953) granting an increase of pension to James M. Latham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8954) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Coe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 8955) for the relief of John Whittington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8956) for the relief of Edward Tearney, administrator of Samuel Ridenour, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8957) for the relief of James H. Hooe—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8958) for the relief of Joseph R. Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8959) for the relief of the board of education of Harpers Ferry school district, of Jefferson County, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8960) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas G. Flagg, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8961) for the relief of the heirs of Charles A. Dinkle, John F. Dinkle, and J. Daniel Dinkle—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8962) for the relief of the estate of Henry Gannon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8963) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Custer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8964) granting an increase of pension to John C. Dearing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8965) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Tattersall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8966) to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Lieut. Benjamin S. McDonald—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 8967) for the relief of Lieut. Col. Edward Simonton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8968) for the relief of Edward H. Ozmun—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8969) for the relief of Lydia Mahoney—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8970) granting an increase of pension to Anthon W. Mortensen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8971) granting a pension to James C. Kinkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8972) to reimburse the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8973) to correct the military record of Lieut. Col. Horace P. Rugg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 8974) to remove the charge of desertion against Adam B. Ackerman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8975) granting an increase of pension to Avery Truesdale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 8976) granting a pension to William C. Shockey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8977) granting a pension to Levi E. Chenoweth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8978) granting an increase of pension to Marques D. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8979) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8980) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8981) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Lansdown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8982) for the relief of David W. Stockstill—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 8983) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Averett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8984) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Rhoades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8985) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Gilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 8986) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Antonia Q. Lovell and others, heirs of Gen. J. A. Quitman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 8987) granting an increase of pension to William Firth—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8988) granting a pension to Catherine E. Jennings—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8989) granting an increase of pension to Evelyn G. Regan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8990) granting a pension to Nancy Moore—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8991) for the relief of Eliza Percival—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8992) granting an increase of pension to John S. Gretzer, jr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8993) granting an increase of pension to Alois Goebel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8994) granting an increase of pension to William Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8995) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 8996) granting a pension to George C. Rimes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8997) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 8998) granting an increase of pension to Edward Miller, alias Edward T. Lynch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 8999) granting an increase of pension to John Hancock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9000) granting an increase of pension to Margaret W. Kimbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9001) granting a pension to Cornelius F. Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9002) for the relief of John C. Spear—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 9003) granting a pension to Ann Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9004) granting a pension to Henrietta Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9005) granting a pension to Margaret O'Tool—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9006) granting a pension to Andrew J. Terrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9007) granting a pension to Dallas W. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9008) granting a pension to Flora James—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9009) granting a pension to John C. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9010) granting a pension to J. H. Chrisman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9011) granting a pension to William A. Sutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9012) granting a pension to Christina A. Murrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9013) granting an increase of pension to James D. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9014) granting an increase of pension to Edward Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9015) granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Sink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9016) granting an increase of pension to Joshua F. Spurlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9017) granting an increase of pension to James M. Barnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9018) granting an increase of pension to E. S. Van Cleve—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9019) granting an increase of pension to Milton B. Tompkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9020) granting an increase of pension to Persey Kitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9021) granting an increase of pension to John W. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9022) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Cayton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9023) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Griswold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9024) granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Makepeace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9025) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant W. Bales—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9026) granting an increase of pension to Oscar J. Gatewood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9027) granting an increase of pension to John W. Tingle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9028) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Bland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9029) granting an increase of pension to Irvin L. Clifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9030) granting an increase of pension to Spencer P. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9031) granting an increase of pension to George W. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9032) granting an increase of pension to William Chappell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9033) granting an increase of pension to William Guess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9034) granting an increase of pension to William L. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9035) granting an increase of pension to William Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9036) granting an increase of pension to John O. Branson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9037) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9038) granting a pension to Daniel Cannon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9039) granting a pension to Euphoneous Carter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9040) for the relief of William F. Nail—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9041) granting an increase of pension to John E. Coogle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 9042) for the relief of Martha S. Carmichael—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9043) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Bettie B. Willis, administratrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9044) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Read, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9045) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mary Ann Nagle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9046) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of William O. Moseley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9047) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Mrs. Harriett Miles—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9048) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Emma S. Lewis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9049) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Vernon H. Johnston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9050) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Elizabeth Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9051) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of William Freeman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9052) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of James A. Foard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9053) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Margaret Davidson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9054) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of S. N. Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9055) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Sarah G. Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9056) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Royall Chambers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9057) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Charles Baker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9058) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel T. Leib—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9059) granting an increase of pension to Ralph M. Musser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9060) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9061) granting a pension to Maria H. Tobey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 9062) for the relief of the estate of John Burns, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Resolution of legislature of New Jersey, for calling of constitutional convention to prepare amendment for election of Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Canton, Ohio, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Board of Trade, city of Chicago, against uniform inspection of grain by Federal Government—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Hannah E. Hartford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Alvin A. Barker and others, for travel pay as officers of United States Volunteers for war service in the Philippines—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Roda Throgmartin; also papers to accompany H. R. 4944, for the relief of Heywood W. Weathington; also papers to accompany H. R. 4947, for the relief of William W Leobo; also papers to accompany H. R. 4946, for the relief of Charles J. Baker; also papers to accompany House bill for the relief of John Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Petition of Macon (Ga.) Musicians' Local, No. 45, A. F. of M., against competition of enlisted musicians with civilian musicians—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of International Conference of Cotton Growers and Manufacturers at Atlanta, Ga., October 9, 1907, for appropriation for the United States Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BATES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of Erie, Pa., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, for amendment to railway rate bill against railway companies changing rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, against any change in existing tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Harry H. Niles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Haskinson Camp, No. 31, U. S. W. V., Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and men in Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, opposing any change in existing tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for amendment to railroad rate bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of the Board of Trade of Erie Pa., favoring the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, affidavits to accompany House bill for the relief of John Miller, late of Company H, Eighty-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Petition of A. S. Blair and others, for a civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of A. S. Blair and others, for creation of a volunteer retired list for Union officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of board of directors of Colorado Manufacturers' Association against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Orange County, N. Y., for liberal appropriation to Department of Agriculture and reform in method of seed selection—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, Orange County, N. Y., for national preserve in Highlands of the Hudson—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: Petition of Cleveland Council, No. 733, Knights of Columbus, against reclassification of second-class postal matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Lincoln Heights Court, No. 112, Tribe of Ben Hur, against reclassification of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of United Spanish War Veterans, William McKinley Command, No. 62, for the Dick-Capron pay bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John McNally—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William A. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANDLER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Mary O. Daniel, Wallace Daniel, Asa B. Jones, heirs of Nelson B. Jones, and estate of William D. Fortson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of John W. Stone—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elisha W. Cross—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William Bernhard, George W. Tucker, J. G. Proctor, and John J. Coughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Babbitt Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Rhode Island, and Budlong Post, Westerly, R. I., for the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Postmasters' Association of New England, favoring postal savings banks and parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, for improvement of Pearl Harbor channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of W. M. Trafton, of Providence, R. I., favoring paragraph E of the copyright bill—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Rhode Island Chapter of American Institute of Architects, relating to location of Grant Memorial—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of Fairfield Post, No. 244, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, for legislation giving $12 per month to widows of ex-soldiers; at age of 70, $15 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Petition of Beaumont Trades Assembly, for removal of Charles A. Stillings—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, petition of Beaumont Trades Assembly, Texas, for Government ownership of telegraph lines—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Petition of ex-prisoners of war of Indiana State Soldiers' Home, for passage of the Hamilton bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Julius C. Zanone—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of W. S. Laflin and 38 other citizens of Barryton, Mecosta County, Mich., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Grange No. 1178, of Flint, Mich., for parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John N. Neal—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Mary E. Bronaugh, of Cass County, Mo., for reference of her war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of George H. McGill, deceased, of Cass County, Mo., for reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of James Glass, deceased, of Cass County, Mo., for reference of his war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of the heirs of Francis R. Gontier, deceased, late of Cass County, Mo., for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of W. F. Bronaugh, deceased, late of Cass County, Mo., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of heirs of Anslem L. Davidson, deceased, late of Cass County, Mo., praying for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William A. Ryan, deceased, late of Cass County, Mo., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of William W. Kennedy, of Cass County, Mo., praying reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6665, for the relief of George W. Wade; also papers to accompany House bill 6668, granting an increase of pension to Cornelius S. Yetman; also papers to accompany House bill 5415, granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of New York Commandery of Loyal Legion, approving location of Grant Memorial in Botanic Garden—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: Petition of James M. Gore and others, of New York State, for civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of St. Vincent De Paul Society, for the Coudrey parole and good time allowance bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of St. Vincent De Paul Society, for the parole and good time allowance bill introduced by Hon. H. M. COUDREY, of Missouri—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: Petition of Ohio State Council, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George M. Frye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Abner A. Stover—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: Petition of Boosters Club, of Salem, Oreg., for improvement of Willamette River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for relief of Peter Demoss—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Oregon, favoring passage of parcels post and postal-savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Grand Army of the Republic posts in Oregon, asking passage of Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Calvin E. Breed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Calvin E. Breed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for an increase of pension to Joseph Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of American Hardware Association, against revision of tariff except through a nonpartisan commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 6806, granting an increase of pension to Baldwin Cann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: Affidavits in support of House bill 6872, to increase pension of Amos W. Polley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of S. E. Hall, Cherry Valley, Ill., for parcels-post law and postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of F. Coleman and others, of Capron, Ill., against a parcel post and postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Haddorff Piano Company, of Rockford, Ill., against Senate copyright bill—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of James Peterson and 22 others, for postal savings bank bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hannah Kennedy, Edgar M. Phelps, Aurelius J. Adams, and William Urick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. S. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Hiram Overton, Mrs. Corrinne Lawrence, estate of James M. Hinton, estate of John T. Shumate, Jacob Bloomstein, F. M. Yarbraugh, W. C. Morgan, John Doherty, estate of A. L. P. Green, and Ellen E. Friend—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GORDON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles A. McKevitte—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Memphis, for appropriation for a national boulevard from national cemetery to city of Memphis—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Evelina V. Busby—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George L. Whitmore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Alfred L. Green, estate of James Scott, and Sally M. Scott—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, for a tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAFF: Petition of citizens of Sixteenth Congressional District, Illinois, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of the Union News, for repayment to the Southern States of $50,000,000, known as the "cotton tax"—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of National Farmers' Union, for returning to the South the $50,000,000 known as "cotton tax"—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Lumbermen's Exchange of Philadelphia, for amendment of interstate law governing changes in tariff rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of Budlong Post, No. 18, Grand Army of the Republic, for legislation increasing pensions of widows of soldiers of Mexican and civil wars—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Santa Maria Council, No. 102, Knights of Columbus, against change of postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HALE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of David V. Marney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: Petition of citizens of South Haven, Mich., for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of citizens of Dowagiac, Mich., and citizens of Marcellus, Mich., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Hedrick, previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Steffen R. Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of city council of Los Angeles, Cal., for increased pay for officers and men of Navy and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Merchants' Exchange of San Francisco, for a national central bank—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition board of police commissioners of San Francisco, for restoration of Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of miners of San Jose, Cal., for suspension of law on assessment work on claims for year 1907—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John W. Carmony, Tabitha E. Goodrow, and A. H. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: Petition of Indiana soldiers, for additional pension legislation—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William Bechtel and Joseph C. Letson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of New Brunswick Council, No. 257, Knights of Columbus, against increase in rate of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of Lucinda Muse Thomas—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Maramon A. Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Allison, George Prider, Mary E. Pugh, Mary E. Huey, and Margaret Orst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jacob Fischer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: Petition of Spanish War Veterans, William McKinley Command, for Dick-Capron bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: Petition of Eastern Carolina Rivers and Harbors Congress, for liberal appropriations for improvement of waterways—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 7153, for the relief of the estate of Lawrence M. Spann—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Resolution of Military Order of Loyal Legion, New York Commandery, approving location of Grant Memorial in Botanic Garden—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of John G. Berry and others, for creation of a civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of United Spanish War Veterans, Ensign Worth Bagley Camp, No. 6, Charlestown, Mass., for increase of pay of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petition of citizens of Armada and Richmond, Mich., for amendment to pension act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George Lytle and John Carman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment to Sherman law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution of Illinois State legislature, for appropriation to improve levee on the Mississippi River at Shawneetown, Ill.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of T. R. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of J. S. Bell and others, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NYE: Resolution of Garfield Republican Club, of Minneapolis, Minn., favoring postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, resolution adopted by a meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., favoring international court at The Hague—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of Chicago Board of Trade, against Federal inspection of all grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany House bill 7210, granting an increase of pension to William H. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Frederick district Preachers' Meeting, Methodist Church, asking for restoration of motto "In God we trust"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association, against appropriation for biological survey—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of C. M. Whitney and 16 others, of Vermont, Ill., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Papers to accompany House bill for relief of James T. Dowdy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Robert L. Jones, for reference of claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of estate of William Wann—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of John W. Garner and others, praying for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of estate of J. R. B. Eldredge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for relief of estate of Alexander F. Perryman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of the estate of Andrew J. Peacock, of Jackson County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bill for the relief of the estate of Alfred Hambrick, of Madison County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of R. L. Wilson and citizens of Garnett, Kans., for constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John D. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill granting increase of pension to Lucy M. Tufts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Jeremiah E. Waldon, James Parker, William C. Rike, George W. Horine, John T. Hughes, John Jewell, John P. Melchi, Sidney Coomer, David L. Sailors, Mary E. Broad, Hugh Thompson, Samuel Stauffer, Jacob B. Proctor, James L. Gunnell, Sarah A. Fugett, John Harper, William H. Tobin, and John S. Bray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: Petition of heirs of Jefferson Farnsworth and John Zunebro, for reference of their claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Petition of Ladies' Auxiliary of Grand Army of the Republic Post, of Dundee, Mich., for pension rate of $12 per month to soldiers' widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of members of Tioga Valley Grange, No. 918, Mansfield, Pa., for amendment of oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Rear Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of soldiers and sailors of Fifteenth Pennsylvania Congressional District, to amend section 3 of act of June 27, 1890, providing $12 per month for soldiers' widows and $2 per month for children under 16 years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of voters of Sixth Wisconsin Congressional District, against parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, *December 16, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

### ADMINISTRATION OF OATH TO PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE.

Mr. CULLOM. Mr. President, I understand that the oath of office has not yet been administered to the President pro tempore of the Senate. I ask that the oath be now administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The junior Senator from Maine, the President pro tempore, will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath.

Mr. FRYE was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CULLOM, and the oath prescribed by law was administered to him.

### SENATORS FROM OKLAHOMA.

Mr. MONEY presented the credentials of Robert L. Owen, chosen by the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CULBERSON presented the credentials of T. P. Gore, chosen by the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, a Senator from that State for the term beginning March 4, 1907, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senators-elect whose credentials have just been read are present, and I ask that the oath be administered to them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senators-elect from the State of Oklahoma will present themselves at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Gore and Mr. Owen were escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. CULBERSON and Mr. MONEY, respectively, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to them, they took their seats in the Senate.

Mr. BURROWS. Mr. President, for the purpose of determining the classes to which the Senators from Oklahoma shall be assigned, I submit the resolutions I send to the desk, and ask for their immediate consideration.

The resolutions were read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate proceed to ascertain the classes to which the Senators from the State of Oklahoma shall be assigned, in conformity with the resolution of the 14th of May, 1789, and as the Constitution requires.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary put into the ballot-box three papers of equal size, numbered, respectively, one, two, three. Each of the Senators from the State of Oklahoma shall draw out one paper. The paper numbered "One," if drawn, shall entitle the Senator to be placed in the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1911. The paper numbered "Two," if drawn, shall entitle the Senator to be placed in the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1913. And the paper numbered "Three," if drawn, shall entitle the Senator to be placed in the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1909.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed to discharge the order of the Senate.

The Secretary placed the papers in the ballot box, as directed in the second resolution. Each of the Senators from Oklahoma drew a paper, and the papers so drawn were given by the Secretary to the Vice-President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Senators, the Secretary reports that Mr. OWEN drew the paper numbered "Two," and is accordingly in the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1913, and that Mr. GORE drew the paper numbered "Three," and is accordingly in the class of Senators whose terms of service will expire the 3d day of March, 1909.

### REDUCTION OF PENSION AGENCIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report on the effect of a reduction of the present pension agencies to one such agency upon the economic execution of the pension laws, the prompt and efficient payment of pensioners, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

### LEASE OF AGRICULTURAL LAND IN HAWAII.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to amend section 73 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii, approved April 30, 1900.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In view of the resolution adopted by the Senate in regard to communications from the Secretary of the Interior, this communication from the Secretary of the Interior, inclosing the draft of a proposed bill, will, without objection, be referred to the Committee on Rules and printed.

### CLAIMS OF POSTMASTERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, stating that, in compliance with the requirements of section 2 of the act of March 17, 1882, he had transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives a tabular statement showing in detail the claims of postmasters for reimbursement for losses of money orders and postal funds which have been acted upon by the Postmaster-General during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the Annual Report of the Comptroller of the Currency for the year ended October 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

### FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of law filed by the court under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel

schooner *Juno*, William Burgess, master; the vessel sloop *Scrub*, John Russell, master; the vessel *William Lovel*, John K. Hill, master; the vessel schooner *Syren*, Jared Arbold, master; the vessel brig *Betsey*, Daniel Boyer, master; the vessel brig *Lucy*, Christopher Grant, master; the vessel brig *Abigail*, Jeremiah Tibbetts, jr., master; the vessel schooner *Colly*, William Mariner, master; the vessel schooner *Venus*, Benjamin Hooper, master; the vessel schooner *Isabella*, Lewis Lombard, master; the vessel brig *Brothers*, George Parsons, master, and the vessel schooner *Hannah*, James H. Voax, master, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Daniel Reid *v.* The United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Primitive Baptist Church of Pelham, Grundy County, Tenn., *v.* The United States;

In the cause of Stephen Gibson, surviving partner of Gibson & Chastain, *v.* The United States; and

In the cause of James H. White, sole administrator of James White, deceased, and L. R. White and J. D. White, joint administrators of Daugherty White, deceased, *v.* The United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. Browning, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a concurrent resolution providing that when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, December 21, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian on Monday, January 6, 1908, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Bar Association of the Hawaiian Islands, praying that the salaries of the judges of the supreme, district, and circuit courts in the Territory of Hawaii be increased, which was referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also presented a petition of the Carriage Builders' Association, praying for an immediate revision of the tariff, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the waterways and harbors of the country, for the construction of the Sabine Lake ship canal, for the issuance of bonds for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, for the establishment of a department for inland navigation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the Northeast Washington Citizens' Association of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize the Capital Traction Company to extend its lines from Seventh street NW., along Florida avenue to Eighth street east and south along Eighth street to Pennsylvania avenue in that city, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry colored citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide a home for aged and infirm colored people in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, Ill., praying that adequate annual appropriations be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLATT presented the petition of William F. D. Walker, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of James A. Ellis, of Canandaigua; of the Miller Hardware Company, of Olean; of the Merchants' Exchange, of Olean, and of Marks Lissberger & Son, Incorporated, of Long Island City, all in the State of New York, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WARREN presented a petition of Hoskinson Camp, No. 31, United Spanish War Veterans, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of the board of trustees of the sanitary district of Chicago, Ill., praying that adequate annual appropriations be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Commandery of the State of Illinois, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of Chicago, Ill., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a memorial to the memory of Gen. U. S. Grant in the Botanic Garden at Washington, D. C., which was referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Waubay, S. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CRANE presented a petition of the American Humane Education Society, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to crews of the Life-Saving Service, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of Typographical Union, No. 80, American Federation of Labor, of Kansas City, Mo., praying for the removal of the tariff on wood pulp and paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of the Retail Druggists' Association, of Greene County, Mo., and a memorial of Ozark Council, No. 58, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Springfield, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Joplin, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to facilitate the transportation of mail between the United States and South America, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of the Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Supply Company, of Minden, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a uniform inspection of grain under Federal control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 153, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Fremont, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 1070) for the relief of William R. Turner, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to William P. Snowden, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1097) granting a pension to I. E. Furnas, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1936) granting a pension to Jemima Feather, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURNHAM presented the petition of Mrs. Leander L. Evans, of Laconia, N. H., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. CURTIS presented a petition of Winfield Circle, No. 40, Department of Kansas, Ladies of the Grand Army of the Republic, of Winfield, Kans., and a petition of Henderson Post, No. 53, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Frankfort, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented petitions of Post No. 482, of Coal City; of B. J. Crosswait Post, No. 150, of Angola; of Stephen J. Bailey Post, No. 154, of Portland, and of Danseur Post, No. 104, of Indiana, all of the Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, in the State of Indiana, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry ex-Union officers of the civil war of Elkhart, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Beta Farmers' Club, of Steuben County, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Lafayette Council, No. 456, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Lafayette, Ind., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Post Q, Travelers' Protective Association, of New Albany; of the Commercial Club of Marion; of Post J, Travelers' Protective Association, of Evansville; of the Commercial Exchange of Fort Wayne, and of Post K, Travelers' Protective Association, of South Bend, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a petition of sundry ex-Union officers of the civil war of Evansville, Princeton, and Fort Branch, Ind., and a petition of sundry citizens of Portland, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to create in the War and Navy Departments a volunteer retired list for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of Indiana Division, Post K, of South Bend; of Indiana Division, Post J, of Evansville, and of Indiana Division, Post Q, of New Albany, all of the Travelers' Protective Association, of America, in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DEPEW presented a memorial of the Merchants' Exchange of Olean, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. STEPHENSON presented petitions of Post No. 274, of Milwaukee; of Richardson Post, No. 12, of Sheboygan Falls; of George H. Legate Post, No. 125, of Mineral Point; of Williamson Post, No. 109, of Dodgeville, and of John H. Williams Post, No. 4, of Berlin, all of the Department of Wisconsin, Grand Army of the Republic, and of sundry citizens of Amherst, in the State of Wisconsin, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of Milwaukee, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a permanent nonpartisan tariff commission, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Synod of the Presbyterian Church, of Crandon, Wis., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the closing on Sunday of the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, and also for the enactment of a Sunday rest law for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the Sixth Congressional district of the State of Wisconsin and a memorial of the Advancement Association of Horicon, Wis., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SCOTT presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1657) for the relief of the personal representatives of the late John M. Doddridge, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAY presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 2507) for the relief of the heirs of Philip Fitzgerald, deceased, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES—CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2268) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and making appropriations for the same, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims, which was agreed to.

Mr. PROCTOR, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 484) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce, which was agreed to.

### AFFAIRS OF MEXICAN KICKAPOO INDIANS.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, at the last session of the last Congress, on the 12th day of February, the Senate passed a resolution which I ask to have read, preparatory to making a report from the committee appointed under it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution.

The SECRETARY. Senate resolution 261, Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, reported by Mr. KEAN, without amendment, February 12, 1907, was considered and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That Senate Resolution No. 220, second session, Fifty-ninth Congress, be amended and modified so as to read as follows:

"The Committee on Indian Affairs is hereby authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to take, and have printed, testimony for the purpose of ascertaining all the facts with reference to the affairs of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians. Said committee is authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, to sit during sessions or recess of the Senate, either at Washington or elsewhere, as may be deemed advisable; the expenses of the investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

Mr. TELLER. Under that resolution the Committee on Indian Affairs appointed a subcommittee of three, composed of the senior Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE], the junior Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS], and myself. We went to the State of Oklahoma, the State of Texas, and the Territory of Arizona; we spent four weeks and a little over, traveled nearly 6,000 miles, took the testimony of 140 witnesses, and we are now ready to submit our report.

Before submitting the report I desire to say that although I was chairman of the committee I wish to give credit to the junior Senator from Kansas, who practically did the work of the committee. The senior Senator from Wisconsin was sick and unable to attend, and feeling that the Senator from Kansas was thoroughly competent to deal with the questions, I asked him to take the lead in the investigation, which he kindly did. The report which I submit is practically the report drawn by him.

The committee have directed me to ask the Senate to have this report read, so that it may go into the RECORD. It is brief. Therefore I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that the report which I now send to the desk may be read.

There being no objection, the report was read, as follows:

Your committee, which was authorized and directed to fully investigate the affairs of the Mexican Kicking Kickapoo Indians and all affairs connected therewith, beg leave to submit the following report:

In carrying out the instructions of the Senate, your committee took evidence at Eagle Pass, Tex., Douglas, Ariz., Shawnee, Okla., and also at Washington, D. C., and, in addition, it had before it the evidence which had been taken by the full committee during the month of February, 1907.

Your committee found that certain persons claimed to have secured four classes of deeds to lands in Oklahoma which belonged to the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, two classes taken by those whom your committee will designate the Bentley people, composed of Martin J. Bentley, Ida B. Bentley, and W. W. Ives, and two were taken by those that your committee will designate as the "Chapman-Grimes-Conine people," composed as follows: Charles J. Benson, W. L. Chapman, L. C. Grimes, and Al. Brown. This was a partnership, the money having been furnished by Charles J. Benson. Another partnership was composed of Willard Johnstone, C. M. Cade, Russell Johnson, and L. C. Grimes. For this partnership the money was furnished by Willard Johnstone and C. M. Cade. The third party was composed of John Garrett, James Jacobs, L. C. Grimes, and Dr. R. C. Conine. The money used for the purposes of this partnership was furnished by John Garrett.

These three parties will be designated by your committee as the "Chapman-Grimes-Conine people."

We desire first to direct the attention of the Senate to the conduct of those parties whom we have designated as the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people. They claimed to have secured two sets of deeds from the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, one set executed, as they claimed, before certain officers in Eagle Pass, Tex., and one set, as they claimed, executed before F. Valdes Llano, first judge of letters of the Monclova district court in the Republic of Mexico. These last deeds, it is claimed, were executed in the town of Muzquiz at the house of Alberto Guajardo, the jefe politico of that district. These Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people had as their active workers on the ground W. L. Chapman, L. C. Grimes, R. C. Conine, W. C. Grimes, Russell Johnson, Al. Brown, Cal. Moore, John Garrett, and later Tony Alexander. They were ably assisted by Mexican officials, Indian interpreters, and others whose conduct will be referred to hereafter.

Your committee does not hesitate to say that the conduct of the men who were on the ground representing the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people in their efforts to secure the valuable lands owned by the Mexican Kickapoo Indians in Oklahoma, was criminal and brutal in the extreme. Outrages were shamelessly perpetrated by them, and their conduct has never been equaled in the history of any dealings to secure lands from the American Indians. The names of the Indians were willfully and deliberately forged to the deeds claimed to have been taken in Mexico. Two or three instances are sufficient to show to what extremes they went. They had all the leading members of the tribe, or headmen of the tribe, arrested and thrown into jail. They then took a large number of Indians by force and under guard of policemen to the said Guajardo's house in Muzquiz, where they urged the Indians to sell their lands, which the Indians declined to do, telling them invariably that they did not desire to sell their lands, and under no circumstances would they sign any papers; yet these people claim to have deeds exe-

cuted at Guajardo's house by those Indians. The Indians all say that they did not sign, and the Indian interpreters, used upon the different occasions, each says that the Indians did not sign their names, touch the pen, or authorize anyone to sign their names or touch the pen for them.

The circumstances sustain the claims of the Indians, for the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people claim to have a deed which was executed at the said Guajardo's house by an Indian woman named Pah-natho, who had been dead for more than five years preceding the making of the alleged deed. They claim another deed to have been executed by an Indian named Paw-kaw-kah, who was a known imbecile, who could not utter a word or make a sound, and to whom no member of the tribe could talk or make himself understood. They also claimed to have a deed from an Indian named Mah-to-pene, who was not in Muzquiz nor was he at the Indian camp at the time of the alleged execution of the said deed. They claim also to have deeds executed at Guajardo's house by seven Indians who were at the time at the camp, and who never were at the house above mentioned.

The items of the Indian appropriation bill under which these deeds are claimed to have been taken limit the execution of such deeds to adults and to such Indians as are nonresidents of the United States, while the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people claim to have deeds from certain Indians whom the records show were at the time and are now minors, and whom any person could tell were minors by simply looking at them. In cases where guardians had charge of the real property of the Indian minors, in order to get rid of the guardian and to avoid the law which limits the execution of deeds to adults, these Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people procured the marriage of the minors at Eagle Pass, Tex., the Indians so married having no intention of getting married, and, as the testimony shows, have not lived together since the time of said marriages, and it is evident that they did not know what they were doing at the time. These marriages were brought about by the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people to the end that they might secure deeds from Indian minors and rob them of their lands.

It is shown by the evidence that L. C. Grimes, who was a partner of the three different combinations above referred to, had one of the Indians taken from the jail, paid his fine for drunkenness, and procured the marriage license under which he was married and defrayed all the expenses incident thereto. It is shown that he paid the expenses in at least two of the cases. It is also shown that he procured a drunken Indian interpreter to make oath that one of the Indian boys, who was at the time but 17 years of age, was 21, and that another Indian boy, who at the time of said alleged marriage was but 19, was over 21 years of age.

The Indians were paid no money for the land for which the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people claim to have deeds, and which they claim were executed at said Guajardo's house in Mexico, but some time after it is alleged the deeds were executed these people placed money to the credit of each Indian at the First National Bank of Eagle Pass, Tex. The evidence further shows that Mr. Tony Alexander, heretofore referred to, was employed and sent to Mexico for the purpose of inducing the Indians to withdraw the money from the bank, in which, however, he was unsuccessful. The evidence does show that he and other parties representing the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people did present fictitious Indians who impersonated the Indians who had money in the bank, and in this manner drew out some of the said money.

The evidence further shows beyond any doubt that the Chapman-Grimes people, through Doctor Conine and Tony Alexander, both of whom were in the employ of the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people, and Indian interpreters, deliberately forged the names of certain other Indians to checks on the said bank and drew some of the money out of the bank. In one case they signed the name of an Indian, Ma-ka-seah, who had left Eagle Pass, Tex., during the last week of November, 1906, had gone direct to Shawnee, Okla., and had not been out of Oklahoma since, and yet they have a check purported to have been signed by this Indian at Eagle Pass, Tex., January 1, 1907, for $550, witnessed by Mack Johnson, an Indian interpreter, whom the evidence shows they kept in a drunken condition all the time, and who testified that he witnessed a blank check. This check is also witnessed by one A. J. Santos, of Muzquiz, Mexico, who seems to have been used generally for the purpose of witnessing forged checks, and it is indorsed by R. C. Conine.

In regard to the deeds taken by the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people at Eagle Pass, the evidence shows that the Indians and interpreters were liberally supplied with whisky, beer, and mescal; that they were made drunk and were kept in that condition and taken to Eagle Pass, where they were herded or kept in a wagon yard and at last coerced into signing deeds. In each case but a very small amount of money was paid to the different Indians who executed the deeds, and in no case was the amount paid anywhere near the value of the land, and, too, in but few cases, if any, was a description of the land which the parties claimed they were buying from the Indian read to him, and the Indian was not made acquainted with the contents of alleged deed nor of the land which he was selling.

The treatment of these Indians by the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people, whom they took to Eagle Pass, was outrageous, and the treatment of the Indian women by these same people at Muzquiz was such as to condemn them in the eyes of all decent people.

To further show the conduct of the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people your committee desires to call the attention of the Senate to the testimony of E. H. Schmidt, who was cashier of the First National Bank at Eagle Pass, the bank in which the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people kept their account, and the bank through which they operated. Mr. Schmidt, in his testimony, says:

I said, "Gentlemen, you can not make this place your headquarters to pow wow with these Indians."

The CHAIRMAN. Who were you talking to when you said that?

Mr. SCHMIDT. To Chapman and Brown and Grimes and the whole business.

Senator CURTIS. Chapman, Brown, Grimes, and Conine?

Mr. SCHMIDT. All those people. I told them they could not transact their business in there. The first day they came there and attempted to take deeds I had two men around there guarding. They would all run out and in and I said, "Gentlemen, you can not do this," and I consulted with one of the officers there, and we both told them. They said, "We have our money here," and I said, "I do not care; take your money and get out."

Senator CURTIS. Their conduct was such that you did not want them there?

Mr. SCHMIDT. There were Indians running in and out, and we did not understand it, and did not like it, in fact.

Your committee desires to call the attention of the Senate also to the testimony of M. W. C. Douglas, as follows:

Senator CURTIS. Why did you stop taking acknowledgments for the Grimes people?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Well, because I did not like the way they seemed to be accomplishing their purpose.

Senator CURTIS. What did you notice with regard to that?

Mr. DOUGLAS. You understand it was not until after I made this trip to Muzquiz, and what I saw there is what influenced me. I did not care to take any more.

Again, to indicate to what extent the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people would go in their practices, we desire to call the attention of the Senate to the evidence of Mr. Douglas with reference to the acknowledgments. Mr. Cresson asked the following questions:

Mr. CRESSON. Does your acknowledgment in each case show that the man who made his mark was introduced by So and So, and "personally well known to me?"

Mr. DOUGLAS. No, sir.

Mr. CRESSON. Then your acknowledgment is not in conformity with the Texas law, is it?

Mr. DOUGLAS. Yes, sir; entirely.

Mr. CRESSON. Does not the Texas State law require that when a man is introduced to you, for instance, an Indian introduced to you, that you shall say "well known to me," or "introduced to me by?"

Mr. DOUGLAS. If you will just change the word to "provide" instead of "require" I will say yes. There is a provision in the statute under which we take such acknowledgment as that; there is no requirement, however, if a notary feels that he knows a man, even though he has been introduced to him but a half a minute before, if he feels he is reliably informed, he can say "known to me;" in other words, there is no definite period of time in which a man must be known to another to say he is known to me.

Mr. CRESSON. In all these deeds you felt confident you knew it was the identical Indian and put your acknowledgment to it that you knew it to be the identical Indian?

Mr. DOUGLAS. I will say that in the beginning I took that matter up with Mr. Chapman and Mr. Russell Johnstone, and wanted to make my acknowledgment in that form, but they said there was no provision in Oklahoma State recognizing that, and that it would only be necessary to state "known to me," so I took every precaution that I could to be satisfied in my own mind that it was the identical Indian. After the first few, however, I got to seeing the Indians and felt that I knew them somewhat, although probably I could not point out half of them by name whose acknowledgments I took.

These Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people also took deeds from Indians, who were not nonresidents of Oklahoma, Indians whom they took to Mexico for the express purpose of securing deeds to their lands. Most of those Indians returned to Oklahoma and never were actual and bona fide residents of Mexico, all of which was well known at the time to the people who took them to Mexico for the purpose of securing deeds to their valuable land.

To show to what measures the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people resorted, your committee desires to call the attention of the Senate to their conduct in securing the deed from Pah-pah-me-na-ko-the. This Indian was attempting to return to Oklahoma, when he was arrested upon a mock charge of having killed another Indian, who was then, and still is, alive. This arrest was made by Mexican police officers, who were, no doubt, in the pay of the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people. He was put in chains and, of course, at the opportune moment, representatives of the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people appeared and expressed great surprise at the man's arrest, and took him from the officers, telling him if he would execute a deed to them for one piece of property for $3,000, that they would secure his discharge and prevent him from going to the penitentiary.

The Indian told those people that he would sell them allotment No. 54 for $3,000, which was an inherited piece of property. The papers were supposed to have been prepared for the conveyance of this piece of land. The interpreter, who was under their pay, and who had been taken to Mexico by the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people, informed him that he was selling but one piece of land—an 80-acre tract. The Indian touched the pen and was paid $3,000. It afterwards turned out that he had deeded them seven tracts of land, and the equity of this Indian in the land covered by this deed would be worth at least $15,000.

Your committee regrets to say that it is led to believe that the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people were materially assisted in their efforts by the unfortunate appearance of F. A. Thackery, United States Indian agent at Shawnee, Okla., and of George A. Outcelt, who was assistant United States attorney, and who was sent to Mexico to make certain investigations, while Mr. Thackery was sent there to assist him and to make certain payments of lease money to the Kickapoo Indians. The Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people appeared on the ground at about the same time; they were from the same section in Oklahoma, and they employed the same Mexican interpreter, Dr. R. C. Conine, and the Mexican officials, and the Indians were led to believe that they were acting all together.

It was very unfortunate, too, that Mr. Outcelt and the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people stopped at the same hotel and went to and from the Indian camp in the same coaches and were seen together frequently by Mexican officials. This made the Indians distrustful of Outcelt, and let the Mexican officials to believe that the United States Government officials were not opposing the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people.

Upon the arrival of your committee in Shawnee the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people tried to explain their conduct by pretending that Doctor Conine was representing the Indians, but your committee can reach no other conclusion than that this was a put-up job by the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people weeks after they deposited the money in the banks and after the Indians refused to draw it out, because the Indians did not know and had not authorized Doctor Conine, or any of the people whom he represented, to buy lands for them in Mexico, and to show that it was impossible for Doctor Conine to have represented the Indians it is sufficient to call attention to the fact that he was under the pay of these people at $150 a month, and the evidence further shows that he was a partner in one of the transactions and secured in his own name a deed to several pieces of property, or claims to have secured deeds to several pieces of property, and his conduct in securing the same was not that of an honorable man, or that of a man who was in any wise representing the Indians, and to further show that he could not have been representing the Indians the testimony of all of the Indians is to the effect that whenever Chapman, Grimes, Conine, Al. Brown, or any of the parties representing those people appeared, the Indians uniformly referred to them as "wolves," and would have nothing to do with them unless they were accompanied by a Mexican policeman, by whom they feared arrest.

The telegrams printed in the record show that Doctor Conine was one of the leaders of the Chapman-Grimes people in their efforts to rob the Indians of their valuable lands. The evidence shows his activity while they were trying to secure deeds.

The following message will show his activity when they were trying to induce the Indians to draw the money from the bank.

EAGLE PASS, TEX., *May 1, 1907.*

A. T. BROWN, *Shawnee, Okla.:*

Let us know what you are going to do. Those checks of Alexander will have to be taken care of. He is here. If you are not going to put up some coin you had better quit and I will, too.

R. C. CONINE.

Then, later, when the depositions were taken, he was the man upon whom they relied to do their work in Mexico, and he is the man to whom they had $500 in gold sent, which was necessary for him to have before he could get the depositions. Conine represented the Chapman-Grimes people beyond any question.

The evidence taken by your committee shows that the partnership of which C. J. Benson was the head, and for which he furnished all the money, expended all told about $31,000; that the partnership which was headed by Willard Johnston and Cash Cade furnished for all purposes about $13,000; that the partnership headed by John Garrett furnished for all purposes about $7,000. This represents their total expenditures. Of this $51,000, $19,000 was placed in the bank to the credit of the Indians who never claimed it, and who have not drawn it from the bank, making a total outlay by these people of about $32,000, for which they claim to have deeds for lands in Oklahoma, which at the very least was worth $250,000, and in the judgment of your committee this land, under proper management, would realize at least $300,000.

The evidence taken before your committee is conclusive that these Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people deliberately bought Mexican officials to assist them in their nefarious and criminal practices. There is evidence to the effect that L. C. Grimes told one of the witnesses that they had paid Alberto Guajardo, a Mexican official, $75 Mexican money for each deed executed, and the dispatches show that while these people claim that they did not pay out a cent of money to the Indians for deeds executed in Mexico, yet they telegraphed the bank to send them by express $2,000 Mexican money, which was three days before the first deeds were claimed to have been executed. Another piece of evidence which shows to what extent these people went in order to influence officers in Mexico are the telegrams that passed between them while they were taking depositions in Mexico in order to sustain their forged deeds. Here is one of the telegrams:

MUZQUIZ, *May 8, 1907.*

W. L. CHAPMAN AND BROWN, *Shawnee, Okla.:*

Absolutely necessary have First National, Eagle Pass, honor my check $500 gold to secure depositions. Have bank notify Monclova bank. Will do our best. Answer here quick.

R. C. CONINE.

We think it only just to the parties concerned to say that two of the partnerships represented by the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people were financed by bank officials of two banks at Shawnee, Okla., and that the other partnership was financed by a man who had formerly been a saloon keeper and a gambler; that while your committee was in session at Shawnee the saloon keeper and gambler admitted that he had not paid what the land was worth, and said that he was perfectly willing to have the land appraised and to pay its fair and reasonable value, while the bankers who furnished the money insisted that they had paid a reasonable price for the land, and would not agree to pay the appraised value of the same, and insisted that they should be protected in their investments, and preferred to make a reasonable profit. The evidence shows that the combined property purchased by the bank officials and their partners is worth over $125,000, and the Indians were not actually paid by the said parties combined to exceed $20,000 cash. To show the extent of the misuse of money, we call attention to the transaction of the partnership to which the banker, Benson, furnished funds. The bank account shows that he deposited to the credit of the Indians without their knowledge and consent for forged deeds, $19,000, while his expenses in securing those deeds amounted to about $12,000.

As to the conduct of Martin J. Bentley, and those associated with him, your committee desires to say that Mr. Bentley, W. W. Ives, and Mrs. Ida B. Bentley have two sets of deeds which they have shown by evidence were taken by them from the Indians in trust. One class consists of deeds to seven allotments from which restrictions were removed and patents directed to be issued by act of March 3, 1905. The second class of deeds taken under the act of June 21, 1906. All those deeds, with the exception of one, were executed in Eagle Pass, and that one was executed before an American officer in Mexico. In investigating the conduct of Martin J. Bentley, your committee took much testimony, and although it was a subject not within the scope of the resolution, opened up the whole question with respect to his conduct with the Kickapoo Indians from the time he was appointed their agent in 1896 until the present time. Mr. Bentley was charged with having encouraged and induced the Mexican Kickapoo Indians to go to Mexico, and it was alleged that his object and purpose in getting them to so remove was to get from them their valuable lands in Oklahoma without paying anything therefor.

The evidence taken does not in any regard sustain this charge except, perhaps, that during the last few years, according to the testimony of a number of the Indians, he has assisted and encouraged them to go to Mexico, because, as asserted by him, conditions in Oklahoma had become intolerable. It was shown by the testimony of the Indians that many of them had been in Mexico forty and fifty years ago; that when they were returned to the United States many relatives were left behind in Mexico; that they had been in the habit of going back and forth; that prior to the time Mr. Bentley was appointed their agent it was hard to keep them on their reservation in Oklahoma, and that during the time he acted as their agent some of them had settled upon and developed their allotments and had become self-sustaining, thrifty, and progressive Indians; that after his term of office had expired as their agent they again, by reason of the surroundings, concluded that they wanted to go to Mexico, and it was not until after that time, the evidence shows, that Mr. Bentley in any way encouraged or assisted them. The evidence further shows that while the first seven allotments which were deeded to the Bentley people were very valuable, still neither Mr. Bentley nor those connected with him do now, and never have, claimed to have the absolute title, but they do claim that they simply took the property in trust for the purpose of selling it for the best price obtainable and to invest the proceeds in lands in Mexico for the Kickapoo Indians, which said land was to be held in common. This is shown by written contracts deposited with the bank where the Indians transact their business.

From the sale of these lands the evidence shows that the Bentley people received from these seven pieces something like $20,000 in cash, and there is now on deposit in the bank at Shawnee about $17,000 as the proceeds from the sale of three allotments, leaving four undisposed of. Out of this money, and other moneys which will be hereafter referred to, Mr. Bentley did purchase a tract of land for temporary purposes in Mexico, for which he paid about $13,000, and had an option for the purchase of a large ranch when these complications arose. Of those seven allottees the committee took the evidence of six, and it is perfectly apparent to your committee that there was a thorough and complete understanding between said allottees and Mr. Bentley as to what he was to do with their property in Oklahoma and what was to be done with the proceeds therefrom. Those seven Indians, or rather the six examined of the seven, appeared to be the leading members of the Kicking Kickapoo band.

As to the deeds taken by the Bentley people under the act of June 21, 1906, Mr. Bentley testified, as well as those who were interested with him, that they did not claim any title to the land, but that they were holding the property in trust for the Indians, expecting to sell the same where the Indians did not desire to return to Oklahoma and invest the proceeds in a reservation in Mexico, and a binding declaration of trust so shows. Some of those Indians from whom it was claimed by Mr. Bentley that he had deeds under the act of June 21, 1906, testified that they did not know that they were giving a deed to the Bentley people, but that they did believe that they were placing the land in his hands for the purpose of exchanging it for land in Mexico, and when asked what they had done with their land, instead of saying that they had deeded it, they insisted that they had turned it over to him, but had not sold it to him.

In all the conduct of the Bentley people in securing deeds from the Indians there is no evidence whatever that he used any intoxicants of any kind or character, or forced the Indians to sign deeds, or that he used any undue influence, or committed any acts of forgery or perjury or any other improper acts. The evidence further shows that while the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people were wrongfully using the power of Mexican officers and a liberal supply of intoxicants and adopting all kinds of criminal tactics to induce the Indians to leave their camp in Mexico and go to Texas to execute deeds, Mr. Bentley was using all lawful means to protect them against these outrages and to guard their property, and the Indians, in many cases, voluntarily went to Eagle Pass for the purpose of meeting him and turning their land over to him for the purpose, as they stated, of having the same exchanged for land in Mexico.

It further appears that many of the deeds taken by Mr. Bentley under the act of June 21, 1906, were taken simply for the purpose of protecting the Indians against what has been denominated as the Chapman-Grimes-Conine people, and he does not claim, and has never claimed, any interest whatever in those lands, and he further testified that he was ready and willing to turn the lands over to said parties at any time when it would be safe to do so. It is charged that Mr. Bentley, by reason of his influence with those Indians, has secured and handled large sums of money belonging to them. The evidence does show that he secured from those Indians many thousands of dollars, but in each case he has given to the Indians a note or a proper evidence of indebtedness. In some cases the Indians have turned over to him a part of their payments for the purposes of devoting them to the common or general fund of the tribe. Those accounts have been kept separate and the books of the bank at Eagle Pass, Tex., as well as the receipts given by Mr. Bentley, fully indicate the purpose for which the money was to be used. The money borrowed by Mr. Bentley from the Indians has, from time to time, been repaid.

While your committee does not approve of all the things which have been done with respect to the handling of the money by Mr. Bentley, yet it is satisfied from the testimony that he has handled the same and managed whatever money has been turned over to him in the manner which he felt was for the best interest of the Indians; and whatever errors he committed were errors of judgment due in many cases to his zeal in protecting the Indians' interest, and there is no evidence whatever that he has diverted the said funds or any part thereof from their proper use. Your committee believes that it would have been better, if it had been possible to have done so, to have had the money which had been paid to the Indians in large sums invested in some property that would have yielded them a monthly or yearly return. This was not done by Mr. Bentley, but he explained that he would have preferred to have done so, but it was impossible, because the Indians were frequently appealing to him for money and were being urged by many to withdraw their money from him, and that he had no assurance that the money would be left with him a sufficient length of time to warrant an investment of the funds for the Indians.

The evidence shows that Mr. Bentley has received from land and other property which would go to the common fund of the Indians the sum of $37,209.91, and that he has expended for them the sum of $45,260. Mr. Bentley was charged with misconduct while he was agent, and since that time, in securing the cancellation of certain alleged erroneous allotments. While your committee did not feel that this was a matter that it was charged to investigate, it nevertheless heard all the testimony that was submitted on that subject. The evidence shows that in one case while agent Mr. Bentley took part in having an erroneous allotment canceled, and he dictated a contract by the terms of which the party seeking to secure said erroneous allotment as a homestead was to pay over to Mr. W. W. Ives, the present trustee for the Indians, the sum of $500 in case he secured an entry.

Your committee believes that Mr. Bentley, in his desire to properly serve the Indians in this regard, went further than he should have gone while acting as an agent, yet he and the Indians testified that this was done to secure what was known as a "fight or expense fund" for the Indians and that he, Bentley, was not to derive any benefit therefrom. While your committee is satisfied that in this regard Mr. Bentley made a mistake for which he should be criticised, yet the evidence warrants the committee in the conclusion that he did it in his zeal to do something beneficial to the Indians.

There was considerable evidence taken by your committee upon the subject of the cancellation of erroneous allotments and Mr. Bentley's connection therewith, but as that was not a subject which your committee was directed to investigate we will make no further reference to it in our report, contenting ourselves simply with a reference to the record.

As to the charge that Mr. Bentley has induced the Indians to go to Mexico, as heretofore mentioned in this report, there is no doubt in the minds of the committee that during the last four or five years he has encouraged them to go and assisted to that end, and he testifies that he is still willing to aid and assist certain full-blood Indians to go to Mexico if they desire so to do. It is perfectly apparent, however, to your committee that those Kicking Kickapoo Indians who are now in Mexico have not expressed a desire to return to the United States, and it is doubtful, even if they were brought back by force, that they would remain in the United States any longer than it would take them to get away. Of the large number who testified on the

stand, not a single Indian expressed a desire to return to Oklahoma, but each one stated that he would rather live in Mexico, where there was plenty of game and where they could all live together and hold their land in common in the old way.

Your committee has caused to be printed in the record copies of all the telegrams which it could secure that passed between the parties involved in these various transactions. It has also placed in the record for the information of the Senate the checks which it is claimed were signed by the Indians. It is submitted that these messages and checks fully corroborate and substantiate the testimony of the Indians and sustain the charges made by the representatives of the Indians against the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people.

In concluding the part of this report which refers to the conduct of the various parties to these transactions your committee calls attention to the fact that the evidence shows that some of those who were on the ground representing the parties which have been designated as the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people in their efforts to secure deeds were guilty of debauching the Indians by liberally supplying them with intoxicants; that they were cruel, and used all kinds of force, and resorted to the crimes of forgery, bribery, perjury, and subornation of perjury, while, on the other hand, the evidence shows that the Bentley people, composed of Martin J. Bentley, Mrs. Ida B. Bentley, W. W. Ives, and the assistants whom they had on the ground, in no case used or permitted to be used among the Indians intoxicating liquors, but, on the other hand, when the Indians were in trouble they aided and assisted them out of their difficulties; that while they secured deeds for very valuable land, and while large sums of money were turned over to Mr. Bentley, there has not been shown any evidence of force, or treachery, or other culpable conduct on the part of Mr. Bentley or any of those associated with him, but, on the contrary, it is shown that he has been ever watchful and zealous in the interests of these Kickapoo people.

Before closing this report we desire to call especial attention to Mr. E. E. Hood, a young attorney of Shawnee, who, through one of the Grimes parties above referred to, secured deeds to two pieces of land.

Mr. Hood appeared before the committee and of his own volition stated that he had paid but a very small consideration for one of the tracts, and that he stood ready and willing to pay what the land would be shown to be worth; that the other piece was taken in his name without his knowledge or consent, and he was ready to deed this piece back, as he claimed no interest in it.

We especially refer to this, because his conduct shows him to be an honorable and upright man.

Your committee recommend:

1. That suits be brought to set aside all deeds executed, or claimed to have been executed under the following provision of the act of June 21, 1906, to wit: "All restrictions as to sale and incumbrance of all lands, inherited and otherwise, of all adult Kickapoo Indians, and of all Shawnee, Delaware, Caddo, and Wichita Indians who have heretofore been or are now known as Indians of said tribes, affiliating with said Kickapoo Indians now or hereafter nonresident in the United States, who have been allotted land in Oklahoma or Indian Territory are hereby removed: *Provided*, That any such Indian allottee who is a nonresident of the United States may lease his allotment without restriction for a period not exceeding five years: *Provided further*, That the parent or the person next of kin having the care and custody of a minor allottee may lease the allotment of said minor as herein provided, except that no such lease shall extend beyond the minority of said allottee," *except* in cases where the grantee admits he holds such deed or deeds in trust for the said Indians, and in those cases the attorney hereinafter referred to shall see that a proper declaration of trust is executed by the parties now holding title to said Indian lands that have been secured from said Indians, with the purpose of exchanging the same for other lands, or selling such lands held, and investing the proceeds of such sale in lands in Mexico or elsewhere as the Indians may desire and take all proper steps to enforce such trust and protect the rights of said Indians and the Government.

2. That a special attorney, not heretofore connected with the investigation of Kickapoo affairs in Mexico, be employed by the Department of Justice, to have sole charge of the above cases, with authority to select his own assistants, and take such steps as may be necessary for the protection of the Mexican Kickapoo Indians, and promptly recover for them the lands from the parties claiming to hold title under the above provision of the said act, except the parties holding lands in trust for said Kickapoo Indians.

3. That in view of existing conditions patents be immediately issued to the seven Indian allottees as directed in the act of March 3, 1905, and that the special attorney be directed to examine the title to any tract or tracts of land which may be purchased or secured by exchanging in Mexico or elsewhere for the use of the Kicking Kickapoo Indians, and that in these seven cases that said attorneys shall see that a declaration of trust is properly executed by said parties holding said Indian land and take all steps necessary to protect the interest of the said Indians.

We find that the persons whom we have designated as belonging to the Chapman, Grimes, and Conine people, and all those claiming under them, secured their said pretended title by acts of violence, corruption, fraud, intimidation, and debauchery, and some by committing the crime of forgery, and that they have no valid titles, but the deeds they hold are such a cloud upon the title that it is the duty of the Government to at once bring action to set the same aside.

The treaty under which the Kickapoo allotments were made provides that the title thereto shall be held in trust for the benefit of the allottees for a period of twenty-five years, in the manner and to the extent provided for in the act of February 8, 1887. In construing that act the Supreme Court has held that the lands were held by the United States in execution of its plans relating to the Indians without any right in the Indian to make contracts in reference to them or to do more than to occupy and cultivate them. That by the terms of the act the Government had agreed at a named time to convey the land to the allottees in fee, discharged of the trust and free of all charge and incumbrance whatever.

It seems to your committee, from the decisions of the Supreme Court, that the United States is to hold the lands in trust for a period of twenty-five years from the date of allotment, for the sole use and benefit of the allottee, and the Government is to hold the same until the fee is conveyed and the trust is discharged. This trust period may be extended by the President, and it may be shortened only by act of Congress, and this can be done only by a positive grant or the directing of the issuance of a patent in fee. Your committee doubts if the provision of the act of June 21, 1906, is strong enough to pass the title from the Government to the several allottees.

H. M. TELLER, *Chairman.*
CHARLES CURTIS.
ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that to-morrow at the close of the routine morning business I will address the Senate on a bill now lying upon the table, entitled "A bill (S. 500) providing for the appointment of an inland waterway commission and for the improvement and development of the inland waterways of the country, with a view to the promotion of transportation between the States and with foreign countries."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GORE introduced a bill (S. 2289) making appropriations to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention of the Territory of Oklahoma and the expenses of holding an election for the ratification of the constitution and election of State and other officials, $150,000, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2290) providing for two additional Congressmen for the State of Oklahoma, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Census.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 2291) for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Maine, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2292) granting an increase of pension to Abraham B. Morton;

A bill (S. 2293) granting an increase of pension to Wellington W. Whitney (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2294) granting an increase of pension to Timothy Donovan (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2295) to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company shall be required to complete the road of said company, under the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress, approved June 28, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2296) to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, savings banks, and trust companies, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2297) granting an increase of pension to Simon G. Cutting; and

A bill (S. 2298) granting an increase of pension to William Weston.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2299) to provide for the erection of a public building at Denver, Colo.;

A bill (S. 2300) to provide for increasing the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be erected at Boulder, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 2301) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Greeley, Colo.

Mr. BOURNE introduced a bill (S. 2302) granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Hammond, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 2303) to amend section 5239 of chapter 4 of Title LXII of an act entitled "National banks," Revised Statutes of the United States, 1878, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2304) granting an increase of pension to H. T. Coffman; and

A bill (S. 2305) granting an increase of pension to Bridget McGunn.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 2306) providing for a survey of the Flathead River, between Kalispell, Mont., and the mouth of said river, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2307) for the purchase of site for a Federal building for the United States post-office and land office at Kalispell, Mont.;

A bill (S. 2308) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office and land office at Billings, Mont.; and

A bill (S. 2309) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office and land office at Bozeman, Mont.

Mr. STEPHENSON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2310) for the relief of Killian Simon; and

A bill (S. 2311) to provide compensation for injuries received by George E. Giles, of Watertown, Wis., at the Ford's Theater disaster, which occurred June 9, 1893.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2312) granting an increase of pension to William B. Scott; and

A bill (S. 2313) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Cary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 2314) providing for a turning basin at Depere, Wis., and a 20-foot channel from Green Bay to Depere, Wis.;

A bill (S. 2315) making appropriation for the improvement of Kewaunee Harbor, Wisconsin; and

A bill (S. 2316) providing for a survey of Oconto Harbor, Oconto, Wis.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2317) for the erection of a public building at Appleton, Wis., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2318) for the relief of the estate of James M. Hinton, deceased;

A bill (S. 2319) for the relief of Mrs. Corrinne Lawrence;

A bill (S. 2320) for the relief of W. C. Morgan;

A bill (S. 2321) for the relief of Mrs. Ellen C. Friend;

A bill (S. 2322) for the relief of J. Bloomstein, administrator of the estate of Jacob Bloomstein;

A bill (S. 2323) for the relief of the estate of A. L. P. Green; and

A bill (S. 2324) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of John T. Shumate.

Mr. NEWLANDS (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2325) for the relief of Maj. George Lawson Scott, United States Army, retired, executor of the estate of the late Maj. William M. Maynadier, paymaster, United States Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 2326) to provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a customs house and Federal court building thereon at Wilmington, N. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2327) for the relief of Hamilton Perryman and others, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2328) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Carolina, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2329) for the relief of J. A. Reagan;

A bill (S. 2330) for the relief of the estate of Wiley Holt, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2331) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Padrick, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2332) for the relief of the heirs of William Haynes Kilby, deceased;

A bill (S. 2333) for the relief of the heirs of B. L. Robinson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2334) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Francis Allison, deceased.

A bill (S. 2335) for carrying into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Raiford Brewington, deceased;

A bill (S. 2336) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of George W. Perry, deceased;

A bill (S. 2337) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William H. Bucklin;

A bill (S. 2338) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Levi T. Oglesby, deceased;

A bill (S. 2339) for the relief of the estate of Peter H. Knight:

A bill (S. 2340) for the relief of Nancy West;

A bill (S. 2341) for the relief of Peter F. Pescud, jr., John S. Pescud, Sue B. Craig, and Mollie I. Pescud, heirs at law of Peter F. Pescud, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2342) for the relief of the estate of John T. Bynum, deceased.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2343) to correct the military record of Hezekiah A. Wood;

A bill (S. 2344) to correct the military record of Wyatt F. Runnion;

A bill (S. 2345) to correct the military record of Louis L. Runnion;

A bill (S. 2346) to correct the military record of Edmund Reece; and

A bill (S. 2347) to correct the military record of Levi Taylor.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2348) granting an increase of pension to Wiley S. Roberts (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2349) granting an increase of pension to Spencer Rice (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2350) granting an increase of pension to Smith F. Carroll;

A bill (S. 2351) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Sams (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2352) granting an increase of pension to Franklin B. Carland (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2353) granting a pension to Daniel Skipper;

A bill (S. 2354) granting a pension to Caroline Lankford;

A bill (S. 2355) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. White;

A bill (S. 2356) granting an increase of pension to Charles Gunter; and

A bill (S. 2357) granting an increase of pension to John H. Johnson.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 2358) granting a pension to Angie C. Powell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2359) for the relief of the heirs at law of Etienne Chappuis, deceased;

A bill (S. 2360) for the relief of the heirs of Daniel Goos, deceased;

A bill (S. 2361) for the relief of George H. Green and Mrs. A. M. Barker, executors of George W. Green, deceased;

A bill (S. 2362) for the relief of the estate of Frederick Arbour, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2363) for the relief of the estate of Adonis Petit, deceased.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2364) for the relief of heirs of Bryant Wheeler, deceased;

A bill (S. 2365) for the relief of heirs of John Williams, deceased;

A bill (S. 2366) for the relief of heirs of Elijah Williams, deceased;

A bill (S. 2367) for the relief of W. J. Winsett;

A bill (S. 2368) for the relief of heirs of William Stidham, deceased;

A bill (S. 2369) for the relief of Sallie B. Sands, Charlie M. Sands, B. F. Sands, and A. T. Sands, heirs of Bird Sands, deceased;

A bill (S. 2370) for the relief of estate of Henry Sessler, deceased;

A bill (S. 2371) for the relief of heirs of John Sanford, deceased;

A bill (S. 2372) for the relief of heirs of John Moody, deceased;
A bill (S. 2373) for the relief of Joseph W. McCall;
A bill (S. 2374) for the relief of James Moore;
A bill (S. 2375) for the relief of T. J. Murphy;
A bill (S. 2376) for the relief of George L. Whitmore (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 2377) for the relief of F. M. Yarbraugh;
A bill (S. 2378) for the relief of heirs of Harriet G. Woods, deceased;
A bill (S. 2379) for the relief of heirs of D. C. Wells, deceased;
A bill (S. 2380) for the relief of Richard Workman;
A bill (S. 2381) for the relief of G. R. West;
A bill (S. 2382) for the relief of Dilly Williams; and
A bill (S. 2383) for the relief of Walker W. Winstead.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2384) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Housley;
A bill (S. 2385) granting a pension to Patrick Burton;
A bill (S. 2386) granting a pension to Lawrence Nichols; and
A bill (S. 2387) granting a pension to Walter P. Norris.

Mr. BAILEY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2388) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Marshall, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building;
A bill (S. 2389) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Clarksville, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building;
A bill (S. 2390) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Comanche, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building;
A bill (S. 2391) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Brownwood, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building;
A bill (S. 2392) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of Ennis, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building; and
A bill (S. 2393) to purchase a site for the postal service in the city of McKinney, Tex., and to construct thereon a suitable building.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2394) for the relief of the estate of Nathan Renwick, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ALLISON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2395) granting an increase of pension to Albion Crane;
A bill (S. 2396) granting an increase of pension to John Chase;
A bill (S. 2397) granting an increase of pension to Clarence L. Walker;
A bill (S. 2398) granting an increase of pension to John Allman;
A bill (S. 2399) granting a pension to Victoria J. Dewey;
A bill (S. 2400) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert H. Pulver;
A bill (S. 2401) granting a pension to Caleb Houdyshell; and
A bill (S. 2402) granting an increase of pension to Owen D. Lovejoy.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2403) for the relief of Florence Lambert; and
A bill (S. 2404) for the relief of Samuel G. Smyth.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 2405) for the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2406) granting an increase of pension to James W. Divelbiss (with the accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 2407) granting an increase of pension to Marcus J. Howland.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2408) to allow the making of second homestead entries in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. CRANE inroduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 2409) granting a pension to Georgia A. Richardson;
A bill (S. 2410) granting an increase of pension to Monroe A. White;
A bill (S. 2411) granting an increase of pension to Edwin L. Hartley; and
A bill (S. 2412) granting an increase of pension to Daniel McAdams.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2413) to correct the military record of James Sullivan;
A bill (S. 2414) to correct the military record of Daniel Fallon; and
A bill (S. 2415) to correct the military record of Stephen Johns.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2416) for the relief of the owners of the schooner *Walter B. Chester;* and
A bill (S. 2417) for the relief of the administrator of Capt. Ephraim Perkins.

Mr. DU PONT introduced a bill (S. 2418) authorizing the appointment of George Uhri, sergeant, United States Army, retired, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of second lieutenant, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a bill (S. 2419) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bismarck, N. Dak., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2420) granting an increase of pension to Margaret K. Hern; and
A bill (S. 2421) granting an increase of pension to Jerusha E. Calvert.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 2422) for the relief of Emile M. Blum, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2423) for the relief of Samuel A. Russel, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SUTHERLAND introduced a bill (S. 2424) providing for a United States exhibit at the International Mining Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York City, and inviting other nations to participate therein, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2425) granting an increase of pension to James M. Legg;
A bill (S. 2426) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Pratt;
A bill (S. 2427) granting an increase of pension to Peter Vanatta;
A bill (S. 2428) granting an increase of pension to Simon Bournstine;
A bill (S. 2429) granting an increase of pension to Charles Kort;
A bill (S. 2430) granting an increase of pension to William Elias;
A bill (S. 2431) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Suits;
A bill (S. 2432) granting an increase of pension to John Byrns;
A bill (S. 2433) granting an increase of pension to John Frazer;
A bill (S. 2434) granting a pension to Sarah E. Hanes;
A bill (S. 2435) granting a pension to Mary Wantz, and
A bill (S. 2436) granting an increase of pension to John W. Taylor.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 2437) to facilitate the transaction of routine and administrative business in the Department of Justice, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2438) granting an increase of pension to Hugh T. Crockett, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 2439) providing for the adjudication of the claim of Walston H. Brown, sole surviving partner of the firm of Brown, Howard & Co., by the Court of Claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2440) granting a pension to William F. Walker;

A bill (S. 2441) granting a pension to Thomas Allen; and

A bill (S. 2442) granting an increase of pension to Abram S. Smith (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 2443) for the relief of Hector A. Robichon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2444) to reimburse A. J. Caufman, of Girard, Erie County, Pa., in the sum of $300, together with interest thereon from October 16, 1862, for soldier furnished the United States, being the amount paid by him to one Charles Morton as a substitute; and

A bill (S. 2445) for the relief of the heirs of Michael Haak, deceased.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2446) providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States;

A bill (S. 2447) to correct the military record of Patrick F. McDermott; and

A bill (S. 2448) fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2449) to amend "An act to amend the pension laws by increasing the pensions of soldiers and sailors who have lost an arm or leg in the service, and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1883;

A bill (S. 2450) to amend the act of March 2, 1903, increasing the pensions of those who have lost limbs or been totally disabled in them in the military or naval service of the United States;

A bill (S. 2451) granting a pension to Mary A. Dunkle;

A bill (S. 2452) granting an increase of pension to Henry G. Chritzman;

A bill (S. 2453) granting an increase of pension to Archibald K. Eddowes;

A bill (S. 2454) granting a pension to Charles Hughes;

A bill (S. 2455) granting a pension to Annie Valerie Stockton;

A bill (S. 2456) granting a pension to John S. Barr;

A bill (S. 2457) granting an increase of pension to B. K. Spangler;

A bill (S. 2458) granting a pension to Ella B. Goy;

A bill (S. 2459) granting an increase of pension to Owen McElfish;

A bill (S. 2460) granting an increase of pension to Catherine M. Peck;

A bill (S. 2461) granting an increase of pension to John J. Johnson;

A bill (S. 2462) granting a pension to Simon Levi;

A bill (S. 2463) granting an increase of pension to John B. Reed;

A bill (S. 2464) granting an increase of pension to Josiah R. Fox;

A bill (S. 2465) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel T. Leib;

A bill (S. 2466) granting an increase of pension to George Tibbons;

A bill (S. 2467) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bowman;

A bill (S. 2468) granting an increase of pension to John Hancock;

A bill (S. 2469) granting a pension to Jessie Byerly;

A bill (S. 2470) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Wykoff;

A bill (S. 2471) granting an increase of pension to Edwin N. Kline;

A bill (S. 2472) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Beal; and

A bill (S. 2473) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Krickbaum (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 2474) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Donohue, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2475) to authorize Henry L. Hertz to accept a decoration conferred upon him by the Government of Denmark, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2476) for the relief of Benjamin Hyde, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2477) granting an increase of pension to John N. Williams;

A bill (S. 2478) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. King;

A bill (S. 2479) granting an increase of pension to Moses Hays;

A bill (S. 2480) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Hudkins; and

A bill (S. 2481) granting an increase of pension to John McGuire.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2482) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick A. Noeller, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2483) to provide for the establishment of a life-saving station at Half Moon Bay, south of Point Montara and near Montara Reef, California, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2484) relating to the pay of mates in the United States Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2485) granting an increase of pension to John O'Shea, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2486) to correct the military record of Conrad Heene, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 2487) to amend section 5278 of the Revised Statutes, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2488) authorizing the reappointment of midshipmen recently dismissed from the Naval Academy for hazing, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2489) for the relief of Harry G. Rupp, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2490) granting a pension to Mary McKay;

A bill (S. 2491) granting an increase of pension to John S. Hall (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2492) granting an increase of pension to Edgar H. Jones.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 2493) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Pringle, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 2494) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2495) restoring a certain tract of public land in the State of Minnesota to the public domain, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2496) to reopen and adjust the account for service of Lieut. Col. W. A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2497) granting an increase of pension to John W. Pride, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 2498) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Chester Davis, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 2499) to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyright, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2500) granting a pension to John D. Dillingham; and

A bill (S. 2501) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. Wimmer.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2502) granting an increase of pension to George G. Hughes;

A bill (S. 2503) granting an increase of pension to William T. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2504) granting an increase of pension to Albert Harris (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2505) granting an increase of pension to William Geer; and

A bill (S. 2506) granting an increase of pension to James H. Carr, alias Joseph Smith.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2507) for the relief of the heirs of Philip Fitzgerald, deceased;

A bill (S. 2508) for the relief of the trustees of the Crossroads Baptist Church, of Paulding County, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2509) for the relief of the trustees of Mount Moriah Baptist Church, of Paulding County, Ga.; and

A bill (S. 2510) for the relief of the legal representatives of T. L. Walker, deceased.

Mr. DANIEL introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (by request) (S. 2511) for the relief of the estate of J. C. Bailey, deceased;

A bill (S. 2512) for the relief of the trustees of Potomac Lodge, No. 38, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Alexandria, Va.;

A bill (S. 2513) for the relief of the trustees of Hanover Baptist Church, of King George County, Va.;

A bill (S. 2514) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Fairfax Court House, Va.; and

A bill (S. 2515) for the relief of the heirs of Alexander Poland, deceased.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 2516) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Wichita Falls, Tex.;

A bill (S. 2517) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Terrell, Tex.;

A bill (S. 2518) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Cameron, Tex.;

A bill (S. 2519) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Clarksville, Tex.; and

A bill (S. 2520) for the purchase of a site for a Federal building for the United States post-office at Nacogdoches, Tex.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 2521) to correct the military record of Rudolph Kraut, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2522) for the relief of Sanger & Moody, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2523) granting a pension to James A. Church;

A bill (S. 2524) granting a pension to Sudie Hopkins;

A bill (S. 2525) granting an increase of pension to William R. Tinker;

A bill (S. 2526) granting a pension to Robert F. Jones;

A bill (S. 2527) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Yoachum;

A bill (S. 2528) granting a pension to Mary E. Williams;

A bill (S. 2529) granting a pension to Mary Riffle;

A bill (S. 2530) granting an increase of pension to Simeon Lesley;

A bill (S. 2531) granting an increase of pension to William S. Woodford;

A bill (S. 2532) granting an increase of pension to Simeon K. Howe;

A bill (S. 2533) granting an increase of pension to John H. Poynter;

A bill (S. 2534) granting an increase of pension to James M. Beal; and

A bill (S. 2535) granting an increase of pension to Christopher Urich.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2536) granting an increase of pension to Collins South, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2537) granting an increase of pension to John Landram;

A bill (S. 2538) granting an increase of pension to Albert Slates;

A bill (S. 2539) granting an increase of pension to James Robinson;

A bill (S. 2540) granting an increase of pension to Charles Muhlbach;

A bill (S. 2541) granting an increase of pension to Austin Shinn; and

A bill (S. 2542) granting an increase of pension to Alvin Mitchell.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2543) granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2544) for the relief of William Martinson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2545) for the relief of Green Edmonson;

A bill (S. 2546) for the relief of Samuel D. Jarman (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2547) for the relief of Patrick H. Wheat (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2548) for the relief of James Chard (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2549) for the relief of Samuel Liverpool (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2550) for the relief of John Mitchell;

A bill (S. 2551) for the relief of Henry C. Smith (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2552) for the relief of William Davis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2553) for the relief of Franklin Bannon (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2554) for the relief of Daniel G. Cormack (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2555) for the relief of James S. Risley (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2556) granting an increase of pension to John L. Russell (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2557) granting a pension to Malinda Wood (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2558) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Brady; and

A bill (S. 2559) granting an increase of pension to Fenimore Cochran.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2560) for the relief of William Coker, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2561) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Becker;

A bill (S. 2562) granting a pension to Marion B. Mullin; and

A bill (S. 2563) granting an increase of pension to Criss Becker.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2564) appropriating the re-

ceipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CLAPP. I wish to say that I am not yet satisfied with the bill, but its friends desired that it should be introduced at this time in order that it might be printed for the observation of the members of the Senate.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 2565) providing for the removal of restriction upon alienation and taxation of allotments of Indians in the State of Minnesota by the judgment of the courts having jurisdiction of naturalization in said State, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 2566) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Clinton, in the State of Missouri, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2567) for the relief of the trustees of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, of New Hamburg, Mo., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2568) granting a pension to Jacob Kolb (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2569) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Haughawout (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2570) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Reynolds (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 2571) granting an increase of pension to Martin Bahrenburg;

A bill (S. 2572) granting an increase of pension to Francis Ashens (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2573) granting a pension to Mary Goodall; and

A bill (S. 2574) granting an increase of pension to Julius Cohn.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2575) granting an increase of pension to Frank J. C. Tyler;

A bill (S. 2576) granting a pension to Robert H. Love;

A bill (S. 2577) granting an increase of pension to Amos C. Ellsworth (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2578) granting an increase of pension to Nathan S. Capen (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 2579) granting a pension to John Little (with the accompanying papers).

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 2580) for the relief of B. Jackman, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2581) granting an increase of pension to William Dickerman; and

A bill (S. 2582) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus B. Norris.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2583) granting an increase of pension to Jessie A. Maxson;

A bill (S. 2584) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Lester;

A bill (S. 2585) granting an increase of pension to Nathan W. Brown;

A bill (S. 2586) granting an increase of pension to George A. Martinus;

A bill (S. 2587) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Rogers;

A bill (S. 2588) granting an increase of pension to Maria A. De Forest;

A bill (S. 2589) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur F. Hendrick;

A bill (S. 2590) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Leahy;

A bill (S. 2591) granting an increase of pension to Henry Tyler;

A bill (S. 2592) granting an increase of pension to Emma M. Selmer;

A bill (S. 2593) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Ward;

A bill (S. 2594) granting an increase of pension to Grace A. Lines; and

A bill (S. 2595) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Bartow.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2596) to remove the charge of desertion against Robert Burnet; and

A bill (S. 2597) to remove the charge of desertion against Henry A. Lain.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2598) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Randolph F. Williamson; and

A bill (S. 2599) to correct the military record of William T. Rominger.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2600) granting a pension to John H. Walden;

A bill (S. 2601) granting an increase of pension to James S. Maxwell; and

A bill (S. 2602) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Korp.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2603) granting a pension to Mary Ann Kelly;

A bill (S. 2604) granting an increase of pension to Angeline Albert; and

A bill (S. 2605) granting a pension to Sarah Martin.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2606) granting a pension to Julia Canfield; and

A bill (S. 2607) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Cheney.

Mr. SCOTT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2608) granting an increase of pension to Eva Seeley; and

A bill (S. 2609) granting an increase of pension to Rezin W. Hall (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 2610) to correct the military record of David N. Kinkead, which was read twice by its title, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 2611) to promote the safe transportation in interstate commerce of explosives and other dangerous articles, and to provide penalties for its violation, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. BACON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2612) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph V. Connerat, deceased;

A bill (S. 2613) for the relief of heirs of Aleck Baswell, deceased;

A bill (S. 2614) for the relief of heirs of Nancy Cates, deceased;

A bill (S. 2615) for the relief of heirs of William Fenn, deceased;

A bill (S. 2616) for the relief of heirs of James Johnson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2617) for the relief of heirs of Gabriel Parks, deceased;

A bill (S. 2618) for the relief of heirs of Gunther Peters, deceased;

A bill (S. 2619) for the relief of heirs of Bennett Robertson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2620) for the relief of heirs of William B. Quinn, deceased;

A bill (S. 2621) for the relief of heirs of C. E. Rosser, deceased;

A bill (S. 2622) for the relief of heirs of William R. Poole, deceased;

A bill (S. 2623) for the relief of Mary Wellmaker;

A bill (S. 2624) for the relief of heirs of Wiley Franks, deceased;

A bill (S. 2625) for the relief of heirs of George N. Anderson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2626) for the relief of heirs of Thomas N. Poullain, deceased;

A bill (S. 2627) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Archibald P. Griggs, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2628) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Abraham Greeson.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2629) for the relief of the heirs of William A. Baggs, deceased;

A bill (S. 2630) for the relief of heirs of W. M. Gamel, deceased;

A bill (S. 2631) for the relief of William B. Brooks;

A bill (S. 2632) for the relief of the estate of Abraham M. Weaver, deceased;

A bill (S. 2633) for the relief of the estate of William F. Youngblood, deceased;

A bill (S. 2634) for the relief of heirs of Mark M. Shipp, deceased;

A bill (S. 2635) for the relief of heirs of Solomon Kemp, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2636) for the relief of heirs of James Watts, deceased.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2637) granting an increase of pension to Horace S. Lowry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 2638) granting an increase of pension to Ella E. Underwood, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 2639) granting a pension to W. H. Mott, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 2640) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2641) granting a pension to Hester A. Wyman, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2642) granting a pension to Lucinda P. Fayette, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 12) authorizing the construction of temporary railway tracks to the Union Station, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 13) to amend the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DICK introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. DICK. I ask that the joint resolution may lie on the table, and I give notice that I shall endeavor to call it up to-morrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will lie on the table.

ACCOUNT OF EDWARD ROSEWATER, DECEASED.

Mr. BURKETT submitted an amendment providing for a settlement of the account of Edward Rosewater, deceased, late a delegate to the Universal Postal Congress at Rome, Italy, intended to be proposed by him to the Post-Office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads, and ordered to be printed.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS—JAMES H. THRASHER.

On motion of Mr. BURKETT, it was

*Ordered*, That there may be withdrawn from the files of the Senate all papers relating to the bill (S. 2643) granting an increase of pension to James H. Thrasher, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, the bill having been passed.

HENRY FISHER, OF DELAWARE.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I submit a resolution, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury be, and they are hereby, directed to send to the Senate copies of all the accounts, papers, and documents relating to Henry Fisher, of Delaware, and the Revolutionary forces, an active patriot in that colony and its coasts; which papers, etc., are in the possession or custody of the United States Government.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. KEAN. I move to amend the resolution so that it will read "that the Secretary of State be requested and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed." I believe it is the custom not to direct the Secretary of State, but merely to request him.

Mr. RICHARDSON. I have no objection to the amendment proposed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

CAUSES OF PRESENT FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Mr. CULBERSON. I offer a resolution, and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, directed forthwith to inquire fully into the causes of the present financial stringency, and, at as early a date as practicable, make report thereof to the Senate, with such recommendations as in the judgment of the committee will bring speedy relief from existing conditions, prevent their recurrence, and properly conserve the legitimate business and general interests of the country.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution just read?

Mr. PENROSE. In the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Finance, I ask that the resolution may lie over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the resolution will lie over.

NOTIFICATION TO THE PRESIDENT.

On motion of Mr. ALLISON, it was

*Ordered*, That the Secretary wait upon the President of the United States and inform him that the Senate has elected WILLIAM P. FRYE, a Senator from the State of Maine, President of the Senate pro tempore, to hold and exercise the office in the absence of the Vice-President from time to time during the pleasure of the Senate, in accordance with the terms of its resolution passed March 12, 1890.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. ALLISON submitted the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions of the Senate, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Claims:

*Resolved*, That the bill (S. 669) for the relief of the Corn Exchange National Bank be referred to the Court of Claims in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887, generally known as the "Tucker Act." And the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate in accordance therewith.

STATUE OF MAJOR-GENERAL M'CLELLAN.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was read and referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed and bound in the form of the "Proceedings attending the unveiling of the statue of Maj. Gen. William T. Sherman" (S. Doc. 320, 58th Cong., 2d sess.), 12,000 copies of the proceedings and accompanying documents, with suitable process plates to be bound therewith, upon the unveiling of the statue of Maj. Gen. George B. McClellan, of which 3,000 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, 6,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, and 3,000 copies, of which 200 copies shall be bound in full morocco, to be distributed under the direction of the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library in such manner as in his judgment may be desirable.

LITTLE CONTENTNEA RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. OVERMAN submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Little Contentnea River, North Carolina, from the mouth of same to the town of Ridge Springs, in Greene County, N. C., with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATIONS BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I ask that Senate resolutions No. 26 and No. 27 be laid before the Senate, as I wish to discuss them.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate, at the request of the Senator from South Carolina, the resolutions heretofore submitted by him.

The Secretary read the first resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN on the 9th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate—

First. Whether the issue of the certificates of indebtedness, bearing 3 per cent interest, bids for which were invited by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, were for the purpose of borrowing money to "meet public expenditures," as provided by section 32 of the act approved June 13, 1898; and if not, whether there is any warrant of law for the issue of said certificates.

Second. Whether the issue of fifty million of bonds of the Panama Canal loan, bids for which were called for by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, was required to "defray the expenditures" on said canal, there being, at the time when both of these loans were made, upward of $200,000,000 in the Treasury for current expenditures.

Third. Whether there is any legislation necessary to protect the people and business interests of the country from the issue of unlawful money, if clearing-house certificates are such, and to prevent the illegal increase of the public debt in time of peace.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask that the second resolution may now be read.

The Secretary read the second resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN on the 9th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate as soon as practicable—

First. Whether clearing-house certificates with which the country is now flooded have been issued under authority of law or contrary to the same.

Second. Whether the issuing of such certificates by an association of banks, both State and national, and the use of the same as money subjects such certificates or notes to the tax of 10 per cent provided in section 3412, United States Revised Statutes.

Third. Whether it would be permissible under the law as it is for an association of banks, warehouses, and elevators to issue certificates based on cotton, wheat, and tobacco stored in such warehouses and elevators and fully insured, to be used as money in marketing said crops in the same way as clearing-house certificates are now used.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I am not a member of the Committee on Finance, and I must confess that I have never studied finance very much as it is defined in the books, my labors along that line having been largely in the way of trying to meet my own obligations. I do not rise here to-day for the purpose of giving any light, but of seeking light from the "grave and reverend seigneurs" who have grown old in this body and in the service of the country upon the Committee on Finance. I am sorry that the distinguished chairman of the committee is absent, but there are others here of as great renown and equal ability who ought to be able to answer some of the inquiries I propose to make, if not immediately, then in the near future.

The Congress has assembled this year under peculiar conditions, extraordinary conditions, I may say, because while three months ago there were signs of a storm brewing and indications of financial disturbance, the masses of our people were never more prosperous. The railroads for a year or more—for two years, three years, had been offered more freight than they could transport, and we were told by the captains of industry who control our great railroad systems that the facilities in the way of engines and rolling stock were inadequate to handle the crops which the farmers of the country were producing and the products of our mines and our factories. Prices have been high, without any inflation of the currency; they have steadily risen, in fact; so that the cost of living has increased enormously. There was a universal demand for almost all the products of every factory in the land to enter into the marts of trade for consumption. Everything indicated that the claims of those in power that the Dingley tariff act, the protective system, to speak more generally, and the final adjustment and settlement of our financial affairs upon the gold basis, "sound money," had brought about a condition of happiness and peace, contentment and prosperity, which should make critics and fault-finders keep silent and all join in a chorus of applause and congratulation over the continuance in power of the party which had brought us all these blessings.

Suddenly a speculative corner in some copper stock, as it is charged, collapsed on Wall street, and immediately a cyclone, as it were, of distrust and of dread lest those who had deposited in this or that bank would be unable to get their own money, broke upon the land. Runs were made on the banks; several collapsed. One great trust company in New York City closed its doors in the face of its depositors who were demanding their money, and another one appeared on the point of toppling into the abyss when the aid of other trust companies and banks was enlisted; and for a time everything has appeared to settle down. There were bank failures in Brooklyn, a bank failure in Kansas City, one in San Francisco, I believe, another in Pittsburg, several little country banks went to the wall when their large city correspondents failed to respond to their pleas to send them their own money; and if we are not in the midst of a panic we are in the midst of a chill produced by the danger of a panic.

Amid all of this uneasiness and alarm we have been told from day to day by the newspapers (which have all united in a chorus of reassurance to the people that there was really no foundation for this trouble) that we would soon be at ourselves if only men would quit hoarding money and confidence should return. The Secretary of the Treasury made trips to New York on flying express trains; the Treasury was practically emptied into Wall street; and one of the greatest financiers of any age, Mr. J. Pierpont Morgan, came over from New York to visit the President, and we have had utterances in the newspapers, editorial and otherwise, in praise of the great efforts and the magnificent philanthrophy and patriotism of this king of finance in aiding the country to get a grip on itself, and not everybody go crazy and precipitate further ills and horrors than had already seized us.

Presently we were informed that the Secretary of the Treasury, in addition to having placed practically all the ready money at his command under the control and for the assistance of banks in New York and elsewhere, but mostly in New York, felt constrained to increase the amount of ready cash in sight or available by issuing bonds—Panama loan bonds—and 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness. Calls were issued for bids on these two classes of our legal national debt—legal when properly issued—and we were assured by the papers from day to day that this action of the Secretary had created a condition of faith and belief in the recuperative powers already existing without any additional help. The bids were called for and sent in. But there was some strange delay in announcing who had succeeded in getting these Government securities.

A resolution has already been passed, coming from the Finance Committee last Thursday, calling on the Secretary for specific information along a given line. One of the resolutions which I have introduced bears upon a far more important question than the mere details of the issue—as to whether the Secretary of the Treasury has complied with the law and has given everybody a fair chance and whether the award of bonds has been in accordance with justice and fair play. I want somebody, either the Committee on Finance, which has some very able lawyers on it, or the Committee on the Judiciary, and I am not particular which—I want somebody somewhere in this Chamber with sufficient legal knowledge and knowledge of constitutional law to answer the inquiry which I propound as to whether the Secretary had any authority of law to issue these two classes of securities—the 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness and the Panama bonds.

There are to my mind some serious legal phases of this question which can not be pooh-poohed and ignored. There was a strange shrinkage in the amount, the Secretary first calling for bids upon $100,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness and then reducing it to $50,000,000, and I have seen so many varying statements in the papers as to the amounts that have been issued or would be issued that I myself am in doubt as to how many have been issued. Somebody can perhaps enlighten me. There was also a reduction in the amount of the Panama loan, I believe, as far as the actual amount put out is concerned, as compared with the amount for which bids were invited.

Whether or not the cloud of illegality, the usurpation of authority on the part of the Secretary which has been charged by the chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency in the House, Mr. FOWLER, had something to do with causing the powers at the other end of the Avenue to halt, I do not know, but there is evidently abroad in the land a feeling that if the Secretary has not transcended his authority, if he has not ignored the plain letter of the law, he has certainly ignored its spirit; and I want light. I want some of the great lawyers in this body to present a defense of this action and explain just where the power rests and whether it has been exercised legally or not. I propose to read, in regard to the Panama bonds first, section 8 of the act approved June 28, 1902, which provides:

That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this act (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures)—

Mark the limitation—

the sum of $130,000,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States, etc.

I will incorporate, with the consent of the Senate, the entire section, in order that it may go along with what I say as indicating the legal basis for the issuance of these securities, and to see whether those who read it will agree that there is any authority of law for it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The section referred to is as follows:

SEC. 8. That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to borrow on the credit of the United States from time to time, as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this act (such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures), the sum of one hundred and thirty million dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, and to prepare and issue therefor coupon or registered bonds of the United States in such form as he may prescribe, and in denominations of twenty dollars or some multiple of that sum, redeemable in gold coin at the pleasure of the United States after ten years from the date of their issue, and payable thirty days from such date, and bearing interest payable quarterly in gold coin at the rate of two per centum per annum; and the bonds herein authorized shall be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority: *Provided*, That said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor, but no commissions shall be allowed or paid thereon; and a sum not exceeding one-tenth of one per centum of the amount of the bonds herein authorized is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to pay the expense of preparing, advertising, and issuing the same.

Approved, June 28, 1902.

Mr. TILLMAN. Now for the law authorizing the issue of the 3 per cent certificates: I find in "An act to provide ways and means to meet war expenditures, and for other purposes," approved June 13, 1898, that section 32 reads as follows:

SEC. 32. That the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to borrow from time to time, at a rate of interest not exceeding three per centum per annum, such sum or sums as, in his judgment, *may be necessary to meet public expenditures*, and to issue therefor certificates of indebtedness in such form as he may prescribe and in denominations of fifty dollars or some multiple of that sum; and each certificate so issued shall be payable, with the interest accrued thereon, at such time, not exceeding one year from the date of its issue, as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe: *Provided*, That the amount of such certificates outstanding shall at no time exceed one hundred millions of dollars; and the provisions of existing law respecting counterfeiting and other fraudulent practices are hereby extended to the bonds and certificates of indebtedness authorized by this act.

It will be seen, Mr. President, that in each of these authorizations to increase the public debt there are specific limitations. The Panama loan expressly provided that the bonds shall be issued "as the proceeds may be required to defray expenditures authorized by this act, such proceeds when received to be used only for the purpose of meeting such expenditures." In the matter of the 3 per cent certificates, they may be issued in "such sum or sums as, in his judgment, may be necessary to meet public expenditures." With these two limitations as a basis I simply ask the question, and I shall be glad to have light from any source, as to whether or not the Secretary of the Treasury has complied with the law. I contend that to issue these bonds and certificates, to obtain money to deposit with Wall street gamblers, or banks which lend to those gamblers, is an unlawful transaction, and it will strain the legal ability of any man on that side of this Chamber to make anything else out of it.

We have upward of $225,000,000 in the Treasury to-day not appropriated, and therefore subject to draft for the current expenditures. Is there any need for increasing the public debt at this time to build the Panama Canal or to meet current expenditures?

I recall (and no one was more bitter in denouncing it than myself) that along in 1893–94, when we were threatened with "dishonest" silver dollars, as some men have called them, the President of the United States under his oath of office and taking the responsibility felt willing and did issue bonds on top of bonds until, I think, the amount went up to $262,000,000. If I am not correct in the amount somebody will please set me straight. He issued this amount for the sole purpose of getting money with which to redeem in gold the greenbacks which were being thrust into the Treasury in an endless chain, going from Wall street to the Treasury and being deposited back in some other way provided by the schemers who were bent on forcing the gold standard on this country, by which the bonds kept going to New York, bearing interest, and the greenbacks kept coming here for redemption in gold, and the gold was obtained by selling interest-bearing securities.

I recall with what wrath and horror, apparently, our Republican brethren held up their hands and denounced the Democratic party for an increase of the public debt in time of peace by a Democratic President. Here we find in this year of grace 1907 that with no deficit in the Treasury, with ample funds to carry on our legitimate business, with no demand for a loan to build the Panama Canal, with absolutely no need for money to meet current expenditures, bonds are issued. There is this difference: President Cleveland did have a plain and explicit statute authorizing his action; President Roosevelt needs no statute.

To illustrate the concrete proposition best, some of these people in the country, cornfield lawyers, cornfield financiers, have a very shrewd way of getting at the meat of things, and one of my correspondents down in Georgia has summarized and epitomized the entire situation in a letter to me, as follows:

DUBLIN, GA., *November 20, 1907.*

Hon. BENJ. R. TILLMAN,
*Trenton, S. C.*

* * * * * *

SIR: I take the liberty of asking you to tell the American people when Congress assembles why it is that the banks can issue noninterest bearing notes (clearing-house certificates) and force the people to take them in settlement of debts while when the Government issues notes it has to make them interest bearing in order to get the banks to accept the free use of them.

Respectfully,

J. B. CRESWELL.

It seems to me that if that inquiry is not passing through the minds of millions of Americans, North and South, Republicans and Democrats alike, the people are strangely ignorant and indifferent to their own welfare.

I do not propose to do more than to present the concrete proposition based on the law as it is written, which every man has read or is able to read, if he sees fit, and those who are sufficiently versed in law to interpret the English language when it is written into law will at least gratify me very much and I dare say millions of people of my kind—farmers—by answering the questions I have asked in the resolution, and the question which I have presented as boiled down by my correspondent, Mr. Creswell.

There are some phases of this bond issue, Mr. President, which remain to be presented. The inquiry instituted by the Finance Committee calls for most of the facts, and doubtless when the report comes in we shall hear from our Democratic members of the committee, and from Mr. CLAY and Mr. CULBERSON, who introduced the original resolutions. I simply want to call attention to some other phases that have been presented to me by some correspondents who would seem to charge unfairness, if not worse, on the issue of the Panama bonds.

But before I get to that phase of the subject, I wish to call attention to some other matters relating to the responsibility for the issue of these bonds. In order to get the record straight, I wish to have incorporated as a part of my remarks the Treasury circular of November 18, 1907, inviting proposals for Panama bonds. The section of the act I have already had inserted, and it is not worth while to put it in again, but simply the circular inviting bids as well as the circular inviting subscriptions for the 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness, both emanating from the Treasury of the United States, signed George B. Cortelyou.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The circulars referred to are as follows:

INVITING PROPOSALS FOR PANAMA CANAL BONDS.

1907. Department Circular No. 68. Division of Loans and Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, November 18, 1907.*

The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public $50,000,000 of the bonds of the Panama Canal loan authorized by section 8 of the act approved June 28, 1902, and supplemented by section 1 of the act of December 21, 1905. Both acts are quoted below.

The bonds will bear interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum; will be dated August 1, 1906, and the interest will be paid quarterly on the 1st days of November, February, May, and August. They will be issued in denominations of $20, $100, and $1,000 of coupon bonds, and of $20, $100, $1,000, and $10,000 of registered bonds. They will be redeemable in United States gold coin, at the pleasure of the United States, after ten years from the date of their issue, and will be payable thirty years from such date. They will be exempt from all taxes or duties of the United States, as well as from taxation in any form by or under State, municipal, or local authority. They will be available to national banks as security for circulating notes upon the same terms as the 2 per cent consols of 1930, to wit, the semiannual tax upon circulating notes, based upon the said bonds as security, will be one-fourth of 1 per cent. They will be receivable, like all other United States bonds, as security for public deposits in national banks.

The law forbids their sale at less than par and provides that all citizens of the United States shall have equal opportunity to subscribe therefor.

In pursuance of the above announcement the Secretary invites bids for the bonds heretofore described, which must be submitted to this Department on or before the 30th of November, 1907. Each bid should state the amount of bonds desired by the subscriber, whether coupon or registered, the price he is willing to pay, and the place where he desires to make payment—whether at the Treasury of the United States or at the office of some one of the assistant treasurers at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, or San Francisco. All bids should be addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, Division of Loans and Currency, and the envelopes inclosing them should be plainly marked, "Bids for Panama Canal bonds."

Upon the receipt and classification of the bids hereby invited, the successful bidders will be advised of the acceptance of their bids, and they will be instructed as to the date upon which payment is desired to be made at the Treasury or some subtreasury of the United States.

In considering bids, the bidders offering the highest prices will receive the first allotment. Of two or more bidders offering the same price, those asking for the smaller amounts of bonds will receive priority in allotment. The Department reserves the right to permit bidders offering the highest prices to increase the amount of their purchases.

For the sake of uniformity the bonds will be dated August 1, 1906,

which is the date of the outstanding Panama Canal bonds, but interest on the bonds of this issue will begin November 1, 1907, and bidders will be required to pay accrued interest on their bonds from that date to the date of payment.

The Department also reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if deemed to be to the interests of the United States so to do.

The bonds will be ready for delivery upon receipt of payment therefor.

Prospective bidders desiring information not contained in this circular may address the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency, Washington, D. C., the assistant treasurers at Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, or San Francisco.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO 3 PER CENT CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

1907. Department Circular No. 67. Division of Loans and Currency.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, November 18, 1907.*

The Secretary of the Treasury offers to the public at par and accrued interest from November 20, 1907, $100,000,000 of the certificates of indebtedness authorized by section 32 of the act of June 13, 1898.

The certificates will be issued in denominations of $50. They will be payable to bearer, will be dated November 20, 1907, and will bear interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum, payable with the principal sum on and after November 20, 1908, on presentation of the certificates for redemption at the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, division of loans and currency.

Subscriptions will be received by the Secretary of the Treasury direct or through the Treasurer of the United States and the assistant treasurers located at New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, Cincinnati, New Orleans, and San Francisco, beginning on November 18 and continuing at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury. In order that the certificates may be properly distributed throughout the country, $50,000,000 will be allotted by the Secretary in his discretion upon offers of subscriptions addressed to him, and the remaining $50,000,000 will be allotted through the several assistant treasurers authorized to receive subscriptions at the following points: San Francisco, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati, Boston, Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York, and through the Treasurer of the United States at Washington.

Each subscriber to whom certificates have been allotted should pay in at the subtreasury nearest the point of subscription, on or before December 1, 1907, the face value of the amount of certificates named in the allotment, together with accrued interest at the rate of 3 per cent per annum from November 20, 1907, to the date of payment.

Allotments will be made as rapidly as possible, and for such subscriptions as are made immediately the Secretary of the Treasury is prepared to deliver temporary receipts, bearing interest from November 20, 1907, pending the delivery of the $50 engraved certificates.

GEORGE B. CORTELYOU, *Secretary.*

Mr. TILLMAN. The day before these circulars were issued the newspapers published, and I suppose, of course, it is authentic, the following letter from the President to the Secretary of the Treasury:

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*Washington, November 17, 1907.*

MY DEAR MR. CORTELYOU: I have considered your proposal. I approve the issue of the $50,000,000 of Panama bonds, which will be immediately available as the basis for additional currency. I also approve the issue of $100,000,000, or so much as you may find necessary, of $50, 3 per cent interest-bearing Government notes, the proceeds of the sale of which can be at once deposited by you where the greatest need exists, and especially in the West and South, where the crops have to be moved. I have assurance that the leaders of Congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation and which I believe will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes two weeks hence.

What is most needed just at present is that our citizens should realize how fundamentally sound business conditions in this country are and how absurd it is to permit themselves to get into a panic and create a stringency by hoarding their savings instead of trusting perfectly sound banks. There is no particle of risk involved in letting business take its natural course, and the people can help themselves and the country most by putting back into active circulation the money they are hoarding. The banks and trust companies are solvent.

There is more currency in the country to-day than there was a month ago, when the supply was ample; $55,000,000 in gold has been imported and the Government has deposited another $60,000,000. These are facts, and I appeal to the public to cooperate with us in restoring normal business conditions.

The Government will see that the people do not suffer, if only the people themselves will act in a normal way. Crops are good and business conditions are sound, and we should put the money we have into circulation in order to meet the needs of our abounding prosperity.

There is no analogy at all with the way things were in 1893. On November 30 of that year there was in the Treasury but $161,000,000 in gold. On November 14 of this year there was in the Treasury $904,000,000 in gold. Ten years ago the circulation per capita was $23.23. It is now $33.23. The steps that you now take, the ability of the Government to back them up, and the fact that not a particle of risk is involved therein give the fullest guarantees of the sound condition of our people and the sound condition of our Treasury. All that our people have to do now is to go ahead with their normal business in a normal fashion and the whole difficulty disappears, and this end will be achieved at once if each man will act as he normally does act and as the real conditions of the country's business fully warrants his now acting.

Sincerely, yours, THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Hon. GEORGE B. CORTELYOU,
*Secretary of the Treasury.*

In this connection, Mr. President, I know that the New York Sun of recent months has been very vindictive and bitter in its denunciation of the President—vitriolic in fact. As I recall an editorial a couple of weeks ago it was almost equal to Junius, certainly in its English. But whether the Sun can be relied on to be fair and decent in its treatment of a public man whom it does not like is not the question. The Sun can always be relied on, as I believe, to give the facts as it finds them or believes them to be true. In other words, it is a good newspaper, and I read it for its news rather than its editorials, because many of the editorials are so infernally lop-sided and partisan and Republican that I have not been able to stomach them at all. But I give it credit for almost the best English I read.

I find in the Sun of last Saturday a telegram dated December 13, which tells us about an interview at the White House. The head lines read as follows:

PRESIDENT SHOULDERS PANIC—RATHER GLAD TO TAKE THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR IT—TELLS VISITORS THAT IT EXPOSED "THE ROTTEN FOUNDATIONS ON WHICH THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY ARE BUILT," AND SINCE IT WAS NECESSARY HE IS GLAD IT CAME.

I will not read the entire dispatch which I have clipped, but only the final portion of it. It relates to a visit to the White House of one of the President's cowboy admirers, Mr. Dahlman, I believe, mayor or ex-mayor of Omaha, who had a special entree when he applied for admission, although it was Cabinet morning, and who came out and recited what he had heard from the President, and afterwards, when it was written out and submitted to him in cold print, he said, "That is what he said." Now, of course I realize that Mr. Dahlman is in imminent danger of joining the Ananias club, but whether he does or whether he does not, I give for what it is worth this clipping from the Sun, describing what the President is purported to have said. Perhaps somebody will use the telephone to find out, if he thinks it is worth while.

"Of course the boys out in Omaha will want to know whether or not I saw you and talked with you," said Mr. Dahlman, "and I thought I would drop around."

The President's reply was quoted by Mr. Dahlman to a reporter after coming from the White House, and later in the day the Omaha mayor verified the following written statement of what Mr. Roosevelt had said:

"I'm glad you came. Mighty glad you came. Tell the boys out in Omaha that if I am responsible for this money panic, which showed up the rotten foundations on which the finances of the country are built, I am glad of it. I don't care what governors and judges say, this panic had to come sooner or later. If I have been instrumental in bringing it about sooner than it would have come naturally, it is all the better. The panic showed the necessity for a general house cleaning in financial circles, and the sooner house cleaning is started the sooner it is over with."

So we get Roosevelt in parallel columns, Roosevelt versus Roosevelt, one in his official letter to Mr. Cortelyou and the other in a purported interview.

Of course, Mr. President, the responsibility for the conditions which confront us is a very important thing for us to consider; almost as important as to how we shall find a remedy or relief for this sick man. The Treasury of the United States is not sick. It is the fellow in Wall street who is out of fix. I do not hesitate to say if it were not for the intimate association and connection and domination of Wall street with the Treasury of the United States and its administration we need not worry ourselves about this so much. But there are so many facts bearing on this case which go to show that the control of Wall street in our financial affairs in this Chamber and at the other end of the Capitol and also at the other end of the Avenue—certainly in the Treasury Department—is paramount, that the location of the responsible man, "the man who struck Billy Patterson," so to speak, who struck the American farmer, the American cotton grower, and the American miner, and the American manufacturer, and who has brought upon us this paralyzing, chilly condition, it will be easy to find out who he is.

I was out in the West, away down in Texas, at Bonham, when the first wind, the slightest breeze, of financial trouble reached that section, when the flurry first came on in New York, and the run on the Knickerbocker Trust Company produced its suspension and others threatened suspension. We were told by the newspapers of the West where I was, and the only ones I saw, that the West was rolling in wealth, that it had sold its crops during the last eight or nine years at higher prices than in the history of farming, and that the banks were bursting open. I had a savings-bank president out in Iowa tell me that unless he could do something with money he would have to refuse to accept it on deposit, that he could not pay any interest at all, not even 2 per cent; and every man familiar with conditions in the South must know that they are more prosperous to-day than they have been in half a century.

I was in Texas, and I had read in the papers that it would all be over in a little while; that we in the South and West were all right anyhow; that Wall street was stewing in its own grease; the gamblers were threatened and worried over their speculative loans; "we were not concerned; we are all right."

But presently the mails brought notice that all the banks in the West and South which had deposits at the reserve cities or in New York need not call for them, because they could not get them; that New York was in desperate straits, gasping, almost

on the verge of despair, for more currency. Greenbacks went to 3 and 4 per cent premium, being sold on the street $100 in greenbacks for $103 and $104 in bankable paper which could be deposited. We have heard of a premium on gold, we learned all about it way back yonder, just after the war, until we had the resumption of specie payments; but it is the first time in the history of finances in this country, as far as I am aware, that greenbacks and national-bank notes were at a premium and that people were gasping for breath, almost on the verge of despair, asking and pleading for currency, which was necessary in their affairs, money being the blood of trade, the blood of commerce.

The President tells us that all we need to do is to have confidence and pursue our normal course. I read at Bonham, Tex., in the paper there, the account of his speech at Nashville, where he reiterated what he had said in his message a year ago, that as far as being responsible for the panic he was innocent of it; the only thing he had done was to "turn on the light;" that he was responsible for that, but he was "not responsible for what the light disclosed."

As I said, I think Mr. Dahlman will join the Ananias brigade, but whether the President is proud of his association with this great business-disaster or not, whether he ever said any such thing or thought any such thing, we are face to face with conditions here, not theories, and the facts can not be pooh-poohed and pushed aside like Mr. Dahlman's statement may be. I clipped from the Washington Post yesterday the following:

EXPOSE UNSOUND BANKS—LONDON ECONOMIST ASKS IF AMERICA DARE DO THAT—COMPLAINS OF INCONVERTIBLE NATURE OF CURRENCY AND OF GOVERNMENT BOND BASIS FOR BANK NOTES.

[Special cable to the Washington Post.]

LONDON, *December 14.*

America's financial difficulties continue to be the dominant topic in the business world throughout Europe. It is not surprising that the comments on this side show a tendency to exasperation, inasmuch as the European sufferers regarded themselves as innocent victims. A representative utterance is this in to-day's Economist:

"How and when the American coach will be pulled out of the mire in which it has been sticking for the last eight weeks is a problem that becomes more pressing every day. The present situation is a peril to financial and commercial interests all the world over. The best that can be said is that the realities are beginning to be appreciated on the other side of the Atlantic.

"The only way, apparently, to eliminate the distrust that has been directed against all banks is to divert the suspicion to those which deserve it, a disagreeable remedy indeed, but for such diseases the cure can not be pleasant. Better far the suspension of the few, than the semi-suspension of all. But will the rulers of the United States have the courage to insist upon this surgical operation, and will they conduct their examination without fear or favor?

"A great part of the American currency is inconvertible. The issues of bank notes in the United States are not based upon sound principles. The so-called security of bond deposits is no proper security at all. It is a device which originated in a desire to give an artificially high value to the Government's debt and enable it to borrow cheaply. The American people are saddled with an unsound currency, because the American Government, when it was hard up, wanted to make a market for its bonds."

Now, Mr. President, we have been told that in the last year or two—I do not remember the exact limits of time in which this shrinkage has come about—the losses in Wall Street, or in all of those marts where bonds and stocks are bought and sold, as marked by the shrinkage in value of such stocks and bonds, has amounted to over $3,000,000,000. Who lost all this money? Had not these very same stocks and bonds been sold to innocent purchasers—that is, the investing public—at gilt-edged prices during the period of inflation which has been blown into a balloon by the speculative barons in Wall street? Who aided in this blowing up of financial balloons to float off in the gaze of the unsuspecting widow or small shopkeeper or shopgirl or laborer who had saved a few dollars and wanted to invest at a reasonable interest? Who helped to float these hot-air balloons, so to speak?

I said a little while ago, and I believe statistics will prove it, that whenever there has been any stringency whatever in Wall street in regard to currency and the banks found themselves tied up, hard up, as the phrase might be, all they had to do was to telephone or whisper into the Treasury at Washington, "Send us 10 or 20 or 30 or 40 million dollars or some other sum of money, we are awfully tight to-day." And at once the machinery was set in motion to transfer from the Treasury of the United States, or the subtreasury, money paid into them by taxation to support the Government here and to carry on our proper governmental affairs, to be paid over to aid and abet and help these gamblers in putting up prices or putting them down, as the case might be, so that they could unload on any innocent purchaser whenever any "lamb" came in. While the purpose was, as it has been worked out, to seesaw and work the thing down, down, down, and finally create a condition of distrust, which would produce widespread, almost universal fear for the safety of the money which was deposited in the banks, and bring about a collapse which would enable the gamblers to reach out and recoup themselves. And those fellows who had the prudence on their own terms to get hold of every dollar and hold it and use it to buy in the bonds which were sold at such immensely inflated values at one half or less, or a little more, as the case might be, than they had been sold for—these are the men who are to blame for the panic, and the Treasury of the United States has been in collusion with them.

So we find that when the banks reached a point, with their $13,000,000,000 of deposits, taking the country at large—national banks, savings banks, and State banks, as shown by the report of the Comptroller of the Currency; $13,000,000,000 deposited by our hard-working industrious people—when men began to get uneasy and went to those banks and said "We want our money," they were told "Well, you may have $10 to-day." That was the first thing that startled the South and West. When I went across Oklahoma from Texas—for I came from Texas into Oklahoma—just following the proclamation of the governor giving five days' holiday in order that the banks could not be compelled to pay out money during those five days, they were stretching out despairing hands toward St. Louis and other reserve cities, and saying "Send us our money; our depositors want it and we want to pay it to them;" but New York gripped her money still tighter and said, "You can not get a cent from us; we are in the water ourselves up to our necks and struggling, and you can not get your own money even." Chicago and St. Louis echoed the cry and everyone was told "We can not pay you more than $25 no matter how much you have deposited." And the President says he is proud of it—at least Mr. Dahlman says the President says he is proud of it. I can not believe the President ever said any such thing. The President has been guilty of many indiscretions, and has said many things which perhaps in his cooler moments he would be willing to take out of print, but I can not believe he is so callous-hearted as to feel any satisfaction whatsoever, whether he admitted it or not, in the condition of paralysis which confronts this country. I do not believe it. I give him more credit for doing what he has done in the belief that he was doing it for the interest of the people of this country. I can not give him credit for some things that he has not done.

That brings me back to a discussion for a moment, briefly, to the question raised by this London paper, as to what we need here. This authority across the water, this financial journal says the American people ought to investigate their banks, find out those who have broken the law, punish them, and relieve the others of the suspicion which is now upon them, so as to demonstrate that the whole system is not corrupt and rotten.

When we recall the shiver of disgust and distrust which began to seize upon the minds and hearts of men when disclosures in regard to the insurance companies were made public, when we come on down and see later the charges—I do not know whether they have been proven or not, but they have been published and I have read them in the newspapers—that William C. Whitney, Thomas F. Ryan, and three or four leading financiers and multimillionaires had stolen, so to speak, one hundred or two hundred thousand dollars of trust funds of some concerns which they had in charge—looking on down through the long list of rascally transactions which have been disclosed, on which the people have looked and wondered if we had no law, if there were no officers in power whose duty it was to investigate and see that these people were brought to justice and to see that they did not squander and steal the money of their depositors—is it any wonder that there was distrust and panic when the banks in the South and in the West notified their depositors, "We can not pay you any money because we can not get it; we have got to hold what little we have in hand, but we will let you have $5 or $10 or $25 a day," which I think was the limit at two or three of the places where I went, and it was the most difficult thing in the world to get any cash at all?

We are told every three or four days—in fact, almost daily—that conditions are getting better; that relief is in sight; that the issue of bonds and the 3 per cent certificates, showing the purpose of the Government to stand behind the banks has had the effect of restoring confidence, and so on. But if you stop and think for a minute how in all this vast area of country to the West and the South the people will feel about the financial situation when they look at New York and see the tremor, the terror, which pulsates there as soon as New York undertakes to liquidate the claims of any banks which have deposited money there and allow the banks South and West to resume, we will say, currency payments—if we do not have the spectacle of men scrambling at those bank doors to get hold of their own deposits in cash it will be a blessing; whereas this condition would not have existed if it had not been necessary for Wall street to notify those banks, "We can not pay you what is due you, and do not ask us, because we will not send currency." As Senator DAVIS remarked the other day, some man called for money which was due him, and he was told cold-bloodedly by his correspondent in the New

York bank, where his money was deposited, "I will go and buy it for you." So if we can get around the catastrophe whenever resumption is attempted we shall call ourselves blessed.

But in the meantime what has taken place? How is the country moving on? What has happened? Here is what has happened. Two friends, one a Member of Congress and the other an unknown friend down in Asheville, N. C., hearing of my desire to get hold of some specimens of the kind of currency we are now having in the South and West, sent me two clearing-house certificates. One is from Hon. CHARLES H. WEISSE and is as follows:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, D. C., December 13, 1907.*

Hon. BENJAMIN TILLMAN,
*Senate Chamber.*

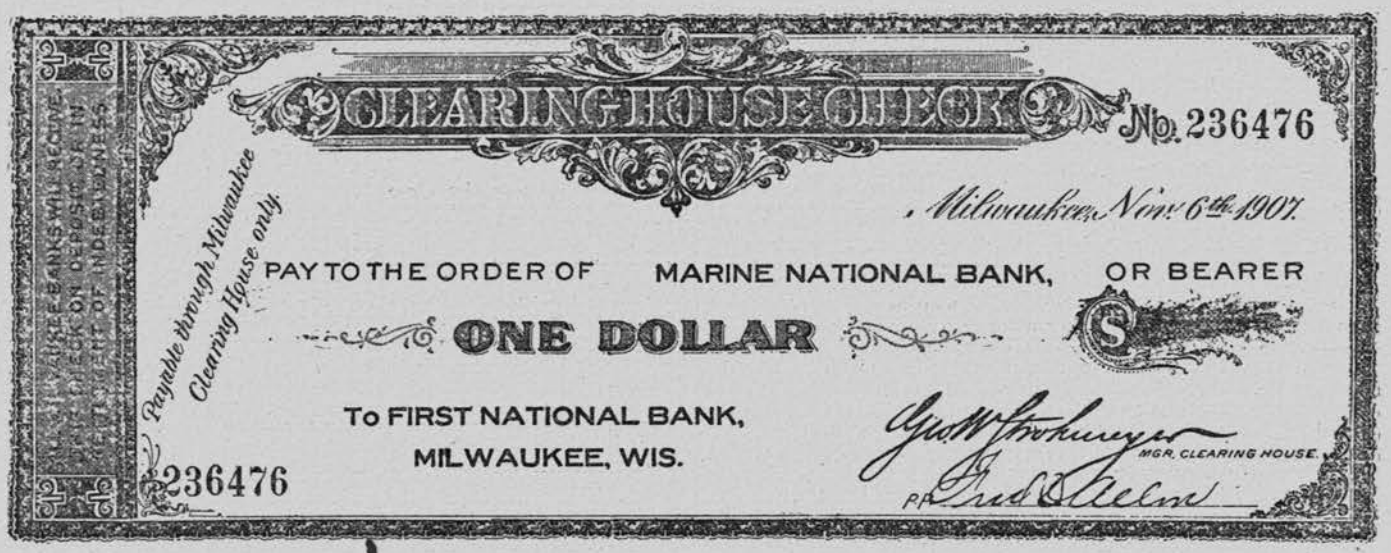
MY DEAR SIR: Inclosed please find a clearing-house certificate, circulating in Milwaukee as money. They will loan these to you and pay you 6 to 10 per cent interest—

I suppose he means charge 6 to 10 per cent—

They are using them out there entirely, there being but little money circulated.

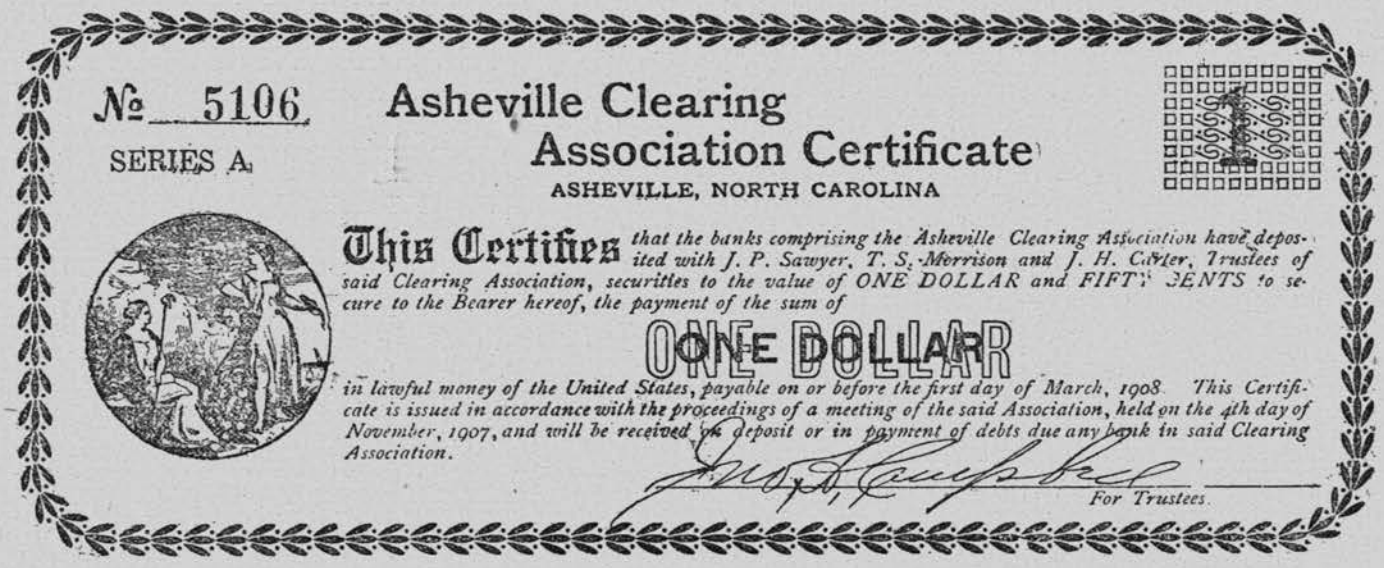
Yours, respectfully, CHAS. H. WEISSE.

Here is a fine looking specimen. [Exhibiting.] It looks like what you people would call Confederate money, with which I was very familiar when I was a boy—a shinplaster—and yet they are issued by the national banks. When there are some of us who would prefer to have Uncle Sam's money, with the legal-tender quality on it, payable for debts or receivable for taxes, I suppose we will be howled down as wanting fiat currency. But as between this [exhibiting]—look at it! I am going to have it engraved in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD if they can do it without destroying it, because it costs a dollar, and I do not propose to lose a dollar for enlightening you people on that side. [Laughter.] But I will read it:




There are no familiar greenbacks out there. Not even their own greenbacks deposited in the Chicago or New York banks can be used to carry on their own local affairs, because the stock gamblers in Wall street have chucked a nail in the automobile and the thing will not go around any more.

Here is another specimen [exhibiting]: This time it is yellow instead of gray; it is not a gold certificate either.




At the same time the wholesale merchants who are corresponding and sending out notices of what they have to sell, about orders for goods, and all that sort of thing, have sent out requests that remittances be sent them by cash, by registered mail, by post-office money order, express money order, or New York or Chicago exchange.

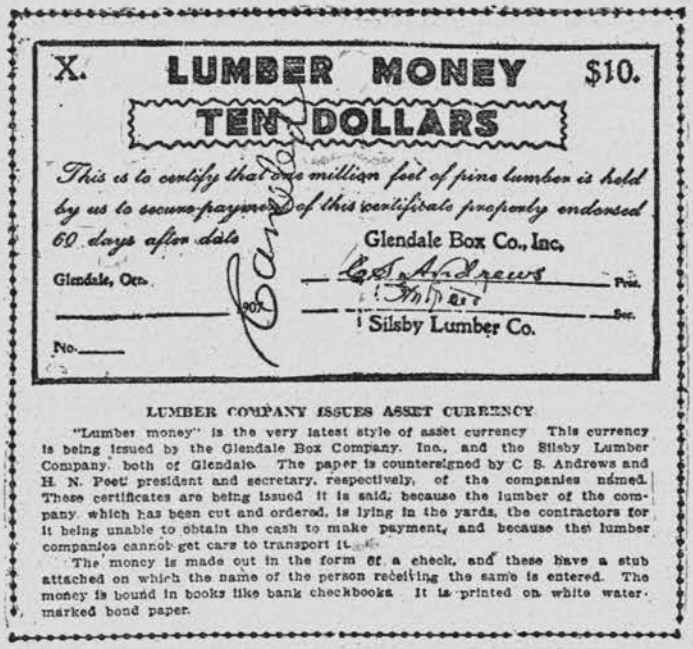
I have here a letter transmitting a specimen of "lumber money." The letter and the specimen are as follows:

14 LAFAYETTE BUILDING,
*Portland, Oreg., December 11, 1907.*

Hon. BENJAMIN R. TILLMAN,
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I think we can go you one better on asset currency. The inclosed was clipped from the Morning Oregonian, Portland, Oreg., of December 11, 1907.

Very respectfully, JOHN B. MOON.




LUMBER COMPANY ISSUES ASSET CURRENCY

"Lumber money" is the very latest style of asset currency. This currency is being issued by the Glendale Box Company, Inc., and the Silsby Lumber Company, both of Glendale. The paper is countersigned by C. S. Andrews and H. N. Peet, president and secretary, respectively, of the companies named. These certificates are being issued, it is said, because the lumber of the company which has been cut and ordered, is lying in the yards, the contractors for it being unable to obtain the cash to make payment, and because the lumber companies cannot get cars to transport it.

The money is made out in the form of a check, and these have a stub attached on which the name of the person receiving the same is entered. The money is bound in books like bank checkbooks. It is printed on white water-marked bond paper.

Local currency! I find some people who are very anxious to get local currency. There are a large number of people in the South, and I suppose some few elsewhere, who would like to have a repeal of the 10 per cent tax on State banks, so that they could have a currency that would not fly far away from home. I do not want it. Greenbacks are good enough for me, because I have become habituated to taking a dollar that is printed in green. When I get it in Texas I can spend it in Maine, and nobody ever questions its validity and its worth as a dollar. Having become accustomed to that, I think the American people will be a long time getting ready to consent to have this asset currency, for which some people are clamoring, or to put up very long with this kind of stuff [exhibiting]—these shin plasters; but we must have something with which to do business.

Money is the blood of trade and commerce, and to take it away is like taking all the blood out of your body and not having any circulating and carrying life and vitality through it. You will become lame, you will become stiff, and you will go to the graveyard unless you get some blood in you; and when people have loaned their honest money, who have got collateral that is worth three or five times the amount which the banks have been accustomed to taking in the shape of cotton or wheat, and want something to do business with, the local bank says, "I can not help you except in this way." This is done by every little bobtailed clearing-house association with three banks, and I suppose, in some places, with but two. I do not know how far up this way the conditions are the same, but that is the case all over the South and largely over the West, and in the big cities, as we see in the case of Milwaukee.

I had somewhere a statement taken from the Wall Street Journal, giving the amount of clearing-house certificates that have been issued by the various banking associations up to a certain date, which I will ask permission to incorporate as a part of my remarks. I made an effort to get the figures from New York. I have the figures for the national banks, because they were called for by the Comptroller of the Currency, but the State banks—some twenty-two of them, I think—that belong to the New York clearing house have not been called on by the State bank examiner or superintendent, so there are no facts at my hand to enable me to give the exact financial status in regard to all clearing-house certificates.

The statement referred to is as follows:

CLEARING-HOUSE CERTIFICATES REPORTED BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Only net balances shown as assets or liabilities, making total of over thirty millions.

Resources and liabilities do not balance, because of absence of reports by State banks. Estimating that State banks issue half as many certificates as national banks, the total on December 3 may have been fifty millions.

The Comptroller of the Currency instructed national banks to report for publication only net balances of clearing-house certificates issued and received by them under "resources" or "liabilities," but to report for his information the total amount of certificates taken out by each.

The national banks of New York City report net balances of clearing-house certificates on December 3, 1907, as follows:

| | Assets. | Liabilities. |
|---|---|---|
| New York | | $495,000 |
| Merchants | $2,285,000 | |
| Mechanics | 1,170,000 | |
| Phenix | 710,000 | |
| City | | 7,015,500 |
| Chemical | 4,925,000 | |
| Merchants' Exchange | 25,000 | |
| Gallatin | 1,090,000 | |
| Butchers and Drovers | 85,000 | |
| American Exchange | 3,580,000 | |
| Commerce | 5,490,000 | |
| Mercantile | | 1,360,000 |
| Chatham | 280,000 | |
| North America | | 2,429,100 |
| Hanover | 6,100,000 | |
| Citizens' Central | 400,000 | |
| Market and Fulton | | 115,000 |
| Importers and Traders | 2,255,000 | |
| Park | | 6,570,000 |
| East River | 300,000 | |
| Fourth | | 960,000 |
| Second | 2,300,000 | |
| First | | 1,515,000 |
| Irving National Exchange | 300,000 | |
| New York County | | 450,000 |
| Chase | | 8,379,000 |
| Lincoln | 915,000 | |
| Garfield | 490,000 | |
| Fifth | 390,000 | |
| Seaboard | 650,000 | |
| Liberty | | 335,000 |
| New Amsterdam | | 1,035,000 |
| Total | 33,750,000 | 30,649,600 |

The resources and liabilities ought to balance, and probably would, if the State banks, members of the clearing house, should make a report as of the same day and in the same manner.

It is impossible to make any estimate of the amount of certificates issued, but if the State banks should report as of December 3, the total resources, or of liabilities, would indicate the amount of certificates then outstanding.

There are twenty State banks and thirty-two national banks in the clearing house, and if the State banks had half as many certificates outstanding as the national banks the total on December 3 must have been between $45,000,000 and $50,000,000.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have taken the trouble to examine into the matter of clearing-house certificates. I find there are two kinds of clearing-house certificates: First, clearing-house certificates based on coin, which are used by the banks solely in the adjustment and settlement of their balances every night. Instead of carrying around currency or gold coin in bags, going to every bank and collecting all that is due, all the banks meet, through their accredited representatives—their financial clerks—with all the obligations of the various banks of the city, which they hold at the clearing house, and they simply sit down and add up the indebtedness of any one bank to the others and see if there is any balance due. Then the debtor bank must pay coin or currency, or if it is hard up and the other banks will trust it, they issue a certificate. The certificates are issued in

large amounts, but they never circulate outside of the clearing house, and are kept there simply as checks, so to speak, between the banks which are willing to trust each other. They are of great benefit to business as well as to the safety of business.

But there is another type of clearing-house certificates, called clearing-house loan certificates, which are issued by the banks of a given association with a view to aiding one another when there is a weak brother in the family or in the clearing house and the others know it has an immense amount of securities piled up somewhere, which are nonconvertible at the time, but which are good. In such cases they will loan their credit to the weaker banks, charging so much interest—from 7 to 9 per cent, I believe, is the usual amount—which necessitates the banks redeeming clearing-house certificates which the clearing house has issued to them just as soon as possible, because they can not afford to be paying this interest. The banks can not get that interest ordinarily; but when the rate of interest goes to 20, 30, or 40 per cent, as it has on call in New York in the last sixty days, up and down according to the exigencies and necessities of the day—when the speculators get dragged to the brink of the precipice and their creditors say to them "Pay, or over you go," they pay any price almost, wanting a suspension of sentence and a few more hours in which to live and breathe, hoping some lucky turn may enable them to recover and get out of deep water before they drown.

You have these two types. Now, there is a third type, such as I have just read about—the Nashville certificate. I have here samples in a book entitled "Clearing Houses," by James G. Cannon. I do not want to tire the Senate by reading on this subject, but, with the consent of the Senate, I will incorporate such portions of it as will illustrate the straits to which the country banks have been put in the past—in 1893, for instance—and which will show the present condition in a very large area of our country, where, as I said a little while ago, all the circulating medium has disappeared and every man who has a dollar is holding on to it as though his life depended on keeping it, and the very banks which have large funds in greenbacks or national-bank notes or gold are issuing clearing-house certificates—these shinplasters—because they do not know whether the storm is over or not. They have got to wait to see the skies clear up and get past that point when New York notifies her country customers, "We are ready to pay you what we owe; we are ready to resume currency payments and enable you to pay on the demands of your depositors." When are you going to resume currency payments and give me my money, or allow me to check on it, as I have been in the habit of doing?

No..... **Atlanta Clearing House Association Certificate,** **500**

SERIES A. ATLANTA, GA.



*This Certifies* That the Banks composing the **Atlanta Clearing House Association** have deposited with the undersigned Trustees of said Clearing House Association, Securities to the value of SEVEN HUNDRED AND FIFTY DOLLARS, to secure to the bearer hereof the payment of the sum of

**FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS**

in lawful money of the United States, payable on or before the First day of January, 1894. This Certificate is issued in accordance with the proceedings of a meeting of said Association, held on the Fifteenth day of August, 1893, and will be received on Deposit or in payment of debts due any bank in said Clearing House.

.....TRUSTEES.

Form of Clearing-house Loan Certificate used in Atlanta, Ga.

**1/2** **BIRMINGHAM CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATE.** **50c.**

No. Birmingham, Ala._____1893.

This Certifies that the_____Bank, of Birmingham, Ala, has deposited with the undersigned Committee of the Birmingham Clearing House, securities to the value of ONE DOLLAR, to secure to the bearer hereof the payment of the sum of *FIFTY CENTS*, in lawful money of the United States, payable at any time after ninety days from date hereof.

This Certificate will be received on deposit by any Bank or Banker of the Birmingham Clearing House at par.

COUNTERSIGNED:

_____ CASHIER.

_____ COMMITTEE.

Form of Clearing-house Loan Certificate used in Birmingham, Ala.

Have I permission, Mr. President, to incorporate such portions of these examples or exhibits in the book to which I have referred to, together with the text, which will illustrate my own somewhat muddy statement in regard to clearing-house certificates and the uses to which they have been put?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The matter referred to is as follows:

In June, 1893, the Clearing-House Association at Birmingham, Ala., appointed a committee to inquire into the best methods for relieving the situation, which was aggravated by a run on one of its members about a month previous to that time, and the committee recommended the use of clearing-house loan certificates. In addition to this the association passed resolutions similar to the one passed at New Orleans, limiting the amount of actual cash each member should pay to a customer on any one day to $100, which was afterwards reduced to $50, and providing a penalty for violation. The denominations of loan certificates first used were $1,000, $500, $100, $50, $10, and $5, respectively.

Like the certificates in Atlanta, they were intended for general circulation among the customers of the banks, but, unlike any certificates previously mentioned, they were issued to the extent of only 50 per cent of the collateral required. Customers at first received them with much reluctance, but they soon found that the merchants would take them for debts and for merchandise, that the banks would take them on deposit and accept them in payment of notes. To obtain cash persons commenced to buy small bills of goods with them, expecting to receive money in change. This checkmated the merchants and they called on the association for smaller denominations. Hence certificates of $2, $1, 50 cents, and 25 cents were subsequently issued. No other association in the United States compares with the one at Birmingham in the comprehensiveness of its currency system and in the extent to which it was projected on this occasion. A facsimile of one of the smaller certificates is presented among the illustrations.

The clearing-house association at Chattanooga, Tenn., resorted to loan certificates in 1893, the only time in the history of that organization that it has done so.

Besides the loan certificates issued in 1893, there was a considerable amount of emergency circulation taken out by the banks in the Southeast, under the title of "clearing-house certificates," in cities where no clearing houses existed. In adopting the name of clearing-house certificates, it was not the purpose of the banks to practice deception on the people, but to indicate what was really true and what the term would seem to imply, namely, that such certificates were temporary loans made by the banks associated together, and that the banks were pledged for their redemption. The denominations in the cities referred to were: Albany, Ga., $10, $5, and $1; Chester, S. C., $10, $5, and $1; Columbia, S. C., $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, and $1; Danville, Va., $100, $50, $20, $10, $5, $2, and $1; Newnan, Ga., $10, $5, and $1, and Rockhill, S. C., $5, $2, and $1. There is no doubt that the relief afforded in this manner was of great public assistance in the several communities where it was given, effecting results similar to those accomplished by the actual clearing-house loan certificates in the great centers.

Mr. TILLMAN. All I have got to say is, that beyond any question there have been immense sums of these clearing-house shinplasters issued. The statement from New York showed the amount to be thirty-odd million dollars. How much circulated as cash and currency I do not know; perhaps none of it; but in the South and West it is about all the currency we have and our people do not like it. They have got cotton worth $55 a bale, 12,000,000 bales of it, so the Agricultural Department tells us, deducting what has already been sold. Cotton has always been as good as gold, any time, anywhere. This year you can not even get greenbacks on it. Why? Because the greenbacks are not there. The banks have loaned to them what money they had and the planters have been in the habit of borrowing what they needed to move the crops, but now they can not get any money.

There are those who believe this panic was manufactured to reduce the price of cotton and enable the speculators of Wall street, who have been selling futures, to get cotton to deliver at low prices. The farmers in the West are in the same position. They have got their grain stored up in their barns and elevators and they want to sell it, but they can not get any money to handle it. They have got to take shinplasters or nothing. As these shinplasters do not fly far from home and are not receivable on deposit in the central cities, the people do not feel willing to accept them, and they are looking to Congress to give them some relief. What shall it be? That is for the Finance Committee, not for me, to say. I have my choice between "fiat money" issued by the United States and this kind of stuff or asset currency based on stocks and bonds which have been watered beyond the limit. To give you an illustration of how it has been done, I know of one railroad passing through my State that was built at $20,000 a mile. It is worth no more than $20,000 a mile, and could be rebuilt for that amount, but stocks and bonds have been issued to an amount something like $100,000 a mile. Who got them? New York speculators or buccaneers or pirates, or whatever you call them, bought up the road and exploited it, issued stocks and bonds—water, water, water—and their millions in private fortunes multiply while our facilities of transportation and travel and handling freight dwindle, dwindle, dwindle.

What were these stocks and bonds issued for? Partly to increase the facilities of the railroads and to enable the railroads to handle their business. They have had more business in the last seven years than they ever had in the history of commerce. There has been no change in rates, except in the last twelve months, when the State legislatures began to act in the matter of mileage for passengers. The profit of the railroads has been immense. Where has it gone? In betterments? Some little, perhaps, but I am compelled to say, from what I have seen in traveling around, that the bulk of these stocks and bonds that have been issued in watering railroad properties, instead of going into the honest betterment and improvement of the roads, have gone into the pockets of men in Wall street, these captains of industry who whisper over the telephone to Cortelyou, "Deposit Government money with us or we will drown"—"Help me, Cassius, or I sink." And yet we sit here and do nothing—we have just begun to sit, but we were here last year and we did nothing—no, we passed the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], which provided that the Secretary of the Treasury might deposit with those national banks designated as national depositories the internal-revenue receipts, by requiring them to give satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise. We were informed that that would give some relief and easement to the conditions in New York, which were becoming threatening then—tight and unpleasant. They wanted some relief. I do not know how it is with the rest of you, but my mail brings me every day from North, South, East, and West this man's, that man's, and the other man's scheme for currency reform. I can not read them all. I hardly read the envelopes. After I open one end and see it is from some one who thinks he knows all about finance I put it aside, for I am not on the Finance Committee and would have no influence if I were, and am not supposed to know anything about finance, but I know what old John Randolph said over there in the House when, discussing a financial measure once—away back in the days of the panic of 1837, I believe it was—in that thin, squeaky voice of his, which along with his vitriolic utterances and the brilliancy of his mind made him famous, he rose up and said: "Mr. Speaker, I have discovered the philosopher's stone. It consists of four words: 'Pay as you go.'" Now, these fellows in New York do not pay as they go. They want us always to pay as we go, but they will not pay as they go.

Mr. President, there is another phase of this bond issue which I desire to present briefly without trespassing too much on the time of the Senate. I have here a letter written by a gentleman over his own signature, which I will read for what it is worth, so that the Committee on Finance can investigate it if it sees fit. The writer states that he bid for Panama bonds at a higher price than they were sold for. He says he offered 103½ for fifty thousand dollars' worth, and he got nothing, while the statement which was given out in the papers three or four days ago was to the effect that nobody got a bond except the national banks, some of them getting bonds as low as 102.125, as shown by the following list of successful bidders for sums of $100,000 or upward:

The banks to which were allotted bonds in the sum of $100,000 or upward and the prices they paid for them are as follows:

National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, $100,000 at 105.50, $100,000 at 105, $250,000 at 104.50, and $250,000 at 102.02.
Third National Bank, St. Louis, $200,000 at 104.261.
Lowry National Bank, Atlanta, Ga., $300,000 at 104.01.
Dothan National Bank, Dothan, Ala., $100,000 at 104.
Corn Exchange National Bank, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 104.
National Exchange Bank, Lynchburg, Va., $200,000 at 104.01.
Garfield National, New York, $100,000 at 104.
Farmers and Mechanics' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 104.05.
First National, Lewiston, Mont., $100,000 at 102.25.
National Bank of Commerce, Pittsburg, Kans., $100,000 at 104.50.
Third National, St. Louis, $150,000 at 103.759.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 103.75, $100,000 at 103.725, $100,000 at 103.625.
Third National, Lexington, Ky., $100,000 at 103.625.
Corn Exchange National, Philadelphia, $200,000 at 103.50.
Tiffin National, Tiffin, Ohio, $100,000 at 103.50.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 103.50.
Garfield National, New York, $100,000 at 103.50.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 103.375.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, $250,000 at 103.48.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 103.40.
Merchants and Farmers' National, Charlotte, N. C., $100,000 at 103.27.
National Bank of Commerce, Norfolk, Va., $200,000 at 103.25.
National Copper Bank, New York, N. Y., $200,000 at 103.25.
Yale National, New Haven, Conn., $100,000 at 103.25.
Third National, St. Louis, $150,000 at 103.247.
Florida National, Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000 at 103.20.
Yale National, New Haven, Conn., $100,000 at 103.125.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 103.125.
Western National, Oklahoma City, Okla., $100,000 at 103.10.
Shenandoah Valley National, Winchester, Va., $200,000 at 103.0625.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, $250,000 at 103.01.
National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000 at 103.
Garfield National, New York, $100,000 at 103.
Riggs National, Washington, D. C., $100,000 at 103.
Citizens' National, Baltimore, Md., $100,000 at 103.
First National, Akron, Ohio, $100,000 at 103.

National Copper, New York, N. Y., $200,000 at 103.
Union Stock Yards National, South Omaha, Nebr., $100,000 at 103.
National City, of New York, N. Y., $500,000 at 103.
Traders' National, Spokane, Wash., $100,000 at 103.
First National, Vicksburg, Miss., $100,000 at 103.
First National, Cleveland, Ohio, $200,000 at 103.
Second National, Erie, Pa., $100,000 at 103.
Santa Rosa National, Santa Rosa, Cal., $112,500 at 103.
Yale National, New Haven, Conn., $100,000 at 103.
Citizens' National, Wooster, Ohio, $100,000 at 103.
First National, Omaha, Nebr., $100,000 at 103.
Corn Exchange National, Philadelphia, $200,000 at 103.
Merchant's National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 103.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.95.
National City, New York, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.875.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.875.
National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000 at 102.75.
National City, of New York, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.75.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.75.
National Copper, New York, N. Y., $200,000 at 102.75.
Franklin National, Philadelphia, $150,000 at 102.75.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, $250,000 at 102.73.
Florida National, Jacksonville, $200,000 at 102.65.
New York State National, Albany, N. Y., $250,000 at 102.625.
National City, New York, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.625.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.625.
National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000 at 102.50.
First National, Roanoke, Va., $100,000 at 102.50.
National Bank of Commerce, Detroit, Mich., $100,000 at 102.50.
National City, New York, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.50.
Palmetta National, Columbia, S. C., $200,000 at 102.50.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.50.
First National, Pittston, Pa., $100,000 at 102.50.
Atlantic National, Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000 at 102.50.
National Copper, New York, N. Y., $200,000 at 102.50.
Franklin National, Philadelphia, $200,000 at 102.50.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, $250,000 at 102.48.
Merchants' National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.40.
National City, New York, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.375.
National Bank of Rochester, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.25.
National Bank of Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000 at 102.25.
National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, $250,000 at 102.25.
National Copper Bank, New York, N. Y., $200,000 at 102.25.
National City, New York, N. Y., $300,000 at 102.25.
Franklin National, Philadelphia, $100,000 at 102.25.
American Exchange National, New York, N. Y., $100,000 at 102.157, $100,000 at 102.14.
Mechanics' National, New York, N. Y., $1,000,000 at 102.13.
American Exchange National, New York, N. Y., $100,000 at 102.127.
First National, Kansas City, Mo., $182,500 at 102.125.
Second National, Boston, Mass., $400,000 at 102.125.
National City, New York, N. Y., $30,000 at 102.125.

I will now read the letter of Mr. Schramm:

My morning paper tells me that Secretary Cortelyou has awarded all the new issue of Panama bonds to national banks only. The law governing the sale of these bonds says that "all citizens shall have an equal opportunity to subscribe for them."

I entered a bid for $50,000 of these bonds at 103½ and am ready to take them and pay the cash for them at this price. Many of the allotments to national banks were at prices more than 1 per cent below my bid. In other words, the action of the Secretary of the Treasury deprives the Government of $500, on my bid alone. I dare say there are others like it. The total loss to the United States Treasury must run into the thousands, by reason of favoritism to national banks. This is not only unfair—it is unlawful. By what authority can Secretary Cortelyou sell bonds to the lowest bidders?

J. F. SCHRAMM.

NEW YORK, *December 8, 1907.*

What were the losses to the Government resulting from this transaction, supposing these charges are true? The Senate has called for an abstract of all the bids, and we will get it some time or other, after the holidays, I reckon. We will then see whether or not these accusations against the fairness of the bond sale have any basis. I do not want to condemn anybody unheard; I do not jump at the conclusion that anybody is guilty. I am merely trying to marshal the facts as I have them, to enable those who may be charged with the investigation, when it shall come, if we get it, to reach the bottom if they see fit.

I have here a letter from a man in this city, in which he gives an outline of his bid and the loss to the Treasury by reason of its nonacceptance, showing the processes by which the banks get the bonds bearing 2 per cent, and have 90 per cent of the proceeds paid the Treasury for the bonds, immediately returned to the bank as a Government deposit. In other words, 90 per cent of the money obtained for the securities was deposited with the bank to be loaned, the bank drawing 2 per cent on the bonds and loaning the currency which was deposited by the Government for whatever it could get. So it goes. That is the favoritism which is charged, and which some people believe exists, in regard to the financial status; that those in control of our finances have not held the scale evenly or obeyed the law themselves, and have no regard for the rights and interests of the common people. I will print the letter under the permission already received.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The letter referred to is as follows:

Hon. BENJ. R. TILLMAN,
*United States Senate.*

DEAR SIR: The circular inviting proposals for canal bonds issued November 19, 1907, sets forth "that all citizens of the United States shall have equal opportunity to subscribe therefor;" yet in the printed list of allotments the entire issue was divided up among the national banks of the country, and if any private citizen was allotted a small share of said bonds his name does not appear in the list. Although the "bids" were opened on November 30, 1907, the list of allotments was not made public until December 7, 1907—eight days thereafter. In the interim comment was freely made in the financial districts of Washington that the allotments were being "manipulated" in behalf of the national banks of the country and that "private bidders" were to receive no consideration.

The inducement alleged to have been made to national banks was that for every dollar paid by the national banks for said bonds they would be permitted a drawback of 90 per cent in currency, leaving but 10 per cent, together with the bonds, drawing 2 per cent as collateral.

Thus, as an example, a bank purchasing $100,000 of canal bonds would, in reality, only have to leave $10,000, with the bonds, on deposit in the Treasury, while the $90,000 would be immediately available for loans and other banking purposes. "Placed" at 4 or 5 per cent this sum should realize from $3,600 to $4,500 per annum, while the additional interest of $2,000 on the $100,000 of bonds would make the entire investment show a profit of over $6,000. Not a very bad speculation for the banks!

But how about the private citizen? Should he be able to secure a similar allotment, he is obliged to deposit the *full* value of the $100,000 worth of bonds, with no possible opportunity of being permitted to withdraw any portion for private investment or speculation.

On December 10 instant these same bonds were quoted in the New York market at $104, and $105 asked. Yet the favored national banks in some instances were enabled to secure allotments at $102.125.

Very sincerely, your obedient servant,

W. M. HARPER, *1217 F st. NW.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10, 1907.*

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, we thus have ample opportunity if the Committee on Finance wants to go into it. Here, first, is the question whether or not the issue of bonds was lawful, whether or not the method by which they were issued was according to law, or whether favoritism and unfairness were exhibited.

Coming down to the question of the national banks and their rottenness and corruption, as portrayed in the suspicions held by the English financial world, I simply remind you that eighteen months ago I offered a resolution here and debated it and urged its adoption, calling on the Finance Committee to investigate a bank in Chicago. Merely to keep the record straight, without proposing to comment on it, I ask that the resolution may be read, so that it may go in to show that this is not my first effort to get at some facts in relation to the financial situation and conduct of certain high financiers, I wish to have the resolution which I send to the desk read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested, if there is no objection.

The Secretary read resolution No. 116, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, submitted by Mr. TILLMAN April 16, 1906, as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Finance be directed to inquire whether or not the national banks have made contributions in aid of political committees, and if so to what extent and why the facts have not been discovered by the Comptroller of the Currency; and whether or not such contributions have been embezzlements, abstractions, or willful misapplications of the funds of the banks which call for restitutions and criminal prosecutions. Said committee is also directed to inquire whether or not the national banks of Chicago have recently engaged in transactions beyond their lawful powers in connection with the recent failure of a bank in that city, and whether such failure involved illegalities and crimes; and also to inquire whether the national banks in Ohio have been in the habit of paying large sums of money in a secret and illicit manner to the county treasurers of Ohio as a compensation to said treasurers for making deposits of public money with such banks; and to report the facts of the Senate and the opinion of the committee whether any legal proceedings should be instituted on account of the transactions disclosed; and whether the public interest requires any amendments of the existing national banking laws.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I do not propose to enter into that question, but merely to call attention to the fact that after eighteen months' delay the president of that bank is on trial under grave and serious charges made by the Government. I have not had an opportunity to examine into the evidence to learn whether or not the charges have been proved in court. As the man is on trial, I do not care to discuss it at all, but merely call attention to the fact that I did endeavor to get an investigation of the methods pursued by certain national banks in unlawfully lending or taking money which belonged to their depositors, and I asked that legislation be had to stop it.

Now, we have had in the press in the last month statements in regard to the indictments which are pending or are being formulated in Brooklyn, in connection with certain banks and trust companies there. Those indictments are being pressed by the State authorities. There were two national banks in New York which were the first to fail, and desiring to get some information I telegraphed to the district attorney in New York on Saturday. I have here his letter:

NEW YORK, *December 14, 1907.*

Hon. B. R. TILLMAN,
*U. S. Senate, Washington, D. C.*

SIR: I have this afternoon received from you the following telegram: "Will you please send me by mail any detailed information in regard to the National Bank of North America and Mercantile National Bank of America, showing fraudulent and illegal acts on the part of the officials of said banks. I want to address Senate on Monday on currency situation and on panic. The Walsh transaction in Chicago

illustrates need of more stringent laws or more stringent enforcement of those we have. I have reason to believe something similar has happened in New York."

In answer thereto I beg to say that for several weeks there has been going on an investigation under the supervision of my office into the affairs of a number of national banks of this city, with a view of ascertaining whether there had been criminal offenses on the part of any of the officers or employees of such banks against the national banking laws, and that the said investigation is not yet finished. Under these circumstances it would be manifestly improper for me to make public any information derived therefrom.

Of course I did not expect to get any information. It is the old game of how not to do it. It is to put off action; to defer any effective investigation; any opening up, or probing. That has been the policy of the Department of Justice and the Department of the Treasury ever since I have been here. The English people ask us to investigate the rotten banks and expose them, so as to relieve the rest of the banks which are not rotten from the odium and suspicion. The people want the same thing. Is there any need for a change in the law? I do not know. I think we have law enough if we could get it honestly and zealously enforced. But it has taken eighteen months to indict a man in Chicago, and all the powers and influences that could be brought to bear were strained to prevent the indictment first, and now are invoked to secure an acquittal, regardless of the evidence. It will take another year and a half before the Government gets after these fellows in New York. The money will be gone. Nobody will go to the penitentiary. The people look on and wonder why the Senate and House do not enact more vigorous or stringent laws, or why the President does not enforce those we have.

The Comptroller of the Treasury, through his examiners, has absolute control and direction of all national banks. I do not charge him with any dereliction or failure to do his duty, but it has been the custom these long years for Comptrollers to act so complaisantly and pleasantly, politely and nicely, toward national banks that almost without exception every one of them who has ever left that office has graduated into the presidency of a trust company or a bank somewhere. There was Dawes. What was the name of our man in Chicago—our so-called Democrat? Eckels. I had a list of them once, but I do not recall them all now. But you all remember. So it goes. All you have to do is to be in the Comptrollership of the Currency for a little while, and be pleasant and nice, and when you leave, if you want to, you can become president of a great financial institution and join the kings of finance. So it goes. And yet the President talks about turning on the light and not being responsible for what the light shows.

Why does not the President turn on the light and turn on the handcuffs, too, when he finds a fellow stealing somebody else's money? So much the better, in his view apparently, to denounce all these infamies of predatory wealth; go over the country making speeches which destroy the confidence of the masses and make them suspicious, make them unwilling to embark their money in enterprises; talk about the villainies of this railroad magnate and that, of this banker and that. I do not happen to find that a solitary one of them has ever been put in prison. So the machinery of our courts is very lame and impotent or the administration is very imperfect, for there is something wrong somewhere. All I know is that the people of the country, I believe, want the Congress of the United States to do something—not something foolish, not something silly, not to act hastily, but they expect us here to display such a grasp of the conditions of the country and to give such relief as they have a right to demand.

What that shall be I am not prepared to say. I am not a financier. But I will say, as far as I am individually concerned, and I think so far as all the Southern people are concerned, if it shall be a question of having money that will not circulate all over the country, we do not want it. We want a dollar in South Carolina to be a dollar in Washington or Maine. We should rather see Treasury notes issued, receivable for taxes and made legal tender for debts, than to see the banks permitted to have their elastic currency based on assets. They want to lend their money and take in stocks and bonds and then turn around and issue notes on the stocks and bonds and loan that money too.

I saw a cartoon the other day which amused me more than anything I have seen in a year. It filled the situation out so completely and covered the whole ground so elaborately that I wish every man, woman, and child in the United States could have seen it. It was one of Berryman's in the Evening Star. A long, lank, lean, hungry Cassius who does too much thinking, with a sort of smile on his face, was on his way to the White House to dine by invitation—Mr. Watson. He had a great wad of greenbacks sticking out of his pocket, and was going over to urge the President to issue Treasury notes to help us out. Mr. Bryan stopped to look on with a quizzical smile on his face, I suppose wondering whether greenbacks and free silver were going to be revived or not, one or either or both, or what. In Mr. Bryan's rear—he did not see him at all, nor did Mr. Watson see him, but Mr. Berryman saw him—passing around behind the house, coming out of the back door of the White House, was a man named Morgan. What Morgan you will all guess. He had a gripsack pretty full; and the only mistake the cartoonist made was that he did not write "bonds" on the gripsack. Watson coming in the front door to urge greenbacks, Morgan going out the back door with the bonds already in his possession, and Bryan looking on and wondering what we were coming to. But that is the condition, as I understand, of this recent bond deal. Interest-bearing securities were sent to New York on a pretended sale, 90 per cent of the proceeds of their sale to be deposited in the same banks which bought the notes; the taxpayers to pay the interest on the notes, and the borrowers from the banks to pay the interest on the 90 per cent whenever they borrow. That is high finance—I will not say Republican finance, but that is what the country has come to under Republican management.

Now, the country may like it. If the country likes it, I suppose I will have to like it too; or at least I will have to stand it. I have asked some questions here, and I wish some one would answer them, not to-day or to-morrow, but any old time any Senator may see fit, and by the time you answer these probably some of my brethren or I will be ready to ask you some more.

### HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### HOLIDAY RECESS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following concurrent resolution of the House of Representatives, which was read and referred to the Committee on Appropriations:

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*December 16, 1907.*

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, December 21, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, January 6, 1908.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After thirteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 3 o'clock and 18 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, December 17, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 16, 1907.*

### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, chaplain Twenty-second Infantry, to be chaplain with the rank of major from December 14, 1907.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Gunner Thomas Smith to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mate Thomas W. Bonsall, on the retired list of the Navy, to be a mate on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, namely, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

### PENSION AGENTS.

Frederick H. Magdeburg, of Milwaukee, Wis., to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis., vice Edwin D. Coe, term expired.

Jesse B. Fuller, of California, to be pension agent at San Francisco, Cal., his term having expired November 24, 1907. Reappointment.

### POSTMASTERS.

#### ARIZONA.

Francis D. Crable to be postmaster at Tombstone, Cochise County, Ariz., in place of Laura G. Cable, resigned.

Oregon D. M. Gaddis to be postmaster at Kingman, Mohave County, Ariz., in place of Oregon D. M. Gaddis. Incumbent's commission expired March 10, 1907.

Arthur J. Hudson to be postmaster at Clifton, Graham County, Ariz., in place of Hugh M. Watson, resigned.

ARKANSAS.

Arthur Deland to be postmaster at Black Rock, Lawrence County, Ark., in place of Arthur Deland. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

CALIFORNIA.

Mary S. Rutherford to be postmaster at Truckee, Nevada County, Cal., in place of Mary S. Rutherford. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1907.

COLORADO.

James A. McDonald to be postmaster at Alamosa, Conejos County, Colo., in place of Earle H. Reaugh. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

William C. Sloan to be postmaster at Amethyst, Mineral County, Colo., in place of William C. Sloan. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

CONNECTICUT.

Eugene H. Merriman to be postmaster at East Hartford, Hartford County, Conn., in place of Eugene H. Merriman. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1907.

George A. Warner to be postmaster at Bristol, Hartford County, Conn., in place of George A. Warner. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

GEORGIA.

Julius Peacock to be postmaster at Vidalia, Toombs County, Ga. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Job R. Smith to be postmaster at Winder, Jackson County, Ga., in place of Job R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 31, 1907.

William M. Wilson to be postmaster at Blue Ridge, Fannin County, Ga., in place of William M. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired December 10, 1906.

IDAHO.

George L. Morgan to be postmaster at Mackay, Custer County, Idaho. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

Thomas S. Green to be postmaster at Gardner, Grundy County, Ill., in place of Thomas S. Green. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

Charles M. Turner to be postmaster at Wenona, Marshall County, Ill., in place of Putnam Beckwith. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

IOWA.

Eric P. Dalander to be postmaster at Madrid, Boone County, Iowa, in place of Eric P. Dalander. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1907.

Edward Madigan to be postmaster at Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa, in place of Edward Madigan. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

KANSAS.

Harry C. Achenbach to be postmaster at Clay Center, Clay County, Kans., in place of Harry C. Achenbach. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Robert T. Jellison to be postmaster at Belleville, Republic County, Kans., in place of Robert T. Jellison. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Alpheus Lane to be postmaster at Paola, Miami County, Kans., in place of William P. Bosworth. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

Joseph A. Whitehair to be postmaster at Chapman, Dickinson County, Kans., in place of Joseph A. Whitehair. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

KENTUCKY.

Colmore L. Barnes to be postmaster at Elizabethtown, Hardin County, Ky., in place of Colmore L. Barnes. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1907.

George M. Dickey to be postmaster at Cynthiana, Harrison County, Ky., in place of George M. Dickey. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

Coleman C. Wallace to be postmaster at Richmond, Madison County, Ky., in place of Coleman C. Wallace. Incumbent's commission expires December 16, 1907.

MAINE.

Forest L. Waterman to be postmaster at Mechanic Falls, Androscoggin County, Me., in place of James H. De Coster, resigned.

MARYLAND.

Mary J. Perkins to be postmaster at Hancock, Washington County, Md., in place of Mary J. Perkins. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles H. Webster to be postmaster at Northfield, Franklin County, Mass., in place of Charles H. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

MICHIGAN.

Edgar B. Babcock to be postmaster at Kalkaska, Kalkaska County, Mich., in place of Edgar B. Babcock. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1907.

Colin C. McGregor to be postmaster at Carsonville, Sanilac County, Mich. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Hamilton A. Macklem to be postmaster at Marlette, Sanilac County, Mich., in place of Hamilton A. Macklem. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

William P. Stiles to be postmaster at Coopersville, Ottawa County, Mich., in place of William P. Stiles. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

MISSISSIPPI.

David F. Breckenridge to be postmaster at Como, Panola County, Miss. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

John C. Clifton to be postmaster at Senatobia, Tate County, Miss., in place of John C. Clifton. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

William G. Edwards to be postmaster at Enterprise, Clarke County, Miss. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Thomas R. Gates to be postmaster at Shubuta, Clarke County, Miss. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

Nevan C. Hathorn to be postmaster at Columbia, Marion County, Miss., in place of Nevan C. Hathorn. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1907.

Lewis M. Joyner to be postmaster at Agricultural College, Oktibbeha County, Miss. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

James M. Tyler to be postmaster at Bogue Chitto, Lincoln County, Miss. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Emma L. Whyte to be postmaster at Bond, Harrison County, Miss. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Mae Wright to be postmaster at Osyka, Pike County, Miss. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

MISSOURI.

William E. Burns to be postmaster at Appleton City, St. Clair County, Mo., in place of Edward Myers, resigned.

John W. S. Dillon to be postmaster at Grant City, Worth County, Mo., in place of John W. S. Dillon. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

Thomas J. C. Fagg to be postmaster at Louisiana, Pike County, Mo., in place of Thomas J. C. Fagg. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

Leo W. McDavitt to be postmaster at La Plata, Macon County, Mo., in place of Leo W. McDavitt. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1907.

David B. Ormiston to be postmaster at Linneus, Linn County, Mo., in place of David B. Ormiston. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1907.

William A. Ulery to be postmaster at Elsberry, Lincoln County, Mo., in place of William A. Ulery. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1907.

Frank L. Wilson to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Pike County, Mo., in place of Frank L. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expired February 24, 1907.

NEBRASKA.

Charles H. Blackburn to be postmaster at Mitchell, Scotts Bluff County, Nebr. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

Edward McLernon to be postmaster at Sidney, Cheyenne County, Nebr., in place of Edward McLernon. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

NEW JERSEY.

W. Burtis Havens to be postmaster at Toms River, Ocean County, N. J., in place of William B. Singleton. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Lewis S. Sculthorp to be postmaster at Atlantic Highlands, Monmouth County, N. J., in place of William M. Foster, resigned.

Lewis A. Waters to be postmaster at Madison, Morris County, N. J., in place of Lewis A. Waters. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

NEW MEXICO.

Don H. Kedzie to be postmaster at Lordsburg, Grant County, N. Mex. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

NEW YORK.

Harry C. Holcomb to be postmaster at Portville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., in place of Harry C. Holcomb. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Augusta Phelps to be postmaster at Plymouth, Washington County, N. C., in place of John L. Phelps, resigned.

OHIO.

Ezra L. Gill to be postmaster at Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio, in place of Ezra L. Gill. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

William B. Jones to be postmaster at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio, in place of William B. Jones. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

William E. Moulton to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, Stark County, Ohio, in place of William E. Moulton. Incumbent's commission expired February 2, 1907.

Stephen L. Smith to be postmaster at Bellefontaine, Logan County, Ohio, in place of John Q. A. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

William H. Surles to be postmaster at East Liverpool, Columbiana County, Ohio, in place of William H. Surles. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

OKLAHOMA.

Joshua F. Farris to be postmaster at Billings, Noble County, Okla., in place of William M. McCullough, resigned.

Angus I. Hilton to be postmaster at Durant, Bryan County, Okla., in place of William H. Hilton, deceased.

Frank McCartney to be postmaster at Nowata, Nowata County, Okla., in place of Frederick W. Galer. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

J. W. Randall to be postmaster at Blackwell, Kay County, Okla., in place of John R. Tate. Incumbent's commission expired February 3, 1907.

John W. Rickett to be postmaster at Perkins, Payne County, Okla. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

OREGON.

Wallace W. Smead to be postmaster at Heppner, Morrow County, Oreg., in place of Wallace W. Smead. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John H. Jackson to be postmaster at Pen Argyl, Northampton County, Pa., in place of Emma Keat. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

David S. Kern to be postmaster at Pennsburg, Montgomery County, Pa., in place of David S. Kern. Incumbent's commission expired January 26, 1907.

John A. McKee to be postmaster at New Castle, Lawrence County, Pa., in place of John A. McKee. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1906.

Thomas E. Pyatt to be postmaster at Youngwood, Westmoreland County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Robert F. Schaeffer to be postmaster at Bangor, Northampton County, Pa., in place of Jacob E. Long. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John D. Cotton to be postmaster at Parker, Turner County, S. Dak., in place of John D. Cotton. Incumbent's commission expired May 7, 1906.

Arthur E. Dann to be postmaster at Centerville, Turner County, S. Dak., in place of Victor C. Wass. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1907.

John W. Jordan to be postmaster at Presho, Lyman County, S. Dak. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

TEXAS.

Francis M. Barton to be postmaster at Terrell, Kaufman County, Tex., in place of Francis M. Barton. Incumbent's commission expired June 27, 1906.

John W. Hedley to be postmaster at Chillicothe, Hardeman County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

William J. Miller to be postmaster at Hallettsville, Lavaca County, Tex., in place of William J. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Kate Nelson to be postmaster at Snyder, Scurry County, Tex., in place of Isham H. Nelson, resigned.

VERMONT.

Martha W. Arnold to be postmaster at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt., in place of Martha W. Arnold. Incumbent's commission expires December 17, 1907.

WEST VIRGINIA.

Thad T. Huffman to be postmaster at Keyser, Mineral County, W. Va., in place of Thad T. Huffman. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

WISCONSIN.

Edwin F. Ganz to be postmaster at Alma, Buffalo County, Wis., in place of Edwin F. Ganz. Incumbent's commission expired January 23, 1907.

Thomas McKinney to be postmaster at Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis., in place of William H. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

## WITHDRAWAL.

*Executive nomination withdrawn from the Senate December 16, 1907.*

Clarence S. Merrill to be postmaster at Berkeley, in the State of California.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 16, 1907.*

ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY.

Richmond Pearson, of North Carolina, to be envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States to Greece and Montenegro.

CONSULS-GENERAL.

Thomas Willing Peters, of the District of Columbia, to be consul-general of the United States of class 5 at Munich, Bavaria.

Frank R. Mowrer, of Ohio, to be consul-general of class 7 at Copenhagen, Denmark.

James Linn Rodgers, of Ohio, to be consul-general of the United States of class 2 at Habana, Cuba.

CONSULS.

Joseph I. Brittain, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Prague, Austria.

Charles M. Caughy, of Maryland, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Malaga, Spain.

Caspar S. Crowninshield, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Naples, Italy.

Luther T. Ellsworth, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico.

Heaton W. Harris, of Ohio, to be consul of the United States of class 5 at Nuremberg, Bavaria.

Henry Abert Johnson, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Liege, Belgium.

John Edward Jones, of the District of Columbia, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Winnipeg, Manitoba, Canada.

William H. Robertson, of Virginia, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Gothenburg, Sweden.

SECRETARY OF EMBASSY.

Thomas Ewing Dabney, of Louisiana, to be third secretary of the embassy of the United States at Mexico, Mexico.

COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

Edward S. Fowler, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of New York, in the State of New York.

Albert R. Day, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Bangor, in the State of Maine.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander George B. Ransom, an additional number in grade, to be a captain in the Navy from the 8th day of November, 1907.

Lieut. Commander John F. Luby to be a commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Commander William B. Fletcher to be a commander in the Navy from the 18th day of November, 1907.

Gunner Benjamin P. Middleton to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mates Joseph Hill and Silas T. C. Smith, on the retired list of the Navy, to be mates on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, viz, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

*Chaplains.*

Rev. Oscar Jefferson Waldo Scott, of the District of Columbia, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from April 17, 1907, vice Allensworth, Twenty-fourth Infantry, retired from active service.

Rev. Charles Milford Brewer, of Alabama, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from September 12, 1907, vice Miller, retired from active service.

Rev. John Franklin Chenoweth, of Ohio, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved June 12, 1906.

Rev. Neil Paul Brennan, of Massachusetts, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from September 12, 1907, to

fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.

Rev. Horace Albert Chouinard, of Illinois, to be chaplain with the rank of first lieutenant from September 12, 1907, to fill an original vacancy created by an act of Congress approved January 25, 1907.

*Quartermaster's Department.*

Maj. James B. Aleshire, quartermaster, to be Quartermaster-General with the rank of brigadier-general for four years from July 1, 1907, with rank from that date, vice Humphrey, retired from active service.

Capt. Amos W. Kimball, quartermaster, to be quartermaster with the rank of major from July 3, 1907, vice Aleshire, appointed Quartermaster-General.

*Subsistence Department.*

Capt. Arthur M. Edwards, commissary, to be commissary with the rank of major from December 6, 1907.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY FOR NEW MEXICO.

David J. Leahy, of New Mexico, to be United States attorney for the Territory of New Mexico.

MARSHALS.

Eugene P. Nute, of New Hampshire, to be United States marshal for the district of New Hampshire.

William H. Grimshaw, of Minnesota, to be United States marshal for the district of Minnesota.

POSTMASTERS.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Edward C. Mansfield to be postmaster at Boston, Suffolk County, Mass.

MISSISSIPPI.

Vallie B. Alexander to be postmaster at Shaw, in the county of Bolivar and State of Mississippi.

Allen R. Frazier to be postmaster at Lexington, in the county of Holmes and State of Mississippi.

Urithon B. Parker to be postmaster at Wiggins, in the county of Harrison and State of Mississippi.

Beatrice Williams to be postmaster at Houston, in the county of Chickasaw and State of Mississippi.

NEW JERSEY.

Joseph E. Fulper to be postmaster at Washington, in the county of Warren and State of New Jersey.

William R. Poe to be postmaster at Glenridge, in the county of Essex and State of New Jersey.

OHIO.

Charles E. Albright to be postmaster at Eaton, in the county of Preble and State of Ohio.

Charles R. Austin to be postmaster at Byesville, in the county of Guernsey and State of Ohio.

F. O. Bates to be postmaster at Bellevue, in the county of Huron and State of Ohio.

Thomas E. de Bruin to be postmaster at Winchester, in the county of Adams and State of Ohio.

William T. Cole to be postmaster at Leipsic, in the county of Putnam and State of Ohio.

John H. Culhan to be postmaster at Washington Court House, in the county of Fayette and State of Ohio.

Charles W. Dean to be postmaster at Mingo Junction, in the county of Jefferson and State of Ohio.

Charles E. Fenton to be postmaster at Newton Falls, in the county of Trumbull and State of Ohio.

Robert V. Jones to be postmaster at Sidney, in the county of Shelby and State of Ohio.

Charles C. Laws to be postmaster at Bethesda, in the county of Belmont and State of Ohio.

John B. Maule to be postmaster at Greenspring, in the county of Seneca and State of Ohio.

W. A. Morrison to be postmaster at Struthers, in the county of Mahoning and State of Ohio.

William C. Newell to be postmaster at Bainbridge, in the county of Ross and State of Ohio.

John J. Roberts to be postmaster at Prospect, in the county of Marion and State of Ohio.

Levi Roscoe to be postmaster at Milan, in the county of Erie and State of Ohio.

Helen M. Vincent to be postmaster at Hiram, in the county of Portage and State of Ohio.

Cary A. Watts to be postmaster at Peebles, in the county of Adams and State of Ohio.

Charles R. White to be postmaster at Millersburg, in the county of Holmes and State of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

John H. Jackson to be postmaster at Pen Argyl, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Robert F. Schaeffer to be postmaster at Bangor, in the State of Pennsylvania.

TEXAS.

J. D. Anderson to be postmaster at Miles Station, in the county of Runnels and State of Texas.

Otis T. Bacon to be postmaster at Wichita Falls, in the county of Wichita and State of Texas.

Charles W. Burr to be postmaster at Eagle Pass, in the county of Maverick and State of Texas.

J. A. Butler to be postmaster at Troup, in the county of Smith and State of Texas.

Effie J. Cochran to be postmaster at Marble Falls, in the county of Burnet and State of Texas.

John S. Edmundson to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, in the county of Titus and State of Texas.

James S. Evans, sr., to be postmaster at Livingston, in the county of Polk and State of Texas.

William Gilford to be postmaster at Thornton, in the county of Limestone and State of Texas.

G. R. Goldbeck to be postmaster at Uvalde, in the county of Uvalde and State of Texas.

George H. Griffin to be postmaster at Milford, in the county of Ellis and State of Texas.

James W. Griffin to be postmaster at West, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas.

Andrew A. Grob to be postmaster at Naples, in the county of Morris and State of Texas.

Fred W. Guffy to be postmaster at Belton, in the county of Bell and State of Texas.

Otto Heilig to be postmaster at New Braunfels, in the county of Comal and State of Texas.

John H. Hill to be postmaster at Trinity, in the county of Trinity and State of Texas.

Louis Elmer Hill to be postmaster at Alvarado, in the county of Johnson and State of Texas.

W. H. Hoffman to be postmaster at Waco, in the county of McLennan and State of Texas.

Henry Jones to be postmaster at Silsbee, in the county of Hardin and State of Texas.

Robert B. Kerr to be postmaster at Stratford, in the county of Sherman and State of Texas.

Arthur P. McCauley to be postmaster at Sabinal, in the county of Uvalde and State of Texas.

J. V. McManis to be postmaster at Baird, in the county of Callahan and State of Texas.

Laura Martin to be postmaster at Bonham, in the county of Fannin and State of Texas.

R. B. Milliken to be postmaster at Weatherford, in the county of Parker and State of Texas.

Allen Mills to be postmaster at Jewett, in the county of Leon and State of Texas.

J. C. Newman to be postmaster at Plainview, in the county of Hale and State of Texas.

Marcus Phillips to be postmaster at Kingsville, in the county of Nueces and State of Texas.

E. A. Potts to be postmaster at Caldwell, in the county of Burleson and State of Texas.

Charles Rubert to be postmaster at Port Lavaca, in the county of Calhoun and State of Texas.

Henry B. Rushing to be postmaster at Batson, in the county of Hardin and State of Texas.

W. J. Scott to be postmaster at Denison, in the county of Grayson and State of Texas.

Sloan Simpson to be postmaster at Dallas, in the county of Dallas and State of Texas.

Clarence Smith to be postmaster at Hereford, in the county of Deaf Smith and State of Texas.

N. D. Smith to be postmaster at Dublin, in the county of Erath and State of Texas.

H. O. Stansbury to be postmaster at Rosebud, in the county of Falls and State of Texas.

Terrell O. Taylor to be postmaster at Hempstead, in the county of Waller and State of Texas.

Effie Walton to be postmaster at Walnut Springs, in the county of Bosque and State of Texas.

J. S. Wells to be postmaster at Bowie, in the county of Montague and State of Texas.

Louis Weete to be postmaster at Columbus, in the county of Colorado and State of Texas.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *December 16, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last was read and approved.

### SWEARING IN OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Bennet, of New York, appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath prescribed by law.

### SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate joint resolution of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

Joint resolution (S. R. 10) authorizing the rental of offices in the District of Columbia for the use of the Immigration Commission—to the Committee on Accounts.

### ADJOURNMENT OVER CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following concurrent resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, December 21, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, January 6, 1908.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. PAYNE, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the concurrent resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

### ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to fix the date of adjournment to-day. I move that when the House adjourns to-day, it adjourns to meet on Thursday next.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

### INCREASED MEMBERSHIP OF CERTAIN COMMITTEES.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of this order.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Ordered*, That the following committees be increased in membership:
Ways and Means, by one member, to nineteen.
Banking and Currency, by one member, to nineteen.
Coinage, Weights, and Measures, by one member, to eighteen.
Rivers and Harbors, by two members, to twenty.
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, by one member, to nineteen.
Foreign Affairs, by one member, to nineteen.
Military Affairs, by one member, to nineteen.
Naval Affairs, by one member, to nineteen.
Public Lands, by one member, to nineteen.
Indian Affairs, by one member, to nineteen.
Insular Affairs, by one member, to nineteen.
Public Buildings and Grounds, by one member, to seventeen.
Militia, by one member, to fifteen.
Pensions, by one member, to fifteen.
War Claims, by two members, to fifteen.
Claims, by one member, to sixteen.
District of Columbia, by one member, to nineteen.
Irrigation of Arid Lands, by one member, to thirteen.
Immigration and Naturalization, by one member, to fifteen.
Census, by two members, to sixteen.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I should like to ask a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. DALZELL. Yes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Do not the rules determine how many Members shall be on each of these committees?

Mr. DALZELL. That is provided by the rules.

Mr. DE ARMOND. This was thought about, then, after the rules were adopted?

Mr. DALZELL. The matter has been the subject of discussion, I understand, between the Speaker and the leader of the minority, looking toward the recognition of increased membership on the part of the minority.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, this simply emphasizes the fact that the rules were adopted rather improvidently and that we might have spent some of the time that we have wasted in adjournments in a consideration of what ought to be in the rules.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

### PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. MCMORRAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution in regard to printing.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan offers a resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Banking and Currency be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

### CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following Senate resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Indiana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following Senate resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907.

*Resolved, etc.*, That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as Senate reports; one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as House reports; one series of documents other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as Senate documents, and one series of documents other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as House documents. The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provisions shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number."

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the superintendent of documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the superintendent of documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 3. That section 2 of an act to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, and so forth, approved March 1, 1907, is hereby repealed.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to have the gentleman explain how this comes before the House without having been acted upon by a committee, and before the appointment of committees?

Mr. BURLESON. There is a standing Joint Committee on Printing.

Mr. PAYNE. I should like to ask the gentleman from Indiana a question.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Indiana yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. LANDIS. I do.

Mr. PAYNE. How does this change the present law in regard to the printing of documents?

Mr. LANDIS. Only in this particular. The gentleman from New York will remember that in the last Congress we amended the printing law.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. This is an important resolution, which has not been considered by any committee, and the House is entitled to hear what is going on.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is entirely correct. The House will be in order.

Mr. LANDIS. Mr. Speaker, in reply to the inquiry of the gentleman from New York, I will say that at the last session of Congress we amended the printing laws so as to take from the numbered series of Congressional documents the annual reports and the serials submitted to Congress from the Executive Departments. They would be known thereafter by title alone. We did that in the interest of economy and simplicity in the arrangement for binding. The superintendents of the document rooms of the Senate and House, who had approved or acquiesced in the recommendations of the superintendent of documents in regard to this provision, desire that these particular documents shall be restored to their former status. The superintendent of documents, on further examination, now shares this view. The only change sought by this resolution is to restore the numbers to the copies of these documents which come to Congress. The

plan here presented has been approved by the superintendent of documents, the superintendents of the document rooms of the Senate and House, the librarians of the Senate and House, and the chairman of the committee of the American Library Association on relations with the Federal and State governments. In other words, hereafter, as before, the executive documents and the serials will be known by numbers and title instead of by title alone.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. In other words, we return to the old plan.

Mr. LANDIS. In other words, in so far as these copies are concerned, we return to the old plan. That is the only change sought to be brought about by this joint resolution, and in order to bring it about we had to rewrite the entire section.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I want to say that gentlemen sitting in my vicinity say that they would like time and opportunity to examine this resolution, and I suggest that the gentleman from Indiana either withdraw it or let it go over until Thursday.

Mr. LANDIS. In reply to the gentleman from New York I would say that I would have done that but for the insistence that comes from the superintendent of documents and the document rooms of the Senate and the House. They state that they are now holding up important printing that is being pressed for, By supplying new title-pages to about twenty documents at this time the readjustment will be complete.

Mr. PAYNE. Well, neither House is accomplishing any legislation at present, and I think it might go over until Thursday, and in the meantime the Members of the House can read the gentleman's explanation and also the resolution.

Mr. LANDIS. I will say that it was presented by me this morning simply in the interest of the Members and the Senators.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest to the gentleman that he let it go over until Thursday, or I will object, and that will carry it over to Thursday anyway. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I was about to ask if there had been any report to Congress on this subject?

Mr. LANDIS. It has been approved by the Joint Printing Investigation Commission, the Senate Committee on Printing, and the Senate.

Mr. PAYNE. I will object, Mr. Speaker.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Speaker, I suggest that there has been an error in the reference of the bill (H. R. 384) to promote military education in the civil institutions of learning in the United States.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont suggests that there has been an error on the part of the Speaker in referring a bill under the rule to the Committee on Education. Without objection, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, there has also been an error in the reference of the bill (H. R. 2389) for the relief of Pinkney Persons. It was referred to the Committee on Claims and it should be referred to the Committee on War Claims.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the change of reference will be made.

There was no objection.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Special Committee on the Distribution of Rooms, I desire to present a partial report. I do not desire to have the report read, but I ask unanimous consent that the report without the plats may be printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I will ask if it is not possible to put the plats in the RECORD?

Mr. MANN. In reply to the gentleman from Ohio, I do not think it is practicable to print the plats in the RECORD or as a part of the report; but it is the intention of the committee, if it be practicable in the opinion of those who can do the work, to send to different Members of the House copies of the plats before the drawing takes place. The resolution or report which I have presented provides for the drawing on the 9th of January, but when we call that up we may possibly ask to have it changed to an earlier date. That will go to the House Members in plenty of time in which to see the House office building itself after the Members return from the holiday recess before the drawing takes place. The numbers which we have upon the plats are temporary numbers, and those numbers have all been put up upon the corresponding rooms in the building itself to aid in the examination of the building.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask this question. If we adopt this report this morning——

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I am not asking to have the report adopted this morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman is asking to have it printed in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The report is as follows:

The special committee which was directed to report to the House plans for the distribution of rooms in the House office building and the redistribution of rooms under the control of the House in the Capitol building, beg leave to make a partial report and to recommend the adoption of the accompanying resolution.

There are in the new House office building 410 rooms suitable for committee and Members' office rooms in addition to various rooms designed for folding rooms, storage, caucus, bath, dining, etc., purposes. Under the resolution recommended for adoption, 36 rooms are assigned to 17 committees; 4 rooms assigned to committee stenographers; 1 room assigned as general committee room; 30 rooms reserved for assignment; 2 rooms reserved for dining rooms; 75 rooms, first floor, for allotment to Members; 77 rooms, second floor, for allotment to Members; 84 rooms, third floor, for allotment to Members; 101 rooms, fourth floor, for allotment to Members. The total membership of the House at present, including Delegates and Commissioner from Porto Rico, is 396. Including the Speaker, there are 62 chairmen of committees having committee rooms, which would leave 334 members to be provided with office rooms, if, as provided in the resolution, chairmen of committees are not given individual rooms separate and apart from the committee rooms.

Accompanying the resolution herewith presented, your committee also present plats showing the different floors of the office building above the basement. The plats indicate the rooms which are assigned to committees and the rooms which are reserved for committee purposes for future assignment. Other rooms reserved are also indicated, but the names given to such rooms are merely tentative and no recommendation is made as to these at this time by your committee.

The rooms for allotment as individual office rooms for the Members are shown on the plats with numbers and not colored. In the office building itself the temporary numbers given to the various rooms on the plats have been put upon the rooms in order to aid Members in forming opinions as to choice, etc.

The following is the resolution recommended for adoption:

"*Resolved*, That the following assignment of rooms, indicated by red coloring and in part by temporary numbers on the plats accompanying this resolution be, and is hereby, made, and the rooms now occupied by the committees named, except where intent is otherwise shown, shall be vacated by such committees as soon as the rooms newly assigned are ready for use, to wit:

"*In the House office building.*

"FIRST FLOOR.

"To the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, room 102.

"To the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, room 106.

"To the Committee on Revision of the Laws, rooms 107 and 108.

"To the Committee on Military Affairs, rooms 113, 114, 115, and 116.

"To the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives, room 117.

"To the committee stenographers, rooms 188, 189, 190, and 191.

"SECOND FLOOR.

"To the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, rooms 232, 233, 234, and room at southeast corner.

"To the Committee on the Territories, room 245 and large room adjoining.

"To the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, rooms 278 and 279.

"To the Committee on the Militia, room 288.

"To the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, room 291.

"THIRD FLOOR.

"To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, rooms 306, 307, 308, and 309.

"To the Committee on Claims, room 337 and room at southeast corner.

"To the Committee on Public Lands, room 348 and room adjoining on the south.

"To the Committee on Elections No. 3, rooms 358 and 359.

"To the Committee on Patents, rooms 390 and 391.

"As a general committee room, to be used for special hearings, large room at northeast corner.

"FOURTH FLOOR.

"To the Committee on Banking and Currency, room 441 and room at southeast corner.

"To the Committee on Agriculture, rooms 452 and 453 and large room adjoining on the south.

"*In the Capitol Building.*

"To the Chief Clerk of the House, as additional quarters, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on the Militia.

"To the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

"To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as additional quarters, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Public Lands.

"To the official reporters of the House, room 6, now occupied by the committee stenographers.

"To the Journal clerk of the House, room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

"For use as a part of the Press Gallery, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Claims."

ROOMS RESERVED.

The rooms indicated in red on the plats accompanying this resolution are reserved from allotment herein provided for to individual Members, including the following rooms, to wit:

*First floor.*—Room 141; room at southeast corner; rooms 152 and 153, and room adjoining same on south.

*Second floor.*—Rooms 214, 215, 261, 262, room adjoining 262 on the north, 277, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, and 292.

*Third floor.*—Rooms 313, 314, 315, room at southwest corner, 364, 365, and room adjoining 365 on the north.

*Fourth floor.*—Rooms 468, 469, and room adjoining 469 on the north.

ALLOTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICE ROOMS.

The rooms on the first, second, third, and fourth floors of the House office building not hereby assigned or reserved shall be subject to allotment to Members of the House, other than the Speaker and chairmen of committees, in the following manner:

On Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1908, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the names of the Members of the House entitled to be allotted rooms shall be called by the Clerk in the order and manner provided by Rule XXXII of the House rules regulating the drawing of seats, and a Member as his name is thus announced may immediately designate his choice of one undesignated office room by giving the temporary number thereof to the Clerk, in accordance with the plats accompanying this resolution. Any Member may be represented in his absence by a colleague. The rooms so designated by Members shall be, and are hereby, assigned to such Members, respectively, as their individual office rooms and the room assigned to any Member in the foregoing manner, or in the manner hereafter provided, may be held by such Member so long as he shall remain continuously a Member or Member elect of the House of Representatives, or until he shall relinquish the same, subject, however, to the control of the House at all times.

Any Member or Member elect of the House may file with the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds a request in writing that any individual office room be assigned to him whenever it shall become vacant. If only one such request has been made for any room which shall have become vacant, the room shall be assigned as requested. If two or more requests are made for the same vacant room, preference shall be given to the Member making the request who has been longest in continuous service as a Member and Member elect of the House of Representatives. If two or more Members with equal length of continuous service make request for the same vacant room, preference shall be given to the one first preferring his request. A Member making request for assignment of a vacant room may withdraw the same at any time, and no Member shall have pending at the same time more than one such request.

The assignment of a new room to a Member, upon his request or the appointment of any Member having an individual office room as chairman of a committee having a committee room, shall act as a relinquishment by him of the room previously assigned to him.

Members having rooms assigned to them in the foregoing manner may exchange rooms one with another until the 1st day of April, 1908, by giving notice to the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds prior to said date of such exchange, and the rooms so exchanged shall be considered as originally allotted in that manner. Thereafter Members may exchange rooms, but such exchange shall be valid only so long as both Members making the exchange shall remain continuously Members or Members elect of the House.

The Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds shall keep a record of the allotments herein provided for, exchanges which may be made, requests for vacant rooms which may be filed, and the allotment thereof, which record shall be open for the inspection of any Member or Member elect of the House.

For the purposes of this resolution, delegates and commissioners entitled to seats on the floor of the House shall be treated the same as Members.

JAMES R. MANN.
JOSEPH H. GAINES.
H. O. YOUNG.
JAMES T. LLOYD.
W. C. ADAMSON.

APPOINTMENT OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The Speaker announced the following Committee on Appropriations:

Mr. JAMES A. TAWNEY, of Minnesota;
Mr. HENRY H. BINGHAM, of Pennsylvania;
Mr. WALTER P. BROWNLOW, of Tennessee;
Mr. WASHINGTON GARDNER, of Michigan;
Mr. FREDERICK H. GILLETT, of Massachusetts;
Mr. WALTER I. SMITH, of Iowa;
Mr. JOSEPH V. GRAFF, of Illinois;
Mr. ABRAHAM L. BRICK, of Indiana;
Mr. J. WARREN KEIFER, of Ohio;
Mr. MARTIN B. MADDEN, of Illinois;
Mr. EDWARD B. VREELAND, of New York;
Mr. LEONIDAS F. LIVINGSTON, of Georgia;
Mr. STEPHEN BRUNDIDGE, Jr., of Arkansas;
Mr. JOHN J. FITZGERALD, of New York;
Mr. ALBERT S. BURLESON, of Texas;
Mr. SWAGAR SHERLEY, of Kentucky, and
Mr. EATON J. BOWERS, of Mississippi.

REPRINT OF COPYRIGHT BILL.

Mr. CURRIER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of the bill (H. R. 243) to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights, with permission to correct certain typographical errors which appear in the first print.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PAY OF SENATE AND HOUSE EMPLOYEES.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month.

*Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives*, That the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives be, and they are hereby, authorized and instructed to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives, including the Capitol police, their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid upon the table.

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That authority be granted to print and bind, for use of the Committee on Appropriations, all documents deemed necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chairs hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

SITTINGS OF COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations, or such subcommittee as they may designate, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixtieth Congress and during the recess.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

LEAVES OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. DAVENPORT, for this day.
To Mr. GRONNA, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent permission was granted Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies evidence filed in the special bill (H. R. 8515), Fifty-ninth Congress, for the relief of Benjamin Puckett, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, on motion of Mr. PAYNE (at 12 o'clock and 27 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned until Thursday, December 19, 1907.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for rent of offices for the Auditors of State and other Departments—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of the proposed legislation in reference to certain returns by Indian agents—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Rahway River, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of the Calumet River, Illinois—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of

Tenants Harbor, Maine—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Commissioner of the Freedman's Savings and Trust Company, transmitting the annual report for the year ending December 1, 1907—to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Toms River, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Caloosahatchee River, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Duck River, Tennessee—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Director of the Mint submitting an estimate of appropriation for salaries at the mint at Carson—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

Application of the legislature of Illinois for calling a constitutional convention for proposing an amendment relating to election of Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a report in relation to the proposed reduction in the number of pension agencies—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of the Interior and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Librarian of Congress submitting an estimate of appropriation for distribution of card indexes—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Comptroller of the Currency, transmitting his annual report for the year ended October 31, 1907—to the Committee on Banking and Currency and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a list of judgments rendered by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of C. R. Holmes, administrator of estate of Luckett Davis, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George Todd, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John B. McEwen, executor of estate of Lemuel Farmer, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Brothers*, George Parsons, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Hannah*, James H. Voax, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Isabella*, Lewis Lombard, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Venus*, Benjamin Harper, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Betsey*, Daniel Boyer, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Syren*, Jared Arnold, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *William Lovell*, John K. Hill, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Scrub*, John Russell, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Juno*, William Burgess, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Lucy*, Christopher Grant, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Abigail*, Jeremiah Tibbetts, jr., master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Colly*, William Mariner, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7820) for the relief of De Mott Bishop—Committee on War Claims discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 7821) for the relief of James W. Morgan—Committee on War Claims discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 7822) for the relief of James Farrell—Committee on War Claims discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 9063) for additional pay for soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9064) to pension widows and minor children of persons who served in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9065) granting a pension of $30 per month to United States soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9066) to increase proportionately with the present rating for total deafness the pensions of all persons who may be entitled to pension under the general laws for partial deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9067) granting pensions to the widows and minor children of certain officers and enlisted men who were in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war and war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9068) to increase pension for total deafness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9069) relating to the limitation of the hours of daily service of laborers and mechanics employed upon the public works of the United States and of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9070) to place upon the free list steel beams, plates, angle iron, rivets, shaftings, propellers, castings, and other material imported for the purpose of being used and being actually used in the construction of American ships—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9071) to remove the import tax duty from wood pulp, news, white, book paper, and all the materials and ingredients entering in the manufacture and composition thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9072) to create in the War Department a roll to be known as the "Volunteer retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Volunteer Army of the civil war, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9073) relating to arrears in pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 9074) creating a board of engineers to investigate the necessity, urgency, and practicability of divorcing the Mississippi River from the Red and Atchafalaya rivers, and making appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9075) to provide for a preliminary examination and survey at the mouth of the Atchafalaya River, with a view of securing a channel 21 feet deep and 240 feet in width—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 9076) to amend certain sections of schedule D of an act passed July 24, 1897, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 9077) to amend section 3 of an act granting pensions to soldiers, etc., approved May 9, 1900—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 9078) for the erection of a public building at the city of Xenia, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9079) to make Port Arthur, in the State of Texas, a port of delivery in the customs collection district of Sabine, with the privilege of immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9080) to appropriate $100,000 for the improvement of the Sabine and Neches rivers by removing the snags and obstructions therein—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 9081) for a survey for a canal between Toledo, Ohio, and Chicago, Ill.—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9082) for a survey of the Maumee River, Ohio and Indiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9083) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Van Wert, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9084) to amend an act approved February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9085) directing the Secretary of War to cause a survey to be made of New River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 9086) to prohibit the manufacturing and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 9087) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9088) to provide for the erection of a public building at Monongahela, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9089) providing for the employment of letter carriers at every post-office which produced a gross revenue for the preceding fiscal year of not less than $5,000—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 9090) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bismarck, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9091) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Dickinson, N. Dak.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9092) for the improvement of Cumberland River in the State of Tennessee above Carthage, Tenn.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 9093) to create a new division of the eastern judicial district of Arkansas and to provide for terms of court at Camden, Ark., and for a clerk of said court, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9094) to improve the efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 9095) to provide for a public building in the city of Cedartown, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9096) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Cartersville, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 9097) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Cordele, in the State of Georgia, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 9098) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Miami, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9099) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Live Oak, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9100) prohibiting common carriers of passengers from limiting the time for the use of interstate tickets—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9101) to permit homestead settlers on public lands in certain counties of Florida to sell and dispose of certain timber thereon—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9102) to divide the northern judicial district of the State of Florida into divisions and to prescribe times and places for the holding of terms of the circuit and district courts in the different divisions of said northern judicial district of the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9103) to increase the limit of cost of a public building at the city of Gainesville, in the State of Florida, and to authorize the erection and completion of such building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9104) to provide for a survey for a ship canal across the State of Florida from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and making appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9105) to provide for the construction of public highways within the different States and making appropriation therefor—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9106) to remove criminal insane from Government Hospital for the Insane in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9107) authorizing and requiring the President of the United States to negotiate for and make sale of the Philippine Islands, and so forth—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 9108) to provide for an additional appropriation for the public building at Gulfport, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 9109) authorizing a public building at Oxford, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 9110) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bismarck, in the State of North Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9111) to permit the State of North Dakota to sell a portion of certain lands heretofore granted to it as a memorial park on the White Stone Hills battlefield for the purpose of raising funds for improving and beautifying such park—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 9112) authorizing the Secretary of War to have constructed a direct road leading from the southern end of the new Highway Bridge across the Potomac to the national cemetery at Arlington and Fort Myer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 9113) to regulate and establish a uniform passenger rate for transportation of passengers by any person or persons, corporation or corporations, or syndicate operating any interstate railroad, in part or in whole, between the respective States of the United States and providing penalties for the violation thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9114) requiring common carriers of interstate commerce and passengers to pay interest and attorneys' fees on deferred payments in personal-injury and loss claims when the same are lawfully established—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9115) to provide for the repayment of deposits by bidders for Kiowa-Comanche and Apache ceded lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9116) to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9117) fixing the rate of pensions for per-

sons eligible under section 2, act of June 27, 1890, who require the frequent and periodical attendance of another person—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 9118) to amend the act to regulate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 9119) to amend section 2792 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 9120) to prohibit the employment of children in mines or factories without the owners thereof having a license therefor, providing an annual tax for the employment of all such children, and a tax upon the products of said labor—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9121) to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9122) to authorize the acquisition of a site for a public building at Red Oak, Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9123) to create a tuberculosis commission—to the Committee on Intersate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 9124) for the incorporation and regulation, under the laws of the United States, of corporations doing interstate business—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 9125) to ratify an act of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii authorizing the manufacture, distribution, and supply of electric light and power in the district of Lahaina, county of Maui, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9126) to ratify and confirm an act of the legislature of the Territory of Hawaii authorizing the manufacture and distribution of electric light and power on the island of Maui, Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 9127) to provide for the erection of a public building at Morristown, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 9128) providing for the erection or improvement of a public building at Mobile, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 9129) to conform the practice and procedure in suits in equity in the Circuit Court to the practice in equitable causes in the State in which such court is held—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 9130) making additional annual appropriations for the more complete endowment of agricultural colleges now established or which may hereafter be established in accordance with the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, and the act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. GODWIN: A bill (H. R. 9131) to provide for the purchase of Fort Fisher, in the State of North Carolina, and to establish a national park thereat, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9132) for the purchase of a site and the erection of quarters and an office for the quarantine officers at Southport, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 9133) to promote the production of domestic industrial alcohol, increase the productive value of the land, and maintain its fertile qualities through the establishment of small and scattered distilleries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 9134) for the purchase of a site and erection of a Federal building at Las Vegas, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9135) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a Federal building at Roswell, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 9136) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9137) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Pontiac, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9138) for an appropriation for enlarging the Government building at Lansing, Mich.—to the Committee an Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 9139) to amend the river and harbor act of March 3, 1905, and authorize changes in and conditions for certain proposed work for the improvement of the harbor at Milwaukee, Wis., provided for in said act—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 9140) relating to the regulations of the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 9141) providing for the resurvey of a certain township of land in Franklin County, Wash.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 9142) to provide for the erection of a post-office and custom-house at Richford, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9143) to provide for the erection of a post-office at Bennington, Vt.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 9144) to regulate the removal of causes from the State courts to the Federal courts on account of prejudice or local influence—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9145) to provide for officers of the Corps of Engineers who after examination under general order of the War Department shall be found physically unfitted for field service, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 9146) for the relief of certain officers and enlisted men of the Second Regiment of Oregon Volunteer Infantry and other officers and enlisted men for special service in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 9147) to provide for the erection of a public building at Cameron, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 9148) to provide for the erection of a public building at Easton, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 9149) to enable certain ships bought abroad to carry the American flag and to be admitted to American register—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9150) to admit certain products from nations on the American hemisphere into all ports of the United States free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9151) to provide for the issue of emergency currency and to prevent the recurrence of the present money stringency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9152) to establish a fish-cultural station for the propagation of shad on the Coosa or Alabama River, near Wetumpka, Ala.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 9153) guaranteeing national-bank deposits and providing for an elastic currency, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9154) to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railway Company shall be required to complete the road of said company, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 9155) to amend section 2731 of the Revised Statutes, relative to salary of assistant appraisers at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9156) for the relief of nonenlisted officers and members of the crews of the Mississippi Ram Fleet, Mississippi Squadron, and Marine Brigade—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 9157) to amend Title LX, chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9158) to amend section 842 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9159) to increase the salaries paid to the district court judges of the southern district of New York—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9160) to validate certain certificates of naturalization—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9161) to amend the act of June 27, 1884, chapter 126, 23 Statutes at Large, page 60, entitled "An act to grant letter carriers at free-delivery offices fifteen days' leave of absence in each year," relative to certain other leave of absence—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9162) fixing the compensation of the laborers in the customs service at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9163) to enable the Government of the United States to acquire certain real estate in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9164) to authorize the reliquidation of certain entries of merchandise—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9165) to safeguard the running of trains on railroads and railways—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9166) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9167) to amend Title LX, chapter 3 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to copyrights—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 9168) for the construction of an extension or addition to the public building at Oshkosh, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 9169) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Chamberlain, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 9170) for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Portland Harbor, Maine—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9171) to extend the privileges of the transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement to the city of Dallas, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9172) to provide for the investigation of controversies affecting interstate commerce, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9173) to provide for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building for the United States post-office at Hillsboro, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9174) to provide for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building for the United States post-office at Waxahachie, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9175) to provide for the purchase of a suitable site and the erection of a public building for the United States post-office at Ennis, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 9176) to improve and extend the navigation of Saltkahatchie River, in South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 9177) to further regulate the exclusion of undesirable aliens from admission into the United States—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9178) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to sell the timber off of the lands in Mays Gulf of Little River, Alabama—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 9179) to acquire a site and erect a post-office building at Cuero, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9180) to provide for the creation of a Banking and Currency Commission, directing its investigation and report to the next session of this Congress, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 9181) for the erection of a public building in Rockville, Conn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9182) for the erection of a public building at Union, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9183) for the erection of a public building at Laurens, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9184) dividing the State of South Carolina into two judicial districts, providing for the appointment of a district judge, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9185) to amend section 5209, Revised Statutes, United States, 1878—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 9186) regulating interstate passenger fares—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9187) to amend the national banking laws, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9188) to repeal the duty on printing paper, wood pulp, and the material used in the manufacture of printing paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 9189) for the purchase of a painting of the late Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, United States Army—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 9190) to amend chapter 11 of the acts of the Fifty-eighth Congress, first session, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States," approved July 24, 1897, by repealing all import duties on lumber, printing paper, hides, leather, harness, saddles and saddlery, and all farm and agricultural implements and machinery, and placing same on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9191) to amend sections 1, 2, and 3 of chapter 647 of the acts of the Fifty-first Congress, first session, entitled "An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraints and monopolies," approved July 2, 1890, by making the violation of the provisions of said act a felony instead of a misdemeanor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9192) to prohibit corporations making contributions to influence elections—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9193) to regulate expenditures by political parties in Presidential elections—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 9194) for the erection of a public building at Jersey City, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9195) to limit the power of circuit and district judges of the United States in issuing injunctions and restraining orders against State laws and State officers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 9196) to provide for the survey for a ship channel from Fall River Harbor to Weymouth, Fore River, Boston Harbor, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 9197) to amend section 2, chapter 433, 30 Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to confirm title to lots 13 and 14 in square 959, in Washington, D. C."—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9198) for the relief of locators of military bounty-land warrants and surveyor-generals' certificates—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9199) directing the fixing of a standard of cotton classification in the transaction of cotton business by the exchanges in the United States—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois (by request): A bill (H. R. 9200) granting pensions to all enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war or the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 9201) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions for widows," etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9202) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9203) for the relief of Confederate soldiers and citizens of the Confederate States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9204) to authorize the Secretary of War to cause to be investigated and to provide for the payment of all claims presented on behalf of churches, schools, libraries, hospitals, and establishments conducted for the benefit of churches, or for charitable purposes, arising from the occupation and use of the buildings, grounds, and other property of various kinds occupied, used, taken away, injured, consumed, or destroyed by the United States or its Army during the civil war, or for its benefit in any way—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 9205) to make the provisions of an act of Congress approved February 28, 1891, 26 Statutes, page 796, applicable to the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9206) to establish a fish-culture station at Trout Springs, Gallinas Canyon, San Miguel County, N. Mex.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 9207) authorizing that agents be sent into China and other eastern countries for the purpose of inquiring into and stimulating our trade relations with those countries, removing the boycott, and urging the use of American cotton goods—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 9208) for the relief of Miami Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 9209) for the relief of the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 9210) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 9211) to provide for the erection of a public building at Vinita, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9212) to provide for the erection of a public building at Muskogee, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9213) to provide for the erection of a public building at Tulsa, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9214) granting a pension to soldiers, sailors, and marines who served during the civil war between April 1, 1861, and November 1, 1865, for the time intervening between the date of discharge and the date they commenced drawing a pension from the Government of the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 9215) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Grand Junction, in the State of Colorado—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9216) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Durango, in the State of Colorado—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 9217) amending sections 2533 and 2534 of Revised Statutes so as to change the name of the Fairfield collection district—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9218) amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 9219) to provide for the appropriation of money arising from sales from the national forest reserves for instruction in forestry in the colleges of agriculture and mechanic arts established under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1862, and for experiments in forestry in the agricultural experiment stations established under the act of Congress approved March 2, 1887—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9220) to regulate the retirement of certain veterans of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 9221) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue noninterest-bearing Treasury notes in certain contingencies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9222) to prevent corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce owning stock in another corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, to forbid them having duplicate directories, and forbidding them, when a trust, the use of the mails—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 9223) to prevent corporations engaged in interstate or foreign commerce owning stock in another corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, to prohibit them having duplicate directories, and prohibiting them, when a trust, the use of the mails—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9224) to provide for a public building at Stamford, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9225) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to fix the compensation of inspectors of customs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 9226) to establish a Soldiers' Home at or near Gulfport, Harrison County, Miss.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 9227) providing for the removal of restrictions upon alienation and taxation of allotments of Indians in the State of Minnesota by the judgment of courts—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9228) to provide for the erection of a public building at Welch, W. Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9229) to provide for the erection of a public building in the town of Point Pleasant, W. Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9230) to establish engineering experiment stations at land-grant colleges—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 9231) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office building at Lima, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9232) to amend an act approved February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 9233) for the relief of acting (volunteer) officers of the United States Navy in the civil war—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9234) to place upon the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 9235) to increase pension in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 9236) providing for the guaranty of deposits in national banks and the prevention of panics—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 9237) to provide for circuit and district courts of the United States at Dothan, Ala.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 9238) to authorize the acquisition of land and buildings for the United States embassies and legations in Berlin, Paris, London, and St. Petersburg—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9239) permitting the construction of a ship canal between Lakes Michigan and Superior via Whitefish River, Mud Lake, and Au Train River and Lake, in the State of Michigan—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9240) to provide a temporary home for ex-Union soldiers and sailors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 54) asking for statement from Secretary of War as to revenue and expenditures in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Resolution (H. Res. 58) for the appointment of a clerk to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. COLE: Resolution (H. Res. 59) for the relief of John D. Griffith and Patrick J. Goode—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 60) asking for statement from the Attorney-General as to expense of peonage prosecutions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 61) asking for statement from Secretary of the Treasury as to revenues and expenditures in the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. POLLARD: Resolution (H. Res. 62) increasing salary of A. E. Chaffee—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. FOWLER: Resolution (H. Res. 63) with regard to an assistant clerk to the Committee on Banking and Currency—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Resolution (H. Res. 64) for the appointment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SHERLEY: Resolution (H. Res. 65) for the appointment of a clerk for the revision of bills—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Resolution (H. Res. 66) to obtain certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: Resolution (H. Res. 67) for appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Railways and Canals—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SOUTHWICK: Resolution (H. Res. 68) for the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Education—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 59) proposing an amendment to the Constitution concerning the

beginning and ending of the Congress and the meetings thereof—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 60) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relating to the selection of inferior officers—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FERRIS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 61) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States for the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. AMES: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 62) concerning the organization of the militia in the several States and Territories—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. WILEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 63) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to cause an examination and survey to be made of an inland waterway or canal from Mobile Bay to Perdido Bay and from the latter bay to Escambia Bay, and so forth—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PATTERSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 64) directing the Secretary of Agriculture to cause a survey and investigation to be made of the swamp and tidal lands of the Second Congressional District of South Carolina, and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 65) proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the term of service of the President of the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 12) to declare the policy of the United States with regard to the Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HEFLIN: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 13) calling on the Secretary of Agriculture for certain information regarding his estimate of the cotton crop for 1907—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CARY: Memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, concerning the election of United States Senator, by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, memorial of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin, relating to the improvement of the upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, concerning a canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, concerning a uniform national game law—to the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: Memorial of the legislature of Oregon, concerning travel pay for certain members of the Second Regiment of Oregon Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 9241) granting an increase of pension to Henry Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9242) granting an increase of pension to John H. D. McGill, alias Harry Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9243) granting an increase of pension to William P. Bane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9244) granting an increase of pension to Washington Snodgrass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9245) granting an increase of pension to George Castor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9246) granting an increase of pension to Phillip S. Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9247) granting a pension to Jeannette C. Alter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9248) granting a pension to Oliver C. C. Pollock, alias John E. Douglass—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9249) granting an increase of pension to Stephen C. Albright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9250) granting a pension to Mary E. McCracken—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 9251) granting an increase of pension to Frank A. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, A bill (H. R. 9252) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fetters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 9253) granting a pension to Georgia Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9254) for the relief of the heirs of Mary Wilson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9255) granting an increase of pension to Martha Ann Pruett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9256) granting a pension to Sallie S. Tidmarsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 9257) for the relief of William F. Wheeler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9258) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Balthazar Rummel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9259) granting a pension to John E. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9260) granting a pension to John N. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9261) granting an increase of pension to David Cranor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 9262) granting an increase of pension to Irene Schormoyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9263) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Metzger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9264) granting an increase of pension to S. D. Longstreet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9265) granting an increase of pension to Sylvia A. Sturges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9266) granting an increase of pension to D. M. Sutherland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9267) granting an increase of pension to Maria C. Lopez—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9268) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Eckel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9269) granting a pension to Presciliana F. Valdez—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9270) granting an increase of pension to Annie J. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9271) granting an increase of pension to William S. Smock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9272) granting a pension to Ignacio Salazar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9273) granting a pension to Guadalupe G. Martinez—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9274) granting a pension to Theodor Reimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9275) granting an increase of pension to Hattie E. Crary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9276) granting an increase of pension to D. M. Sutherland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9277) granting a pension to Juan Antonio Griego—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9278) granting an increase of pension to Leverett Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9279) granting a pension to Quincy Adams Stiteler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9280) granting a pension to Frank A. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9281) granting a pension to John H. Young—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9282) granting an increase of pension to Roque Candelaria—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9283) granting an increase of pension to A. E. Chaffee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9284) for the relief of A. W. Cleland—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9285) for the relief of Jose Antonio Barreras—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9286) for the relief of Juan Estevan Vigil—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9287) for the relief of Rayes Salas—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 9288) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9289) granting an increase of pension to James T. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9290) granting an increase of pension to Peter J. Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9291) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Jackson Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9292) granting an increase of pension to James McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 9293) granting a pension to Hiram J. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9294) granting a pension to Richard Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9295) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Madare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9296) granting a pension to Harriet Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9297) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Solomon Holtsberry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARCLAY: A bill (H. R. 9298) granting an honorable discharge to Albert Miles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9299) granting an honorable discharge to D. D. Woods—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9300) granting an honorable discharge to John M. Lockry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9301) granting an honorable discharge to William Huey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9302) granting an honorable discharge to William R. Potter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9303) granting an honorable discharge to C. H. Cole—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9304) granting an honorable discharge to Dennis Case—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9305) granting an increase of pension to George T. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9306) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9307) granting an increase of pension to Thomas T. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9308) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9309) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Evers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9310) granting an increase of pension to John R. Lemon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9311) granting an increase of pension to George Harkless—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9312) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. Lorain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9313) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9314) granting a pension to R. R. B. Crum—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9315) granting a pension to Charles Wesley Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9316) granting a pension to Cyrenious M. Wykoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9317) granting a pension to William A. Baker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9318) for the relief of the heirs of Gabriel Parks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9319) for the relief of the estate of Abraham M. Weaver, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9320) granting a pension to George W. Frazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9321) granting a pension to John F. Rupert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9322) granting a pension to Oliver H. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9323) granting an increase of pension to Louisa M. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9324) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Lampkin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9325) for the relief of heirs of William Fenn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 9326) granting an increase of pension to Solon P. Kennedy—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9327) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Hanlon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9328) granting an increase of pension to Cecilia Quinlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9329) granting an increase of pension to Robert Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9330) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Row—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9331) granting an increase of pension to Francis H. Britton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9332) granting an increase of pension to Leroy S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9333) granting an increase of pension to Louisa L. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9334) granting an increase of pension to Anton Mazzanovich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9335) granting an increase of pension to John D. Terry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9336) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Connor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9337) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. La Forest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9338) for the relief of Blanche F. Fox—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9339) for the relief of William H. Sloan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9340) for the relief of Theodore F. Northrop—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (R. R. 9341) granting a pension to George D. Brooks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9342) to amend the military record of Howard A. Whitfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9343) entitling the owner of the launch *Elsa* to sue the United States for damages to said boat—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9344) to restore the name of Arthur M. Tompkins to the pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9345) to permit the payment to T. J. Larkin, as administrator, of the Pension money due Eugene Finnegan—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9346) granting an honorable discharge to George O. Penfield—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9347) granting an honorable discharge to William H. H. Thompson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9348) to remove the charge of desertion against Maurice Brower—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 9349) granting an increase of pension to Louisa January—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9350) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Farrow, alias Goodpaster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9351) granting an increase of pension to William Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9352) granting an increase of pension to James Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9353) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Damron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9354) granting an increase of pension to Morris Campnell Hutchins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9355) granting a pension to Mary A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9356) granting a pension to Nancy Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9357) granting a pension to Caroline Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9358) granting a pension to Henry C. Griffiths—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9359) granting a pension to David W. Swarts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9360) granting a pension to Rosa A. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9361) granting a pension to Rachel Ewing—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9362) for the relief of Susan Kennard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9363) for the relief of Joseph Branham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9364) for the relief of Francis L. Weaver, alias Francis Lyndenmyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 9365) for the relief of Edward F. Mitchell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9366) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Kent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9367) granting an increase of pension to John H. Schweder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9368) granting an increase of pension to Daniel D. Desmond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9369) granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Mullen—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 9370) granting an increase

of pension to Earl Henry Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9371) granting an increase of pension to Sarah B. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9372) granting a pension to John C. Swanke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9373) granting a pension to Emily Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9374) for the relief of Ellis W. Joy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9375) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Zimmerman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 9376) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John C. McDaniel, administrator of John W. McDaniel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 9377) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Eberly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 9378) granting an increase of pension to Ezra K. Barnhill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9379) granting an increase of pension to John A. Clemans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9380) granting an increase of pension to Lewis T. Stover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 9381) for the relief of Charles L. Hafner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 9382) for the relief of the estate of Marcus Walker, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9383) for the relief of the heirs of William Burgess, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 9384) granting an increase of pension to Elijah E. Shipley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9385) granting an increase of pension to George W. Maddox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9386) granting an increase of pension to Sarah McQueen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9387) granting an increase of pension to William H. Mynatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9388) granting an increase of pension to Porter M. Boles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9389) granting an increase of pension to George Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9390) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9391) granting an increase of pension to Malinda J. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9392) granting an increase of pension to W. F. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9393) granting an increase of pension to Sandy W. Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9394) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9395) granting an increase of pension to William Beeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9396) granting an increase of pension to Edward J. Quigley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9397) granting an increase of pension to George W. Harden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9398) granting an increase of pension to Madison T. Trent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9399) granting an increase of pension to William A. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9400) granting a pension to Johnson Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9401) granting a pension to Terry W. Crabtree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9402) granting a pension to Rebecca E. Bagwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9403) granting a pension to Ruben B. Hyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9404) granting a pension to A. C. Donnelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9405) granting a pension to David P. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9406) granting a pension to Thomas A. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9407) for the relief of Solomon S. Crosswhite—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROUSSARD: A bill (H. R. 9408) for the relief of Citizens' Bank of Louisiana—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BRUMM: A bill (H. R. 9409) granting an increase of pension to James D. Bartholomew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9410) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9411) granting an increase of pension to William D. Guertler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9412) to correct the military record of John Grace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 9413) granting a pension to William D. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9414) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 9415) granting an increase of pension to W. H. H. Minot—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9416) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Minton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9417) granting an increase of pension to Emma H. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9418) granting an increase of pension to Frances Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9419) granting a pension to J. L. Marbut, alias John Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9420) granting a pension to Samuel D. Minor—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9421) granting a pension to James M. Ledbetter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9422) granting a pension to Henry Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9423) granting a pension to Jesse G. Lott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9424) granting a pension to Sarah A. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9425) for the relief of the heirs of Austin Nix, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9426) for the relief of James Pitts—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9427) for the relief of Isaac Chadwick, of Dekalb County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9428) for the relief of the heirs of Lloyd Brooks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9429) for the relief of Jonathan Lewis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9430) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel Carter, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9431) for the relief of the estate of Samuel L. Gilbert, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9432) for the relief of A. L. Hays—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9433) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Blakemore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9434) for the relief of the estate of Aaron Turner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9435) for the relief of the estate of Solomon Kean—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9436) for the relief of the estate of Jonathan H. Ellison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9437) for the relief of the estate of Wade Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9438) for the relief of the estate of Andrew Reece—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9439) for the relief of the heirs of Sim Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9440) for the relief of Susan Seymour, heir of Edward H. Wade, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9441) for the relief of Elizabeth Gattis, of Cherokee County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9442) for the relief of the heirs of William C. Blackwell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9443) for the relief of the estate of Levi Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9444) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James W. Gutherie—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9445) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George W. Denson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BYRD: A bill (H. R. 9446) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Robert M. Lay, administrator of Nancy Lay, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9447) to carry out the findings of the

Court of Claims in the case of Smith Summers, administrator of John Waters, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9448) for the relief of D. M. Snowden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9449) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Ueltschy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9450) granting an increase of pension to Jackson C. McElroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9451) for the relief of Charles A. Kincaid—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9452) for the relief of John E. Pearson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9453) for the relief of the estate of D. U. Ford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 9454) granting a pension to Josiah Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9455) granting a pension to John A. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9456) granting a pension to Franklin Appleby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9457) granting a pension to Austin P. Maguire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9458) granting a pension to Samuel Faust—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9459) granting an increase of pension to James C. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9460) for the relief of Samuel T. King—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 9461) granting an increase of pension to Constantine G. W. Bischoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9462) granting an increase of pension to Ethan D. Pendleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 9463) for the adoption of the dirigible flying machine as an aerial defense for the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9464) for the relief of the estate of James P. Yancey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9465) for the relief of the estate of Henry S. Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9466) for the relief of the estate of Emanuel Wenner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9467) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Bailey Shumate, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9468) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Stringfellow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9469) for the relief of the estate of John Sullivan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9470) for the relief of the estate of John Poland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9471) for the relief of the estate of Charles A. Newlon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9472) for the relief of the estate of Catharine R. Moore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9473) for the relief of the estate of Amos Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9474) for the relief of the estate of George Hickman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9475) for the relief of the estate of Sina Hughlett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9476) for the relief of the estate of Maria Gibson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9477) for the relief of the estate of William Fletcher, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9478) for the relief of the estate of Robert Brockett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9479) for the relief of the estate of James T. Ball, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9480) for the relief of the legal representatives of David Scott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9481) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. S. W. Skinker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9482) for the relief of the legal representatives of James B. McNair, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9483) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mason James, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9484) for the relief of the legal representatives of Kitty Douglass—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9485) for the relief of legal representatives of Alexander F. Butler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9486) for the relief of heirs of Susan Richards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9487) for the relief of the heirs of James W. Stone—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9488) for the relief of the executors of the estate of Sarah M. Sewall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9489) for the relief of the heirs at law of Griffith W. Paxson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9490) for the relief of the heirs of the late Mrs. Mary Ann Randolph Custis Lee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9491) for the relief of the heirs of Carter P. Butler, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9492) for the relief of William Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9493) for the relief of Mrs. H. E. Olivia Bridwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9494) for the relief of Benjamin M. Yancey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9495) for the relief of John Young—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9496) for the relief of Newton Woodyard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9497) for the relief of Sarah J. Walker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9498) for the relief of George Umbaugh—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9499) for the relief of George H. Shaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9500) for the relief of Thomas Sherman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9501) for the relief of Susan J. Stegler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9502) for the relief of Luther H. Potterfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9503) for the relief of Henry Priest—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9504) for the relief of Thomas J. Nichols—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9505) for the relief of John C. Newton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9506) for the relief of Mary E. Macgregor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9507) for the relief of Catharine Makely—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9508) for the relief of John S. Mann and the estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9509) for the relief of Mrs. L. A. Lynn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9510) for the relief of Lucy B. Legrande, Catharine Jameson, Elizabeth H. Lester, Shirley B. Shakelford, Edwin A. Gibson, and the heirs of Henry Shakelford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9511) for the relief of William Ketland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9512) for the relief of William Knight—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9513) for the relief of John H. Haws—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9514) for the relief of John H. Hammill—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9515) for the relief of Annie E. Hughlett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9516) for the relief of George Gorham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9517) for the relief of Emma C. Franner, George W. Seaton, Hiram K. Seaton, Howard Seaton, Mary Seaton, Blanche Seaton, George W. Taylor, Edward Taylor, and Catharine Pomeroy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9518) for the relief of Thomas J. Fannon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9519) for the relief of Jane L. Follin, widow of Joseph N. Follin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9520) for the relief of James Downs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9521) for the relief of John Doherty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9522) for the relief of Charles Clarkson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9523) for the relief of Seth R. Cooper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9524) for the relief of Stonewall Cockrill—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9525) for the relief of George S. Ayre,

administrator of Thomas Ayre, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9526) granting an increase of pension to Millard F. Burrows—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9527) granting an increase of pension to John Doran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9528) granting an increase of pension to Albert Drew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9529) granting an increase of pension to Catherine E. Heishley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9530) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9531) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Rollins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9532) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Meek—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9533) granting an increase of pension to Sarah L. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9534) granting a pension to Augustus Dobson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9535) granting a pension to Adaline T. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9536) granting a pension to Annie Belle Yeager—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9537) granting a pension to William F. Myers—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9538) granting a pension to Elisha P. Maconaughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9539) granting a pension to Ben. F. Herring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 9540) granting an increase of pension to John Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9541) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Trahey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9542) to correct the military record of James H. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARY: A bill (H. R. 9543) granting the payment of bounty to Victor Wollcott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9544) granting an increase of pension to John W. Brisbois—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9545) granting a pension to Hannah K. La Roy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9546) to increase the pensions of the blind who served in the war with Mexico, and the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9547) granting an increase of pension to Frederick B. Huchting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9548) granting a pension to Gretchen Stommel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 9549) to reinstate John W. Gray in his class at the Naval Academy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9550) granting a pension to John Kiplinger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9551) for the relief of the estate of John A. Heard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 9552) granting a pension to Burton Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9553) granting a pension to James W. Shuffelbarger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9554) granting a pension to Mary Ann Getting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9555) granting a pension to Alice Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9556) granting a pension to Sherman Swafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9557) granting an increase of pension to James W. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9558) granting an increase of pension to John C. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9559) granting an increase of pension to Lewis P. Letsinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9560) granting an increase of pension to John H. Keys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9561) granting an increase of pension to Martin Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9562) granting an increase of pension to John A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9563) granting an increase of pension to Duncan N. Pritchett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9564) granting an increase of pension to John Levingston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9565) granting an increase of pension to John S. McNair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9566) granting an increase of pension to Oregon Boughner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9567) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Lloyd Curry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9568) granting an increase of pension to Peter Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9569) granting an increase of pension to S. R. Upchurch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9570) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Halcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9571) granting an increase of pension to John M. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9572) granting an increase of pension to Young Vineyard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9573) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Bridges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9574) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9575) granting an increase of pension to James M. Harman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9576) granting an increase of pension to Charles V. McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9577) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda A. Hazel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9578) granting an increase of pension to John Dempsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9579) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah C. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9580) granting an increase of pension to John W. Welker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9581) granting an increase of pension to William P. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9582) granting an increase of pension to Nancy B. Hacker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9583) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Kraus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9584) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9585) granting an increase of pension to John J. Gentry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9586) granting an increase of pension to Mary Jane Pack—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 9587) for the relief of John P. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 9588) for the relief of the heirs of Raphael Cohen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9589) for the relief of C. W. Moffatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9590) granting a pension to Joseph R. Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9591) granting a pension to William G. Thomas—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9592) granting a pension to James W. Beville—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9593) granting a pension to Louis Albrecht—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9594) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Gates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9595) granting a pension to Richard M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9596) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Buss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9597) granting an increase of pension to David Raulerson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9598) granting an increase of pension to Nesbit Wiggins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9599) granting an increase of pension to James E. Harrison—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9600) granting an increase of pension to Charles Haggett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9601) granting an increase of pension to Moses H. Pride—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9602) granting an increase of pension to Louis Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9603) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9604) granting an increase of pension to William T. Ewing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9605) granting an increase of pension to John A. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9606) granting an increase of pension to Susan A. Bell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9607) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Sallee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9608) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Allen—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9609) granting an increase of pension to Jesse N. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9610) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James E. Dickerson and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 9611) for the relief of Frank Bullard—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COCKRAN: A bill (H. R. 9612) granting an increase of pension to Emil Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 9613) granting an increase of pension to James E. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9614) granting an increase of pension to James B. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9615) granting an increase of pension to John G. Orth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9616) granting an increase of pension to John L. Henning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9617) for the relief of Joseph Swisher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9618) for the relief of George W. Leonard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 9619) granting an increase of pension to Annie R. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9620) granting an increase of pension to Susan Platt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 9621) granting a pension to John Hearn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9622) granting an increase of pension to Lucinda M. House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 9623) granting a pension to Helen Lydia Ruger—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9624) granting a pension to Angie E. Powell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9625) granting an increase of pension to William H. Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIG: A bill (H. R. 9626) granting a pension to William D. Newman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAVENS: A bill (H. R. 9627) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Wingfield—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9628) granting an increase of pension to Henry Griffiths—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9629) for the relief of Chester Bethell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9630) for the relief of the estate of John B. Lutrell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 9631) for the relief of the estate of Harry Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9632) for the relief of W. H. McFarland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9633) granting a pension to W. K. Dockery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9634) granting a pension to James A. Sams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9635) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9636) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9637) granting an increase of pension to John Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9638) granting an increase of pension to Charles McAllister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9639) granting an increase of pension to Mahala Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9640) granting an increase of pension to Edward P. Burnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9641) granting an increase of pension to J. D. Herren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9642) restoring to the pension roll Joseph Hoffes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 9643) for the relief of Mark G. Bobe—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9644) for the relief of Amanda Owens—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9645) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 9646) to provide for the removal of restrictions of alienation on the homestead of James R. Oliver, an intermarried Choctaw citizen—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9647) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Mayne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 9648) granting an increase of pension to David Work—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9649) to correct the military record of William J. McGhee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9650) granting a pension to Ira H. Malone—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9651) granting a pension to Lucinda J. Carman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9652) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Harrisonville, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9653) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the county court of Cass County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9654) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Christian Church of Pleasant Hill, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9655) for the relief of Joseph Hunter—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 9656) granting an increase of pension to John Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9657) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9658) granting an increase of pension to John A. Mayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9659) granting an increase of pension to Augusta Leellyett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9660) granting an increase of pension to Jennie L. Buckles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9661) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9662) granting an increase of pension to Hill C. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9663) granting an increase of pension to William H. Feu—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9664) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9665) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9666) granting a pension to Willimina Porste—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9667) granting a pension to Maud Pearl Colthar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9668) granting a pension to Sarah D. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9669) to correct the military record of Esau Henkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9670) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of Mary Galley for the loss of real and personal property in 1864—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9671) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of John C. Galley for compensation for loss of personal property in 1864—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 9672) for the relief of Peter Shively—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9673) granting a pension to Parmelia Eckels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9674) granting an increase of pension to Edmund M. Raymond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 9675) granting an increase of pension to Martin P. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9676) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin S. Lester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9677) granting an increase of pension to William Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9678) granting an increase of pension to Augustus N. Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9679) granting an increase of pension to Roderick Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9680) granting an increase of pension to Robert Firth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9681) granting an increase of pension to James B. Hudson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9682) granting a medal to Mortimer S. Longwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 9683) granting an increase of pension to Julia E. Clevenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 9684) for the relief of Nina B. Burroughs, administratrix of the estate of F. H. McLeod—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9685) for the relief of the heirs of John Brannen, deceased, of Bulloch County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 9686) to correct the military record of Lieut. Homer L. Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9687) to correct the military record of A. W. Hubbard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9688) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Fitch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 9689) granting a pension to Hattie Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 9690) granting an increase of pension to Levi Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9691) granting an increase of pension to Carrie L. Fay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9692) granting a pension to Florilla Carey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9693) granting a pension to Harriet V. Bingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9694) for the relief of Daniel Welch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 9695) granting an increase of pension to Albert C. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 9696) for the relief of Ben Mahuren—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9697) for the relief of the heirs of Jesse Hollingshead, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9698) granting an increase of pension to Oliver Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9699) to correct the military record of William Green Mhoon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9700) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Mount Comfort, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9701) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Brewer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9702) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Benjamin Pigman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 9703) granting an increase of pension to Michael H. Crouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9704) granting an increase of pension to William Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9705) granting an increase of pension to George C. Gutelius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9706) granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. Hetrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9707) granting an increase of pension to George W. Isett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9708) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. M. W. Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9709) granting an increase of pension to Catharine C. Loy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9710) granting an increase of pension to James C. McGehan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9711) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Rupert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9712) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Rider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9713) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Vandling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9714) granting a pension to Elizabeth Sheaffer—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 9715) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Labarge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9716) granting a pension to W. H. Brooks—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9717) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Levarn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9718) granting an increase of pension to Anson E. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9719) granting an increase of pension to George England—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9720) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9721) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9722) granting an increase of pension to Edward Gooley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9723) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cobb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9724) granting an increase of pension to Peter Girard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9725) granting an increase of pension to Joel Gowett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9726) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9727) granting an increase of pension to Edward Pecue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9728) granting a pension to Edwin R. Walston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 9729) granting an increase of pension to John C. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9730) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9731) granting an increase of pension to George A. Rutter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9732) to correct the military record of Henry Hayes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9733) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William C. Goodman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 9734) for the relief of William Goldsborough—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9735) to remove the charge of desertion against George R. Spore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9736) granting a pension to Belle Baugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9737) granting a pension to Margaret A. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9738) granting a pension to Mariah Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9739) granting a pension to Boaz Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9740) granting a pension to Lee Monroe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9741) granting a pension to Samuel Lyda—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9742) granting a pension to Catharine Lyda—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9743) granting a pension to James P. Milton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9744) granting a pension to F. M. Reddick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9745) granting an increase of pension to Lewis T. Penwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9746) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Remington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9747) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9748) granting an increase of pension to Herbert C. Mattoon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9749) granting an increase of pension to Ingram Pitzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9750) granting an increase of pension to Edward Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9751) granting an increase of pension to Robert J. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9752) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo L. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9753) granting an increase of pension to Christian Schonert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOULKROD: A bill (H. R. 9754) granting an increase of pension to Francina Huntley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9755) for the relief of Charles Lennig & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9756) granting a pension to Florence Huntley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 9757) granting an increase of pension to Israel D. Lum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9758) granting a pension to Clara D. Sturtevant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9759) to correct the military record of Ralph Deremer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 9760) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Phibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 9761) for the relief of William Redder—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9762) granting a pension to Barton N. Daily—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9763) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of St. Albans, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9764) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of French Creek, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9765) for the relief of W. C. Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 9766) for the relief of Manuel T. Garcia—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9767) granting a pension to Mrs. M. E. Connelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 9768) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Atkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 9769) for the relief of Thomas C. Capell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9770) for the relief of Tennessee J. Spiller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9771) for the relief of Ophelia Worsham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9772) for the relief of Virginia W. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9773) for the relief of William F. McGee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9774) for the relief of heirs of David C. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9775) for the relief of Mrs. M. E. Rogers, formerly Mrs. Arrowsmith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9776) for the relief of Walter Barbee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9777) for the relief of Alfred C. Coker—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9778) for the relief of John Rogers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9779) for the relief of Joseph N. Ross—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9780) for the relief of widow and heirs of Thomas Sullivan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9781) for the relief of Thomas H. Holcomb—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9782) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Tellisse W. Wilson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GODWIN: A bill (H. R. 9783) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9784) granting a pension to Daniel Skipper—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9785) for the relief of Annie R. Jackson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 9786) granting an increase of pension to Marion B. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9787) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Edmund W. Williams, executor of the estate of Joseph R. Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 9788) for the relief of Lars P. Peterson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9789) granting an increase of pension to Samuel P. Hallam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9790) granting an increase of pension to Peter Weatherby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9791) granting a pension to Leon D. Conover—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 9792) for the relief of David H. Marney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9793) for the relief of George T. Larkin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9794) for the relief of George T. Larkin—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9795) for the relief of the estate of Dr. Thomas J. Coward—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9796) for the relief of Mrs. James Kennedy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9797) for the relief of the estate of Nelson Mynatt—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9798) granting a pension to Henry Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9799) granting a pension to John W. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9800) granting a pension to Frank Romines—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9801) granting a pension to James C. Claxton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9802) granting a pension to Elias S. Godson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9803) granting an increase of pension to John H. Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9804) granting an increase of pension to James Eldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9805) granting an increase of pension to Celina Wilhite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9806) to grant an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9807) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9808) granting a pension to Patrick Karney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9809) granting a pension to Julia A. Riffle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9810) granting an increase of pension to Henry Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9811) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Sumner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9812) granting an increase of pension to Mary Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9813) granting an increase of pension to Henry L. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9814) granting an increase of pension to William P. Brittain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9815) granting an increase of pension to John Survis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 9816) for the relief of Peter Gordon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9817) granting an increase of pension to Marshall B. Burk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9818) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Rowinsky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9819) granting an increase of pension to Randall C. Waterman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9820) granting a pension to Harlow S. Sherwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 9821) granting a pension to William David Allee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDING: A bill (H. R. 9822) granting an increase of pension to Smith Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9823) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9824) granting an increase of pension to William Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9825) granting an increase of pension to Silas McFowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9826) granting an increase of pension to William S. Landis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9827) granting an increase of pension to James E. Pangle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9828) granting an increase of pension to John H. Coons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9829) granting an increase of pension to James H. Russey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9830) granting a pension to Adam Maurer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9831) granting a pension to James Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9832) granting an increase of pension to John Law—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9833) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Gaither—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9834) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9835) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Stannah—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9836) granting an increase of pension to John Druman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 9837) granting an increase of pension to Penelope L. Newman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 9838) granting an increase of pension to Harriet B. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9839) granting an increase of pension to George A. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 9840) to provide for the payment of the volunteers who rendered service to the Territory of Oregon in the Cayuse Indian war of 1847 and 1848—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9841) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Pagett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9842) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Overton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9843) granting an increase of pension to Willis Vidito—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9844) granting an increase of pension to Cleveland Eggers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9845) granting an increase of pension to Raauf W. Traver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9846) granting an increase of pension to Collins Van Cleve—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 9847) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Salem Baptist Church, of Clarke County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9848) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church Colored, of Middletown, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9849) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9850) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Presbyterian Church of Strasburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9851) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Lutheran Church, of Toms Brook, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9852) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the St. Paul Reformed Church, of Woodstock, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9853) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the St. Thomas Episcopal Church, of Middletown, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9854) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Mount Zion Church of United Brethren, of Frederick County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9855) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Muhlenberg Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9856) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry M. Baker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9857) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John H. Baker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9858) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Caroline Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9859) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mary Lutholtz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9860) for the relief of Abraham Kellar—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 9861) for the relief of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, of Shenandoah County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9862) for the relief of heirs of Samuel Sheetz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9863) for the relief of heirs of Joseph Blosser, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9864) for the relief of heirs of Jacob Cook, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9865) for the relief of heirs of William A. Coffman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9866) for the relief of heirs of Abraham Hisey, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9867) for the relief of heirs of James L. Miller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9868) for the relief of heirs of William B. Ott, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9869) for the relief of heirs of William D. Wright, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9870) granting a pension to William N. Sullivan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9871) for the relief of the trustees of Macedonia Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Frederick County, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9872) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas A. Crow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9873) for the relief of the estate of Branon Thatcher, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9874) for the relief of C. A. Sprinkel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9875) for the relief of Wesley Rankins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9876) for the relief of James W. Nickens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9877) for the relief of William Mason—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9878) for the relief of the estates of James and Eliza M. Lewis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9879) for the relief of John S. Lupton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9880) for the relief of the estate of William L. Hollis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9881) for the relief of the heirs of A. S. Gray, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9882) for the relief of John N. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9883) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Clevenger—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9884) for the relief of the estate of Robert Barr, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9885) for the relief of James H. Hottel—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 9886) granting an increase of pension to Peter G. Brehm—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 9887) granting a pension to Fannie T. Polsten—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9888) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Lasthaus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 9889) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Wiley W. Tipton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9890) for the relief of heirs of John F. Bryan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK: A bill (H. R. 9891) granting an increase of pension to Edward Yarton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9892) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9893) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Ritchey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9894) granting an increase of pension to John C. Rea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9895) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9896) granting an increase of pension to Charles Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9897) granting an increase of pension to Richard Allbery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9898) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Lowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9899) granting a pension to John Devine—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9900) for the relief of Charles A. Hubbard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9901) to remove the charge of desertion against William C. Rich—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9902) granting an increase of pension to Luke Shinners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 9903) granting an increase of pension to Mary Johnson Happel—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9904) granting a pension to Andrew J. Tidwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9905) for the relief of the estate of Sylvia Cannon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9906) for the relief of Jefferson Phillips—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 9907) granting a pension to George W. Vogel—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9908) granting a pension to Henry C. Snyder—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9909) granting a pension to Mary Lois Wriston—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 9910) for the relief of William C. Buttler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9911) granting an increase of pension to Richard B. Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9912) to correct the military record of Alfred W. Jewett Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 9913) for the relief of Emma Morris—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9914) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. McMachan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9915) granting an increase of pension to George W. McKenzie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9916) granting an increase of pension to T. J. Tupper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9917) granting an increase of pension to George W. Johns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9918) granting an increase of pension to George M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9919) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hanthorne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9920) granting an increase of pension to Martin J. P. Jenness—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9921) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Tattersball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9922) granting an increase of pension to William H. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9923) granting an increase of pension to Baker Mote—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9924) granting a pension to Jane E. Seaman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9925) granting a pension to Francis A. Gere—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9926) for the relief of the estate of Patrick Dougherty, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9927) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Schmitz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9928) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Latch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9929) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William M. Carroll—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9930) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Clarksburg, W. Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9931) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Neeper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9932) granting an increase of pension to Rezin W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9933) granting an increase of pension to William H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9934) for the relief of the personal representatives of the late John M. Doddridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9935) for the relief of Henry Snider—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9936) granting a pension to Samuel F. Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9937) granting a pension to Jilson Blanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 9938) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9939) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Toney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9940) granting a pension to James W. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9941) granting a pension to A. C. Stafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9942) granting a pension to Elmore G. Tatom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9943) granting a pension to Stephen D. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9944) granting a pension to William Bloodworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9945) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Clifton Callahan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9946) for the relief of W. W. Elam, of Overton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 9947) for the relief of John Kline—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9948) granting an increase of pension to James M. Hobson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9949) to correct the military record of Robert F. Shugart—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9950) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Maubeck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 9951) granting a pension to Andrew J. Pence—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 9952) for the relief of John A. Brent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9953) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Barefield, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 9954) granting a pension to James A. McDavid—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9955) granting a pension to C. H. Kanning—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9956) granting a pension to William Pollard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9957) for the relief of F. G. Fuller and J. A. Mitchell, executors of the will of John O'Dell, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9958) for the relief of the legal representative of Richard Henderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9959) for the relief of Charles A. Parkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9960) for the relief of A. Y. Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9961) for the relief of John R. Switzer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9962) for the relief of the legal representative of Farley C. Sims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9963) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Bolt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9964) for the relief of James Y. Pitts—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 9965) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of St. George Protestant Episcopal Church, of Pungoteague, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9966) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Makemie Presbyterian Church, of Drummondtown, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9967) granting an increase of pension to Oliver M. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9968) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Christian Church of Fredericksburg, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 9969) for the relief of George J. Miller—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 9970) granting an increase of pension to James A. Morrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9971) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Witter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9972) granting an increase of pension to George Fetterman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9973) granting an increase of pension to George W. Welsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9974) granting an increase of pension to Margaret B. Kerr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9975) granting a pension to Charles Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9976) granting a pension to Mary C. McCaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9977) granting a pension to Aaron Roderick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9978) granting a pension to Alban E. Bentley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 9979) granting an increase of pension to William Q. Mahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9980) granting an increase of pension to Orin B. Egbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9981) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Kelso—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 9982) granting an increase of pension to Randolph M. Manley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 9983) granting an increase of pension to James Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9984) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Levine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 9985) granting a pension to Nancy E. Tyler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 9986) to authorize the President to place the name of Adam K. Baylor on the retired list of the United States Navy, with the rank of mate, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9987) granting a pension to Samuel M. Petzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9988) to correct the military record of Adam Foutz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9989) granting an increase of pension to George C. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 9990) for the relief of the estate of Martin Preston, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9991) for the relief of Joseph E. Lindsey, surviving partner of John E. Lindsey & Son—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9992) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9993) granting a pension to David B. Kimbrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9994) granting a pension to McKinley Sewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 9995) for the relief of the estate of William F. Youngblood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9996) for the relief of the heirs of Gunther Peters, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9997) for the relief of the heirs of W. M. Gamel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9998) for the relief of the heirs of Mark M. Shipp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 9999) for the relief of William B. Brooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10000) for the relief of the heirs of Solomon Kemp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10001) for the relief of the heirs of William B. Quinn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10002) for the relief of the heirs of James Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10003) for the relief of the heirs of George N. Anderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10004) for the relief of the heirs of Aleck Baswell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10005) for the relief of the heirs of Nancy Cates, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10006) for the relief of John E. Herrod—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10007) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, at Powder Springs, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10008) for the relief of the congregation of the Christian Church of Acworth, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10009) for the relief of the trustees or their successors in office of the Cherokee Baptist College, located in Cassville, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10010) for the relief of the congregation of the Kingston Baptist Church, of Kingston, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10011) for the relief of the congregation of the Kingston Methodist Church, of Bartow County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10012) for the relief of the congregation of the Union Methodist Church, near Tilton, Whitfield County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10013) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church South of Ringgold, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10014) for the relief of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Calhoun, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10015) for the relief of the trustees of Damascus Baptist Church of Gordon County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10016) for the relief of the trustees of the Oothcaloga Baptist Church, of Adairsville, Bartow County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10017) for the relief of the congregation of the Presbyterian Church of Calhoun, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10018) granting an increase of pension to Ophelia J. Gordon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10019) granting a pension to Henry Knauff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10020) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of O. H. P. Wayne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10021) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Archibald P. Griggs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10022) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Abraham Greeson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10023) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John F. Smith, executor of Melvin G. Smith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEGARE: A bill (H. R. 10024) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Daggett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 10025) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 10026) granting an increase of pension to Peter L. Cramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10027) granting an increase of pension to Robert Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10028) granting an increase of pension to Norman Statham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10029) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth N. Babbitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10030) granting a pension to Claricy B. Dunaway—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10031) for the relief of the heirs of Lewis F. Hicks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10032) for the relief of the heirs of C. M. Lucas, sr., deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 10033) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Henry Millingar and other heirs of James Millingar, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10034) granting an increase of pension to Susan P. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10035) granting an increase of pension to William L. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10036) granting a pension to Isaac E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10037) granting an increase of pension to Alexander H. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10038) granting an increase of pension to Noah Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 10039) authorizing the President to appoint Rev. Charles Henry Pope a chaplain in the United States Army and place him on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 10040) granting an increase of pension to Milton Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 10041) granting an increase of pension to Jenkin Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10042) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Krickbaum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McLAIN: A bill (H. R. 10043) for the relief of the estate of Caroline Purnell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10044) for the relief of the estate of A. R. Leonard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10045) for the relief of Jesse M. Brent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10046) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Emily E. Bishop—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10047) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Robert Bradley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10048) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Uriah L. Lunenburger, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10049) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Fannie Solari—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10050) for the relief of the estate of Francis Griffing, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10051) for the relief of the estate of Edward McGehee, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10052) for the relief of the estate of John R. Powers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10053) for the relief of the estate of John O'Ferrell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10054) for the relief of the estate of J. B. Lewis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10055) for the relief of the estate of Claham Blackman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10056) for the relief of the estate of the late James Makoy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10057) for the relief of the estate of F. W. Harris, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10058) for the relief of the estate of William R. Tinsley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10059) for the relief of the estate of George G. Noland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10060) for the relief of the estate of Jesse M. Brent, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10061) for the relief of the estate of William M. Bowles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10062) for the relief of the estate of Isaac Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10063) for the relief of Eliza L. Rivers—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10064) for the relief of James M. Newman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10065) for the relief of D. H. and Pauline Chamberlain—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10066) for the relief of Hampton Wall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10067) for the relief of Samuel S. Coon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10068) for the relief of Ann M. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10069) for the relief of Girard G. Butler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10070) for the relief of James H. Shannon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10071) for the relief of G. G. Butler—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10072) for the relief of D. O. Perkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10073) for the relief of Emily E. Bishop—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10074) for the relief of Caleb Perkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10075) for the relief of Copiah County, Miss.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10076) for the relief of Hampton Wall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10077) for the relief of John A. Brent—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10078) for the relief of the town of Liberty, Miss.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10079) for the relief of George Rea, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10080) for the relief of Mrs. Catherine P. Byrnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10081) for the relief of heirs of John R. Powers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10082) for the relief of heirs of John O'Ferrell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10083) for the relief of heirs of George G. Noland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10084) for the relief of heirs of Samuel G. Miller and estate of Mrs. E. C. Miller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10085) for the relief of heirs of Lemuel R. Hanks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10086) for the relief of heirs of C. H. Barland, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10087) for the relief of the heirs of Samuel G. Miller, deceased, and the estate of Mrs. E. C. Miller, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10088) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Nancy Mitchell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10089) granting a pension to John Walter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10090) granting an increase of pension to Susan H. Isom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 10091) granting a pension to Clark Burget—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10092) granting a pension to Lydia M. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 10093) granting a pension to T. P. Allmond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10094) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the First Baptist Church, of Helena, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10095) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Richard D. Lamb and Ira M. Lamb, heirs of Caroline Lamb, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10096) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Richard Higgins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10097) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Burns Polk, sr., deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 10098) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Burzee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 10099) referring the claim of Arthur W. Kelley, of Jamestown, N. Dak., for damages for personal injuries sustained, to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 10100) granting an increase of pension to Harrison G. Mace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10101) for the relief of Nathaniel R. and William C. Carson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10102) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Chitwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10103) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Henson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10104) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of W. W. Sharp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10105) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Josiah J. Bryan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10106) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Cleveland Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10107) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10108) granting an increase of pension to James Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10109) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Stoops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10110) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smyser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10111) to correct the military record of William S. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10112) to correct the military record of James Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10113) granting a pension to Thomas J. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10114) granting a pension to Katherine Berbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10115) granting an increase of pension to William H. Reeser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10116) granting an increase of pension to John Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10117) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca Hemphill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10118) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. W. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10119) granting an increase of pension to William Mayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 10120) granting a pension to Barbara A. Bauman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10121) granting an increase of pension to John T. Munsell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10122) granting an increase of pension to John Sheedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10123) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Needham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 10124) granting a pension to John Littleford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10125) for the relief of Pay Director Worthington Goldsborough, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10126) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas M. Grahame—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10127) for the relief of Frederick A. Holden—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10128) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Addison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10129) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Hogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 10130) granting a pension to Fritz Falkenstein—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10131) granting an increase of pension to John Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10132) granting an increase of pension to David C. Gladwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10133) granting an increase of pension to John A. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10134) granting an increase of pension to David Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10135) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Donnellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10136) granting an increase of pension to David Furnas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10137) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Vandermark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10138) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Culter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10139) granting an increase of pension to Allen Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10140) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan McMurry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10141) granting an increase of pension to Armstead Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10142) granting an increase of pension to Henry Horn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10143) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10144) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Willard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10145) granting an increase of pension to W. L. Appling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10146) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Tuttle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10147) granting an increase of pension to Richard Letzkus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10148) granting an increase of pension to John H. Stickney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10149) granting an increase of pension to William T. Bulkley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10150) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Curran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10151) granting an increase of pension to Peter Bogardus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10152) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10153) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Shull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10154) granting an increase of pension to T. M. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10155) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Ruckle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10156) granting an increase of pension to Oliver M. Mahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 10157) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin I. Witcraft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10158) granting an increase of pension to John F. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10159) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10160) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Cary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: A bill (H. R. 10161) granting a pension to George D. Arthur—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 10162) granting an increase of pension to M. B. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10163) granting an increase of pension to Myron A. Hawks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 10164) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Morgan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10165) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fegan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 10166) granting a pension to Elizabeth Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 10167) granting an increase of pension to Elijah W. Adkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 10168) granting an increase of pension to Matthew B. Reid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 10169) granting an increase of pension to Frances Alice Howard—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10170) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Ann Langford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10171) granting an increase of pension to Satirhe Feagle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10172) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Grice—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10173) granting an increase of pension to Sarah D. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10174) granting an increase of pension to Carrie Trotter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10175) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Presnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10176) granting an increase of pension to Augusta J. Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10177) granting a pension to Dora Dee Walker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10178) for the relief of William P. Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10179) for the relief of the estate of Stephen A. Kittles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10180) for the relief of the estate of John Fripp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10181) for the relief of the heirs of Daniel P. Jenkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10182) for the relief of the heirs of T. B. Fripp, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10183) for the relief of the heirs of Dr. John W. Kirk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10184) for the relief of William A. Chisolm, administrator of William S. Chaplin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10185) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph G. Thorpe, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10186) for the relief of the estate of Richard N. Kittles, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10187) for the relief of R. A. Sisson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10188) for the relief of Abram Gilchrist—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10189) for the relief of Thomas B. Ellis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10190) for the relief of the heirs of Elizabeth T. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10191) for the relief of E. Youmans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10192) for the relief of W. W. Weekley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10193) for the relief of the heirs of Richard Reynolds, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10194) for the relief of J. E. Johnson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10195) for the relief of Pierson Peepies—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10196) for the relief of W. J. Peeples—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10197) for the relief of John H. Ruddell, administrator of the estate of Reuben R. Turner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10198) for the relief of A. R. Speaks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10199) for the relief of Michael De Loach—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10200) for the relief of James T. Dowling—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 10201) granting an increase of pension to Sophia H. Patten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 10202) granting an increase of pension to James M. Lowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10203) granting an increase of pension to John H. Basford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10204) granting an increase of pension to Catharine E. Koontz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10205) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 10206) granting an increase of pension to James E. Fulton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10207) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10208) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Clifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 10209) for the relief of the estate of Pierre C. Richard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10210) for the relief of heirs of Robert M. Morrow, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10211) for the relief of the estate of Babtice Joubert, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10212) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Hickman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10213) for the relief of Alonzo L. Boyer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10214) for the relief of the estate of Theophile Sanvald—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10215) for the relief of the heirs of Solomon Cole—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10216) for the relief of J. Martin Compton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10217) for the relief of the heirs of Laura H. Cheves, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10218) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Rabot, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10219) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Marie Tatin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10220) for the relief of the heirs of Hillaire Paillett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10221) for the relief of Blaize Motte—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10222) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Malveau—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10223) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Baptiste Malveau, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10224) for the relief of the heirs of Victor Lastrapes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10225) for the relief of the heirs of Emile Lambert, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10226) for the relief of Florimand Izard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10227) for the relief of Martin Guillory—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10228) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Gradengo, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10229) for the relief of Odon Ducatte—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10230) for the relief of G. S. Cheves—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10231) for the relief of the heirs of H. T. Burges, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10232) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Clarisse Donato, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10233) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Sarah Bushnell and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10234) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Matthew J. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10235) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Bellot A. Donato, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10236) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Alphonse Meuillon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10237) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Lucien Meuillon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10238) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Euphemie Lemelle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10239) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Alexander Lemelle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10240) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Rigobert Lemelle, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10241) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Jean Baptiste Lazare, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10242) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. Louis Valliere, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 10243) granting an increase of pension to George W. March—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10244) granting an increase of pension to M. H. Hemenway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10245) granting an increase of pension to William D. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10246) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10247) granting an increase of pension to Watson Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10248) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo M. Hannaford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10249) granting an increase of pension to David M. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10250) granting an increase of pension to Susanah Stainsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10251) granting a pension to Emily Pinckard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10252) granting a pension to Aaron Cohen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10253) granting a pension to Edward Gallagher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10254) granting a pension to Amanda Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10255) granting a pension to Garratt Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10256) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10257) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry W. Hitt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10258) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Josiah Goolman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10259) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Samuel M. Little—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10260) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John W. Crabtree—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10261) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Luther Cline—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10262) conferring upon William A. Kirby the rank of major, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 10263) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Holmes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10264) granting an increase of pension to Ephraim Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 10265) granting an increase of pension to Eveline Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10266) granting a pension to John Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10267) granting a pension to Alice George—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10268) for the relief of W. S. Jennings—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10269) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Clarksville, Ark.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 10270) granting a pension to Josiah J. Salmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10271) granting a pension to David E. Redman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10272) granting a pension to Daniel L. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10273) granting a pension to Alpheus L. Woodard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10274) granting a pension to Coleman Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10275) granting a pension to Henry Wehrmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10276) granting a pension to Rachael E. Yager and two infant heirs, Thomas Yager and Ellick Yager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10277) for the relief of J. W. Knox—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10278) for the relief of John A. Cassell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 10279) to correct the naval record of William Taylor, alias Henry Hawkshaw—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 10280) granting a pension to Edith A. McCarteney—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10281) granting a pension to Elizabeth McKinn Friar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10282) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: A bill (H. R. 10283) granting an increase of pension to John S. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 10284) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose P. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10285) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Gold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10286) for the relief of Xantippe Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10287) for the relief of the heirs of Eliah Matheny—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10288) for the relief of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Pleasant Springs, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10289) for the relief of John W. McAfee—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10290) for the relief of the heirs of Jane McCartney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10291) for the relief of Anderson Malon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10292) for the relief of John Smaw—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10293) for the relief of John T. Lehman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10294) for the relief of the heirs of A. E. Mills, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10295) for the relief of the estate of Joseph A. Martin, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10296) for the relief of the estate of Enoch R. Kennedy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10297) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Knight, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10298) for the relief of the estate of Marcus M. Massengale, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10299) for the relief of the estates of Stephen Cordell and Elizabeth Cordell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10300) to refer the claim of Nancy Taylor against the United States to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10301) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Missionary Baptist Church of Huntsville, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10302) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROTHERMEL: A bill (H. R. 10303) granting a pension to Louisa W. Benade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10304) granting a pension to Hiram Riter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10305) granting a pension to Ebzena Rambo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10306) granting an increase of pension to Tilghman Scholl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10307) granting an increase of pension to Susan Harkey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10308) granting an increase of pension to Nathan F. Buck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10309) granting an increase of pension to Albert Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10310) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Roth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10311) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Good—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10312) granting an increase of pension to William H. Winters—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10313) granting an increase of pension to Thomas B. Glick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10314) granting an increase of pension to Allen Christman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10315) granting an increase of pension to Allen T. Blank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10316) granting an increase of pension to George C. D. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10317) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Keller—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10318) granting an increase of pension to Annie D. Mickley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 10319) granting an increase of pension to John B. Kelso—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10320) granting an increase of pension to William Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10321) granting an increase of pension to Phillip Heinrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10322) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bartmann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10323) granting an increase of pension to James M. Sullinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10324) granting a pension to William R. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10325) granting a pension to M. F. Loyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10326) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Shipman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10327) for the relief of James T. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10328) for the relief of the trustees of St. Lawrence Roman Catholic Church, of New Hamburg, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10329) granting an honorable discharge to George H. Smythe—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 10330) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 10331) granting an increase of pension to Henry S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 10332) for the relief of George W. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 10333) for the relief of the estate of Theodrick Webb, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10334) for the relief of heirs of James T. Clement, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10335) for the relief of heirs of Walter W. Melton, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10336) for the relief of heirs of T. E. Robison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10337) for the relief of J. D. Lane—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10338) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Oswell P. Newby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 10339) for the relief of Walter T. Dough—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10340) granting an increase of pension to George W. Nicholson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10341) granting an increase of pension to Julia Nolen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10342) granting an increase of pension to James McCurdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10343) granting an increase of pension to John Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10344) granting an increase of pension to William W. Pentlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10345) granting an increase of pension to T. W. Gilbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10346) granting an increase of pension to James C. Vorhes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10347) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10348) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10349) granting an increase of pension to Edward H. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10350) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Wadsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10351) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10352) granting an increase of pension to Isaac H. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10353) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Randall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10354) granting an increase of pension to R. C. Worthington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10355) granting an increase of pension to Abraham G. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10356) granting an increase of pension to William N. Ash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10357) granting an increase of pension to Jennet F. Mueller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10358) granting an increase of pension to Samuel B. Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10359) granting an increase of pension to C. Feckenscher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10360) granting a pension to Albert Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10361) granting a pension to Lizzie J. Hoadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10362) to correct the military record of Jefferson Vinton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10363) to correct the military record of Clark G. Russell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 10364) granting an increase of pension to Frances E. Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10365) granting an increase of pension to Richard R. Russell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10366) granting an increase of pension to George F. Hays—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10367) granting an increase of pension to John E. Fillman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 10368) to authorize the Secretary of War to change the name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 10369) granting in increase of pension to John M. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10370) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. A. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10371) granting an increase of pension to Eleam Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10372) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Hendrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10373) granting a pension to Isaac D. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10374) granting a pension to Charles H. Payne, jr.—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 10375) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10376) granting an increase of pension to James Meagher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10377) granting an increase of pension to John McNally—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10378) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin T. Mills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10379) granting an increase of pension to George F. Laird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 10380) for the relief of William H. Bell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10381) for the relief of W. A. Bird—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10382) for the relief of the heirs and representatives of William G. Burke, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10383) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund Wolf—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10384) for the relief of the heirs and representatives of Thomas J. Benson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10385) for the relief of the heirs of Washington Dorney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10386) granting a pension to Sallie E. Sperring—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10387) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stiffler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10388) granting an increase of pension to John T. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10389) granting an increase of pension to George E. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10390) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Harkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10391) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to Joseph Brenise—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 10392) for the relief of Thomas S. Howard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10393) for the relief of the heirs of B. L. Robinson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10394) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William H. Bucklin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10395) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Raiford Brewington, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10396) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Levi T. Oglesby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10397) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of George W. Perry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10398) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the First Baptist Church, Newbern, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 10399) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Thomas B. Behymer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10400) granting a pension to George Schneider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10401) granting an increase of pension to David Fritz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10402) granting an increase of pension to Nathan S. Parson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10403) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10404) granting an increase of pension to David E. Niswouger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 10405) granting a pension to Louisa Rhoades—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 10406) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 10407) for the relief of Paschal C. Hibbs—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10408) granting a pension to Philip Thran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10409) granting an increase of pension to George S. Anner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10410) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca J. Richards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10411) granting an increase of pension to Albert Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10412) to correct the military record of George W. Flack as a private in Company I, Fifth Regiment United States Veteran Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WASHBURN: A bill (H. R. 10413) granting a pension to Ferdinand P. Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10414) granting an increase of pension to Edward Lindsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 10415) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10416) to correct the naval record of Lieut. Hilary Williams, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 10417) granting an increase of pension to Robert E. Van Naten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10418) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Hodges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10419) granting an increase of pension to Shelton Canfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 10420) for the relief of Sarah Autrey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10421) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of John Mantel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10422) granting an increase of pension to Harmon S. Gatlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 10423) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Bettie B. Willis, administratrix of Joel H. Willis, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10424) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Keister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10425) to correct the military record of Amos Mead—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10426) granting a pension to Adrienne T. Church—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10427) granting a pension to Mary O. Daum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10428) granting a pension to Elnora J. Boyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10429) granting a pension to Samuel E. Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10430) granting a pension to George F. McKnight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10431) granting a pension to Cora M. Farrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10432) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Michael J. Doyle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10433) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George S. Green, and to allow his widow, Minnie E. Green, a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10434) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Melville N. Goodrich—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10435) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frederick Frosch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10436) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10437) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10438) granting an increase of pension to Laura E. Brandle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10439) granting an increase of pension to William W. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10440) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Douglas Proctor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10441) granting an increase of pension to James C. Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10442) granting an increase of pension to John Sullivan— to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10443) granting an increase of pension to James E. Chadwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10444) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Hurley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10445) granting an increase of pension to Leonidas Obenshain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the Trans-Mississippi Congress, setting forth a programme of legislation desired relative to internal improvements, etc.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Board of Trade of Bisbee, Ariz., for a suspension of the law requiring a certain amount of annual work on unpatented mineral lands—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William D. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: Petition of citizens of the Territory of New Mexico, for a law remitting requirement of $100 worth of work and improvement for 1907 on unpatented mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of legal voters of Twelfth district, New Mexico, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of New Mexico sheep growers, against any change in existing laws as to grazing of live stock on the public domain outside of the forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Memorial of Columbus Board of Trade, for legislation to prevent destruction of forests of southern Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Peter J. Bowman, James T. Myers, Robert H. Martin, and James McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of James White, jr., administrator of James White, sr., the estate of Abraham M. Weaver, and the heirs of Edw. H. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Petition of David W. Swarts, of Bath County, Ky., for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Morris C. Hutchins, for increase of pension—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Sylvester Damron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Josiah Lamb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie Pa., for increase of pay of officers and men of the Army and Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Military Order of Loyal Legion of United States, against removal of Grant Memorial from the Botanic Gardens, in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Barney Shriver—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Statement to accompany House bill relating to the claim of the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee of Claims.

Also, evidence in support of a bill to increase the pension of Ethan D. Pendleton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of bill increasing the pension of Constantine G. W. Bischoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper of G. H. Powell, relating to the military service of Col. James W. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Sarah E. Meek and Elizabeth Rollins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Sarah L. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARY: Petition of Pere Marquette Council, No. 850, Knights of Columbus, and Catalpa Legion, No. 622, Order of National Protective Legion, against bill to amend law relating to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, favoring House bill No. 24575, annual appropriation for industrial education in agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for a seagoing dredge for the maintenance of harbors on the western shore of Lake Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to prevent decreasing forest resources—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Lumbermen's Exchange, Philadelphia, Pa., for amendment to interstate-commerce law touching railway rates, to compel a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission before any change in railway rates may become effective—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of business men of Belleplaine, Minn., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Commercial Club of Joplin, Mo., favoring House bill for Federal aid for instruction in mechanic arts and

home economics in high schools and maintenance of agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Red Wing (Minn.) Merchants' Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Sarah J. Drummond and Lydia P. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENVER: Petition of Columbus Board of Trade, for law to stop deforestation of Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DIXON: Petition of J. R. T. Gordon Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for $30 pension per month for soldiers and sailors of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and enlisted men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, against removal of Grant Memorial from Botanic Gardens in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. DUREY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edmund Coward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Isaac Cornett—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellsworth Haggard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Moses A. Loop and Morris Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Hattie Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: Petition of citizens of New York, for creation of a civil war volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., Army and Navy Union, favoring the enactment of the so-called "Dick-Capron bill," to increase the pay of officers and men in the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, memorial of board of managers of the New York Cotton Exchange, approving the principle of House resolution No. 65, providing for standardizing grades of cotton—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany House bill No. 6807, granting a pension to John S. Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of United States Weighers and Benevolent Association of Port of New York, for an increase of compensation—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of McKinley Command, No. 62, Spanish War Veterans' Association, for the Dick-Capron bill, increasing pay of officers and men in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, resolution of Military Order of Loyal Legion, against removal of Grant Memorial from Botanic Gardens, Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: Petition of William S. Pallard and others, of Indiana, for creation of civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Dale, Ind., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of General Lyon Post, No. 34, Grand Army of the Republic, Otwell, Ind., for equalization of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Post J, T. P. A., Evansville, Ind., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay for officers and men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment of Sherman Act to permit reasonable trade agreements—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Manufacturing Association of America, for amendment of copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Nevins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Rockford, Ill., for bill granting $12 per month to widows of soldiers of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Erickson & Co., Morris, Ill., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Streeter (Ill.) Council, No. 790, Knights of Columbus, against amendment of law governing second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Kirkland, Ill., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas M. Phibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of James O'Donnell and W. C. Morgan—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martha A. Atkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GORDON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Moscow, Tenn.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of Lucayor Council, No. 326, Knights of Columbus, New York City, protesting against classification of second-class mail matter affecting fraternal papers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Abner & Drury Brewing Company, Washington, D. C., protesting against action tending to prohibition in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAFF: Resolution of Board of Trade of Honolulu, for appropriation to improve Pearl Harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, resolutions of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, favoring an adequate appropriation for river and harbor improvements—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of president of Grove City College, Pennsylvania, favoring bill for increase of officers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Petition of District 13, United Mine Workers of America, for a postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAMMOND: Petition of voters of Jackson County, Minn., favoring parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Crone Brothers and others, Second Minnesota district, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Petition of Bay City (Oreg.) Board of Trade, for appropriation to improve the Tillamook Bar and Bay—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HAY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Samuel Sheetz, St. Stephen's Church, and Abraham Kellar—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William N. Sullivan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alonzo Meyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Massey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Riley Montrey—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Memorial of the general assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its January session, A. D. 1907, concerning third and fourth class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Caswell Puckett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William H. Mathis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWLAND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David S. Oliphant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of Bonanza Miners' Union, No. 235, and Bingham Canyon Miners' Union, No. 67, Western Federation of Miners, against any legislation exempting mining locators from assessment work on their claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry C. Snyder and George W. Vogel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Frey, Albert S. Scroggins, Willis

T. Brannon, George Crider, Catherine Teter, William H. Allison, and Adelaide Holland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Petition of legislative committee of Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, for a subsidy bill and increase of compensation for carrying the mails—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Samuel Barefield—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: Memorial of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., in favor of a central bank of issue—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., on the currency question—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. WILLIAM W. KITCHIN: Memorial of the Merchants' Association of Durham, N. C., favoring 1-cent letter postage—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Hamilton Perryman and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Burns E. Parkhurst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: Petition of Corporal Skelly Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, of Gettysburg, Pa., correcting the military record of Adam Foutz—to the Committtee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William Montgomery and Berry May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William P. Haynes, John D. Townsend, Samuel Anderson, Denis F. Wills, heirs of Christopher C. Boyle, and John Lynch—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEWIS: Petition of Farmers' Union No. 1568, Zenith, Ga., for postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of United States Printing Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., for appropriation of $1,175,000 for Government exhibit in behalf of Alaska, Hawaii, and the Philippine Islands—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Margaret Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of board of water supply of New York City, to test structural material—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Daniel M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGAVIN: Memorial of the Paint Manufacturers' Association, in relation to parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of the trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, indorsing deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of James M. Pace and others, citizens of Colchester, Augusta, Macomb, Bowen, Carthage, and Plymouth, Ill.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Illinois Commandery of the Loyal Legion, against the removal of the Grant Memorial from the Botanic Gardens, in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. McLAIN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Caroline Purnell, Naomi J. Fowler, estate of Jesse M. Brent, estate of A. R. Leonard, and estate of Emanuel Solari, asking reference of claims to the Court of Claims under provision of the Bowman Act—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petition of freeholders of the township of Marion, Mich., for a pension for Lydia M. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of trustees of sanitary board of Chicago, for adequate appropriation for rivers and harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Commandery of the State of Illinois, against the removal of the Grant Memorial from the Botanic Garden, in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MACON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jettie M. Wafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles A. Burzee and Edwin D. North—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of Marion, Kans., for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Mary E. Wood, Andrew Stoops, and James Show—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William C. Carson and Nathaniel R. Carson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Mayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and men in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Richard Cole—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE: Petition of Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. MURDOCK: Petition of citizens of Augusta, Kans., protesting against proposed parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MURPHY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of C. W. Cary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, affidavit of Dr. F. D. Hulburt, relating to the application of Henry E. Stewart for a pension—to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill for the relief of Benjamin I. Witcraft—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in support of bill granting a pension to John F. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of George H. Legate Post, No. 125, Mineral Point, John McDermott Post, No. 101, Boscobel, and Henry Lawton Post, No. 279, Muscoda, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Wisconsin, for the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Stold Dangel & Stolt Company and others, citizens of Reedsburg, and M. C. McIntyre and others, citizens of Voca, Wis., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of Farmers' Cooperative Grain and Supply Company, for Federal inspection and grading of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of H. L. Himes, Wisner, Nebr., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elizabeth Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elijah W. Adkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of E. W. Adkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of Fred M. Briggs, for amendment to the copyright law so as to protect musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of James A. Ellis, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Maryland State Game and Fish Protective Association, strongly favoring appropriation for Biological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. PUJO: Paper to accompany bills for relief of estate of Mrs. Louis Valliere, St. Landry Parish, La.; estate of Pierre C. Richard, St. Landry Parish, La.; estate of Robert M. Morrow, St. Landry Parish, La.; estate of Babtice Joubert, St. Landry Parish, La.; heirs of Thomas J. Hickman, Rapides Parish, La., and Alonzo A. Boyer, Avoyelles Parish, La.; estate of Theophile Lanvald; estate of Laura H. Cheves, St. Landry Parish, La.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of J. Martin Compton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of F. M. Mytinger & Son and 12 other retail merchants of White Hall, Ill., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Kerby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph H. Blackburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James Gothard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of New York Commandery of Military Order of Loyal Legion, against removal of Grant Memorial from Botanic Gardens—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Warren A. Woodson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of board of directors of Board of Trade of Chicago, against bill for uniform Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph H. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Joseph E. White and Charles G. Perrin—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Theodrick Webb and J. D. Lane—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Abner McCollum, heir of Louis C. Dumanet—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs of James T. Clements, Walter W. Melton, and T. E. Robinson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of W. B. Cozadd and 14 others, against the establishment of a parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of R. R. Green and 30 others, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany House bill to authorize the Secretary of War to change the name of Julius Flemming—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8954, granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Coe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany House bill 8953, for the relief of James M. Latham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: Petition of H. Newsome et al., citizens of the United States, for an appropriation of $250,000 to aid in development of the proposed national negro fair to be held in Mobile, Ala., in the autumn of 1908—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of citizens of the county of Mobile, for appropriation of $10,000 to deepen Bayou Le Batre—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Memorials of the National Association of State Universities and of the Engineering Society of the Carolinas, favoring the Appalachian and White Mountain reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles S. Bottomly, Edward Lindsey, and Ferdinand C. Lackin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of Milwaukee Chamber of Commerce, against bill for Federal inspection and grading of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILEY: Memorial of the Engineering Society of the Carolinas, indorsing the Appalachian White Mountain Reserve bill—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the city council of Selma, Ala., favoring the deepening of the Alabama River so as to give that stream a continuous 6-foot channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of voters of the Twelfth District, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

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## SENATE.

### TUESDAY, *December 17, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COMMITTEES OF THE SENATE.

On motion of Mr. HALE it was

*Ordered*, That so much of Rule XXIV of the Senate as provides for appointment of the standing and other committees of the Senate by ballot be suspended.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I submit a privileged resolution which I send to the desk, and I ask for its adoption.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the following shall constitute the standing and select committees of the Senate of the Sixtieth Congress:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

*On Agriculture and Forestry.*—Messrs. Proctor (chairman), Hansbrough, Warren, Dolliver, Burnham, Perkins, Long, Money, Simmons, Latimer, and ————.

*On Appropriations.*—Messrs. Allison (chairman), Hale, Cullom, Perkins, Warren, Gallinger, Elkins, Proctor, Hemenway, Teller, Tillman, Daniel, Clay, and Foster.

*To Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.*—Messrs. Kean (chairman), Gamble, Guggenheim, Money, and Clarke of Arkansas.

*On Canadian Relations.*—Messrs. Crane (chairman), Hale, Bulkeley, Piles, Briggs, Tillman, Whyte, Foster, and Gore.

*On the Census.*—Messrs. Long (chairman), Hale, Hopkins, Dick, Carter, La Follette, Guggenheim, McEnery, Taliaferro, Bailey, and Latimer.

*On Civil Service and Retrenchment.*—Messrs. Perkins (chairman), Elkins, Platt, La Follette, Brown, McLaurin, Clarke of Arkansas, Rayner, and Owen.

*On Claims.*—Messrs. Fulton (chairman), Kean, Clapp, Burnham, Smoot, Hemenway, Stephenson, Borah, Guggenheim, Martin, Overman, Frazier, Davis, and Paynter.

*On Coast and Insular Survey.*—Messrs. Piles (chairman), Flint, Sutherland, Bulkeley, Richardson, Clay, Culberson, Davis, and ————.

*On Coast Defenses.*—Messrs. Nixon (chairman), Knox, Ankeny, Heyburn, du Pont, Bourne, Culberson, Taliaferro, Clay, Simmons, and Foster.

*On Commerce.*—Messrs. Frye (chairman), Elkins, Nelson, Gallinger, Penrose, Depew, Perkins, Hopkins, Piles, Crane, Smith, Martin, Mallory, Stone, Simmons, McLaurin, and Clarke of Arkansas.

*On Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia.*—Messrs. Mallory (chairman), Latimer, Aldrich, Brown, and Richardson.

*On Cuban Relations.*—Messrs. Burnham (chairman), Aldrich, Kittredge, Clapp, Beveridge, Bulkeley, Curtis, Taliaferro, Simmons, Newlands, and Stone.

*On the District of Columbia.*—Messrs. Gallinger (chairman), Hansbrough, Dillingham, Scott, Gamble, Long, Burkett, Carter, Martin, Whyte, Newlands, Paynter, and Johnston.

*On Education and Labor.*—Messrs. Dolliver (chairman), Penrose, Flint, Brandegee, Borah, Daniel, Rayner, Paynter, and ————.

*On Engrossed Bills.*—Messrs. Bacon (chairman), Kittredge, and Lodge.

*On Enrolled Bills.*—Messrs. Hopkins (chairman), Stephenson, and Foster.

*To Examine the Several Branches of the Civil Service.*—Messrs. Dixon (chairman), Crane, Nixon, Piles, Culberson, Simmons, and McCreary.

*On Finance.*—Messrs. Aldrich (chairman), Allison, Burrows, Platt, Hansbrough, Penrose, Hale, Hopkins, Daniel, Teller, Money, Bailey, and Taliaferro.

*On Fisheries.*—Messrs. Bourne (chairman), Proctor, Perkins, Bulkeley, Briggs, Mallory, McEnery, Bailey, and Overman.

*On Foreign Relations.*—Messrs. Cullom (chairman), Frye, Lodge, Clark of Wyoming, Foraker, Kean, Beveridge, Carter, Bacon, Money, McCreary, Frazier, and Whyte.

*On Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.*—Messrs. Brandegee (chairman), Depew, Perkins, Kittredge, Burnham, Ankeny, Smoot, Tillman, Overman, and Taylor.

*On the Geological Survey.*—Messrs. Flint (chairman), Elkins, Heyburn, Burkett, Money, Rayner, and Teller.

*On Immigration.*—Messrs. Dillingham (chairman), Lodge, Penrose, Heyburn, La Follette, Briggs, McLaurin, Latimer, Davis, Paynter, and Gore.

*On Indian Affairs.*—Messrs. Clapp (chairman), McCumber, Gamble, Sutherland, Brandegee, La Follette, Curtis, Brown, Dixon, Stone, Davis, Paynter, Taylor, Johnston, and Owen.

*On Indian Depredations.*—Messrs. Curtis (chairman), Dick, Dillingham, Platt, Hemenway, Dixon, Martin, McLaurin, Davis, Johnston, and Owen.

*On Interoceanic Canals.*—Messrs. Kittredge (chairman), Platt, Hopkins, Ankeny, McCumber, Flint, Brandegee, Taliaferro, Simmons, Culberson, Taylor, and Johnston.

*On Interstate Commerce.*—Messrs. Elkins (chairman), Cullom, Aldrich, Kean, Dolliver, Foraker, Clapp, Crane, Tillman, McLaurin, Foster, Newlands, and Taylor.

*On Irrigation and Reclamation of Arid Lands.*—Messrs. Ankeny (chairman), Warren, Hansbrough, Carter, Flint, Nixon, Sutherland, Borah, Bailey, Newlands, Whyte, Tillman, and Gore.

*On the Judiciary.*—Messrs. Clark of Wyoming (chairman), Nelson, Depew, Foraker, Dillingham, Kittredge, Knox, Fulton, Bacon, Culberson, Clarke of Arkansas, Overman, and Rayner.

*On the Library.*—Messrs. ———— (chairman), Hansbrough, Briggs, Daniel, and Newlands.

*On Manufactures.*—Messrs. Heyburn (chairman), Gallinger, du Pont, Guggenheim, Clay, Latimer, and Frazier.

*On Military Affairs.*—Messrs. Warren (chairman), Scott, Foraker, Lodge, Hemenway, Bulkeley, Warner, La Follette, Taliaferro, Foster, Overman, Frazier, and McCreary.

*On Mines and Mining.*—Messrs. Dick (chairman), Scott, Heyburn, Nixon, Sutherland, Tillman, Teller, Johnston, and Gore.

*On the Mississippi River and its Tributaries.*—Messrs. Nelson (chairman), Dolliver, Warner, Brown, McEnery, McLaurin, and Owen.

*On Naval Affairs.*—Messrs. Hale (chairman), Perkins, Platt, Penrose, Gallinger, Burrows, Dick, Tillman, Martin, McEnery, and Mallory.

*On Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments.*—Messrs. Carter (chairman), Allison, Knox, Hopkins, Warren, McLaurin, Stone, Frazier, and Bacon.

*On Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.*—Messrs. Foraker (chairman), Depew, Clapp, Flint, Piles, Warner, Richardson, Mallory, Rayner, Clarke of Arkansas, and Owen.

*On Pacific Railroads.*—Messrs. Burkett (chairman), Frye, Smith, Stephenson, Guggenheim, Taliaferro, McCreary, Latimer, and Gore.

*On Patents.*—Messrs. Smoot (chairman), Kittredge, Clapp, Brandegee, Mallory, Foster, and Latimer.

*On Pensions.*—Messrs. McCumber (chairman), Scott, Burnham, Smoot, Piles, La Follette, Curtis, Smith, Taliaferro, Teller, McCreary, Taylor, and Gore.

*On the Philippines.*—Messrs. Lodge (chairman), Hale, Beveridge, Burrows, Long, Dick, Nixon, Brandegee, Culberson, Stone, Teller, Newlands, and Johnston.

*On Post-Offices and Post-Roads.*—Messrs. Penrose (chairman), Dolliver, Proctor, Burrows, Scott, Crane, Carter, Dick, Bourne, Clay, Taliaferro, Simmons, Owen, and ————.

*On Printing.*—Messrs. Platt (chairman), Elkins, and Whyte.

*On Private Land Claims.*—Messrs. Teller (chairman), McEnery, Davis, Hale, Kean, Gamble, and Knox.

*On Privileges and Elections.*—Messrs. Burrows (chairman), Foraker, Depew, Beveridge, Dillingham, Knox, Dolliver, McCumber, Bailey, Frazier, Paynter, Gore, and ————.

*On Public Buildings and Grounds.*—Messrs. Scott (chairman), Warren, McCumber, ————, Heyburn, Burkett, Warner, Culberson, Clay, Stone, Latimer, and Oyerman.

*On Public Health and National Quarantine.*—Messrs. Daniel (chairman), McEnery, Mallory, Culberson, Depew, Proctor, du Pont, Bourne, and Richardson.

*On Public Lands.*—Messrs. Hansbrough (chairman), Nelson, Clark of Wyoming, Gamble, Fulton, Smoot, Flint, Heyburn, Dixon, McEnery, McLaurin, Newlands, Davis, Owen, and ————.

*On Railroads.*—Messrs. Bulkeley (chairman), Clark of Wyoming, Nelson, Ankeny, Smoot, Hemenway, Bourne, Bacon, Money, Taylor, and ————.

*On the Revision of the Laws of the United States.*—Messrs. Depew (chairman), Proctor, McCumber, Fulton, Borah, Daniel, Mallory, Bailey, and Paynter.

*On Revolutionary Claims.*—Messrs. Taliaferro (chairman), Frazier, Smith, Brown, and Stephenson.

*On Rules.*—Messrs. Knox (chairman), Aldrich, Elkins, Lodge, Bacon, Bailey, and Whyte.

*On Territories.*—Messrs. Beveridge (chairman), Dillingham, Nelson, Burnham, Kean, Dick, Piles, Clarke of Arkansas, Newlands, Frazier, and Owen.

*On Transportation Routes to the Seaboard.*—Messrs. Gamble (chairman), Clark of Wyoming, Sutherland, Warner, Briggs, Daniel, Rayner, Gore, and ————.

*On the University of the United States.*—Messrs. Hemenway (chairman), Frye, Dillingham, Allison, Curtis, Guggenheim, Clay, Foster, Overman, and Taylor.

SELECT COMMITTEES.

*On Additional Accommodations for the Library of Congress.*—Messrs. Martin (chairman), Stone, Cullom, Allison, and Nelson.

*On Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.*—Messrs. Money (chairman), Frazier, and Gallinger.

*On Expenditures in the Treasury Department.*—Messrs. Briggs (chairman), Beveridge, Fulton, Whyte, and Clarke of Arkansas.

*On the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians.*—Messrs. Tillman (chairman), Teller, Kittredge, Proctor, and Stephenson.

*On Industrial Expositions.*—Messrs. Warner (chairman), Crane, Hansbrough, Fulton, Aldrich, Sutherland, Brandegee, Daniel, McCreary, Rayner, Overman Taylor, and ————.

*To Investigate the Condition of the Potomac River Front at Washington.*—Messrs. La Follette (chairman), Frye, Gamble, Richardson, Martin, Bacon, and Whyte.

*To Investigate Trespassers upon Indian Lands.*—Messrs. Sutherland (chairman), du Pont, and Paynter.

*On National Banks.*—Messrs. Smith (chairman), Penrose, Ankeny, McEnery, and Johnston.

*On Standards, Weights, and Measures.*—Messrs. Borah (chairman), Smoot, Dixon, McCreary, and Bacon.

*On Transportation and Sale of Meat Products.*—Messrs. McEnery (chairman), Stone, Clark of Wyoming, Nixon, and du Pont.

*On Expenditures in the War Department.*—Messrs. du Pont (chairman), Gallinger, Cullom, Money, and Foster.

*On Woman Suffrage.*—Messrs. Clay (chairman), Johnston, Beveridge, and Burkett.

*On Expenditures in the Department of Justice.*—Messrs. Brown (chairman), Smith, Bourne, Bailey, and Rayner.

*On Expenditures in the Navy Department.*—Messrs. Guggenheim (chairman), Curtis, Borah, Martin, and Tillman.

*On Expenditures in the Interior Department.*—Messrs. Richardson (chairman), Burrows, Dixon, McCreary, and Davis.

*On Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.*—Messrs. Stephenson (chairman), Long, Briggs, Simmons, and Gore.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, in the minority representation of committees there are a number of vacancies. It is intended to ask the Senate to assign to those vacancies the Senator-elect from Alabama, Mr. Bankhead. He is now quite ill at his home in Alabama, and it has been impossible for him to appear in the Senate and take the oath of office.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That from and after July 1, 1908, the Committee on Organization, Conduct, and Expenditures of the Executive Departments shall be designated and known as the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of State.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the positions of messenger to the Committee on Examination and Disposition of Documents and the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics be, and the same are hereby, abolished; and that the Committees on Expenditures in the Treasury Department, on Expenditures in the War Department, on Expenditures in the Navy Department, on Expenditures in the Interior Department, on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and on Expenditures in the Department of Justice be, and they are hereby, authorized to employ a messenger for each of said committees at the rate of $1,440 per annum; and that the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice each be authorized to employ a clerk at the rate of $1,800 per annum, the salaries of said messengers and clerks to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. KEAN subsequently, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported the foregoing resolution without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Unity*, J. W. Latouch, master; the vessel brig *George*, Jacob Greenleaf, master; the vessel brig *Fanny*, John Gould, master; the vessel brig *Peggy*, John Hourston, master; the vessel schooner *Columbus*, Benjamin Mason, master, and the vessel brig *Mary*, Robert Holmes, master, which, with the accompanying papers, were referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., and a petition of the Federated Trades Council of Santa Clara County, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Army and Navy Union of the United States, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. NELSON presented memorials of sundry citizens of New Ulm, of the Twenty-five Thousand Commercial Club of Crookston, and of the Merchants' Association of Red Wing, all in the State of Minnesota, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GORE presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 2.

Joint resolution memorializing Congress for the relief of settlers on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Reservation.

Whereas under an act of Congress of June 5, 1906, the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache, and the Fort Sill Military Wood Reservation, in Oklahoma, was disposed of by competitive bidding under the homestead law to be paid for in five equal installments, one-fifth cash at the end of each consecutive year, and

Whereas said lands were purchased at an average price of more than $16 per acre, and

Whereas there is no provision of law by which said lands can be relinquished by the entrymen and again disposed of to a purchaser or applicant therefor, and

Whereas the purchasers and settlers thereon, by reason of the newness of the land and unfavorable natural conditions, have been unable to make a crop for the first year, and therefore are unable to meet the second payment, and on account of the stringency of the money market are unable to procure the funds to meet said payment, and unless relief is afforded by Congress a great number of these settlers will lose their homes, and said lands will be thereby forfeited and their homestead entries canceled for nonpayment of the second installment of the purchase price: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the legislature of the State of Oklahoma in session assembled do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to extend and postpone the time of each payment for said lands two years from the date that the second payment becomes due and that a law be enacted permitting the purchaser to dispose of his interests to any person qualified to make a homestead entry, the purchaser and entryman assuming the obligation due to the Government.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. T. P. GORE and to the Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN, and to the Members of Congress from Oklahoma, and that they be requested to present the same to Congress.

Passed the house December 4, 1907.

Passed the senate December 12, 1907.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Union Veterans' Union of Foxcroft, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Augusta, Waterville, Brownsville, Steuben, South Berwick, Harvey, Madison, Wilton, and North Jay, all in the State of Maine, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of F. E. Richards and sundry other citizens of Portland, Me., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to establish a postal-savings bank system, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Wholesale Merchants' Association of Portland, Me., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Eugene Dicker, of South Springfield, Me., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Wholesale Merchants' Association of Portland, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of W. H. Hay's Sons, of Portland, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish certain rules and regulations in relation to the pure food law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented memorials of Local Council No. 680, of Maine, of Local Council No. 260, of Biddeford, of Local Council No. 101, of Portland, of Local Council No. 106, of Lewiston,

of Local Council No. 342, of West Enfield, all of the Order of Knights of Columbus, in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for a reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lewiston, Portland, Presque Isle, Belfast, Bar Harbor, Showhegan, St. Croix River Light, and Southwest Harbor, all in the State of Maine, of Ray T. Hayes, of Syracuse, N. Y., and of the National Piano Manufacurers' Association of America, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of the librarian of the University of Maine, Orono, of the assistant librarian of the Free Library of Belfast, and of the librarian of the Bates College Library of Lewiston, all in the State of Maine, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relative to the rights of libraries to import books in the English language, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented the memorial of Albert H. Walker, of Manhattan, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "Kittredge copyright bill," which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to create in the War and Navy Departments a volunteer retired list for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the New York Commandery of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the desecration of the flag of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Executive Committee of the Sacramento Valley Development Association of Sacramento, Cal., praying that an appropriation of $15,000 be made to aid the Irrigation and Drainage Division of the Department of Agriculture in their work of investigation in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure a greater volume of sound currency during certain months of each year, and also for the organization of a central bank of issue, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of the senate of the State of California and a petition of sundry owners of mining claims in the State of California, praying for the enactment of legislation to suspend the law of assessment work on mining claims in the various mining States of the Union during the year 1907, which were referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial of the North Platte Valley Water Users' Association, of the State of Nebraska, remonstrating against any change being made in the tariff on sugar, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 152, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Fremont, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1063) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Benton Schamp, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STONE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of De Soto, Mo., and a memorial of the Retail Merchants' Association of Springfield, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of Live Eagle Post, No. 147, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fullerton, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the memorial of L. L. Himes, of Wisner, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Clearing-House Association of Sioux City, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to permit clearing-house associations to issue currency under certain conditions, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to William P. Snowden, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 1936) granting an increase of pension to Jemima Feather, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

COMMITTEE ON APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. ALLISON, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Appropriations, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions of the Senate, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

ANNIE S. GARRISON AND WILLIAM L. BOYDEN.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by himself on the 11th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay, from the contingent fund of the Senate, to Annie S. Garrison and William L. Boyden, children of S. A. Boyden, late a policeman in the employ of the Senate of the United States, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

PAY OF EMPLOYEES.

Mr. ALLISON. From the Committee on Appropriations I report back with a single amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment of the Committee on Appropriations was, in line 8, to strike out "nineteenth" and insert "twenty-first," so as to read, "on the twenty-first day of said month."

The amendment was agreed to.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The amendment was ordered to be engrossed and the joint resolution to be read a third time.

The joint resolution was read the third time and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 21st day of said month."

HOLIDAY RECESS.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Appropriations, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution from the House of Representatives, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, December 21, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, January 6, 1908.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 2643) relating to immigration into the Territory of Hawaii, which was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Wyoming desire that the bill shall be referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico or to the Committee on Immigration?

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I have no desire in the matter, but I suppose, as the bill is on the special subject of immigration, it should go to that committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 2644) for the relief of Laura Taylor Spencer, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 2645) for the relief of George J. Miller, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2646) granting an increase of

pension to Nelson Moore, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2647) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Hovermale, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KNOX (by request) introduced a bill (S. 2648) for the relief of Caleb W. Durham, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2649) granting an increase of pension to John W. Watkins, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2650) granting an increase of pension to Sarah P. Brannigan, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ALDRICH introduced a bill (S. 2651) for the relief of the State of Rhode Island, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 2652) for the relief of the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2653) granting an increase of pension to Lavina Ogden, which was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (for Mr. LODGE) introduced a bill (S. 2654) for the relief of officers of the Navy retired for disability incident to the service, employed on active duty, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 2655) to renew and extend certain letters patent, which was read by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2656) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Martin;

A bill (S. 2657) granting an increase of pension to Lucy L. Bane;

A bill (S. 2658) granting a pension to Eliza Lockhart; and

A bill (S. 2659) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Asbury.

Mr. DU PONT introduced a bill (S. 2660) for the relief of George T. Hamilton, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CRANE introduced a bill (S. 2661) granting locations and rights of way for electric and other power purposes through the public lands and reservations of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 2662) to authorize the Arizona and California Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Colorado River at Parker, Ariz., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLISON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2663) granting an increase of pension to Delu Norris;

A bill (S. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Franklin D. Allen;

A bill (S. 2665) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Miller;

A bill (S. 2666) granting an increase of pension to Johnston M. Watts; and

A bill (S. 2667) granting an increase of pension to Anna H. B. Lewis.

Mr. WARREN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2668) authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to convey to the Delaware and Hudson Company a right of way for railway purposes upon and across the military reservation of Plattsburg Barracks, at Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton and State of New York, in exchange for the release to the United States of all rights of said company and of its subsidiary companies within the limits of said military reservation;

A bill (S. 2669) providing for the acceptance of a donation of certain land situated at the Palisades, in the State of New Jersey;

A bill (S. 2670) for the relief of John W. Stockett; and

A bill (S. 2671) authorizing extra officers for the Army.

Mr. McLAURIN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2672) for the relief of the heirs of Francis Griffin;

A bill (S. 2673) for the relief of the heirs of Peter Anderson;

A bill (S. 2674) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Babb;

A bill (S. 2675) for the relief of the estate of Nancy Barrow;

A bill (S. 2676) for the relief of the heirs of U. H. Buck;

A bill (S. 2677) for the relief of the heirs of Louis Cato, deceased;

A bill (S. 2678) for the relief of the heirs of J. B. Clark;

A bill (S. 2679) for the relief of the heirs of A. M. Harton;

A bill (S. 2680) for the relief of Mrs. Mercy C. Harvey;

A bill (S. 2681) for the relief of James K. Hamblen;

A bill (S. 2682) for the relief of the heirs of William Hunt;

A bill (S. 2683) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Kuykendall;

A bill (S. 2684) for the relief of the estate of A. W. McAllister;

A bill (S. 2685) for the relief of the heirs of Harriet R. and Robert McPeters;

A bill (S. 2686) for the relief of the heirs of R. H. Montgomery;

A bill (S. 2687) for the relief of Jane P. Moore;

A bill (S. 2688) for the relief of the heirs of J. H. Peeples;

A bill (S. 2689) for the relief of the estate of Nevin Phares;

A bill (S. 2690) for the relief of the heirs of Benjamin Whitehead;

A bill (S. 2691) for the relief of the heirs of Mrs. C. M. J. Williamson; and

A bill (S. 2692) for the relief of the heirs of James D. Davis.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas introduced a bill (S. 2693) for the relief of the estate of William H. Lindsay, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2694) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2695) to amend the act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, entitled "An act to determine the jurisdiction of circuit courts of the United States and to regulate the removal of causes from State courts, and for other purposes," and the acts amendatory thereto, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 2696) for the relief of Lula I. Pfaff, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced a bill (S. 2697) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Durango, in the State of Colorado, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BROWN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2698) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Feather (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2699) granting an increase of pension to William C. Wilson;

A bill (S. 2700) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Snowden;

A bill (S. 2701) granting an increase of pension to Robert Allen Mears;

A bill (S. 2702) granting an increase of pension to Isaac A. Arnold;

A bill (S. 2703) granting an increase of pension to Charles Adams;

A bill (S. 2704) granting an increase of pension to Rufus G. Tole;

A bill (S. 2705) granting an increase of pension to Asa J. Clother;

A bill (S. 2706) granting an increase of pension to Alva L. Fitch; and

A bill (S. 2707) granting a pension to Catherine Kelly.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 2708) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. RAYNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2709) to pay to Leopold Luchs moneys laid out and

expended by him in the improvement of a tract of ground in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 2710) for the relief of Samuel H. Walker.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 2711) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted; and

A bill (S. 2712) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and cancel the allotment of William Jondron, Yankton Sioux allottee, should it prove to be fictitious.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 2713) to regarrison Fort Mackinac and maintain the same as a military post, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2714) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Stroup (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2715) granting an increase of pension to Charles Coddington (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2716) granting a pension to Archie H. Wright;

A bill (S. 2717) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Leland;

A bill (S. 2718) granting an increase of pension to William S. Dailey (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2719) granting a pension to Eliza Bracelin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2720) granting an increase of pension to Artemus Ward (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 2721) granting a pension to Thomas H. Reynolds;

A bill (S. 2722) granting a pension to Sarah J. Fix (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 2723) granting an increase of pension to Geraldine Tift (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 2724) to extend Hamlin and Sixth streets NE., and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 2726) granting an honorable discharge to William D. Cook, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2727) for the relief of F. W. Beardslee, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2728) for the relief of F. W. Beardslee, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2729) for the relief of H. A. Eldred, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2730) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Griffin, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2731) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Cartersville, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2732) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Cordele, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2733) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Fitzgerald, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2734) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Milledgeville, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2735) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Dublin, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2736) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of La Grange, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2737) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Thomasville, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2738) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Newnan, Ga.;

A bill (S. 2739) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Cedartown, Ga; and

A bill (S. 2740) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Waycross, Ga.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 2741) granting an increase of pension to Jacob C. Martin, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2742) for the relief of Joseph J. Lichty, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 2743) for the relief of Peter McKay, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2744) granting an increase of pension to William H. Draper; and

A bill (S. 2745) granting an increase of pension to Eldred Huff.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twce by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2746) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. White;

A bill (S. 2747) granting an increase of pension to Archibald W. Collins;

A bill (S. 2748) granting an increase of pension to David F. Johnson; and

A bill (S. 2749) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Douglas.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2750) granting an increase of pension to George T. Hayes;

A bill (S. 2751) granting an increase of pension to William H. Howell;

A bill (S. 2752) granting an increase of pension to John R. Wilson;

A bill (S. 2753) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bird;

A bill (S. 2754) granting an increase of pension to James M. Silvers;

A bill (S. 2755) granting an increase of pension to Dollie Taylor;

A bill (S. 2756) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wrigley;

A bill (S. 2757) granting an increase of pension to Allen Davis;

A bill (S. 2758) granting a pension to James N. Snodgrass;

A bill (S. 2759) granting a pension to Thomas Seal;

A bill (S. 2760) granting a pension to George W. Morgan;

A bill (S. 2761) granting a pension to Jacob Scott;

A bill (S. 2762) granting a pension to Catherine Wagener;

A bill (S. 2763) granting a pension to Herman Ruch;

A bill (S. 2764) granting a pension to William Bruening;

A bill (S. 2765) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Alyea; and

A bill (S. 2766) granting an increase of pension to Caleb S. Bigham.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2767) granting a pension to Esther G. Wharton;

A bill (S. 2768) granting an increase of pension to Margaret T. Everly;

A bill (S. 2769) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Adams;

A bill (S. 2770) granting a pension to Mary Harrison;

A bill (S. 2771) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston; and

A bill (S. 2772) granting a pension to James R. Moore.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2773) for the relief of Hulda V. Coffer;

A bill (S. 2774) for the relief of John W. Fairfax;

A bill (S. 2775) for the relief of G. W. Browder;

A bill (S. 2776) for the relief of the estate of Richard M. Harrison, deceased;

A bill (S. 2777) for the relief of George M. Fry;

A bill (S. 2778) for the relief of the estate of Joseph P. Mahaney, deceased;

A bill (S. 2779) for the relief of the estate of George P. Loehr, deceased;

A bill (S. 2780) for the relief of John W. Ritenour;

A bill (S. 2781) for the relief of Luther H. Potterfield;

A bill (S. 2782) for the relief of Wesley Rankins;
A bill (S. 2783) for the relief of Adam Carpenter;
A bill (S. 2784) for the relief of Frank Hoskins;
A bill (S. 2785) for the relief of the Seaboard Air Line Railway;
A bill (S. 2786) for the relief of the heirs of William Samuel Custis;
A bill (S. 2787) for the relief of Edgar M. Wilson, administrator of Thomas B. Van Buren, deceased;
A bill (S. 2788) for the relief of John T. Spence or his legal representatives;
A bill (S. 2789) for the relief of David R. Mister;
A bill (S. 2790) for the relief of William J. Lewis;
A bill (S. 2791) for the relief of the heirs of Lemmus J. Spence, deceased;
A bill (S. 2792) for the relief of Thomas Johnson or his legal representatives;
A bill (S. 2793) for the relief of Joseph T. Chance and the heirs of John R. Burton, deceased;
A bill (S. 2794) for the relief of R. H. Hayden and Emma Hayden, executrix of the estate of Logan F. Hayden, deceased;
A bill (S. 2795) for the relief of Bolivar Sheild;
A bill (S. 2796) for the relief of Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works;
A bill (S. 2797) for the relief of the heirs at law of Capt. John Lewis;
A bill (S. 2798) for the relief of James Downs;
A bill (S. 2799) for the relief of Letitia Tyler Semple;
A bill (S. 2800) for the relief of the Potomac Steamboat Company;
A bill (S. 2801) for the relief of the estate of Mary N. Cox, deceased;
A bill (S. 2802) to provide for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation;
A bill (S. 2803) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to try, adjudicate, and determine certain claims for compensation for carrying the mails and pay for the discontinuance of postal service;
A bill (S. 2804) for the relief of Bland Massie;
A bill (S. 2805) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah C. Jones and Mrs. Lucy F. Tyler;
A bill (S. 2806) for the relief of John Henry Edwards;
A bill (S. 2807) for the relief of Laura V. Phipps;
A bill (S. 2808) for the relief of the heirs of James Bowles, deceased;
A bill (S. 2809) for the relief of Tilman Jeter;
A bill (S. 2810) for the relief of Miss Pattie J. Daffan;
A bill (S. 2811) for the relief of the legal heirs of the late L. Claiborne Jones;
A bill (S. 2812) for the relief of the estate of Arthur F. Clift, deceased;
A bill (S. 2813) for the relief of William T. Miles;
A bill (S. 2814) for the relief of William H. Talliaferro, administrator of James G. Talliaferro, deceased;
A bill (S. 2815) for the relief of the heirs of Ambrose Hord, deceased;
A bill (S. 2816) for the relief of George S. Ayre;
A bill (S. 2817) for the relief of the estate of Thomas H. Nelson, deceased;
A bill (S. 2818) for the relief of the estate of William D. Wright, deceased;
A bill (S. 2819) for the relief of the estate of Susan Richards, deceased;
A bill (S. 2820) for the relief of the estate of William B. Ott, deceased;
A bill (S. 2821) for the relief of Joseph H. Shafer;
A bill (S. 2822) for the relief of Joseph C. Boggs;
A bill (S. 2823) for the relief of the heirs of William Walton, deceased;
A bill (S. 2824) for the relief of H. L. Briscoe, heir of Sarah Briscoe;
A bill (S. 2825) for the relief of E. A. R. Wyatt, heir of Edward A. Wyatt, deceased;
A bill (S. 2826) for the relief of the owners of the American schooner *Wilson and Hunting* and cargo;
A bill (S. 2827) for the relief of A. O. Tucker;
A bill (S. 2828) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of John Heater;
A bill (S. 2829) for the relief of the estate of James G. Hodges, deceased;
A bill (S. 2830) for the relief of the estate of Abraham Hisey;
A bill (S. 2831) for the relief of the estate of James L. Miller;
A bill (S. 2832) for the relief of C. N. Rash;
A bill (S. 2833) for the relief of Mrs. Emma E. Marsteller;
A bill (S. 2834) for the relief of Martin Maddux;
A bill (S. 2835) for the relief of Luther H. Potterfield;
A bill (S. 2836) for the relief of the estate of Jacob Cook, deceased;
A bill (S. 2837) for the relief of Mary E. Macgregor;
A bill (S. 2838) for the relief of the estate of Simeon H. Wootton, deceased;
A bill (S. 2839) for the relief of Joseph E. Funkhouser;
A bill (S. 2840) for the relief of E. Scott Arrington;
A bill (S. 2841) for the relief of the estate of Branon Thatcher, deceased;
A bill (S. 2842) for the relief of Monroe Stevens;
A bill (S. 2843) for the relief of John S. Mann and the estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased;
A bill (S. 2844) for the relief of W. T. Flippin, administrator of John F. Flippin, deceased;
A bill (S. 2845) for the relief of Granville J. Kelly;
A bill (S. 2846) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alexander K. Phillips, deceased;
A bill (S. 2847) for the relief of Robert Michaels;
A bill (S. 2848) for the relief of Mary E. Collier;
A bill (S. 2849) for the relief of the heirs of Robert L. Martin;
A bill (S. 2850) for the relief of the estate of H. F. Cocke, deceased;
A bill (S. 2851) for the relief of the estate of William A. Coffman, deceased;
A bill (S. 2852) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Joseph Blosser, deceased;
A bill (S. 2853) for the relief of the heirs and estate of James Jones, deceased; and
A bill (S. 2854) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Annandale, Va.

Mr. HALE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2855) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Dinsmore;
A bill (S. 2856) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Cottrell;
A bill (S. 2857) granting an increase of pension to Parnel B. Moor;
A bill (S. 2858) granting a pension to Elbridge Stevens;
A bill (S. 2859) granting an increase of pension to Emily C. Wallace;
A bill (S. 2860) granting an increase of pension to Amanda M. P. Brock;
A bill (S. 2861) granting an increase of pension to Freeland Young;
A bill (S. 2862) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Millett; and
A bill (S. 2863) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose P. Phillips.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 2864) to provide for the advancement of instruction in agriculture, manual training, and domestic science in the State normal schools of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2865) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to loan naval equipment to certain military schools," approved March 3, 1901, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2866) granting an increase of pension to Augusta C. Stouch, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2867) granting a pension to Morton R. Perry, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2868) for the relief of the legal representatives of George E. Kirk; and
A bill (S. 2869) for the relief of the legal representatives of Stewart & Co. and A. P. H. Stewart, agent, for internal-revenue taxes collected between January 1, 1865, and January 1, 1866, and which have not been heretofore refunded, and for this purpose, any statutes of limitation to the contrary notwithstanding.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2870) granting a pension to Florence I. Neale, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. WARREN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such testimony as may be taken by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with matters before them, and have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee and to have the same printed and bound for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the assistant clerk to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals provided for by resolution of February 26, 1903, shall be fixed at $1,440 per annum on and after December 18, 1907.

CAUSES OF PRESENT FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, submitted by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. CULBERSON, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, directed forthwith to inquire fully into the causes of the present financial stringency, and, at as early a date as practicable, make report thereof to the Senate, with such recommendations as in the judgment of the committee will bring speedy relief from existing conditions, prevent their recurrence, and properly conserve the legitimate business and general interests of the country.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move the reference of the resolution to the Committee on Finance.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island moves that the resolution which has just been read be referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, of course I recognize that the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island just made, if insisted upon, will prevail.

Mr. ALDRICH. If the Senator from Texas desires to submit some remarks upon the resolution, either now or at a subsequent date, I am quite willing to have the resolution lie on the table.

Mr. CULBERSON. I am satisfied that the Senator from Rhode Island will insist upon his motion, either to-day or on some subsequent day, but under the circumstances I ask that the motion be not pressed, at least for the present, and that the resolution lie on the table without losing its place, subject to call.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am quite willing that that course shall be followed.

Mr. CULBERSON. The resolution might be disposed of to-day, but the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] has given notice that he desires to submit some remarks at this time, and, of course, this matter will have to yield to him. I therefore ask that the resolution lie on the table, retaining its place.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

PERMITS TO RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

Mr. NEWLANDS obtained the floor.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator from Nevada will yield to me, I wish to submit a resolution, as I was not in the Chamber when that order of business was reached. I do not think the resolution which I wish to submit will lead to debate, and I do not think it will take a minute.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. TILLMAN. I send to the desk a resolution, for which I ask immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The SECRETARY read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to consider and report whether it is practicable or desirable for the Federal Government to discontinue the issuing of permits to retail liquors in States or counties and municipalities where local option prevails prohibiting the sale of liquors.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the resolution may be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the word "permits" in the resolution ought to be changed to "licenses."

Mr. TILLMAN. The word "permits" is the legal phrase used in the revenue laws, and that is the reason why I used it. There is no license issued by the United States Government to retail liquors; it is a permit to sell liquors.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator may be correct about that.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am sure I am correct about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALLISON. I do not object to the present consideration of the resolution; but, as I understand, the Government simply permits the sale of liquor.

Mr. TILLMAN. There is no license issued by the Government; it simply permits the sale.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if I heard the resolution correctly, it reads "permit to retail liquors." "Retail liquor dealers," I suppose would be a better phase, would it not, I will ask the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. TILLMAN. The permit is issued to the dealer. That is the phraseology, I think, of the internal-revenue law; but I am willing that the word "dealers" shall be substituted if Senators desire it.

Mr. GALLINGER. I move to insert the word "dealers" so as to read "retail liquor dealers."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first question is, whether there is objection to the present consideration of the resolution. Is there objection? The Chair hears none. The question now is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to strike out the word "liquors," where it first occurs, and to insert in lieu thereof the words "liquor dealers."

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

INLAND WATERWAYS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a bill heretofore introduced by the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS], the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 500) providing for the appointment of an inland waterway commission and for the improvement and development of the inland waterways of the country with a view to the promotion of transportation between the States and with foreign countries.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Mr. President, I desire to present my views regarding a bill which I introduced a few days since and which reads as follows:

THE INLAND WATERWAY COMMISSION BILL.

A bill (S. 500) providing for the appointment of an inland waterway commission and for the improvement and development of the inland waterways of the country with a view to the promotion of transportation between the States and with foreign countries.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That a special fund shall be established in the Treasury, to be known as the "inland waterway fund," to be used in the examination and survey for and the development of the inland waterways of the country; and the sum of $50,000,000 is hereby reserved, set aside, and appropriated as such fund.

SEC. 2. That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be made examinations and surveys for the development of the inland waterways of the country, including the Great Lakes, the Mississippi River and its tributaries, the navigable rivers of the Gulf of Mexico and their tributaries, the navigable rivers of the Atlantic coast and their tributaries, the navigable rivers of the Pacific coast and their tributaries, and for the connection of such rivers with each other, wherever practicable and desirable, by connecting canals and by coastal canals, with a view to the promotion of transportation between such rivers by vessels of a standard draft; and to investigate all questions relating to the development and improvement of the inland waterways of the country, with a view to the promotion of transportation; and to consider and coordinate the questions of irrigation, swamp-land reclamation, clarification of streams, utilization of water power, prevention of soil waste, protection of forests, regulation of flow, control of floods, transfer facilities and sites and the regulation and control thereof, and such other questions regarding waterways as are related to the development of rivers, lakes, and canals for the purposes of commerce.

SEC. 3. That in order to enable the President to make such examinations, surveys, and investigations and to construct the works provided for by this act he is authorized to appoint an inland waterways commission, to be composed of —— members, and to bring in coordination therewith the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the Bureau of Soils, the Forest Service, the Bureau of Corporations, the Reclamation Service, and other branches of the public service related to waterways, and to appoint such experts and other persons and create such board or boards in connection therewith as the work may require, and to fix the salaries of all commissioners, experts, and other persons employed under this act until the same have been fixed by Congress, the official salary of any official appointed or employed under this act to be deducted from the amount of salary or compensation fixed under the terms of this act.

SEC. 4. That such Commission shall make to the President annually, and at such other periods as may be required either by law or by the order of the President, full and complete reports of all their acts and doings and of all the moneys received and expended in the construc-

tion of works and in the performance of their duties in connection therewith, which reports shall be by the President transmitted to Congress; and such Commission shall furthermore give to either House of Congress such information as may at any time be required either by act of Congress or by order of either House of Congress.

The President shall cause to be provided for the use of the commissioners and other employees under this act such offices as may, with the suitable equipment of the same, be necessary and proper in his discretion for the proper discharge of their duties.

SEC. 5. That if after such examination, survey, and estimate such Commission shall determine that any project for the improvement or construction of an inland waterway or coastal waterway is practicable and desirable, it may, with the approval of the President and through the appropriate service, construct or execute, or cause to be let, contracts for the construction or execution of the same, in such portions or sections as it may be practicable to construct and execute as parts of the whole project: *Provided*, That the necessary moneys therefor are available in the inland waterway fund.

SEC. 6. That such projects may include such collateral works for the irrigation of arid lands, for the reclamation of swamp lands, for the conservation or replacement of forests, for the clarification of streams, and for the utilization of water power as may be deemed advisable in connection with the development of a channel for navigation or as aiding in a compensatory way in the diminution of the cost of such project.

SEC. 7. That such Commission is authorized, with the approval of the President, to enter into cooperation with States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals in such collateral works, and to make arrangements for the proportionate payment of the cost thereof out of the inland waterway fund and by the States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals benefited thereby, in such manner as to secure an equitable distribution of the costs and benefits: *Provided*, That the cost of such collateral works shall be paid, if practicable, out of funds provided therefor by Congress, but if sufficient provision therefor is not specially made by Congress, such Commission is authorized to pay for the same out of the inland waterway fund, but the total payments made on account of such collateral works from such inland waterway fund shall not exceed 10 per cent thereof, and provision shall be made, as far as practicable, for the reimbursement to such fund of such payments by the States, municipalities, communities, corporations, or individuals benefited thereby: *And provided also*, That the inland waterways developed shall remain free for all the uses of navigation.

SEC. 8. That such Commission shall make, with the approval of the President, rules and regulations governing the cooperation and compensation to the fund, wherever practicable, by the conveyance of reclamation rights, the lease of water power, and such other means as may be beneficial to the United States and the several States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals entering into such cooperation.

SEC. 9. That in carrying out the provisions of this act regard must be had, as far as practicable, to the equitable apportionment and contemporaneous execution of the projects contemplated under this act among the several waterway systems of the country.

SEC. 10. That the President is authorized, whenever the inland waterway fund is reduced below $20,000,000, to make up the deficiency in such fund by the issue and sale of bonds in such amount and for such time as he shall deem advisable, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding — per cent per annum; but the amount of bonds issued shall not at any time exceed the difference between the cash on hand in such fund and $50,000,000.

Mr. President, the agitation for a deep waterway from St. Louis to the Gulf and from the Lakes to the Gulf has reached such proportions as to create a general demand from every section of the country that a broad and comprehensive plan should be inaugurated for the improvement of all the navigable waterways of the country, and that legislation should be adopted creating a fund for continuous and uninterrupted work, securing a fair apportionment of the work between the different sections of the country, and providing for a businesslike administration with reference both to examination and construction.

The President, realizing this demand, determined to investigate the matter with a view to recommending to Congress such a broad and comprehensive plan; and, as a step in that direction, appointed the Inland Waterway Commission to look into the various questions relating to the inland waterways and their full economic development, and to report to him, with the expectation that, if their recommendation was approved by him, it would be submitted to Congress for its action. The Commission has been in frequent sessions since April last. It has visited nearly every section of the country. Several members of the Commission visited the Pacific coast and inspected the Sacramento, the San Joaquin, and the Columbia rivers. The entire Commission took a tour of the Great Lakes, and also made a trip from St. Paul to the Gulf upon the Mississippi River. Subsequently a majority of the Commission made an examination of the Missouri River.

WATERWAY CONVENTIONS.

In addition to this the Commission has been represented at various conferences and conventions which have been held throughout the country from the Pacific to the Atlantic and from the Lakes to the Gulf upon this important question.

The general interest which the country is showing in the improvement of waterways is manifest in the organization of various river-improvement associations in all parts of the country, and in meetings of these and other associations, the principal object of which is to consider waterway improvement. I shall enumerate some of these.

At Sacramento, Cal., last September was held the National Irrigation Congress, which was turned almost entirely into a discussion of waterways. Delegates were present from all the States west of the Mississippi and from States east of the Mississippi River. The total attendance was about 2,000.

The first week in October witnessed the most imposing pageant in the history of the Mississippi River. The trip of the President down the Mississippi from Keokuk to Memphis, together with governors from nineteen States, Congressmen, and citizens representing the whole Mississippi Valley, made the Deep Waterways Convention at Memphis one that will be significant in the history of the nation. Three thousand delegates were present, besides citizens representing a large number of States.

At Moline, Ill., in October, was held the Upper Mississippi Improvement Convention, at which there were present delegates from five States, reaching the number between four and five hundred.

At Sterling, Ill., in October, was celebrated the opening of the Hennepin Canal, with the governor of Illinois and representatives of four or five States present, and a general attendance of thousands.

In October, the Trans-Mississippi Congress, at Muscogee, was chiefly devoted to the waterway improvement question, and was the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage in the history of that body.

Then came the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Convention at Philadelphia, with a representation of fifteen States and a great and enthusiastic discussion of the improvement of waterways along the Atlantic coast.

At Victoria, Tex., in September, was held a waterway convention, whose special object was a discussion of the improvement of the western Gulf interpassage, and the development of Texas rivers as tributaries to it.

At Birmingham, Ala., in October, was held a meeting of a waterway improvement association, at which two projects were discussed—the eastern Gulf interpassage movement and the Atlantic western project.

The National Drainage Congress, at Baltimore, in November, was devoted largely to a discussion of waterway improvement.

The Ohio Valley Improvement Association met at Wheeling, in October, and discussed the improvement of the Ohio River.

A waterway improvement association met at Grants Pass, Oreg., in September, with a representation of three or four States. There have also been other meetings in Oregon and Washington, and in the State of Montana a waterway improvement association has been formed.

In January, the Missouri Development Association, devoted to waterways improvement, will meet.

These indicate, as I have said, the deep and general interest that the people in various parts of the country are taking in the improvement of waterways.

The Inland Waterways Commission is now engaged in framing a preliminary report to the President, but it has not yet reached a final conclusion. I wish to say, as a member of that commission, that I simply express here my individual views, and that I have introduced in the Senate a bill (S. 500) providing for the appointment of an inland waterway commission for the development of the inland waterways of the country, purely in a tentative way. I invite suggestion, criticism, and amendment, so that the commission may have the advantage of the consideration of this question by Members of both bodies of Congress and by the country at large before it reaches a final conclusion.

GOVERNMENT WORKS.

In the past, Mr. President, it has been the general view of the country that the Government was unable to do constructive work; that it was unable to do such work efficiently; that is was unable to do it economically; that it was unable to do it quickly. The experience of the country within the past few years with two great systems of constructive work has proved the contrary and has proved that the Government is able to do its own work.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I will ask the Senator what are the two examples to which he refers?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Those two exceptions are the construction of the Panama Canal and the work of the Reclamation Service. For the work of the Panama Canal service $75,000,000 has already been appropriated, of which about $39,000,000, I believe, has already been spent. The Reclamation Service has a fund of about $39,000,000, a very large proportion of which has already been spent on about twenty-three different projects in fourteen or fifteen different States and Territories. I will not enlarge upon the work of either one of these services. It is sufficient to say that the country is satisfied with the work of

both. So far as the region which I represent is concerned—the arid and semiarid region—there is a feeling of universal satisfaction with the energetic and efficient work and the thoroughly organized work that has been done by the Reclamation Service.

Now, Mr. President, in shaping this bill I have endeavored to unite the best features of both those bills.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. NEWLANDS. If the Senator will permit me a moment further——

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I am profoundly interested in what the Senator is saying on this whole great plan, and I think the Senator might enlarge there upon the fact that the Reclamation Service and the Panama Canal, as enterprises, are conducted also by officers of the Government, and in the case of the Panama Canal it finally came down to the most efficient work by the officers of the Regular Army. Those two instances I call to the Senator's attention, so that he might put them into his speech. They, however, are not the only ones. There is the telegraph service in Alaska, covering 8,000 miles or more, and other things of that kind.

I ventured to interrupt the Senator for the purpose of directing his attention more particularly to those facts.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I am very glad to receive the suggestion of the Senator from Indiana. It is true, as he says, that both of these services are being conducted by officers of the Government.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. The Senator suggested very properly that, so far as the Reclamation Service is concerned, the section of country from which he comes—the arid and semiarid region—is well satisfied with what has been done. I come from a section of country, Mr. President, which is neither arid nor semiarid, but I have been a very warm friend of the irrigation project, and I will ask the Senator now, for my personal information, if he can tell me what extent of territory, in acreage or otherwise, has been reclaimed up to the present time? Possibly the Senator has the information, possibly he has not.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I am unable to state just now what number of acres have been reclaimed. Many of these works are yet unfinished.

Mr. GALLINGER. Is any one of them completed?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes; in Idaho, in my own State, and in other States.

Mr. President, I have endeavored to take the best features of both the Panama Canal act and the reclamation act in shaping this tentative measure which I present for your consideration.

THE INLAND WATERWAY FUND.

In the first place, the bill which I have drawn provides for an inland waterway fund of $50,000,000 and appropriates and sets aside in the Treasury $50,000,000 for that work. It also provides that whenever, as a result of the work and expenditure, the amount in the fund falls below $20,000,000 the President of the United States, unless the fund is made full by legislative appropriation, shall issue bonds for the deficiency, thus giving him power at any time to issue bonds for the difference between $20,000,000 and $50,000,000. The purpose of this is to maintain continuous and uninterrupted work, so that this work shall not be conducted in the disjointed manner in which it has been conducted in the past.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire some information, which I expect the Senator can give me. The suggestion has come to me from many quarters that the Government should set aside—that is the term used—$50,000,000 for this work; but I have been unable to understand just what was meant by setting aside $50,000,000. Is it to be understood that an appropriation to that extent is favored in one lump sum and that $50,000,000 should be withdrawn from the general purposes of the Government to await its expenditure in the Treasury, idle, or that $50,000,000 should be made available from time to time as the necessities of the work may require? It is to that subject I would direct the Senator's attention and inquire as to just what the plan is with reference to the disposition to be made of this sum of $50,000,000 pending the performance of the work or the organization of it.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The bill which I have drawn, and which represents merely my individual views, provides this inland waterway fund, sets it apart in the Treasury, and forever dedicates it to this work, so that that money can not be used for any other purpose.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then I understand that so much of this money would remain idle as was not expended until the entire system had been worked out and the $50,000,000 expended; that is, if we should only expend $10,000,000 of it in the next five years, the forty millions would remain idle in the Treasury of the United States. Is that the purpose of the bill?

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is my purpose in providing for this fund so that this fund can not be disturbed in any way and it is forever dedicated to this purpose.

I wish to provide the Inland Waterways Commission that is to do this work with capital for the purpose, and I wish it to handle this capital just as a board of directors of a great constructive corporation would do, without being hampered by Congressional restrictions appropriating a certain sum to this detail and another sum to that. I would give it the right to adjust and to readjust its plans, estimates, and expenditures according to varying conditions, and to finance the work with a view to cooperation with and contributions from States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals benefited by it. I hope to see a commission that will do work, not one whose chief business will be to hang about the committee rooms of Congress. I hope to see a commission of experts that will have the power to initiate both investigation and construction and with ample funds to complete its projects, not a commission that will have to wait upon the tardy initiative of Congress as to projects the details of which it is incapable of dealing with.

I will answer the Senator by saying that if we only contemplate spending $10,000,000 within the next five years, it is best for us not to commence the work at all. My expectation is that we will expend at least $50,000,000 a year for the next five years, perhaps even during the first year.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator does not mean that?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Expend $50,000,000 every year?

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. That would be a matter for discussion; but perhaps the Senator is right.

Mr. NEWLANDS. That is what I shall urge. That is my individual view. My individual view is that within the next ten years the United States should expend at least $500,000,000 in the improvement of its inland waterways; that we ought to enter upon this work contemporaneously in every section of the country; that we should enter upon the work of the rivers of the Pacific coast, upon the rivers of the Atlantic coast, upon the Gulf coast, and upon the Mississippi River and its tributaries, and upon the coastal canals or sheltered waterways which will connect the rivers of the Gulf and Atlantic coast from Texas to Maine. All these works should be commenced and prosecuted contemporaneously. I wish to say further that that is the sentiment of the people of the United States, and Congress will, I have no doubt, accommodate itself to that view of the great public.

CONSTITUTIONAL POWER.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I want to ask the Senator a question as to the bill. Section 6 provides, among other things, for such utilization of water power as may be deemed advisable in connection with the development of a channel for navigation, etc. Does the Senator understand that the General Government has the right to control the waters of the rivers of the States beyond what is necessary for navigation? In other words, does the Senator understand that the Government of the United States can establish water powers inside of the State and use the water? I should like to know what the Senator understands that to mean?

Mr. NEWLANDS. The Senator rather anticipates the order of my argument, but I shall be very glad to answer the question the Senator asks and propose to take up that question later on.

Mr. TELLER. Then I will not interfere with the Senator if he prefers to go on in his own way.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I will answer now if the Senator prefers.

Mr. TELLER. Very well.

Mr. NEWLANDS. This bill contemplates the coordination of all the related uses of water and the coordination of all the

various services of the Government that have anything to do with water, such as the Engineer Corps of the Army, the Reclamation Service, the Forestry Service, the Bureau of Soils, the Geological Survey, and expects to make them all efficient in developing the highest use of the waters of the country, not only for navigation, but for all the related uses. And in this connection it provides for the cooperation of the nation with States, communities, corporations, or individuals, where such cooperation is necessary in securing the most beneficial use of the waters for all purposes.

Now I come to the question of the Senator from Colorado. The Senator asks me whether I think the nation has the power——

Mr. TELLER. The constitutional power.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The constitutional power to utilize the waters of the rivers for the purpose of making electrical power, for that is the only thing that is suggested. My answer to that is that under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution the nation has control over the rivers for purposes of navigation, and the States thmeselves can not, without the consent of the nation, do anything to the rivers that will interfere with navigation.

Now, what does the development of a river for purposes of navigation involve? Does it involve simply getting a dredging machine for the purpose of removing the shoals and the sand-bars that obstruct navigation or for the purposes of digging a channel which ships of a given draft can traverse? Can it not adopt measures that will prevent the sediment and sand from being deposited in the shoals and sand-bars? Can it not take hold of the treatment of the entire river from the very springs to the mouth for the purpose of promoting navigation?

It may be admitted that the nation has no power to enter upon irrigation as such, except, perhaps, as the owner of the land with the same right that any other proprietor has. It may have no power to engage in the protection and replacement of forests as such. There is no power expressly granted in the Constitution for that. It may have no power to enter the electric-light business. It may have no power to enter in the business per se of clarifying the streams; but if in improving a river for purposes of navigation, for the purpose of promoting interstate and foreign commerce, any of these enterprises will either aid in the maintenance and the securing of a fixed and suitable channel for navigation or diminish the cost of the works for navigation, the Government can not only undertake the great work of securing a channel for the stream, but can engage in the collateral works that are useful and necessary for the harmonious, economical, and comprehensive development of the entire stream for purposes of navigation.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nevada yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not desire to interfere with the discussion of this question by the Senator in his own line and in his own method, but I would like to say to him that the Supreme Court has passed on these questions at least thirty times in the last sixty years, and I would suggest to him that if he desires to accomplish what he says he does—namely, a general utilization of the waters of the country for navigation—he had better not complicate it with something like a claim on the part of the Government of the right to establish water powers and electrical plants in this country.

The Supreme Court has declared that all the Government has is a franchise in the waters—the right to run ships on the waters, but that it has no ownership whatever in the water, not even in navigable waters, much less in nonnavigable waters.

I myself, Mr. President, if the Senator will allow me, am a great believer in the utilization of the waters, and as a friend of the measure I hope those who advocate it will not complicate it with that which is certain to defeat the purpose which they claim they want to accomplish. The States are the owners of the waters, and the States will maintain that ownership, because there are fifty years of unbroken decisions of the Supreme Court in their favor. There is a recent case in which the court has declared that the Government may clean out a stream and may undoubtedly prohibit individuals, or even the States, from filling up a stream and destroying it; but that is an entirely different thing than for the Government to establish a water plant or a power plant, as it is proposed now in the State of California at least, and to demand rental for water which I assert belongs to the State of California and not to the General Government.

In the interest, Mr. President, of this public work, with which I fully sympathize and have for many years, I hope the friends of the measure here will at least understand what the constitutional rights of the Government are, and not attempt to invade the rights of the States.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I do not propose to follow the Senator from Colorado into a discussion of the question as to who owns the waters of a navigable river. That ownership must be a very elusive one, for every drop of water is gradually making its way from the sources in the mountains to the Gulf and the ocean. I imagine, so far as ownership is concerned, that the ownership of water would be like the ownership of wild beasts—that it would depend upon the absolute subjection to the power and dominion of the party who secures possession.

Mr. TELLER. I can only recommend my colleague in the Senate to study the question of the right of the States to the water, and I think thereafter he will not say it is elusive. It is as positive as the ownership of the land, and parties owning water abutting their land, under certain conditions, are as absolutely the owners of the water, so far as concerns making it useful, if they choose, as they are of the land abutting.

Mr. NEWLANDS. As I stated, I do not propose to follow the Senator into that very interesting discussion because it is not necessary for me to take up that question in order to maintain all that I contend for.

Mr. TELLER. I hope not.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I think the Senator will be convinced of that when I get through.

A BROAD AND COMPREHENSIVE TREATMENT.

Now, I ask, what is a broad and comprehensive treatment of a river that is to be used in interstate or foreign commerce for navigation? Take the Mississippi, so far as its western tributaries are concerned; the Missouri, and its tributaries; the Yellowstone; the Madison; the Gallatin; and the Jefferson rivers; farther down, the Platte and the Kaw; farther down, the Arkansas river. All these rivers have their source in the region to which the Senator and I belong—in the snows of the mountains.

PREVENTION OF FLOODS.

Now, what does a rational treatment of that river, so far as concerns its utilization for navigation, involve? It involves for one thing the prevention of floods, for these waters rush down in torrential streams in the spring months and destroy property, and then during the summer and fall months, the waters having rushed down to the ocean and having been wasted, the river itself is reduced to an attenuated stream upon which boats can not float. What does a rational treatment of that river involve? Obviously storage, all along the line, wherever it can be done practicably and economically and with a view to the reasonable cost of the entire enterprise. What does storage upon those upper rivers mean? It means the construction of artificial reservoirs in which these waters are impounded during the period of flood, and from these reservoirs waters are led over the great plains, the arid and the semiarid plains, and used for purposes of cultivation. These plains absorb the water like a sponge and gradually give it out by the process of seepage to the tributary streams of the great river. Give it out when? Give it out when it is most needed for navigation, during the months of July, August, and September. So irrigation is a proper method of treating the river for navigation, for it is one method of impounding the flood waters of these tributary streams, preventing those flood waters from creating destruction below in the spring and preserving them for a beneficent purpose later on in the summer and fall months. In the more humid regions, in which irrigation is not required and in which evaporation is less rapid than in the arid and semiarid districts, the reservoir may be used for the storage of storm and thaw waters, which may be kept impounded, as is now done, for example, in the upper Mississippi and in some foreign countries, until the time of low water, when the contents may be let out in such manner as to maintain navigation throughout the summer.

Now, the Senator's view doubtless would be that the Government has no power to enter upon the reclamation per se of arid lands not in its own ownership. There is no power expressly granted in the Constitution for that purpose, and I believe with the Senator from Colorado that this is a Government of granted powers, and that we can only exercise the granted powers. I shall simply contend for the full exercise of these powers. No one will deny the full power of the Government over the question of interstate and foreign commerce. No one will deny the power of the Government to make a river navigable. If you do not deny that, then the Government can adopt any practicable means to make it navigable, and it need

not confine itself to digging a channel when it can by this process of the storage of waters at the heads of these streams and by this process of spreading those waters over the vast arid and semiarid plains suspend the flow of that water until by the process of seepage it gradually goes back to the streams at the time when it is most needed for the maintenance of a full, safe, and sure channel for the purposes of navigation.

FORESTRY.

So it is with forestry. The forests are the conservators of moisture. In a state of nature the streams gathering in forests run clear and in fairly uniform volume throughout the year. The soil is protected from the beating of the storm by the branches and foliage, which break the drops into spray, and this trickles gently down the trunks and along the roots, so that the soil remains open and pervious. This soft, spongy soil is further protected by a mulch of partly decayed leaves, twigs, and shreds of bark and wood; and in the mulch and friable mold the waters of rains and thaws are absorbed as in a sponge, and do not flow off quickly in rills and freshets, but seep slowly through the soil into the permanent springs by which the streams are fed. Denude large areas of their forests, and the rains falling from the heavens rush off the lands in torrential streams and increase the volume of the floods that are so destructive below. We all know that one of the causes of these great and destructive floods has been the destruction of our forests. If, then, the forests are conservators of moisture, if they are natural storage reservoirs of moisture, and if the impounding of these waters in artificial reservoirs for the purpose of holding them until they can swell the volume of the stream below for the purpose of navigation is constitutional, can we not make use of the reservoirs that nature has created and develop them; and if we can do that, can we not take control over large areas of land and replace the forests that have been destroyed?

Of course the Constitution grants no power to the National Government to enter into the timber business or the lumber business as such, but it has the power to make a sure, stable, equal stream for purposes of navigation; and if it can accomplish this by developing the forests, the natural reservoirs of the country, so as to hold these waters in suspense until the time when they are most needed, it has the power to preserve and protect the existing forests, it has the power to replace the forests; and certainly in that connection it has the power to plant trees; and if it has the power to plant trees it has the power to sell the timber which is planted when it becomes unnecessary to the main purpose of the enterprise—the conservation of moisture.

If the forest becomes too crowded, is there any objection to the removal of useless trees, and can you say that because the Constitution has not granted to the Government the power to enter into the lumber business it therefore can not sell that timber as a part of the compensation of the enterprise itself? Would you say with reference to these great reclamation enterprises, which constitute a rational method of treating the river for the purpose of navigation, that the Government can not compensate this fund and diminish the cost of the entire enterprise by selling irrigation rights, thus getting back proportionately from all the lands benefited the cost of the reclamation work and diminishing the cost of the main enterprise—the promotion and development of a navigable stream?

RECLAMATION OF SWAMP LANDS.

But the comprehensive plan for the development of these waterways not only involves reclamation by irrigation and the protection and replacement of forests, but it also involves the drainage of swamp lands below. The reclamation of swamp lands is the antithesis of the irrigation of arid lands. There is too little water on the land above and there is too much below. Why is there too much below? Because the river breaks through its banks, divides itself into numerous channels, creates bayous and sloughs, and thus dedicates vast areas of cultivable land, the richest in the world, to poverty and death.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Will the Senator from Nevada permit an interruption?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. As I said, and as the Senator from New Hampshire said, I think this is one of the very greatest subjects before the American people, and one, perhaps, in which they are as much interested as any other just at the present time. I wish the Senator would follow, till he establishes it more closely, the analogy between the Government's power over the conservation of waters and their control as navigable waters and the power of the Government over forests. For example, one of the most fundamental rules in statutory and constitutional interpretation is that if the power is conceded it carries with it any incidental power necessary to make it complete. So if it be conceded—and that has been thrashed out—that we have the right as a Government to control certain forest reserves, it follows as an incident of that that it is not only our right and our power, but our duty to dispose of what is called "down timber" and "excess timber;" and therefore the Government not only has the right, but it becomes its duty, to become a lumber merchant to that extent.

Again, our power to build the Panama Canal is conceded, let us say. That carries with it the power to do what the Government is now doing; that is, to operate a line of steamships and also to operate a railroad across the Isthmus of Panama. So it can be carried out in numberless instances.

I would be glad if the Senator would spend a little more time in establishing the analogy between the Government's power over the conservation of waters and their control as navigable waters and these other things which the Senator has referred to.

If the Senator from Nevada will permit me for just a moment further. In reference to what was said by the Senator from Colorado, of course it has been held, since Gibbons *v.* Ogden until now, that the power of the National Government over navigable waters, even wholly within a State, goes to the point that signals and lights may be maintained by the National Government, and it may do everything else that is necessary. The State has no right to establish lights, or signals, even in its own waters, because they might interfere with the navigation of commerce that passes beyond the State lines.

So again, the National Government, in improving waterways, for which we now expend scores of millions every year in the river and harbor bill, has the right to prevent the State from in any way obstructing that waterway. If that was not conceded, of course, it would be destructive of the power to improve it. Therefore, if the establishment by the State of an electric-light plant upon the waters running through the State, which were navigable, interfered with that purpose, the National Government would have the right to prevent the erection of such an electric-light plant. But per contra, if the erection of such an electric-light plant became necessary as an aid to the navigability of the waters, it would necessarily follow, would it not, that we would have the right to construct it?

The Senator will pardon me, but I think it is a vital point in his argument, and if he will follow that analogy a little more closely, it will be agreeable to many of the friends of his measure.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I have already gone further into the argument of these questions than I intended when I rose. My purpose was simply to present a statement of the bill and an explanation of its provisions, but I have been drawn out somewhat by the challenge of the Senator from Colorado. It was not my intention to go into all these refinements. However, I will pursue the argument that I was pursuing regarding the various uses of the waters of a stream which tend to the promotion of its navigability, and I will take up in its turn the suggestion that the Senator from Indiana makes with reference to electric power.

I was upon the question of the reclamation of swamp lands, which I stated was the antithesis of the reclamation of arid lands, the swamp lands being at the lower reaches of the streams, the arid lands at the sources of the streams. We all know that a great river in making its way through these lowlands during periods of flood divides itself into numerous channels, which make bayous and sloughs, and create these vast areas of swamp lands, incomparably rich, for they are composed of alluvial soil, and yet are incapable of cultivation because of an excess of moisture. Now, the reclamation of swamp lands as such, unless the Government is the owner of those lands, would not be one of the functions of Government under the granted powers of the Constitution. But the control of the river for purposes of navigation is; and if the control of that river involves the construction of levees along its banks so as to keep the river in its channel, so that the large volume of water can scour the bottom and create a channel fit for navigation, then that is clearly within the powers of the Government. In like manner, when the needs of navigation demand, it is competent for the Government to maintain the volume and regimen of rivers required for commerce by laying drains in such manner as to maintain a flow at low-water stages. The reclamation in both cases is simply incidental and collateral.

COMPENSATORY PROJECTS.

Would you say that when the Government goes to this great expenditure, which involves an incidental benefit to the lands of private owners, it can not seek in some way compensation to the fund for this beneficial work, and thus diminish the cost of

the primary enterprise? Can not the Government by cooperation with States, by cooperation with districts, so organize this work as to divide the cost between the States or the localities affected and the National Government? The project might not be feasible at all unless the Government could diminish the cost by putting a certain amount of the cost upon incidental and collateral works of this kind. And so this great plan of developing a river for navigation may involve, and in most cases does involve, the actual reclamation of large areas of swamp land.

WATER POWER.

Now we come to the question of water power. The Government will be compelled not only to construct dams on the tributary streams for irrigation, but sometimes on the great river itself—for the purpose of constructing locks through which vessels can pass, and thus avoid dangerous rapids. If the Government does construct such a dam for the purpose primarily of promoting navigation, will the Senator from Colorado contend that the Government can not diminish the cost of the enterprise by selling the water power created by that dam?

Mr. TELLER. Does the Senator want me to answer his question now?

Mr. NEWLANDS. Yes.

Mr. TELLER. That is the very point I wanted to bring to the Senator's attention. That is exactly what I wish to deny. The Government has not any power under the Constitution, for any purpose whatever, to go into business of that character. It has not any right to create a water power and sell the power. If the State did not interfere, the Government would have no such authority under the Constitution. But the State, if it had a proper conception of its rights, would not allow that to be done. The State would say it would do it if it was to be done; and if the Senator will pardon me, some day I will present him a brief on this subject which I think will convince him that my suggestions are fully supported by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States.

I am not afraid that the Senate will go into anything of that kind. But I do not want to have this initial step, as it were, in this waterway business complicated by what will appear to those who study the law on the subject as an utter impossibility.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I take issue with the Senator upon that question. I shall be very glad to read the brief to which he has referred me, but I can not question the power of the Government to build a dam in a river for the purpose of constructing locks which will be serviceable to navigation.

Mr. TELLER. The Senator has no business to put me in that category. I have never suggested that the Government could not do that.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I was going one step further.

Mr. TELLER. I say most emphatically the Government may do that, but the Government has no right, then, to establish an electric-light plant on it and sell the light. That is what I assert.

Mr. NEWLANDS. If the Senator had heard my sentence through, I think he would not have taken exception to it. I will repeat part of what I did say and add to it what I intended to say.

I do not doubt for a moment the power of the Government to construct a dam for the purpose of establishing a lock which will be serviceable to navigation.

Mr. TELLER. Neither do I.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Thus far the Senator agrees with me. Now, I was going to add, nor do I doubt the power of the Government to diminish the cost of that enterprise to the Government by availing itself of the sale of the power created by that dam.

Now, another thing. If the Senator insists that the Government can not do that without the consent of the State, then I say we should take steps in this bill for obtaining the consent of the State.

Mr. TELLER. I deny the right of the Government to do it even with the consent of the State. This Government can not go into any commercial business of that kind.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I would not expect the Government to go into the commercial business of peddling out light——

Mr. TELLER. Or water.

Mr. NEWLANDS. Of constructing poles and stringing wires and distributing light throughout an entire community, or distributing power throughout an entire community, but I do contend that it would be entirely within the governmental function to diminish the cost of the great work; and if it can accomplish that result by some method of leasing the power, at the same time so controlling the lease that it will not result in monopoly and oppression, I should say it had that power as a means of diminishing the cost of the enterprise.[a]

But if there is anything in our dual government that prevents the nation from acting without the consent of the State, then I see no reason why the two sovereigns affected should not confer together about the matter—the Union of States, the one sovereign, the individual State where the dam is located, the other. Can we doubt that they would come to some rational conclusion? Would the lesser sovereign deny to the greater sovereign the right to get a value out of that which it itself had created that would be in a measure compensatory of its own expenditures? The two sovereigns can do business with each other just as individuals can; and there is no reason why the Union of States should not enter into an arrangement with an individual State that will present a just solution of the question. If the State has the property rights, for which the Senator contends, it can share with the nation the burthen of cost of a work necessary or useful for both navigation and power. If the Government spends millions of dollars in the construction of a dam, it should certainly have compensation for the power which it itself has created. Common honesty would dictate that.

I did not intend at this time to discuss the question of governmental functions at all; it is a matter of business, and that is what I hope to see established as the basis of this enterprise. I hope to see this great work put upon a business basis. I believe the Government can do work in a businesslike way in carrying out the granted powers, and I believe in giving its agents a pretty free hand to enable them to do business effectively.

The reason why I present this bill now is because I fear that in the future should we enter upon this work Congress may without considering these related questions of use and compensation and cooperation put the administrative agents of the Government in a strait-jacket and thus prevent them from conducting the work in a businesslike way.

I do not intend, Mr. President, to be drawn off into nice refinements as to constitutional power. I do not propose to balance the power of the National Government with the power of the State in an individual matter. Here is an enterprise

[a] In fact, that is just what the Government is doing now, and has done for several years, under statutory authority. The legislation has so often been repeated and has so long remained unquestioned that the governmental policy with respect to water power may be regarded as established. Under this policy the Federal Government reserves the right, when authority is given to private corporations to dam actually or possibly navigable streams for the development of power, to use without charge so much of that power as may be required for specific uses by the Government, this reservation being in the nature of a consideration. When the works are constructed cooperatively between the Federal Government and prospective powers users, then the Government reserves rights of administration and specific uses, and also limits the lease or authority to the private party to use the power to a specified period; while, if the work is constructed at the cost of the Federal Government, then the statutes authorize the leasing of the power developed thereby under customary governmental restrictions as to advertising, etc. (The first case is covered by the provision of the general "Act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," to the effect that "The person owning such dam * * * shall grant to the United States a free use of water power for building and operating" any constructions which may at any time be required "in the interest of navigation." (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 34, p. 386.) And this provision is repeatedly affirmed in special laws of various dates. The second case is exemplified by "An act to enable the Secretary of War to permit the erection of a lock and dam in aid of navigation in the Tennessee River near Chattanooga, Tenn., and for other purposes" (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 33, p. 309), in which it is provided in section 4 "That in consideration of the construction of said lock and dam, free of cost to the United States, * * * the United States hereby grants * * * such rights as it possesses to use the water power produced by said dam and to convert the same into electric power or otherwise utilize it for a period of ninety-nine years: *Provided*, That it or they [the grantees] shall furnish the necessary electric current while its or their power plant is in operation to move the gates and operate the locks and to light the United States buildings and grounds free of cost to the United States: *And provided further*, * * * That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to prescribe regulations to govern the use of the said water power and the operations of the plant and force employed in connection therewith." The case of leasing is covered, for example, in the provision of the river and harbor act approved June 13, 1902 (U. S. Stat. L., vol. 32, p. 358), under the item for "Improving Cumberland River, Tenn., above Nashville," as follows: "And the Secretary of War is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to grant leases or licenses to the highest responsible bidder for the use of the water power created by said dam, at such a rate and on such conditions and for such periods of time as may seem to him expedient * * * : *Provided*, That any lease or license so granted shall be limited to the use of the surplus water not required for navigation * * * : *Provided further*, That before leasing or licensing such water privileges, or issuing permits for the construction and operation of such canals, or otherwise disposing of any water power or privilege, the Secretary of War shall first advertise the same in one or more daily papers at Nashville for sixty days immediately preceding, stating specifically the right or privilege proposed to be leased or conveyed, with its exact limitations, inviting bids for the same, and he may, in his discretion, then lease the same for a specific term of years at so much per year, to be paid semiannually in cash into the Treasury, and the Secretary of War shall reserve the right to reject any or all bids.")

which is of the greatest importance to the entire country. We propose in aid of the development of commerce between the States, and commerce with foreign nations, exclusively within the jurisdiction of the National Government, to enter upon this great work of utilizing our rivers in a businesslike way for every beneficial purpose to which they can be put.

We must realize that it is not wise to take up simply one use of the river, for navigability, and lose sight of all the other uses, when the adoption of the other uses and the development of the other uses will diminish the cost of the enterprise and make it more efficient for the public good. The cost might be entirely prohibitory if it were not for the correlated uses and the contribution or compensation secured through them, for this is a work which can be accomplished either by the National Government itself or by the cooperation of the National Government with States, with corporations, with municipalities, and with individuals.

CLARIFICATION OF STREAMS.

We can not only take up this question of the utilization of water power beneficial to the entire people, and with a view to economy in the enterprise itself, but we can take up with it the question of the clarification of the streams. That is a matter, you say, of sanitation, affecting the people of the towns and cities along the borders of the streams. But you must recollect that these great rivers are full of sediment and sand, every particle of which is a destructive tool when directed against the banks of the river. Clear waters are not nearly so destructive or obstructive as muddy waters, as water filled with sand or soil. It is well demonstrated that every particle of soil, every particle of sand in the water, is a destructive agent. When deposited in the shoals and bars it obstructs the channel. When suspended in the water and driven by the force of the current against the banks of the river it breaks them down, and the broken bank carried down in the current sinks within a few miles and makes the shoal or bar.

What do we find in the great rivers that pass through alluvial bottoms? The banks dissolve like sugar when the force of the water is directed against them. A capricious stream like the Missouri River makes its way through a bottom of this kind from Kansas City to St. Louis, a distance of about 300 miles, a valley from 4 to 10 miles in width, bounded by bluffs on either side; and that river, during the period of flood, its banks dissolving like sugar before the force of the water, can make its way anywhere in the alluvial bottom between the bluffs, so that the farm of to-day becomes the swamp to-morrow, and the river bed of to-day becomes the cultivated farm to-morrow.

We can clarify that turgid water, swollen with sediment and sand. How? By the prevention of soil waste and by the protection of the banks by willow and stone revetment. There washes down the Mississippi River every year pretty nearly a continent of the best soil. At New Orleans to-day the alluvial soil is twelve hundred feet deep.

The great problem we have had in the lower reaches of the Mississippi has been the control of the passes, the river making its way to the Gulf through three passes, building up on either side, by the deposit of sand and sediment, a continent. So it is hardly an exaggeration to say that in time the great Gulf itself will become a continent.

Now, is the Government simply to dredge out that sand and sediment when it settles down in the bed of the stream and deposit it somewhere else, whence it will make its way gradually back to the stream, or can it take measures to prevent that sediment and sand from coming into the stream? Can it not take measures to prevent this soil waste and this bank destruction? It is fair to say that in time the prevention of soil waste can be brought about by proper methods of cultivation enjoined by the National Government, perhaps as a matter of persuasion at first, though it might well become a matter of compulsion. The conservation and development of the natural resources of the country—the forest, the land, the water—for every purpose require the scientific treatment of a stream and the full consideration of every related use.

How is this to be done? In the first place, this fund is created to which I have referred, a fund for uninterrupted and continuous work, the dedication of $50,000,000 immediately to this work. The Senator from Idaho says it may lie idle for a time. There is $250,000,000 or $300,000,000 in the Treasury now that is lying idle. The Treasury deposits a large portion of it in banks of the country and receives no compensation from it. It will be no more idle than it is now.

It is incumbent upon us to show our fixed and determined purpose that this work shall commence, and that it shall be prosecuted without interruption, and not in the elusive and disjointed way in which it has been prosecuted heretofore.

AN ADMINISTRATIVE MATTER.

Now, this bill gives the executive department great power, and I have no doubt that objection will be urged. I believe in giving the executive department full power in this matter, because it is an administrative matter. I believe in preserving the boundaries of the functions of the Government; and I insist upon it that Congress has attended too much to administrative matters, and the very reason of the inefficiency of our work upon our rivers and harbors has been that Congress has sought to do administrative work and has done it badly, as it always will do it badly.

Ninety men in the Senate and four hundred or more in the House working on legislation for the country do not constitute efficient bodies for administrative work. Wherever administrative work is to be done I believe in intrusting it to the executive department and putting the responsibility upon the Executive. We did this with reference to the reclamation act. After having educated the entire country to the desirability of entering upon the great reclamation work, the Western men found that they were unable to move because they were divided among themselves as to what should be done. Each man wanted a project first undertaken in his own State and was unwilling to concede that another State had superiority or advantage as to priority. We were in confusion as to the methods of administration. Finally we got together, and what did we conclude to do? We passed a bill creating a fund derived from the sales of the public lands of the country and dedicated that fund forever to this work. Then we gave the power to the Secretary of the Interior to go ahead and investigate the projects and if he found them feasible to do the work, and the only limitation put upon his power was that he should not let a contract unless the money for its payment was in the fund. That was the only limitation. We did not go into details regarding the organization. There can be no effective organization which is not the result of the process of evolution. Let Congress attempt to organize at the start a great working force of this kind, and it will always fail. They will have to come back to Congress for amendatory and supplementary legislation, all delaying the prosecution of the work. We did the simple thing and put the responsibility upon the Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of the Interior accepted the responsibility and held the responsibility. Congress of course reserved to itself all the powers of supervision, of criticism, of examination. Reports were required. The officers of the Service were compelled to come before the committees and give full expositions of their work. Committees visited the works themselves and made actual inspection, and then upon their return to Congress summoned the officials before them and examined them upon matters concerning which they desired information.

So the whole service, under the critical eye of Congress, but with full powers of administration, has advanced and accomplished a great work. It has in the short period of its existence removed, I believe, twice as many cubic yards of earth as have been removed in the Panama Canal. It has constructed works of great magnitude and has considered problems, many of which were as difficult as those involved in the Panama construction. We have organized in the Reclamation Service a body of skilled engineers capable of undertaking any work of construction from the construction of a canal to the construction of a railroad and the development of the inland waterways themselves.

So it was with the Panama construction. Accidentally we blundered there into wise legislation. Congress was divided into contending forces as to whether we should have the canal at Panama or at Nicaragua. Different views prevailed as to whether it should be a lock canal or a sea-level canal. There would have been the widest divergence of views as to all the details of operation. But in the confusion a simple bill, I believe drawn by Senator Spooner of Wisconsin, appropriated $50,000,000 for the work and gave the President full power to go ahead and do it. We all know how that has worked out.

Suppose we had started in the first place and insisted upon it that all the plans should be submitted to committees of Congress with their differences of opinion, and to Congress itself with their differences of opinion, we would have been debating to-day over mere matters of detail. But out of the very necessity of the situation, inasmuch as Congress was unable to agree, a simple bill was prepared which gave the President full power. Does anyone contend that the President has abused that power? Is there any President whom we can elect who will be so dishonest or so inefficient as to abuse that power? He has gone about in a businesslike way to create an organization, each organization in itself tentative at the start. I believe the Panama Canal service has been reorganized three times. First we had the Walker Commission, and then we had the Shonts

Commission, and then we had the Goethals Commission, a commission the same in number, authorized, I believe, by Congress, but maintained in organization at the will of the Executive. We were probably unwise in compelling the Executive to have a commission of nine men. He himself in a recent message or in a recent speech has indicated that perhaps a more efficient method of organization would be one commissioner, with subordinates, so that one person could be held responsible for the work.

The first two commissions held their sessions here. The last commission is located in Panama, and consists mainly of officers of the Government, an engineer officer of the Army, an engineer officer of the Navy, and a medical officer of the Army, who has done the sanitation work of that district. After various experiments the President has placed the control of the work in the Engineer Corps of the Army, noted for its efficiency, integrity, and high sense of honor—a corps which has been compelled thus far to adapt itself to the repressive policy of the nation as to rivers and harbors, but which, under a progressive policy and aided by the other scientific services of the Government in matters relating to their jurisdiction, will accomplish as brilliant a work in our inland waterways as it is now accomplishing at Panama. We have given the Executive a free hand, and we have been wise in giving him a free hand. Had we sought to impose upon him Congressional restraints and put him in a Congressional strait-jacket, the work would not have advanced as it has advanced.

So I contend that in this case we should give the President the power not only to enter upon the construction of the work, but to make the examinations and the surveys, and to do it without further authority from Congress, and to appoint such boards and commissions and agents and experts as in his judgment may seem proper, and to fix their salaries until Congress fixes them. The organization can best be worked out by an executive officer and not through the wisdom of Congress.

It will be observed that the Forest Service, the Reclamation Service and the Panama Canal Service are all engaged in a variety of works incidental to the main enterprises, and they are engaged not only in constructing them, but in operating them. Such works include waterworks, electric-light plants, roads, railroads, electric roads, cement mills, and other works of similar character, all incidental and collateral to the main enterprises.

Can it be maintained that the Government should have less power when, in the interest of interstate and foreign commerce, it enters upon the artificialization of rivers and the construction of canals?

It will also be observed that the Panama Canal Service is to be made compensatory by the charging of tolls, the Forest Service by the sale of timber and by charges for grazing permits, and the Reclamation Service by the sale of water rights. So far as the Forest Service and the Reclamation Service are concerned, they will be absolutely self-compensatory. In the case of the Inland Waterways Service it is proposed that the artificialized rivers and canals shall be free to navigation and that no tolls shall be imposed. Is it not, therefore, of all the more importance that the collateral works undertaken by this service through other appropriate services of the Government for the purpose of fully developing every profitable and beneficial use of our rivers shall be made self-compensatory as far as practicable and that wherever the cooperation of States, municipalities, communities, corporations, or individuals is necessary to accomplish this purpose, such cooperation shall be secured? No one can measure the future value of the water power of the country in the development of electricity. It is probable that this new force has a future value equal to that of all the coal supplies of the country.

In organizing this great work, an ample fund should be immediately provided and as free a hand as possible given to the Executive. In the case of the Reclamation Service, the method of securing a revolving fund from the proceeds of the sales of public lands and of water rights has proven an incentive and an inspiration to the best efforts of those in charge of the work. The methods are those of a business house which knows its condition at all times. Under such a method the Government organization knows just what to depend upon. It can plan for the future and look ahead without uncertainty as to the size of appropriations. Furthermore, it is inspired to work for practical results, for early and considerable returns which, by the application of business methods, can be again applied to produce more returns. No questions of such magnitude, where a long look ahead is necessary and a comprehensive plan for the future imperative, should be hampered at its beginning by uncertainty of Congressional action. Those in charge should know at all times on what they can depend and what results are expected of them. It is therefore essential that an ample fund should be provided and that provision should be made for its replenishment by the sale of bonds whenever Congressional appropriation fails. As free a hand as possible in organization should be given, and particularly during the first few years. After the organization is perfected and its work reduced to a system, then Congress can, if it chooses, substitute the old plan of Congressional initiative as to investigation, as to projects, and as to construction in each particular case.

PROVISIONS OF THE BILL.

The bill provides that the President in executing this work is "to consider and coordinate the questions of irrigation, swamp-land reclamation, clarification of streams, utilization of water power, prevention of soil waste, protection of forests, regulation of flow, control of floods, transfer facilities and sites and the regulation and control thereof, and such other questions regarding waterways as are related to the development of rivers, lakes, and canals for the purposes of commerce."

Section 3 provides that in order to enable the President to make such examinations, surveys, and investigations, and to construct the work and enter upon the construction, he is authorized to appoint an inland waterways commission and to bring in coordination therewith the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the Chief of the Reclamation Service, the Chief of the Bureau of Soils, the Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and, I might as well add, the chief of the Panama Canal service, for doubtless the observation and experience of all these officials will be beneficial in this great work.

Section 4 provides that the commission shall make full and complete reports of all their acts and doings to the President and to Congress, or to either body of Congress.

Section 5 provides—

That if after such examination, survey, and estimate, such commission shall determine that any project for the improvement or construction of an inland waterway or coastal waterway is practicable and desirable, it may, with the approval of the President and through the appropriate service, construct or execute, or cause to be let, contracts for the construction or execution of the same, in such portions or sections as it may be practicable to construct and execute as parts of the whole project: *Provided*, That the necessary moneys therefor are available in the inland waterway fund.

This therefore gives the power to the President, without further authority from Congress, to immediately enter upon the construction of these works which are determined to be feasible and desirable.

Section 6 provides—

That such projects may include such collateral works for the irrigation of arid lands, for the reclamation of swamp lands, for the conservation or replacement of forests, for the clarification of streams, and for the utilization of water power as may be deemed advisable in connection with the development of a channel for navigation or as aiding in a compensatory way in the diminution of the cost of such project.

Section 7 is also a very valuable section. It provides—

That such Commission is authorized, with the approval of the President, to enter into cooperation with States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals in such collateral works, and to make arrangements for the proportionate payment of the cost thereof out of the inland waterway fund and by the States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals benefited thereby, in such manner as to secure an equitable distribution of the costs and benefits: *Provided*, That the cost of such collateral works shall be paid, if practicable, out of funds provided therefor by Congress, but if sufficient provision therefor is not specially made by Congress, such Commission is authorized to pay for the same out of the inland waterway fund, but the total payments made on account of such collateral works from such inland waterway fund shall not exceed 10 per cent thereof, and provision shall be made, as far as practicable, for the reimbursement to such fund of such payments by the States, municipalities, communities, corporations, or individuals benefited thereby: *And provided also*, That the inland waterways developed shall remain free for all the uses of navigation.

EQUITABLE APPORTIONMENT.

Another section provides that regard must be had "to the equitable apportionment and contemporaneous execution of the projects contemplated under this act among the several waterway systems of the country," so that every section of the country will feel that it is directly interested in this legislation and in this fund, and every section will feel that contemporaneous work will be conducted throughout the entire country upon feasible projects.

Mr. President, it is useless to propose in the Congress of the United States any individual project. The people of this country are not prepared to enter upon this work unless we prepare a comprehensive plan that will include the entire country.

This work is not so difficult as many think. So far as the Pacific coast is concerned it involves simply the Columbia River, the Sacramento and the San Joaquin rivers, and the consideration of the related questions there of the irrigation of arid lands and the reclamation of swamp lands; and as to those projects they will be largely self-compensatory if we provide in this bill for proper cooperation with States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals.

You say the Government goes into partnership. No partnership, of course, is involved, but cooperation is involved; and if by uniting the powers of the States and the powers of com-

munities and the powers of individuals with the powers of the National Government in this great work we can diminish the cost to the General Government and make the project which would otherwise be so costly as to be impracticable absolutely feasible, shall we hesitate to enlist that cooperation? Good business judgment requires it. The coordination of all the Government services of the country related to the use of water, the cooperation of the Nation with every State, every municipality, every community, every corporation, and every individual capable and willing to enter into this work and which will bear its proportion of the expense, will result in the conservation of the natural resources of the country and their preservation from monopoly.

COLLATERAL WORKS AND COMPENSATION NECESSARY.

It would be very nice, of course, for the United States to conduct these great works without view to any compensation to itself or benefits conferred upon others. It would be very nice for it to construct great dams costing millions of dollars and then turn them all over, under noxious State legislation, to great monopolies that would use them for the oppression of the people.

It would be very nice for Congress to build up forests, to preserve forests, to replace forests, and then let the lumber trust utilize the fruits of their labor. But I assume that when the American people determine to go into business in the development of these inland waterways they will conduct the business in a businesslike way, and they will not stand upon refinements as to the boundaries between the Government and the States; and where they find that there is any difficulty as to constitutional power in order to do a desirable thing, promotive of navigation, and that the cooperation of a State is necessary, they will insist upon the cooperation of both for the common good. All that we must provide is a board of experts capable of making broad and comprehensive plans for the common good, and public sentiment will force cooperation.

Mr. President, I alluded a few moments ago to the simplicity of the problem before us, and gave as an illustration the rivers of the Pacific coast. The problems of the other waterways are not more difficult. The connection of the Great Lakes with the Ohio and the Mississippi is not difficult. The treatment of the Mississippi and its tributaries is not difficult. It will not be difficult to establish a standard channel. It will not be difficult to treat the Gulf rivers. It will not be difficult to construct the coastal canals along the Gulf and the Atlantic, which, connecting bays, sounds, and rivers together, will open up all under the protection of sheltered waterways to boats of standard draft. Artificialization of waterways and construction of canals are as old as civilization. All that is required is good plans, made by competent experts and carried out continuously under proper administration.

Now, Mr. President, I hardly dared venture to hope that in presenting the bill at this time, with the holidays approaching, I should have the opportunity of presenting my views at all fully. I did not expect it. My purpose was simply to put upon record here an explanation of the bill, so that it would go out in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to the country, so that it could go to these great organizations whose members are interested in the development of inland waterways and aid somewhat in the development of public opinion upon this question. Congress rarely creates public opinion; it records public opinion. The real argument of the legislator who wishes to do something in a businesslike way should go to the country and not to Congress.

I will ask leave to print with my remarks Senate bill No. 500, Senate bill No. 499, certain statistics of the Reclamation Service and of the Panama service and the forest reserves, and also an article which I prepared for the Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, entitled "The use and development of the American waterways."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, permission is granted.

The matter referred to is appended.

BREAKING DOWN OF THE RAILWAY SYSTEM.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I wish to add that this question of waterway transportation is, of course, only a part of the general subject of transportation. The railway service of the country is much broken down. The railroads of the country, when there was less business than there is now, sought to increase their tonnage by carrying cheap and bulky products long distances at low prices, and they thus entered upon a carriage which has been mainly absorbed in other countries by waterways. This bulky carriage has absorbed so large a proportion of their facilities that suddenly, with the great increase in production and population, they found themselves unable to meet the demands of the country. At that time an agitation arose for the regulation of rates and for the better control of the railroads themselves. The railroads, on the one side, regarded their properties as private properties and resented legislative intrusion. The people, on the other hand, regarded them as public servants charged by the law with the performance of public duties, entitled only to a just compensation, that compensation to be fixed by the public either in the shape of tolls or the limitation of return upon capital in the shape of dividends. That contest has not yet reached the end.

The railroads have now reached the point where they admit in some degree the powers and the rights of the public. They now talk about cooperation; they will talk later on about obedience; and obedience is what the American people demand. The only limitation upon the power of the American people over the highways and over common carriers is that the legislation shall not be confiscatory in character. That contest is not yet ended. Meanwhile, the finances of the railroads have been embarrassed; rates of interest have gone up; and the very agitation which has gone on has affected their negotiations in foreign countries for cheap money. They have been unable, even if they willed it, to keep up with the necessary construction in order to meet the demands of increasing population and of business. One eminent railway man declares that it will be necessary for these railroads to expend, I believe, within the next five years, five and one-half billions of money in order to meet the requirements of the country. We all realize that it is now impossible for them to get the money. We might enable them to get the money if we stopped this agitation; but the American people will not rest, whatever may be the consequences, until the true status of the common carrier is ascertained and determined as that of a public servant. So that we can not hope for such conditions as will enable them to finance the construction that is necessary. It is therefore of great importance that we should develop these waterways and that we should develop them quickly.

COORDINATION OF RAIL AND WATER TRANSPORTATION.

It would startle the country, perhaps, if we were to say that $100,000,000 annually for the next five years should be expended; but I believe it ought to be expended in order to meet the requirements of transportation, and the public mind must become accustomed to it. After it is all expended the business of the railroads will not be injured. They will have more than they can then carry, and their carriage will be of products more compensatory than the cheap and bulky products that will be carried by water transportation.

We have had a most marvelous railroad development in this country, which has surpassed that of any other part of the world. But our development has not been as rational, as comprehensive, and as scientific in the matter of transportation as has that of Germany. Her railway transportation, her river and canal transportation, and her ocean transportation have been dovetailed in such a fashion as to make her carriers the most efficient servants of production and of commerce in the world.

This movement is not one of hostility to the railroads. It is one that supplements the railroad system of the country. If we can add to our ocean service so that that ocean service and the river and canal service and the railroad service of the country will act in cooperation as the handmaidens of production and commerce, we shall have marvelous results.

After we get these waterways developed the question then will be, How shall we administer them? Are the railroads to be allowed to put down their rates during the navigation season to the destruction of their river competitors and to put them up during the winter season when that competition ceases? Shall we permit one public servant to destroy another public servant necessary to the public good? We might crowd these rivers with boats, but capital, regardful of the bitter experience of the past, will hesitate to enter upon the enterprise. As we passed down the Mississippi River we hardly saw a boat. On both sides of the river we saw long trains of cars carrying the products of the country. If the railroads refuse to act in cooperation with the rivers in the future, as they have in the past, they may paralyze the very instrumentalities which we create for interstate and foreign commerce.

We must ourselves—the nation must—create the corporations that are to act as waterway carriers. We should not submit the incorporation of these great public servants engaged in interstate carriage to the shifting legislation of 46 different States. There is no river boat that on its course will not in going from bank to bank move from one State to another in interstate commerce. The nation should create its own public corporate servants, and we should protect them.

We may find it necessary in creating these instrumentalities of interstate commerce to exempt them from taxation, State and national, for a limited period. The power is, in my judgment, clear. The nation can certainly exempt them from its own taxation, and can refuse to permit a sovereign State,

without the nation's consent, to place a burden that might be destructive upon a national instrumentality. We may have to protect them against unfair and unjust competition. We may have to compel the coordination of the railroads with them. The railroads to-day have all the terminal facilities upon the rivers. They have the depots and the stations and the tracks. They have all the spaces that will be required for river commerce. The nation can not permit these national instrumentalities to be subject to the caprice of selfish interests.

All this can be adjusted if we only go further and provide that as to the great national systems of railways, eight or ten in number, each one of them having from ten to twenty thousand miles of track and traversing between fifteen and twenty States—these mergers shall come under a national charter. We shall then ourselves have created the public agents of the nation the servants of the nation for the adequate development of interstate and foreign transportation.

THE NATIONAL POWERS.

It may be said that we have not the power to compel the merger of such corporations under a national charter. I admit that we can not forcibly go into a State and compel a State to force a State corporation to come within the national merger, but the nation can authorize public carriers, common carriers, incorporated under its laws, to construct new interstate lines, and it can, by the process of persuasion, induce the States, driven by the demands of their own people, to permit these parts of great interstate systems to get together under one national control and charter.

The change will not mean an invasion of the powers and rights of the States. At present we have State corporations engaging also in interstate transportation. Is it not just as logical to have national interstate corporations engage in State transportation? The same public agent, whether State or national, can now engage in both State and interstate transportation. As to the former it would be subject to the State regulation; as to the latter it would be subject to national regulation, whether the corporate agent were incorporated under State or national charter. Nor would the police powers of the States or the jurisdiction of the State courts be affected by national charter. The national-bank act, under which the jurisdiction of State courts is maintained, is an illustration of that. If we can nationally incorporate these great railway carriers, and if we can nationally incorporate river carriers, and if we can nationally incorporate ocean carriers, the entire people will then have these public servants under their control, and by the unity and simplicity of the operation the service can be made profitable to the carriers, just to the public, and efficient in the promotion of interstate and foreign commerce.

I am aware that some of my friends call this a centralization of power. Some of my friends on this side of the House are accustomed to apply that term to any power which is exercised by the National Government.

The National Government has not, in my judgment, commenced to exercise its powers under the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. It has been prevented from exercising the powers which the people granted to the nation for a beneficent purpose. The main purpose of the formation of the Union was to unite all the States in matters relating to the national defense and to the protection of interstate and foreign commerce. The development of interstate and foreign commerce was the primary cause of the Constitution and of the Union. The growth of transportation has been an accidental growth from a point in one State to another point in the same State. Gradually this accidental growth has advanced until, either under the laws of the States, or outside of the law, or against the law, or in evasion of the law, great systems of railways have been in fact, though not in law, nationalized, unionized, running almost from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the Gulf. Will any one deny that the combination has been beneficial, whatever we may say about the methods employed, about the capitalization issued, about the power in politics exercised by these great political masters that ought to be public servants?

Would you to-day enter upon a process of decentralization? Would you attempt to divide these systems up into the units of which they were once composed, each unit comprised within State lines? You would not? Then legalize them under proper restraints as to capitalization, under proper restraints as to profits, and legalize them by the action of the only sovereign capable of dealing with the question.

NOT CENTRALIZATION, BUT UNIONIZATION.

Centralization! Is that the right term? I should say "unionization." The exercise of the granted powers of the Constitution does not involve the centralization of power. It involves simply the unionizing of the forces of the entire people of the country in matters clearly intrusted to the Union of States. This Union is composed of forty-six States. We are all parts of this Union. This nation is not a separate entity afar off, exercising jurisdiction and control and dominion without our participation in it. The States constitute this Union; and they entered into this Union for certain beneficial purposes, one of which was the advancement of interstate and foreign commerce. That involves the creation of the instrumentalities for interstate and foreign commerce, the creation of the public servants that are to engage in interstate and foreign commerce by the nation and not by a single State of the least public virtue, absolutely controlled by the corporate carriers, who ought to be the servants of the nation. There is no centralization about it. We unionize the forces of the nation under the powers granted to the nation, of which each State forms a component part. If the States were all separate, then would they not have to get together by treaty and settle many matters? We have the best kind of treaty making under our system, the treaty making of this legislative body and the other legislative body—the Congress of the United States—a permanent treaty-making Congress, imposing its will upon each one of the forty-six sovereign States in matters intrusted to it for final determination.

I have recently introduced a bill (S. 499) which in most particulars is identical with a bill introduced by me over two years ago, for the national incorporation of rail, river, and ocean carriers. I shall insert a copy in these remarks in the hope that it will be carefully considered in connection with the development of our waterways. I invite also as to this bill the criticism, suggestion, and amendment which I have invited regarding Senate bill 500.

The bill referred to is as follows:

A bill (S. 499) for the formation of national corporations for railroad and navigation lines engaged in interstate and foreign commerce.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That any number of persons not less than fifteen may, under and subject to the requirements and conditions of this act provided, form a corporation for the purpose of constructing, equipping, maintaining, improving, and extending, and, as a common carrier, operating, a line or lines of railroad or navigation between points in different States of the United States, or between a State and a Territory, or in a Territory, or between a State and the District of Columbia, or between the United States and foreign countries, or for the purpose of acquiring by purchase or lease and operating any such line or lines of railroad or navigation already constructed or established, or for all of such purposes.

POWERS.

SEC. 2. That every corporation organized under this act shall have powers and be subject to restrictions as follows:

(a) To assume a corporate name, and under such name to have corporate succession for a period stated in its certificate of incorporation, and if no other period be therein named, such succession shall be perpetual.

(b) To sue and be sued in its corporate name.

(c) To issue bonds and capital stock as hereinafter provided.

(d) To adopt, use, and alter a corporate seal.

(e) To elect all necessary officers and appoint managers and agents as hereinafter provided.

(f) To hold, purchase, convey, mortgage, or lease such real or personal property as the lawful purposes of the corporation may require, including the right to acquire and hold the capital stock or bonds, or both, of other railroad corporations and corporations properly subsidiary or incidental to the management and operation of the railroad business, including navigation lines, and to lease the property of such other corporations: *Provided*, That such right to acquire and hold capital stock of other railroad corporations and corporations so subsidiary thereto shall be exercised only by a national railway corporation which itself operates the railroad or navigation lines of which the stock is so acquired and held.

(g) To manage its business, make contracts, incur liabilities, and borrow money, subject to the requirements or provisions or other conditions in this act contained.

(h) To make by-laws not inconsistent with the laws applicable to such corporation or the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

CAPITALIZATION.

SEC. 3. That such corporation shall provide for and issue only such amount of bonds and stocks as may be necessary for such construction or purchase or for the improvement or equipment of the railroad and navigation lines constructed, established, or acquired, together with the proper cost of organizing and promoting the company and the amount of capital reasonably required in addition for working capital. No bonds or stocks shall be issued except for money paid or for property acquired at its actual cash value. The issuance of stock or bonds and the amount thereof shall in every case be subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall grant full public hearings in relation thereto, and of such hearings public notice shall be given by or under the direction of the Commission. The United States shall be represented at such hearing by the Attorney-General or one of his assistants. The Commission shall certify in writing to the incorporators or to the corporation its determination, and shall record the same in its records, and all bonds and stock not issued in compliance with such determination shall be void as against such corporation.

CERTIFICATE OF INCORPORATION.

SEC. 4. That the original incorporators shall sign and acknowledge a certificate setting forth the following facts:

(a) The name of the company, which shall contain the words "National Railway Company," and which shall not be the same as that of any other corporation organized under this act or sufficiently similar thereto to cause confusion therewith.

(b) Nature of the business proposed to be engaged in.

(c) Duration of corporate existence.

(d) Principal place of business.

(e) Route of railway already built.
(f) Route of railway proposed to be built.
(g) The proposed amount of bonds and stock, which shall be determined as provided in section 3, and the respective amounts, conditions, and privileges of separate classes of stock if it is desired to have more than one class.
(h) The par value of the shares.
(i) The number of shares subscribed by each incorporator.

The said certificate, together with the engineer's report provided for under section 6 in cases where such report is required, shall be submitted to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which shall direct such amendments therein or additions thereto as may be deemed necessary, and shall, when such certificate is in conformity to law and in other respects is approved by the Commission, indorse the approval of the Commission thereon, and record the said certificate, with such indorsement, and the day and hour of the submission of the approved certificate, in proper books kept by the Commission for such purpose. The corporate existence shall commence with such day and hour, and such record and a duly certified copy thereof shall be prima facie evidence of such corporate existence.

FINDING OF PUBLIC NECESSITY.

SEC. 5. That in case such certificate shall provide for the construction or establishment of new lines of railroad or navigation, the Commission, as a condition precedent to such corporate existence, and before approving such certificate, shall determine, after public hearing, whether public convenience and necessity require the building of such new lines, said determination and the method of arriving thereat to be in accordance with the rules established by said Commission. If such determination shall be to approve the construction aforesaid, it shall be recorded with said certificate of incorporation. If such certificate shall provide for the acquisition by purchase, lease, or otherwise, of any line already constructed or in course of construction, it shall be lawful for the Commission, after hearing, to deny the filing of such certificate if, in its judgment after public hearing, such acquisition would be detrimental to the public interest. But if the Commission shall approve such acquisition, as in the public interest, its determination shall in like manner be recorded with said certificate of incorporation.

The construction, extension, or acquisition of additions to any line or lines of railroad or navigation, or the acquisition of any other lines or part of lines or shares of stock in other companies as aforesaid, by any company incorporated under this act, is hereby prohibited unless and until such construction, extension, or acquisition shall receive the approval of the Commission, as of public necessity or in the public interest, upon application therefor duly filed and public hearing held; and any such approval shall be stated by the Commission in writing, with its reasons therefor, and recorded in its records.

ENGINEER'S REPORT.

SEC. 6. That no certificate of incorporation provided for in this act shall be filed or recorded unless the same is accompanied by the sworn report of one or more skillful engineers, showing, as far as practicable, the character, structure, grades, cost of duplication, cost of construction, and the manner of construction of the road or roads, line or lines, proposed to be built, established, or required, and containing statements in relation to such other matters as rules adopted by the Commission may require.

MEETING OF STOCKHOLDERS.

SEC. 7. That the Commission shall establish rules governing the first and other meetings of stockholders, notices thereof and quorums required thereat, the election of the board of directors, executive committee, president and other officers of the company, and for the adoption of by-laws. Such rules shall provide for not less than five nor more than fifteen directors, an executive committee of the board of directors, with managing powers, the election of a president, vice-president, treasurer, secretary, and such other officers as the by-laws shall require. The by-laws of the company shall not be effective until approved by the Commission, as in accordance with its rules. The Commission shall have authority to amend such rules from time to time as may, in its judgment, be required. The by-laws of the company shall provide for the removal of directors by vote representing two-thirds of the stock issued and outstanding at any annual or special meeting. Stock held in the company's treasury shall not be voted at any meeting.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

SEC. 8. That in case the entire stock shall not have been subscribed for prior to the filing of the certificate of incorporation, the directors shall open books of subscription to such stock in such manner as may be provided for by the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Before issuing the bonds of such corporation the amount and time and term thereof and the rate of interest must be approved by said Commission. Before offering such bonds upon the general market they must be offered to the stockholders at not less than par, and thereafter such portion thereof as shall not be taken by the stockholders may be sold in the general market upon such notice as the Interstate Commerce Commission shall by rule prescribe.

CERTIFICATE OF ORGANIZATION.

SEC. 9. That when at least one-half of the capital stock shall have been subscribed for a majority of the directors shall make and swear to a certificate setting forth the following facts:
(a) Names and addresses of directors;
(b) Names and addresses of officers;
(c) Amount of capital stock subscribed for;
(d) Amount of capital stock paid for in other than cash, specifying separately and in detail the nature of such consideration and the total amount of stock separately allowed for other than cash;
(e) All delegated powers conferred by the by-laws on others than the board of directors;
(f) A complete and true copy of the by-laws of the corporation. And it shall be the duty of the board of directors, within thirty days after the passage of any vote, amendment, altering, repealing, or adding to the by-laws of the corporation, to file with the Interstate Commerce Commission a complete and true copy of such vote, amendment, alteration, repeal, or addition;
(g) Such certificate shall be submitted to the Commission, and after having been amended under the direction of the Commission to conform to the requirements of this section, if such amendment be necessary, the approval of the Commission shall be indorsed thereon, and the certificate, with its indorsement, shall be recorded in full in a proper book kept by said Commission for such purposes, together with the day and hour of the submission of the approved certificate, and said corporation may begin business on and after such time.

CAPITAL STOCK.

SEC. 10. That the par value of each share of stock shall be $100. No stockholder shall be liable for the debts of the corporation beyond the amount of his subscription to the capital stock, except as expressly provided in this act. Each stockholder shall be entitled to a certificate of stock, which shall evidence the amount of stock held by him. The stock shall be personal property; shall be transferable only on the books of the company, in such form as the by-laws may prescribe, and shall be subject to a lien in favor of the corporation for all debts due to said corporation from the owner of said stock. The stock may be sold for unpaid subscriptions in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules of the Commission. Each share of stock shall entitle the holder of record to one vote, and in voting for directors any stockholder may cast his vote or any part thereof for one candidate, so as to exercise the privilege of a cumulative vote. Votes may be cast by proxies, and the form of such proxies and the list of stockholders entitled to vote shall be prepared as provided by the by-laws in accordance with the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Stockholders, by two-thirds vote of each class of stock, may create different classes of stock, either in the original or in subsequent issues, if the Interstate Commerce Commission shall find that the creation of such classes of stock is proper and necessary for the purposes of the corporation; and such stockholders may, by such vote, determine the preference, conditions, and privileges attaching to such classes, respectively, provided that preferred stock so issued, and any stock so issued other than common stock, shall have no voting powers.

BONDS.

SEC. 11. That the corporation may, by a majority vote of its stockholders, issue bonds, notes, or other evidence of indebtedness, but the total of all such obligations of the corporation shall be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

MEETINGS, INCREASE OR DECREASE OF STOCK.

SEC. 12. That annual and special meetings of stockholders shall be held, notices thereof issued, and quorums required thereat, in such manner and form as provided by the by-laws, in accordance with the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The stockholders shall have power to elect directors and by two-thirds vote to remove them; by majority vote to increase the issue of any class of stock, subject to the provisions of this act, and by such vote to decrease any class of stock, provided that no such decrease shall be valid as against creditors which shall render the corporation insolvent.

Stockholders may also by such vote of each class of stock make any alteration or amendment in the certificate of incorporation of the company not inconsistent with law which it would have been lawful to insert or omit or make in its original certificate of incorporation, such alteration or amendment to be subject to the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

REGULATION BY INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

SEC. 13. That all corporations organized under this act shall be subject to the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof.

BOOKS AND RECORDS.

SEC. 14. That the treasurer shall keep proper books of account of all transactions of the corporation, and the secretary shall keep proper and full records of the transactions of all meetings of the stockholders, the board of directors, and the executive committee, and all of said books shall be open to the inspection of the Commission at any time, and also to the inspection of any stockholder at any reasonable time and place. It shall be the duty of the respective officers having charge of such books and records to permit upon demand, after ten days' previous notice, such inspection by a stockholder unless such right of inspection shall be enjoined as above provided.

REPORTS.

SEC. 15. That all corporations formed under this act shall make to the Interstate Commerce Commission such reports as are now by law required to be made to said Commission, and such further reports as the rules of said Commission shall from time to time require.

DISSOLUTION.

SEC. 16. That any such corporation may, after lawful private or public sale of the railway property and equipment, upon the vote of three-fourths of its capital stock, wind up and close its business and dissolve under such forms of procedure as to claims, distribution of assets, notice to creditors, publication of votes and certificates of dissolution, as may be prescribed by the rules of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

EMINENT DOMAIN.

SEC. 17. That any corporation organized under this act may acquire rights or property necessary for the proper execution of its corporate purposes, including right of way, sidings, terminals, depots, water rights, gravel, and stone. In case the corporation and the owner of such rights or property are unable to agree upon a price therefor and the same can not be acquired by agreement the corporation may proceed in any competent court in the State or Territory where such property is located for the condemnation of such rights or property. Such proceedings shall be conducted pursuant to the existing statutes of such State or Territory regarding the condemnation of property for public use.

TAXATION.

SEC. 18. That railroads and navigation lines owned by corporations duly organized under this act are hereby declared to be instrumentalities for the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce. The franchises, stocks, bonds, fixed evidences of indebtedness, operations and traffic, and the corporation itself shall not be subject to taxation by any State or Territory, but the physical property of such corporation situate in a State or Territory, including its right of way, its real estate, stations, office buildings, and equipment, shall be subject to assessment at such average percentage of their actual value as shall be customary with reference to other property in such State or Territory, and to the customary taxes on such assessment. In lieu of such tax any State or Territory may impose a tax not exceeding 4 per cent on such proportion of the gross receipts of such corporation as the number of miles of line in such State or Territory bear to the total miles of line operated by such corporation. In estimating the miles of line each mile of second track shall be regarded as equal to one-half mile of track, and each mile of third or fourth track shall be estimated as equal to one-third of each mile of main track. For the purposes of each State the Interstate Commerce Commission shall certify to the taxing authorities of each State or Territory the gross receipts for the preceding year, the total mileage as aforesaid, and the proportion of such total mileage operated in such State or Territory.

STATE POLICE AND STATE RATES.

SEC. 19. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as interfering with the police laws of any State regarding railroads incorporated under this act and operating in such States, nor shall anything herein contained be construed as affecting the right and power of each State to regulate purely State commerce on railroads organized under this act. But the Interstate Commerce Commission shall hold conferences from time to time with the regulating power of any State with a view to such harmonious adjustment and regulation of State commerce and interstate commerce as will protect the public against abuses or extortion, and the railroads against inadequate returns upon their investment, and as will promote the efficiency of such corporations as common carriers. With such end in view the said Commission shall call and hold at least once each year a conference with the railroad commissioners of the several States, and with such other State officers having any duty of supervision, taxation, or regulation of railroads within their respective States. Such conference shall be held in the District of Columbia, and the presiding officer at such conference shall be the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, or some other member of said Commission designated by its chairman. The proceedings of such conference shall be printed or distributed by or under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

ACQUISITION OF STATE RAILROADS.

SEC. 20. That such corporation may, with the consent of any State, upon the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission, acquire the railroad of any corporation now organized under the laws of such State, and may issue for the purchase thereof such amount of bonds and stock as may be authorized by said Commission, but such authorization shall only be made after a full public hearing, at which the Attorney-General shall appear, either personally or by one of his assistants, and no issue of bonds or stock therefor shall exceed the value of such road as ascertained by said Commission.

With the consent of the State under which any railroad corporation is or may be organized, merger between the corporation owning such road and a corporation organized under this act may be accomplished under this act; and bonds and stock may be issued by any corporation organized under this act for such purpose, provided such proposed merger is approved by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and the amount of the bonds issued, together with the rate of interest thereon, and of the stock issued in the accomplishment of such merger, are also approved by said Commission.

ACCIDENT AND INSURANCE FUND.

SEC. 21. That it shall be a condition of the grant and continuance of any franchise to do business under this act that the corporation holding such franchise shall set aside annually a percentage of the gross receipts of said corporation, not exceeding 1 per cent, to be held as a fund in the Treasury of the United States for the payment of pensions to the employees of such corporation who shall have been disqualified for active service, either by injury in the service or by age. The conditions entitling employees to pensions, the amount and time of payment, the investment of the fund, the disbursing of the same, and the entire management thereof shall be under rules and regulations to be made, and from time to time amended, by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

BOARD OF CONCILIATION.

SEC. 22. That the Interstate Commerce Commission is hereby empowered and directed to act as a board of conciliation between corporations organized under this act and their employees as to any dispute arising between such corporation and their employees in the matter of compensation, hours, and conditions of labor, the protection of life and limb of said employees, and such power shall be exercised by said Commission in accordance with the rules and regulations to be made and from time to time altered by said Commission. All powers and duties now exercised by the chairman of said Commission and the Commissioner of Labor under the act entitled "An act concerning carriers engaged in interstate commerce and their employees," approved June 1, 1898, are hereby transferred to, vested in, and required of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

PENALTIES.

SEC. 23. That no corporation organized under this act shall make any expenditure whatever for the purpose of aiding or defeating any political party or candidate for office, and for every such offense such corporation shall be subject to a fine of ——— dollars.

Any officer, director, or agent of such corporation who shall willfully make, assist in making, cause or direct to be made, any false statement, material misrepresentation, or false entry in any book, report, return, account, or certificate required by or under this act to be kept, shall be, upon conviction, subject to a fine or not more than ——— dollars, or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, and shall furthermore be liable in a civil action for damages caused to any creditor or stockholder thereby.

Any officer, director, or agent of such corporation who shall willfully refuse or neglect to perform any duty imposed upon him by this act, for which refusal or neglect a penalty is not herein otherwise expressly provided, shall be subject, upon conviction, to a fine of not more than ——— thousand dollars or to imprisonment for not more than one year, or both.

Any corporation under this act which shall fail to conform to and comply with any of the requirements, or observe any of the prohibitions, in this act contained shall be subject, upon conviction, to a fine of not less than ——— dollars nor more than ——— dollars, and each day of the continuance of such failure shall be deemed a separate offense.

All fines collected under this act shall be paid into the accident and insurance fund herein provided.

DIVIDENDS.

SEC. 24. That no corporation organized under this act shall pay or distribute to its stockholders in any form, during any one year, a dividend or dividends exceeding in total amount 7 per cent upon its capital stock without the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission. If, after the payment by such corporation of its operating expenses, maintenance, improvements and betterments, its taxes, its interest on bond or on other indebtedness, and its contribution to the accident and insurance fund, there shall be a surplus over and above the amount necessary to pay such dividend of 7 per cent per annum, such surplus shall be reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission, which may direct the same to be applied, in whole or in part, to betterment of the road or equipment, or to extra dividends, or to a guaranty fund in the Treasury of the United States against future inadequacy of earnings or reduction in dividends, such fund to be controlled and invested under the direction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. In regulating such corporation, the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have in view, so far as practicable, the maintenance of the par value of the stock of such corporation.

JURISDICTION OF SUITS BY AND AGAINST RAILWAY COMPANIES.

SEC. 25. That any corporation organized under this act shall, for the purpose of all actions by or against it, real, personal, or mixed, and all suits in equity, be deemed a citizen of every State in which its lines are located, and in such cases circuit and district courts of the United States shall not have jurisdiction other than such as they would have in cases between individual citizens of the same State. The provisions of this section shall not be held to affect the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States in cases by the United States, or by direction of an officer therein, or cases for winding up the affairs of any such corporation.

Any case involving the recovery of fines or penalties under this act may be brought in the circuit court of the United States for any judicial district wherein the corporation has its principal office or through which the line or any part thereof may run. In every such case, for the purposes thereof, the jurisdiction of the court shall be coextensive with the territory of the United States, and its writs of subpœna, removal of persons, execution, and all other process shall run throughout the United States. All existing laws pertaining to the taking and compelling of testimony in cases arising under the act to regulate commerce, or its amendments, shall apply in cases arising under this act.

APPOINTMENT OF RECEIVER AND ANNULMENT OF CHARTER.

SEC. 26. That in case the Interstate Commerce Commission shall have reason to believe that any corporation organized under this act has been guilty of the violation of any of its provisions, or of said act to regulate commerce and the acts amendatory thereof, said Commission may apply to any circuit court of the United States through whose jurisdiction any part of the railroad operated by said corporation shall run for the appointment of a receiver by said court for said corporation; and such circuit court shall have power to appoint such receiver in case said court shall find said corporation so guilty of a violation of this act, and shall make such orders and continue said receivership for such time as in the opinion of the court will best prevent the continuation of such violation; and any such circuit court shall have power upon application by the Interstate Commerce Commission to annul and revoke the charter of any corporation organized under this act for continued violation of the terms of said act.

RULES.

SEC. 27. That the Interstate Commerce Commission shall make and from time to time alter, amend, or repeal rules necessary for the complete enforcement of the provisions of this act.

AMENDMENT OR REPEAL.

SEC. 28. That this act and all franchises required under it shall be at all times subject to amendment, alteration, or repeal by act of Congress.

Mr. NEWLANDS. In conclusion, Mr. President, I trust that we will all take a broad and comprehensive view, not only of the plans relating to the development of our inland waterways, but of the plans relating to the development of our foreign transportation and of the plans relating to our railroad transportation. We can only make our powers efficient in the interest of the common good by the full exercise of this important power granted by the people to the nation—the union of States, the power to regulate commerce between the States and with foreign nations.

If we will only exercise this power fully, comprehensively, and wisely, both as to the development of our national highways and waterways and as to the creation of the public servants that are to operate them, we can build up such machinery for the development of our domestic and foreign commerce as the world has never known.

I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Nevada, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

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## APPENDIX A.

[From The Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, January, 1908.]

### THE USE AND DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN WATERWAYS.

By Senator FRANCIS G. NEWLANDS,

*Vice-Chairman of the Inland Waterways Commission.*

The Inland Waterways Commission is the outgrowth of an agitation which has been conducted for some time, particularly in the Mississippi Valley, for the improvement of our waterways. The President was urged to exercise his constitutional power of making recommendations to Congress, and, pursuing his usual method of first exhausting investigation, appointed an executive commission with a view to gathering into one body a number of men who, either in legislative or in administrative work, had acquired experience in the problems relating to the waterways of the country.

APPOINTMENT OF THE COMMISSION.

As chairman of this Commission the President selected Hon. THEODORE E. BURTON, of Ohio, who, as chairman of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House of Representatives, had discharged the duties of that important position with rare in-

telligence, thoroughness, and public spirit. He also appointed two United States Senators, Hon. WILLIAM WARNER, of Missouri, and the writer; another Member of the House of Representatives, Hon. JOHN H. BANKHEAD, of Alabama (the leading minority member of the Rivers and Harbors Committee of the House), who has since become a Senator; and five members of the Executive Department of the Government. These scientific members are: General Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of the Engineer Corps of the Army; Dr. W J McGee, a scientist and soil expert, connected with the Bureau of Soils in the Department of Agriculture; Mr. Frederick H. Newell, Chief of the Reclamation Service; Mr. Gifford Pinchot, Chief of the Bureau of Forestry, and Mr. Herbert Knox Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Corporations. The President reserved the right of adding to the Commission in the future certain transportation experts, and it is possible that the Commission may, before its work is completed, take up in the broadest way the whole question of transportation.

PURPOSE OF ITS APPOINTMENT.

The duty imposed upon this Commission was to investigate the use of water, not only for navigation, but also for all other purposes, with a view to recommending to the President a full and comprehensive plan for the development and utilization of all the natural resources of the country relating to water. Its primary purpose was to facilitate water transportation, upon which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. We have been for some time engaged in the consideration of questions relating to railways, and we are now about to enter upon the related question of waterways.

WORK PERFORMED BY THE COMMISSION.

Since its appointment the Commission has been hard at work upon the problems assigned to it. An organization was effected in Washington on April 29, 1907. Early in May the Commission took a trip down the Mississippi River from St. Louis to the Gulf and studied the problems of the lower part of that river. In September a part of the Commission visited the Pacific coast and inspected the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivers, in California, and the Columbia River, in the Northwest. Beginning September 21, the entire body started on a tour of the Great Lakes, embarking at Cleveland and ending at Duluth. Passing from Duluth to St. Paul by rail, the journey was resumed down that river on board a Government boat and continued to Memphis, the President joining the party at Keokuk. After the Memphis convention most of the members of the Commission proceeded to Kansas City, and from that place made a tour of inspection down the Missouri River to its mouth. In these various tours, covering thousands of miles, daily meetings were held, at which Government engineers and other experts were examined and much testimony taken relative to the conditions and needs of the rivers.

Besides attending the convention at Memphis, the Commission was also represented at the Irrigation Congress at Sacramento, Cal.; the Trans-Mississippi Congress at Muscogee; the Upper Mississippi Convention at Moline, Ill.; at the Atlantic Deeper Waterways Conference, in Philadelphia, late in November; the recent congress of the National Drainage Association in Baltimore; and the National Rivers and Harbors Congress in Washington, which closed a few days ago. On November 25 the Commission again convened in Washington and has ever since been busy considering its recommendations. The President in his message to the first session of the Sixtieth Congress stated that he would transmit his recommendations regarding the waterways to Congress after receiving the report of the Commission. The work thus far performed is highly instructive and important, but until the report is formulated and made public what I shall say upon the subject must be regarded as only the expression of my individual views.

IMPORTANCE OF THE SUBJECT.

The transportation question is the most important question of the day, and the reason that it has suddenly (and somewhat unexpectedly to many of us) become of such pressing importance just at this time is because the railway service of the country has practically broken down. Whilst the railway development of the country has astonished the world, and whilst we have to-day more than half the railway mileage of the world, yet that machinery has proven inadequate to meet the demands of the production of the country. Years ago the railways were competing with the waterways and practically drove them out of business; but the efforts of the railways to monopolize the carriage of cheap natural products, carried in other countries by water, has resulted in congestion of traffic and a virtual breaking down of the entire transportation system, and it is essential that we shall take immediate steps to supplement our railway system by a complete system of waterway transportation. Everywhere else in the world water transportation is an important factor in both domestic and foreign commerce. Germany has, perhaps, the most perfect system of transportation in the world. Her rivers have been artificialized from source to mouth and they are supplemented by a system of canal, rail, and ocean transportation which, combined, give that country a transportation machinery unequaled anywhere in the development of domestic and foreign commerce.

However much we may rely upon the railways for quick transportation of persons and of products, it is clear that the rivers should also be used; that they should be properly artificialized; that their beds should be made stable and their courses sure for the transportation of bulky merchandise. This class of traffic has too long occupied too large a proportion of the available capacity of the railroads, to the detriment of other more valuable products and even to the injury of life and limb. Even the great railway managers—such men as Mr. Hill, Mr. Harrahan, Mr. Finley, and others—are urging the development of the inland waterways as supplementary to the railways. Only a few years ago Mr. Hill is said to have declared that water competition could not exist, and that if he were given the money with which to build a double-track railway beside the proposed enlarged Erie Canal he would turn the canal into a lily pond. It will be remembered, also, that with regard to the Mississippi River he declared it could never be made an efficient instrument of commerce until its bottom had been lathed and plastered. But the views of these men are changing, and changing because they realize that their railways have been overtaxed, and that they must either expend vast sums of money in their improvement or call in the aid of the waterways. Mr. Hill estimates that it will cost, within the next five years, I believe, five and one-half billion dollars to put the railroads in condition to meet the requirements of the country's traffic. This does not appear to be an overestimate when we remember that the railroads of the country to-day are capitalized at about fifteen billion dollars, and that there is little double track, although every railroad in the country ought to be double tracked.

A COMPREHENSIVE PLAN NECESSARY.

I assume that the country will not be disposed to enter upon the work of improving the inland waterways unless a plan is presented which will fairly meet the requirements of the whole country. The movement represents a policy, not a project. It seems improbable that any particular river, such as the Mississippi, will be fastened upon and pushed forward without some assurance that all the other rivers which require improvement will also be taken up under a comprehensive plan, one involving, ultimately, the highest possible development of all the waterways of the country. It was doubtless with this thought in mind that the President appointed the Commission, and it was doubtless with a view to the formulation of such a plan that he called in the members connected with the Reclamation Service, the Forestry Service, the Expert on Soils, and the Chief Engineer of the Army. There is practically no difference of opinion, I apprehend, as to the desirability of improving the inland waterways of the country. The public attention is arrested, and I never knew the people to be more interested or united. The important thing now is to give effective direction to this aroused public sentiment by explaining the true scope of the subject and the importance of scientific legislation for carrying out the comprehensive plans which alone will make the undertaking successful. It is possible that the whole question will not be solved for some time, for the reason that Congress rarely takes the initiative; it follows public opinion rather than leads it. It is fortunate, therefore, that these questions are now being discussed in the various conventions and conferences held throughout the country, and it is important that every man who has a thought of value upon the subject should express it.

SCOPE OF THE WORK.

It is impossible to enter, with hope of success, upon comprehensive plans for the improvement of our inland waterways without taking into consideration the related questions of forest preservation and restoration, of the irrigation of arid lands, of the reclamation of swamp lands, of bank protection, of clarification of streams, and other kindred matters.

It is necessary to preserve the forests of the country from the destruction which threatens them, not only because our timber supply is diminishing, but because forests are natural conservators of moisture and aid in the gradual distribution of the waters to the streams and rivers that flow into the lakes and the ocean. When an area of land is denuded of its forests, the waters falling upon it rush off in torrential streams, causing destructive floods and soil waste; but the forest absorbs mois-

ture like a sponge and gives it out gradually to the springs and streams through the season of drought, thus aiding in the maintenance of a stable channel.

So also with the question of the irrigation of the arid lands on the headwaters of our inland rivers. The cultivation of the vast areas on the upper reaches of the western tributaries of the Mississippi involves the construction of great reservoirs for the storage of water, which is caught while the snows are melting and later on let out through canals upon the plains to meet the demands of the growing crops. These fertile plains drink up the moisture and become themselves great storage basins which return the water by seepage at the time when it it is most needed for the maintenance of a channel in the navigable rivers below.

Thus, both forestry and irrigation are essential to the prevention of floods and of soil waste and to the maintenance of a stable channel for navigation, to say nothing of the vast money value or the great sum of human happiness involved in the possession of great forests and vast areas of productive irrigated plains. For the purposes of navigation it is of the very highest importance that there should be a stable channel, one of standard depth; not a variable channel, 40 feet deep at one time and 1 foot at another; not a channel deep in one place and shallow in others, owing to the interposition of shoals and quicksands; but one of standard depth, which will accommodate vessels of standard draft, just as there is a standard gauge for railroads. Anything which will retard the flow of the water during the period of flood and make it available in time of drought will, of course, increase the stability of the channel. And thus it is that the questions of forestry and irrigation become of first importance in connection with the problem of the inland waterways.

Few of us realize as we ought that the soil of our continent is being washed away and that the bottoms of the navigable rivers themselves are drifting slowly into the Gulf and the ocean. The trouble with the passes at the mouth of the Mississippi is that a great delta has been built up there, like the delta upon which the city of New Orleans stands, where there is now a depth of 1,200 feet of alluvial soil which has been deposited by that river. It is not impossible that, in time, the Gulf might be turned into a continent by this process.

Closely related to the prevention of soil waste is the matter of the clarification of streams; for every grain of sand in these rivers is a tool of destruction when directed against the river's banks, while clear water cuts the banks but little. The Yellowstone, as its name indicates, is pouring into the Missouri immense volumes of sand, and the Missouri is pouring into the Mississippi vast quantities of alluvial deposits, every grain of which is both a tool for the destruction of the banks and an obstruction to navigation when deposited in shoals and sandbars. The rivers are also the sources of water supply for domestic purposes to cities and towns and must be purified and made fit for consumption and kept clear of the filth and sewage of cities.

The reclamation of swamp lands must also be considered. Their reclamation means not only the addition of large and fertile areas to the productive resources of the country, but also the control of the streams themselves. These lowlands lie at the foot of the rivers, whose waters naturally spread out wastefully in swamps and bayous. The channels fill up and become shallow because there is no current to carry away the sediment; but when confined in comparatively narrow channels by means of levees the water is thereby raised to a higher level and its current is quickened and becomes an efficient power for carrying away the sediment and scouring the bottoms of the rivers, and thus creating a channel of sufficient depth for the purposes of navigation. So that we have also inseparably connected with the question of navigation the related questions of swamp-land reclamation and bank protection.

All these uses of water are important; it is difficult to say which is the most important. But, assuming that the transportation of products is as important as their production, it is clear that for the proper development of our inland waterways we must embrace in one comprehensive plan the treatment of our forests, the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, and other related matters. In doing this, vast water power can be developed, and this power must be saved from the control of trusts and monopolies and care taken to direct its use in the interest of the entire people. It is estimated that, on many of our navigable rivers, the power which can be developed in this way will be sufficient to pay the entire cost of the improvement of the streams.

CAN THE WATERWAYS BE RESTORED?

The outline which has been given, based upon the requirements of the Mississippi River, is merely an illustration of what is required on the Pacific coast rivers and, in less degree, on the rivers of the Gulf and the Atlantic coast. The business question before us is whether we can restore these waterways as a part of the efficient machinery for the country's transportation. Many doubt it, and I must confess that when I went down the Mississippi last summer and traveled for miles without seeing a single boat, I was inclined to doubt it also. There were a few towboats, but the river towns were neglected, the wharves rotting, and the river fronts largely occupied by the tracks of the railroads, whose trains of cars, running at frequent intervals along the banks, showed how thoroughly they had absorbed the commerce of the region.

These conditions seemed to be due to two causes—the terrific competition of the railroads, which have made a practice of underbidding the waterways during the navigation season and afterwards raising their rates, and also to the failure of the Government to provide and maintain a stable navigation channel. I am also of opinion that the railroads have been somewhat influential in obstructing legislation for the improvement of our waterways, and I believe they now see that this was a mistaken policy.

I have no doubt, myself, about the policy of restoring the commerce of our inland waterways, but I think it is likely to be a difficult task. One difficulty will be in providing facilities for assembling and distributing the products to be carried on the rivers. The terminal facilities at the towns on the rivers are now very poor, when they are not entirely in the hands of the railroads, and terminal facilities mean little in themselves unless the connecting lines of railroad are able and willing to take goods from the waterways and distribute them in the interior. The railroads have, as one of the chief elements of their strategic strength, the ability to assemble commerce in every part of the country and to carry it on cars of standard gauge to any other part of the country; whereas the river carriers are, at present, circumscribed in their efforts by the limits of the rivers themselves.

It is therefore necessary that the railroads shall be brought into the most intimate relations with the river carriers, so that the one system will supplement and aid, not injure, the other. We must broaden the area for water transportation, also, so that it can live, if necessary, upon the trade of the towns accessible by boat. The Ohio can be connected by canal with Lake Erie, the Mississippi with Lake Michigan, and so on, and we can connect the entire Mississippi Valley, the Gulf coast, and the Atlantic coast with each other by a system of sheltered waterways along the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, such as was so ably discussed at the Philadelphia conference, consisting of bays, sounds, and rivers to be connected with each other by canals such as the contemplated canal across Florida connecting the Gulf with the Atlantic coast, the canal connecting the Carolina sounds with Chesapeake Bay, the canal connecting Chesapeake Bay with the Delaware River, the canal connecting the Delaware River with the Raritan, and the canal across Cape Cod—thus giving a sheltered waterway from the mouth of the Mississippi to Maine, upon which it is possible that boats of standard draft could pass from Boston down the Atlantic coast across Florida to the Gulf coast and up the Mississippi River to the Great Lakes. If these things were done and warfare between the railways and the waterways should continue, there would still be sufficient transportation without the distributing aid of the railways to constitute a very influential part of the commerce of the country.

But it will scarcely do to predicate the improvement of our waterways upon the continuance of this antagonism. A few weeks ago I was quoted in certain Ohio newspapers as saying that the appointment of the Inland Waterways Commission was a part of the "big stick" policy of the President. Besides the fact that I never made such a statement, I believe the contrary to be the fact, and that the President, like the Commission, is working for greater harmony—not to stir up antagonism between the different transportation systems of the country. My own view is that the waterway system ought to be largely supplemental to the railway system and that it may possibly become necessary, in the event of continued hostility on the part of the railways toward the waterways, to enforce a liberal system of interchange of traffic and use of facilities between the two.

Viewing transportation in the large, it is of the highest importance that its machinery should be so adjusted that the common carrier can make the best and cheapest possible use, in the interest of the public, of all the public highways—of river, of railway, and of ocean. A perfect system of transportation would involve but one control from shipper to consignee, and our aim should be a system that will create great corporate carriers, under proper regulation and control, owning railway lines from the Atlantic to the Pacific and from the Lakes to the

Gulf, owning steamboat lines on the rivers and lakes wherever practicable and economical, and also owning great lines of ocean steamers, so that rates can be made and goods be carried from any point in this country to any other point in this country or to a foreign country under a single control and at a single rate, and that rate the lowest one consistent with good service and reasonable profit.

LEGISLATIVE REQUIREMENTS.

Having said this much upon the physical requirements of the problem, let us consider what legislation is necessary in order to carry the undertaking into effect. And here the greatest difference of opinion is likely to exist, for while the country is practically united as to the necessity of undertaking the work, the machinery for setting it in motion has not been carefully considered and already there is divided counsel. It has been thought in the past that our Government was incapable of engaging successfully in any great constructive work. This belief has been entirely disproved by the great works begun and continued under the direction of the Reclamation Service and the Panama Canal Service. In the legislation inaugurated for these public works Congress very wisely gave a free hand to the Executive, with the result that by a process of evolution a great administrative organization has been built up in each service that has been conducted on thoroughly businesslike principles. In a bill which I have recently introduced in the Senate (Senate bill 500) I have endeavored to follow that beneficent legislation by putting the whole responsibility for the development of the waterways of the country upon the Executive, whoever he may be, conscious that we will never have a dishonest Executive and that his highest pride will be to carry out successfully and economically the great charge intrusted to him. To put the Executive in a legislative straitjacket would be sure to result in inefficiency and failure.

INLAND WATERWAYS FUND.

The most important feature of this bill is the creation of an inland waterways fund, to be used both for investigation and construction. The sum of $50,000,000 is by the bill reserved and set aside as such fund, and the President is authorized, whenever the fund is reduced below $20,000,000, to make up the deficiency by issuing and selling bonds up to the amount of $50,000,000. Thus the fund is always kept full, even though Congress should fail to make appropriations. The President is authorized to have examinations and surveys made for the development of the inland waterways of the country and for the connection of such rivers with each other, or with the Great Lakes, by connecting and by coastal canals. In order to enable the President to make such examination and to enter upon works found to be practicable, he is authorized to appoint an inland waterways commission, and to bring in coordination therewith the scientific services of the country, such as the Corps of Engineers of the Army, the Bureau of Soils, the Forest Service, the Reclamation Service, and the Bureau of Corporations; and to appoint such experts and boards in connection therewith as he shall deem advisable; and to fix their salaries until the same are fixed by Congress. The Commission is required to make reports to the President and to Congress, or to either body of Congress, whenever information is required.

CONSTRUCTION.

The next question is as to construction. Under this bill, the President is authorized, whenever a project is determined by the Commission to be feasible, to enter upon the immediate construction of the works and to let contracts for the execution of the same, in whole or in part; the only limit upon his power being that the necessary money for the payment of the contracts must be in the waterway fund when any such contracts are let.

It will be observed that the initiative, both as to examination and as to actual construction, is put in the hands of the Executive Department as an administrative matter. It is clear that the judgment of a board of experts will be very much better than that of Congress upon such matters, and that much delay and confusion will be saved by authorizing the prompt initiation of the work. Otherwise, we shall have difference of view, both in committees and in Congress itself, as to the details of the work, as to the relative importance of the projects, and sectional differences will arise, only to be compromised by concessions harmful to this great movement. Congress should exercise the fullest power of examination and of criticism, and, of course, it has the power at any time to change the organization or to stop the work. All these powers should be exercised whenever wise and necessary; but the main purpose of the bill is to enter upon the work in a businesslike way, just as a private corporation would do, and not to impair its proper administration by unnecessary legislative restraints, or by the breaks and interruptions in the continuity of the work which have proven so disastrous heretofore when Congress has failed to continue to make the necessary appropriations.

The bill also provides for cooperation with States, municipalities, communities, corporations, and individuals with reference to such collateral works as have been suggested, and for an equitable distribution of the costs and benefits. Wherever practicable, compensation to the fund is to be secured by the conveyance of reclamation rights, the lease of water power, and such other means as may be beneficial to the States, municipalities, communities, corporations, or individuals affected. Equitable apportionment of the work among the several waterways systems of the country is also enjoined by the bill. It is intended that work shall be commenced contemporaneously among the different systems of the country, so that no section may feel that another section is being favored at its expense. The bill is tentative in its nature and designed to provoke discussion and to aid in the framing of a more perfect measure.

AFTER CONSTRUCTION, WHAT?

After these waterways are developed they must, of course, be freely used by the people; but their use will necessarily involve the creation of common carriers under laws either national or State. The business of common carriers is not, in these days, engaged in by individuals; the creation of artificial beings called corporations is necessary for this purpose. It is clear that the transportation of these waterway carriers will be interstate and foreign, and therefore subject to national regulation and control. The nation should itself create these corporations, and it should supervise their capitalization, control their profits, and make them the obedient servants of the people. At the same time it should protect them against the destructive competition of the railways. The nation ought not to allow one public servant (the railway company) to destroy another public servant (the steamboat company), both engaged in conducting transportation on the public highways of the country. It might, in order to encourage the operations of the waterway companies, exempt them for a period, as national instrumentalities, from taxation either national or State. These questions should be taken hold of at the start with a strong hand, and the organization of the water carriers should not be left to the laws of the different States. We should not drift into confusion on this subject as we have regarding our railways.

NATIONAL INCORPORATION OF CARRIERS.

The demand for national action as to water transportation will lead to national action regarding rail transportation and finally necessitate the creation by the nation of the corporations which are to handle both classes of traffic. We must begin to realize that three-fourths of the transportation of the country is now interstate; that our railroad systems are being operated regardless of State lines; that regulation by the individual States operating here and there on the sections of these great systems lying within their boundaries is disjointed, illusive, and illogical; that complexity, confusion, and insecurity, both to investors and shippers, are the results of the present system.

The truth is, we have not yet begun to think or act scientifically on this subject, but have allowed ourselves to drift, and the present railway system in this country may be called an accidental growth. The first railroads were built from a point in one State to another point in the same State, and their commerce was at first purely State commerce; but the railroad corporations, at first organized for the transportation of State commerce, gradually developed into great interstate systems, composed of many railroads combined under the laws of a single State, and that, oftentimes, a State entirely foreign to the region in which the system operates. In this way 6,000 railroad companies gradually came into existence, of which less than 2,000 are now operating roads, the others having been merged into them, and of these 2,000 almost the entire mileage—at least 170,000 out of a total of 220,000 miles—is merged in eight or ten great systems, each controlling from ten to fifteen thousand miles of track and operating in from ten to fifteen different States. So that the growth which began as a purely State growth became, by a process of evolution, a national growth, and it is no longer a question whether the railroads shall be nationalized, for they long ago nationalized themselves, but merely a question whether we shall continue to permit the lesser sovereignties to assume the function which the nation has neglected of creating its own agents for the transportation of interstate and foreign commerce.

THE NATIONAL POWERS.

We can not take the broad view of the powers of the National Government as relating to waterways and carriers by water and refuse to recognize those powers as relating to railways and carriers by rail. It is curious how united public

sentiment is as to the national control of the waterways and how divided it seems to be as to a similar control of the railways.

We have now forty-six sovereign States, each absolutely sovereign in all matters of local legislation, and each absolutely subject to another sovereign, the union of the States, as to all matters intrusted by the Constitution of that union. The main purposes of creating this sovereignty called the "United States," were two—the national defense, and the regulation of interstate and foreign commerce. The regulation of interstate and foreign commerce involves necessarily the selection of the instrumentalities of that commerce, and necessarily, also, the selection of the public servants that are to engage in such transportation. The nation should itself create the great corporations which are to engage in interstate transportation, by both water and rail. The reason the nation should frame the incorporation act under which great mergers are to be made is that we must prevent overcapitalization and we must limit their profits. If the nation is to permit a State to create the public agents which are to do the nation's business, it should control the legislation of that State; and that, of course, is neither desirable nor possible.

The purpose of the Constitution was not to centralize government, but to unionize government, where the general welfare was affected. We unionized the quarantine, because we realized that disease had no respect for State lines; we unionized irrigation, because nature failed to place the rivers entirely within State boundaries; we unionized banking, because the interest of the entire people required one money, a common denominator acceptable everywhere, and a system of exchange inviting universal confidence. And all the reasons which led to the unionizing of these functions of government in the past exist in far greater and stronger degree, at this time, with reference to the unionizing of the subject of transportation. We have just reached the threshold of this great question, and it is very important that we shall start right by the nation creating its own public agents, and not permitting an inferior sovereignty to do so.

MERGERS NECESSARY.

We should drop excitement, reprisal, and retaliation, and get down to the question whether these mergers shall be broken up and resolved into their original elements of purely State railroads, or whether consolidation, properly controlled, shall be permitted. I think all thoughtful men will agree that the mergers of the railways are necessary to the proper development of the transportation system of the country, and that the fullest powers of combination should be exercised, under proper restraint as to capitalization, rates, and profits. To break up these mergers and resolve them into their integral parts, bounded and circumscribed in their operations by State lines, would be a national calamity—if it could be done—as grievous to the public as to the railroads. Leaving out of consideration for the present, the combination of competing lines, these mergers have been of immense service to the country, although the machinery for bringing them about has been most complicated. The thing complained of is not the fact of combination, but the methods of combination, unrestrained by adequate laws and fruitful of overcapitalization, frauds on stockholders, and frauds on shippers.

It is a universal experience that whenever the laws of a country do not meet its economic requirements the people will violate the laws or evade them. That is what has occurred in the case of the railroads. The ingenuity of all the corporation lawyers of the country has been exercised in order to promote the combination of single roads into systems. Although these combinations were absolutely essential to the best development of the country, the railroads were obliged, in order to accomplish them, to evade the laws. This is as much responsible for the spirit of lawlessness in the management of the transportation interests of the country as any other one thing; and I am sure that, if this condition exists (and I fear we must all admit that it does), we, the lawmakers, can not escape our share of responsibility.

The railway is merely the agent of the Government—the agent of the State as to purely State commerce and the agent of the nation as to interstate and foreign commerce—and the Government has the power to fix the compensation, in the shape of rates on freight or the rate of dividend which the agent shall receive on his investment. It can fix this compensation in the form of tolls, or it can fix it in gross, and all that it must avoid is legislation of a confiscatory nature. I think, therefore, the reasoning is conclusive that, inasmuch as the State can legislate only for State commerce, it can not legislate and ought not to attempt to legislate upon this great question of merger, which is only entered upon for the purpose of promoting interstate and foreign commerce; but that this can only be wisely accomplished by the action of the Congress of the United States, in which every State in the Union is represented, and in the election of which every citizen has a voice and vote.

I am more and more impressed with the importance of the whole problem and with the necessity of preparing a broad and comprehensive plan for the improvement of our waterways and also for their coordination with the railway system of the country. Such a system of waterways, involving ultimately the highest development of forestry, of irrigation, of swamp-land reclamation, of clarification of streams, and of bank protection as efficient means of maintaining a channel for navigation, would relieve vastly the existing congestion of transportation. The perfection of the transportation system of the country will, in my judgment, involve the creation by the nation of common carriers which will own not only great trunk lines of railway, but also lines of steamers on the lakes, the rivers, and the ocean. Combination is an essential part of the economic development of transportation. A perfect system involves, as far as possible, one control from shipper to consignee, and this can only be accomplished by great transportation lines operating regardless of State or national boundaries, which will utilize the railways, the rivers, and the ocean by methods of carriage adapted to each.

A COMPREHENSIVE MEASURE.

It is with such considerations in view, and for the purpose of effectually coordinating the transportation interests of the country, both waterway and railway, that I have introduced in the present Congress another measure known as Senate bill No. 490. In framing this act I have not urged the national incorporation of all railways, many of which lie entirely within the boundaries of a single State, but confine it simply to the construction of interstate railroads and to the combination of interstate railroads already constructed into great systems. As to existing roads, this can only be done with the acquiescence of the States. Some States might attempt to withhold their consent, but they would, in my opinion, soon yield when they found themselves outstripped by their more obliging neighbors. There are other ways of proceeding, but I should prefer persuasion to anything savoring of force; and when I speak of force, I do not, of course, mean actual coercion or the violation of the sovereignty of any State, but the prevention, for instance, of any corporation not under national charter from engaging in interstate transportation—a course unquestionably within the power of the nation.

The bill provides for the incorporation under national law of carriers, whether by rail or by water, engaged in interstate and foreign transportation, with a provision for the acquisition, with the consent of the State affected, of State-incorporated roads now in existence. The Interstate Commerce Commission is given full control over the capitalization, rates, dividends, and other incidents of the operation of such corporations. When promoters desire to construct a new line of interstate railroad, or to combine old lines into one system, they will be brought before this body of the highest intelligence, character, and efficiency and present their plan; the amount of bonds they are to issue and the rate of interest, the amount of preferred stock and the rate of interest, the amount of common stock and the rate of interest, and the expenses of promotion; and, upon the approval of the Commission, the consent of the nation will have been given only after the most careful scrutiny and consideration and the genuineness of the whole transaction viséed by the Government itself.

The bill also lays down a uniform method of taxation by the States, and 1 per cent of the gross receipts is set aside annually as a special fund in the Treasury of the United States for an insurance fund to the employees of the railroads against accident and disability. Dividends in any one year are limited to 7 per cent, except with the consent of the Interstate Commerce Commission, and any surplus goes to the betterment of the roads, to the insurance fund, or to a guaranty fund against future inadequacy of earnings, or to extra dividends, if the Commission consents. In fixing rates and dividends, the Interstate Commerce Commission are directed to have regard, as far as possible, to the maintenance of the par value of the stock. There is a provision for the Interstate Commerce Commission to act as a board of conciliation in the settlement of disputes between the railroads and their employees on questions of hours and of conditions and compensation of labor. It is stipulated that there shall be no interference with the local police regulations of the States or with their regulation of purely State traffic or with the jurisdiction of the State courts.

We welcome, therefore, the national consideration of all these questions relating to the inland waterways because it opens up the greater question of transportation regardless of State

lines by both rail and water, and because its very consideration will bring about a fuller exercise of the granted powers of the Constitution. It seems to me peculiarly fortunate that this question of the improvement of the inland waterways has come up and arrested public attention as it has done, because once public opinion is created, legislation will speedily follow. The whole question of transportation in all its branches will be opened up and intelligently discussed, and we may be able to incorporate in our legislation regarding the waterways some much-needed legislation relating to the national incorporation of carriers, whether by water or rail or both, and thus weaken the opposition of those who would prevent the coordination of the whole matter comprehensively by indicating to them that the national powers regarding interstate and foreign transportation will not be exercised piecemeal or with reference to the one class of transportation and not with reference to the other.

If a proper system were created, most of the evils now complained of would disappear. A system of transportation could be easily devised which would enlist the best powers of the National Government without infringing at all upon the powers of the States—one which would protect alike the railway investor, the railway employee, the shipper, and the public in their respective rights and at the same time protect the States in all their legitimate powers and change the hostility of the railways toward the waterways into friendliness and cooperation in the interest of the entire people.

## APPENDIX B.

### THE CONSTRUCTIVE WORKS OF THE NATION.

The value of administering large Government affairs on a business basis is strongly exemplified in some of the most important and successful services of the Government, whose work, like that of the proposed Inland Waterways Commission, has to do with the conservation of the nation's natural resources.

*Forest Service.*—The growth and present efficiency of the Forest Service is due in a large measure to the business methods under which it was permitted to start and perfect its present organization. At the end of the present fiscal year, as the result of good management, the Service will probably turn back into the Treasury of the United States $2,000,000. It was enabled to do this under the act of Congress of February 1, 1905, section 5, which provided—

> That all money received from the sale of any products or the use of any land or resources of said forest reserves shall be covered into the Treasury of the United States, and for a period of five years from the passage of this act shall constitute a special fund, available until expended as the Secretary of Agriculture may direct, for the protection, administration, improvement, and extension of Federal forest reserves.

Under this provision the national forests became more than standing timber "reserves." Trails were opened, roads were built, communication was established, and homesteaders were encouraged and protected. In short, a general system was established which gradually brought the administration up to the standing it holds to-day. It was made possible by making those in executive charge responsible and giving them a free hand, to develop the permanent value of the forests as useful resources and to do away with the opposition based on the belief that the preservation of a forest prevented its use.

*Reclamation Service.*—The reclamation act, passed in 1902, provides that the receipts from the sales of public lands in thirteen States and three Territories shall be set aside in a reclamation fund for use in the reclamation of arid lands. Each project is self-compensatory by the sale of water rights to settlers, to be paid for in ten annual installments. This fund is constantly replenished and used over again.

The Reclamation Service has dug 1,815 miles of canal. Some of these canals carry whole rivers, like the Truckee River in Nevada and the North Platte in Wyoming. It has constructed 56 tunnels; has erected 215 large structures, including the great dams in Nevada and the Minnedoka dam in Idaho, 80 feet high and 650 feet long; has completed 670 headworks, flumes, etc.; has built 611 miles of wagon road in mountainous country; has erected and in operation 830 miles of telephone, and has manufactured 80,000 barrels of cement. To-day the Service owns and has at work 1,500 horses and mules. It operates 9 locomotives, 611 cars, 23 miles of railway, 84 gasoline engines, and 70 steam engines. It has constructed and is operating 5 electric-light plants. It has excavated over 33,000,000 cubic yards of earth and nearly 5,000,000 cubic yards of rock. Its employees in the classified and registered service, including the Washington office, number 1,126. The laborers employed directly by the Government number 4,448. The laborers employed by contractors number over 10,000. The expenditures now total nearly $1,000,000 per month. As a result of the operations of the Reclamation Service, 8 new towns have been established, 100 miles of branch railroads have been constructed, and 14,000 people have already taken up their residence in the desert.

*Panama Canal service.*—The Spooner Act, passed in June, 1902, provided for a commission of seven members, at least four of whom should be engineers, with at least one an officer of the Army and one an officer of the Navy. Three commissions were organized under this act—one known as the Walker Commission, one known as the Shonts Commission, and another as the Goethals Commission. Full power was given the President to proceed with the work and to issue bonds therefor, up to the extent of $130,000,000. The only limitation on the President's power was the creation of a commission of seven members, through which he was to act. Subsequent experience has shown that it would probably have been better had the number of commissioners been left to the discretion of the President, although as now organized practically the same result has been accomplished, as all the commissioners are required to live on the Isthmus and each one has a distinct department of duty assigned by the President. The Commission controls the Panama Railroad, all of the Commissioners being directors. Of this Commission, Lieutenant-Colonel Goethals is chairman and chief engineer, Major Gaillard is head of the department of excavation and dredging, Major Sibert is head of the department of lock and dam construction, Civil Engineer Rousseau, United States Navy, is head of the department of municipal engineering, motive power and machinery, and building construction, Colonel Gorgas, of the medical corps, United States Army, is head of the department of sanitation, ex-Senator Blackburn is head of the department of civil administration, and Mr. Smith is head of the department of labor, quarters, and subsistence. Thus each Commissioner is in charge of some special branch of the work and all now reside on the Isthmus.

The Commission has excavated more than 20,000,000 cubic yards of earth and stone, has expended over $2,300,000 on account of the government of the Canal Zone, and spent over $5,000,000 for sanitation. The principal streets of Panama and Colon have been paved. Waterworks and sewer systems have been established throughout the Canal Zone, and extensive mechanical plants established. The Panama Railroad has been double tracked and additional sidings and storage tracks built. As the plan of the canal necessitates the abandonment of the present main line of the railroad, the final location of the new line has been determined and the work of construction is now progressing. Fifteen hotels for Americans, eighteen mess halls for Europeans, and twenty-three kitchens for West Indian laborers have been operated. Three thousand buildings have been prepared for married and single employees and laborers. The entire force employed consists of over 30,000 men.

*Comparison of the Panama Canal and Reclamation services.*—Both of these large undertakings were initiated at about the same time, each being authorized by act of Congress in the month of June, 1902. In the five years that have elapsed since the works were authorized they have been carried on to a point where some interesting comparisons may be made. There are, however, radical points of difference which must be borne in mind. The work of the Canal Commission is concentrated on a narrow strip of territory 50 miles long. The work of the Reclamation Service, on the contrary, is scattered over the western half of the United States, being carried on in fourteen States and three Territories.

For the above reasons entirely distinct types of organization have been necessary. At Panama the work can be supervised and actually seen by one man within a short period of time. On the other hand, the operations of the Reclamation Service are so widely scattered that no one man has ever seen all the work which is being carried on. It is physically impossible for one man to visit and inspect all of the reclamation structures which are now being built, even if he travels continuously throughout the year.

The Isthmian Canal Commission has encountered the difficulties which are inherent in the divided responsibility of a commission intensified by rapid changes in its personnel. On the other hand, the Reclamation Service has been practically under the charge of one man, and there has been no radical change of personnel. The work of the Isthmian Canal Commission has been dependent to a certain extent upon several acts of Congress, and the larger features of its operations have been passed upon in some detail by the representatives of the people. The work of the Reclamation Service, intrusted virtually to a single man, has been peculiarly fortunate in being carried on in accordance with a predetermined policy. Questions of detail have been settled wholly within the organization by conference with experts and without dissension. For example, the types of the

larger works to be built, such as great dams, have been considered carefully by men designated for this purpose, and when decision has ultimately been reached the work has been pushed forward at once without delay.

The gross amount of money appropriated up to the present time for the Panama Canal and Railroad, including payment to the French company and to Panama, is, in round numbers, $130,000,000, of which about $75,000,000 is for construction. The amount of money available for construction in the reclamation fund during the same period is less than half as much, or, in round numbers, $33,000,000.

The organization and equipment of the work at Panama may probably be considered now as fairly complete, there being upward of 30,000 laborers and employees of all grades, including those on the Panama Canal. In comparison with this, the Reclamation Service may also be said to have reached its period of maximum output, with about 14,000 laborers, or nearly half as many.

The total estimated amount of earth to be removed for the Panama Canal, as estimated in June, 1904, is 112,000,000 cubic yards. Of this amount there have been moved up to the present time about 20,000,000 yards. The Reclamation Service has moved in its work a total of about 40,000,000 yards of earth and rock, or more than one-third of the total to be handled at Panama. The Isthmian Canal Commission has sixty-three steam shovels in commission, against seventeen in the Reclamation Service. A greater part of the work of the Reclamation Service is being done, however, not by steam shovels, but by plow and scraper and smaller tools, as the operations are widely distributed and are not sufficiently concentrated at one spot to allow the use of large machines of this character. For the purpose of excavating and handling the material the Service now utilizes 7,000 horses and mules on the work.

The problem at Panama is mainly the excavation of a canal prism, including enormous culebræ and the excavation for foundations and the construction of locks. The work of the Reclamation Service is in far larger proportion a construction of dams, headgates, and many other structures, mainly of concrete.

The canal work will probably be completed in five or six years, while the reclamation work under the operations of the present law, if no changes are made, will continue indefinitely. Many interesting comparisons might be made concerning the character of the work of the two organizations. For example, the Bohio dam, proposed for water supply for the canal, will have an estimated surface area a little over 40 square miles. In comparison with this the reservoirs formed by the Roosevelt dam, now under construction in Arizona, will have a surface area of little over 25 miles and the area of the Deerfield Reservoir, in the vicinity of Boise, Idaho, will have an area of 22 square miles. The length of the Bohio dam is given as 2,246 feet, while the Owl Creek dam, at Belle Fourche, S. Dak., will have a total length of 6,200 feet. Both of these dams are of earth.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate to be relieved from service on the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Mr. President, lest my request might be misconstrued, I desire to say that in asking to be so relieved I do not wish to be considered as in the slightest degree criticizing the efforts of the committee or committees. That committee has performed its duty; but I think any Senator who will consider the number of bills relating to private pensions and the number of bills that go to the Committee on Indian Affairs that are daily introduced will understand that the chairman of the Committee on Pensions, who is also a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs, will have probably about as much business of a semiprivate character as he is capable of taking care of. Therefore, in order that those Senators who are desirous of going upon the committees from which I ask to be relieved may be assigned to them before the holiday recess, I am making this application at this time.

Service on the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, Mr. President, will require a great deal of arduous labor, and in view of my association with other committees I feel that I can not do justice to that committee. Certainly I could not do justice either to the committee or to myself if I did my entire duty upon the other committees of which I am a member. I therefore respectfully ask the Senate to relieve me from service on the two committees I have named.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota asks unanimous consent to be relieved from further service on the Committee on Privileges and Elections and the Committee on Revision of the Laws. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

ORGANIZED MILITIA.

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It proposes to extend the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in which to conform their organization, armament, and discipline to that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer armies of the United States by section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903, to January 21, 1910.

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, under section 1661 of the Revised Statutes of the United States the States and Territories and the District of Columbia participate in the two million annual appropriation for the maintenance of the National Guard. In the law approved January 21, 1903, a provision was inserted requiring the States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform in all respects in the organization of the National Guard with the Regular Army. That, for some reason, has not been entirely possible of accomplishment. The purpose of this joint resolution is to grant two additional years in order that the provisions of the act of January 21, 1903, may in all respects be complied with. The passage of the joint resolution will work no harm to any one. It simply grants a little more time for the accomplishment of the real purpose of the act of January 21, 1903. The reason for it is that the time expires on the 21st of January next, and unless the joint resolution is passed by Congress there are some States which will not be able to participate in the appropriation.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, while it is usual to have matters of this kind referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, I am entirely willing, so far as I am concerned, that the joint resolution shall now be placed on its passage. As the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DICK] has said, the time limit fixed in the law for the making of certain changes in the organization of the militia expires on the 21st of next month. The legislatures of certain States will meet, perhaps, prior to that time or soon thereafter, and I shall be glad to have the joint resolution disposed of now.

Mr. BACON. If the joint resolution is not long, I ask that it be again read.

The Secretary again read the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 55 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, December 18, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate. December 17, 1907.*

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

James M. Yeager, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania, vice Charles B. Witmer, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Edward E. Wagner, of South Dakota, to be United States attorney for the district of South Dakota, who was appointed during the last recess of the Senate, vice James D. Elliott, who failed of confirmation at the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY.

Sydney K. Evans, a citizen of New York, to be a chaplain in the Navy from the 29th day of November, 1907, to fill a vacancy existing in that grade on that date.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 17, 1907.*

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

John Q. Thompson, of Kansas, to be assistant attorney-general.

INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSIONER.

Charles A. Prouty, of Vermont, to be an Interstate Commerce Commissioner for the term of seven years from January 1, 1908.

CONSULS.

James S. Benedict, of New York, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at St. Johns, Newfoundland.

Paul Nash, of New York, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Vladivostok, Siberia.

Clarence Rice Slocum, of New York, to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Zittau, Saxony.

Frederitk Van Dyne, of New York, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Kingston, Jamaica.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

George T. Weitzel, of Missouri, to be secretary of the legation of the United States to Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

Fred Morris Dearing, of Missouri, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Peking, China.

A. Campbell Turner, of Missouri, to be second secretary of the legation of the United States at Habana, Cuba.

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

George W. Woodruff, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general (for the Interior Department).

William Wallace Brown, of Pennsylvania, to be assistant attorney-general to defend suits before the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission.

CIRCUIT JUDGE.

Henry Galbraith Ward, of New York, to be United States circuit judge for the second judicial circuit.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

William C. Van Fleet, of California, to be United States district judge for the northern district of California.

Frank S. Dietrich, of Idaho, to be United States district judge for the district of Idaho.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Marcellus L. Temple, of Iowa, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Iowa.

Henry W. Blodgett, of Missouri, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Missouri.

Rufus E. Foster, of Louisiana, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Louisiana.

SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSIONER.

Roswell P. Bishop, of Michigan, to be a commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of Article VII of the treaty of 1898 between the United States and Spain.

APPOINTMENT IN REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

John Frederick Hahn, of Maryland, to be second assistant engineer with rank of third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

SUPERINTENDENT OF ASSAY OFFICE AT NEW YORK.

Kingsbery Foster, of New York, to be superintendent of the United States assay office at New York, N. Y.

POSTMASTERS.

DELAWARE.

Oswald B. Wingate to be postmaster at Edgemore, in the county of Newcastle and State of Delaware.

NEW YORK.

Henry G. Ahles to be postmaster at Redwood, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

C. Sackett Chellborg to be postmaster at Sea Cliff, in the county of Nassau and State of New York.

Samuel G. Cornish to be postmaster at Carmel, in the county of Putnam and State of New York.

Elbert E. Makepeace to be postmaster at Alexandria Bay, in the county of Jefferson and State of New York.

Webster M. Richardson to be postmaster at Mexico, in the county of Oswego and State of New York.

Orlando W. Sutton to be postmaster at Bath, in the county of Steuben and State of New York.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William H. Cox to be postmaster at Laurinburg, in the county of Scotland and State of North Carolina.

Thomas H. Dickens to be postmaster at Enfield, in the county of Halifax and State of North Carolina.

Thomas L. Green to be postmaster at Waynesville, in the county of Haywood and State of North Carolina.

S. M. Hambrick to be postmaster at Hickory, in the county of Catawba and State of North Carolina.

W. Eugene Miller to be postmaster at Lenoir, in the county of Caldwell and State of North Carolina.

Frank Roberts to be postmaster at Marshall, in the county of Madison and State of North Carolina.

John B. Spence to be postmaster at Charlotte, in the county of Mecklenburg and State of North Carolina.

H. J. Whitt to be postmaster at Roxboro, in the county of Person and State of North Carolina.

PENNSYLVANIA.

W. E. Moody to be postmaster at Tremont, in the county of Schuylkill and State of Pennsylvania.

Renwick Rowan to be postmaster at Parnassus, in the county of Westmoreland and State of Pennsylvania.

Mary A. Thomson to be postmaster at Spartansburg, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania.

N. S. Woodruff to be postmaster at North East, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania.

TEXAS.

Oscar Hunt to be postmaster at Canyon, in the county of Randall and State of Texas.

VERMONT.

Harlow C. Ayer to be postmaster at Richford, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont.

Ada M. Banister to be postmaster at Readsboro, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont.

Albert H. Cheney to be postmaster at Stowe, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont.

Henry J. Fisher to be postmaster at Morrisville, in the county of Lamoille and State of Vermont.

Charles E. Hall to be postmaster at Swanton, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont.

Henry E. Spencer to be postmaster at Proctor, in the county of Rutland and State of Vermont.

Edward J. Taylor to be postmaster at Enosburg Falls, in the county of Franklin and State of Vermont.

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## SENATE.

### WEDNESDAY, *December 18, 1907.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

ACCEPTANCE OF GIFTS AND DECORATIONS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State, renewing the request made to a previous Congress that certain persons be permitted to accept the gifts and decorations presented to them by foreign governments, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed.

UTE TRUST FUNDS—EDWARD N. VANDALL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting an item of appropriation providing for the use of the Ute trust funds for the benefit of the Utes who left their reservation during the winter of 1906, etc., which was read.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of an item to authorize the allotment of 80 acres on the former Yankton Reservation in South Dakota to Edward N. Vandall, a Yankton Sioux allottee, etc., which was read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the resolution heretofore adopted by the Senate, the communications from the Secretary of the Interior will be referred to the Committee on Rules and printed.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Acting Postmaster-General, transmitting a schedule of papers and documents which are not needed in the transaction of public business and which have no permanent value or historical interest.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication will be referred to the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, and the Chair appoints as such committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. The Secretary will notify the House of Representatives of the appointment.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. PLATT presented a memorial of the Business Men's Association of Wellsville, N. Y., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the memorial of William Tonk & Bro. (Incorporated), of New York City, N. Y., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade and Transportation of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to restore the American merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ANKENY presented a memorial of the Grocers' Association of Spokane, Wash., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Spokane, Wash., praying for the passage of the so-called "Dick-Capron bill," to increase the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a petition of Isabella Council, No. 15, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Southington, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend and modify the law relating to the classification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of Mrs. Leander L. Evans, of Laconia, N. H., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. JOHNSTON presented a petition of sundry citizens of Mobile, Ala., praying that an appropriation of $10,000 be made to deepen Bayou Le Batre in that State, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ALLISON presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Waterloo, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called "ship-subsidy bill," which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the West End Improvement Club, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the inspection of grain under Federal control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Ellsworth Post, No. 30, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ames, Iowa, and a petition of E. D. Duncan Post, No. 253, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Colfax, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Ellsworth Post, No. 30, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Ames, Iowa, and a petition of Post 173, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Osceola, Iowa, praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the present pension law allowing a maximum pension of $20 per month at the age of 65 years instead of 75 years, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials of the Hansen Hardware Company, of Le Mars, Iowa, of sundry citizens of Guttenberg, Iowa, and of the Commercial Exchange of Harlan, all in the State of Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of District Council No. 13, United Mine Workers of America, of Oskaloosa, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to establish postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 909, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Council, Army and Navy Union of the United States, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Cedar Falls, Lansing, Burlington, Keota, Centerville, Strawberry Point, Red Oak, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Vinton, Elgin, Dubuque, Webster City, Tipton, Ottumwa, Postville, Maquoketa, Hampton, and Davenport, all in the State of Iowa, remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. TELLER presented a petition of the Colorado Board of Agriculture, praying for the enactment of legislation relating to the pay of Army officers detailed as military instructors at agricultural colleges, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce, of De Beque, Colo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Carpenters' District Council of Denver, Colo., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. DICK. I am directed by the Committee on Mines and Mining to report back without amendment the bill (S. 1192) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims," and I ask for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. CARTER. Is unanimous consent requested for the consideration of the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Unanimous consent is requested. The question is, Will unanimous consent be given?

Mr. CARTER. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. PILES, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 417) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

### ASSISTANT CLERK TO COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. KITTREDGE, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the salary of the assistant clerk to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals provided for by resolution of February 26, 1903, shall be fixed at $1,440 per annum on and after December 18, 1907.

### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by Mr. WARREN, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such testimony as may be taken by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with matters before them, and have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

### HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted yesterday by the Senator from Minnesota (Mr. CLAPP), to report it with an amendment and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such hearings as may be had on bills or other matters pending before said committee and to have the same printed and bound for the use of the committee, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendment was, in line 5, after the word "printed," to strike out the words "and bound."

The amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

### ADJOURNMENT TO SATURDAY.

Mr. ALLISON. I move that when the Senate adjourns today it be to meet on Saturday next, and I ask that there may be unanimous consent that nothing but routine business shall be done upon that day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Iowa moves that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Saturday

next, and with that motion the Senator makes the request that the understanding be that on Saturday nothing but routine business shall be transacted. The Chair hears no objection to the request, and the question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Iowa.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2871) to establish the title of the United States to certain land adjacent to the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2872) to amend "An act to amend section 4 of an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901" (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 2873) for the relief of the owners of the steam lighter *Climax* and the cargo laden aboard thereof, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 2874) granting a pension to Lydia J. Johnson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LONG introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2875) for the relief of Harry M. Kenderdine; and

A bill (S. 2876) to correct the military record of Talton T. Davis.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2877) granting an increase of pension to M. C. Caddell;

A bill (S. 2878) granting an increase of pension to James Saunders;

A bill (S. 2879) granting an increase of pension to John P. Buckley, alias Newton J. Pilcher;

A bill (S. 2880) granting an increase of pension to Alfred W. Wright;

A bill (S. 2881) granting an increase of pension to Clinton W. Patterson;

A bill (S. 2882) granting an increase of pension to Richard Firn;

A bill (S. 2883) granting an increase of pension to George W. Irwin; and

A bill (S. 2884) granting an increase of pension to Stephen H. Pulling (with accompanying papers).

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 2885) to remove the charge of desertion now standing against the military record of Oliver Jackson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2886) for the relief of the legal representatives of the late firm of Lapène & Ferré;

A bill (S. 2887) for the relief of the heirs at law and legal representatives of Mrs. Susan A. Nicholas;

A bill (S. 2888) for the relief of the estate of Marcus Walker, deceased;

A bill (S. 2889) for the relief of the estate of Amy L. Mahoudeau, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2890) for the relief of T. Alonzo Walker and Augusta C. Todd.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 2891) for the relief of Thomas Kennedy, executor of the estate of Margaret Kennedy, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GORE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 2892) to provide for the repayment of deposits by bidders of Kiowa-Comanche and Apache ceded lands; and

A bill (S. 2893) providing for the disposition of the balance of the funds derived from the sale of town lots in the county seats of Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties, Okla.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2894) granting an increase of pension to Gudson Revis; and

A bill (S. 2895) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah C. Rice.

Mr. WHYTE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2896) granting an increase of pension to Donna M. Blatter; and

A bill (S. 2897) granting an increase of pension to Naomi V. Culley.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2898) for the relief of the widow of Joseph Culley, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2899) placing M. H. Plunkett, assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 2900) to consolidate and revise the acts respecting copyright, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 2901) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill (S. 2902) for the relief of the Medical College of Alabama, at Mobile, Ala., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 2903) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Darlington, in the State of South Carolina, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. PILES introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2904) granting a pension to Elisha Painter; and

A bill (S. 2905) granting an increase of pension to Van Ogle.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 2906) for the relief of Andrew H. Russell and William R. Livermore, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2907) for the relief of Jacob B. Phillips, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 2908) granting a pension to Ellen Alexander, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2909) to correct the military record of W. R. Flanery; and

A bill (S. 2910) to correct the military record of James Webb.

Mr. FORAKER introduced a bill (S. 2911) for the relief of the Columbus Gas and Fuel Company, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 2912) to correct the military record of William Thomas;

A bill (S. 2913) to correct the military record of Barnard Madden, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2914) for the relief of Robert W. Caldwell, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2915) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Stroman;

A bill (S. 2916) granting a pension to Henry Fleig;

A bill (S. 2917) granting a pension to Lizzie Robinson;

A bill (S. 2918) granting an increase of pension to Mary Scheuerman;

A bill (S. 2919) granting an increase of pension to John M. Hopkins; and

A bill (S. 2920) granting an increase of pension to George B. Black.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2921) granting a pension to W. A. Shappee;

A bill (S. 2922) granting an increase of pension to Gilbert Fravel;

A bill (S. 2923) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Greer; and

A bill (S. 2924) granting a pension to Susan Gillespie.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2925) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hamlin, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

CHARLES A. DAVIDSON AND CHARLES M. CAMPBELL.

Mr. LONG submitted an amendment directing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to reopen and restate the accounts of Charles A. Davidson and Charles M. Campbell, clerks of the United States district courts for the Indian Territory, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriaion bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

NAVY YEARBOOK, 1907.

On motion of Mr. HALE, it was

*Ordered*, That the Navy Yearbook, 1907, be printed as a document, and that 2,000 additional copies be printed and bound in cloth—1,000 for the use of the Senate and 1,000 for the use of the Committee on Naval Affairs of the Senate.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY.

On motion of Mr. HALE, it was

*Ordered*, That the report of the subboard on the personnel of the Navy be printed as a document.

THE PUBLIC-OPINION BILL.

On motion of Mr. HALE, it was

*Ordered*, That the speech of Hon. H. C. LODGE on "The public-opinion bill" before the Central Labor Union of Boston, September 15, 1907, be printed as a document and 2,000 additional copies be printed for the use of the Senate.

REVISION OF COPYRIGHT ACTS.

On motion of Mr. KITTREDGE, it was

*Ordered*, That 1,000 additional copies of the bill (S. 2900) to consolidate and revise the acts respecting copyright be printed for the use of the Committee on Patents.

GRADING AND INSPECTION OF GRAINS.

On motion of Mr. MCCUMBER, it was

*Ordered*, That a compilation relating to grain grading and inspection and interstate and foreign commerce in grains be printed as a document.

STOCK OWNERSHIP OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE CORPORATIONS.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution which I send to the desk.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be directed to inform the Senate whether any corporations engaged in interstate commerce are the owners of any of the capital stock of other corporations which are transporting passengers and freight; and if so, the Commission is further directed to transmit a statement showing the extent and details of such ownership so far as the facts now appear in the office of the Commission, and to state in what cases the corporations whose stock so owned have been competitors for traffic with the corporations owning their stock.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the resolution had better be referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TILLMAN. I do not see why we can not call for the information. The resolution simply proposes to ask the Interstate Commerce Commission to give us the facts. It does not want any opinion. It does not want any suggestions. It merely wants to know what is the situation to-day, and I do not see any reason why the Senator from Rhode Island should object to it.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Interstate Commerce Commission is engaged in a great variety of very important and very serious matters affecting all the people of the United States. If I did not misapprehend the purpose of the resolution and its extent, it would require a great deal of time and labor on the part of the Interstate Commerce Commission to furnish the facts. I desire to have the resolution go to the Committee on Interstate Commerce that they may find out whether it is desirable that the Interstate Commerce Commission at this time should make the inquiry; that is all.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is not an inquiry; it is a suggestion that the Interstate Commerce Commission send us the facts now on hand.

Mr. ALDRICH. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will examine the resolution I think he will see that it is entirely harmless.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think the Committee on Interstate Commerce should consider the question.

Mr. TILLMAN. When will that committee meet?

Mr. ALDRICH. Immediately after the holiday recess, undoubtedly.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will examine the resolution I am sure he can not see any reason for objecting to it. But he is suspicious, I am afraid.

Mr. ALDRICH. I am always more or less suspicious of resolutions that come from the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. Why? Because the Senator from South Carolina wants to get some facts the Senator from Rhode Island wants to conceal?

Mr. ALDRICH. Not that at all; but he may want to get facts in a manner which will fit into his preconceived notions of what ought to be done or how it ought to be done.

Mr. TILLMAN. I simply want the facts for the use of the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. I understand that, but I think the resolution is too broad in its scope to be adopted without reference to the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. It will have to go over, of course, and that means that it goes over until after the Christmas holidays, but I want to debate it a little before it goes to the committee.

Mr. ALDRICH. I have no objection to the Senator debating it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. TILLMAN. I submit another resolution. I expect it will share the same fate, but still I am going to try to get something done here.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce be instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation is desirable or necessary to enable the States in the exercise of their police powers to control the commerce in liquors and all alcoholic beverages within their borders, so as to aid the cause of temperance and to prevent the encouragement by the United States Government of illicit dealing in the same.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is very evident that the resolution, if it is to be adopted, ought to direct the Committee on the Judiciary to make inquiry and not the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It is purely a legal question that is involved, and if any committee is to be instructed it should be the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am willing to send it to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. TILLMAN. I want to have it passed. I do not want to have it referred. I want the instruction to go to the committee to report to the Senate what is the law now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina ask for the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask for the present consideration of the resolution.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The chair will put the question and then recognize the Senator from New Jersey. The Senator from South Carolina asks for the present consideration of the resolution which has just been read. Is there objection?

Mr. KEAN. I ask the Senator from South Carolina if he wants the Senate to instruct the different States in the Union what laws they should pass in order to protect their own police powers. Is that what he means?

Mr. TILLMAN. No; that is not it at all.

Mr. KEAN. Then I misunderstood the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will allow me I will explain it.

Mr. KEAN. Let the resolution be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator understand it now?

Mr. KEAN. It seems to me that it is trying to instruct the States what to do.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, I can not help the Senator's construction, but my purpose, if he will allow me to explain it, is simply this: The question where the police power begins and where the interstate power of Congress ends has been one which has harassed and bedeviled every State which has undertaken to control liquor. As governor of South Carolina I had extensive experience along this line. I have had occasion to examine the decisions of the Supreme Court in reference to it, and I have watched the gradual shading away and obliteration and suspension of the law which I hold in my hand.

When Iowa had this question of prohibition up, the appeal from Iowa in regard to the introduction into that State of liquor in original packages caused Congress to pass what is known as the "Wilson Act," which I will read:

*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled—*

This is the law now—

, That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

Now, that is the law. The court in explaining or in interpreting the meaning of Congress has declared that liquors do not arrive under this act until they have been delivered to the consignee, and from one degree of interpretation to another they have gone on until they have absolutely turned loose outside liquor dealers to send whisky into prohibition territory ad libitum.

I simply desire to have the Judiciary Committee or the Interstate Commerce Committee, or any committee, or the Senate itself, deal with this question and determine how far Congress will or can limit or relinquish, as this act proposed to do, the control over interstate traffic in intoxicating beverages. That is all the object of the resolution I have offered.

Mr. ALDRICH. Has the resolution been modified so as to instruct the Judiciary Committee instead of the Interstate Commerce Committee?

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing to let it go to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator wants to have it passed, I understand.

Mr. TILLMAN. Yes. I move to amend by striking out "the Interstate Commerce Committee" and inserting "the Committee on the Judiciary."

Mr. ALDRICH. With that amendment, as the chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary is in the Chamber, I shall not interpose any objection.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. If any committee has to deal with this question, the Judiciary Committee is perfectly willing to assume the responsibility. At the same time I shall be glad to have the resolution again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution as modified will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation is desirable or necessary to enable the States, in the exercise of their police powers, to control the commerce in liquors and all alcoholic beverages within their borders so as to aid the cause of temperance and to prevent the encouragement by the United States Government of illicit dealing in the same.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It occurs to me that that is a rather difficult proposition to throw upon the Committee on the Judiciary or upon any other committee. It may be that upon investigating the proposition no committee would be able to frame a bill that would give the relief that is asked by the resolution; and certainly neither the Judiciary Committee, I imagine, nor any other committee would desire to instruct any State as to what measures they should take for their own relief or protection.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator understands the resolution to mean that I desire to have any committee here instruct a State, he is wholly out of his bearings, because I am a State's rights Democrat, if the Senator can interpret that, and I know what I mean in regard to those words. I do not ask Congress to instruct a State as to what it shall do in the exercise of its police powers, because I know the Constitution expressly reserves to the States the right to police themselves inside of their borders. But what I am after is to define the line, that Congress may make it so clear that nobody can misunderstand where the interstate power of Congress ends and where the police powers of a State begin.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina to the fact that there is no question as to the kind of Democrat the Senator is, and I congratulate him that he takes that decided stand. But I desire to call the attention of the Senator also to what I understand to be the fact of the case, that it is not a question for Congress, but it is a question for the courts to determine as to the efficiency of the remedy that is provided. So before the resolution goes to the Judiciary Committee, if it shall go there, I wished to call the attention of the Senator to the difficulties that the committee will have to contend with. That is the purpose for which I rose.

Mr. TILLMAN. Well, the law which I read a moment ago, which is now on the statute books, has been construed by the Supreme Court in a certain way, and the construction of the court on this language would indicate that we did not do what we thought we tried to do in 1890, and that is to allow the police power to attach as soon as whisky entered the borders of a State. The court declared that the police power does not attach until it has gone to a given point in the State and has been delivered by the interstate carrier to the consignee. Now, if that means arrival I do not know what arrival means. Bills have been introduced here which have sought to modify the Wilson law of 1890 so as to leave the Supreme Court no reason to declare that the police power does not attach as soon as the whisky gets across the border.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Mr. President, I am sure we all sympathize with the purpose the Senator has in view, but in view of the difficulties I have suggested I would suggest to the Senator that the resolution be allowed to lie over, when, upon consultation, perhaps we can arrive at a resolution that will fit the bill and not result in embarrassment to the committee.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will assure me that the committee will really consider the resolution after it gets there and will report to us on this question——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I will say this to the Senator: I hoped that no assurance would be necessary either to the Senator or anybody else that the committee will justly and fairly consider any question sent before that committee.

Mr. TILLMAN. Apologizing, then, to the chairman of the committee, I will agree to let the resolution go to the Committee on the Judiciary, where it will be passed upon.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. My suggestion was that the resolution be allowed to lie over under the rules until a little consultation may be had upon the subject.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am perfectly willing to do that. It is no hurry matter. It will keep.

Mr. BACON rose.

Mr. TILLMAN. I will just let the resolution lie over, unless the Senator from Georgia wishes to be heard.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I wish to say a word before the resolution passes from the consideration of the Senate. I wish to call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina and of the Senate to what will naturally be the course the consideration of this resolution will take when it goes before the Committee on the Judiciary.

If there were no bills to be introduced upon this subject, of course the natural course of the consideration when ordered by the Senate would be that the Judiciary Committee would to the best of its ability investigate the question and endeavor to report by bill or otherwise, according as it might reach a conclusion, one way or the other. But the fact is that there is a practical situation which will necessarily control the action of the committee. That practical situation is one which, while it may not exactly exist at present, will certainly exist during the session, as follows: During the last session of the last Congress there were several bills upon this subject. One of them was introduced in the House by Mr. LITTLEFIELD, of Maine, passed the House, and came to the Senate and was referred to the Judiciary Committee. Another upon the same subject and along the same lines was introduced by the Senator from Tennessee, Mr. Carmack, and was also referred to the Judiciary Committee. Upon those bills a subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee heard very elaborate and extended arguments, both by persons who were not Members of Congress, but who were interested in the subject, representatives of large interests which would be affected by the proposed legislation, and by Members of the House of Representatives who had been instrumental in the procurement of the passage of the bill through the House.

Those bills were not reported from the Judiciary Committee because of the fact that it was a short session, and owing to the number and variety of interests to be affected desiring to be heard the hearings were not concluded. It was not practicable for the Judiciary Committee of the Senate in that short session to complete the hearings and make a report.

Now, the practical point to which I call the attention of the Senate and of the Senator from South Carolina is this.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. BACON. With pleasure.

Mr. KNOX. I should like to remind the Senator from Georgia of the fact that the Senator who had proposed the bill in

the Senate requested the subcommittee not to report and that the subcommittee was relieved from reporting by the action of the committee.

Mr. BACON. That is a fact. I think the Senator will also bear me out in the statement, as he and I were both upon the subcommittee, that while we had that request the hearings were not completed, and that we could not have made a proper report to the Senate in the short session even if there had not been that request made. But that request was made and relieved us to a certain extent of the responsibility for increased activity so that we might possibly have reported it.

Now what I wish to call the attention of the Senate to is this: These bills, whether they have been introduced or not, certainly will be introduced. It is an acute question, and there is bound to be legislation upon it.

When this resolution is sent to the committee—and to the sending of it to the committee I see no objection whatever—the committee, knowing the fact that it must pass not simply upon the abstract question, but upon concrete bills, will necessarily take the instructions of the Senate to be such as they can comply with by reporting upon bills which will be introduced. I myself—while I, of course, yield to the suggestion of the chairman of the committee that the resolution shall lie over—see no objection to its passage, with the statement in advance that we know the fact that we not only have to consider the general resolution, or the general instruction of the resolution, but that we will have several specific bills involving the direct question upon which we must make specific recommendations one way or the other. With the experience of the last session, I have no doubt that before the end of the long session, which is now with us, there will be a report to the Senate by the Judiciary Committee upon the exact questions which are proposed to be reached by this resolution. So I repeat that, while I will yield to the suggestion of the chairman, I myself would be willing that the resolution should pass, with a full knowledge of the fact that it would form but one part, one feature, of the general subject which we must go through with in its entirety at the present session in the deliberations of Congress and in the deliberations of the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, of course, if the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] desires this resolution to go to the Judiciary Committee I shall offer no objection to that course; but I can not exactly understand why the resolution should go to any committee except the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BAILEY. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. The resolution as drawn instructed the Interstate Commerce Committee to consider and report, but, the suggestion having come from the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] that the resolution ought to go to the Judiciary Committee, I was perfectly willing to let it go to either of those committees. I myself in drawing the resolution had in mind the fact that this is a question of interstate commerce. The question, however, which is involved is, where interstate commerce begins and the police powers of the States attach.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. BAILEY. I do.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I will say that this precise question has been before the Committee on the Judiciary at least for five or six different Congresses. It has been considered by that committee, and I think very properly so. I think if we instruct that committee to inquire as to what changes in the law, if any, ought to take place, it would meet the suggestion of the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, I entered the Chamber just as the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] was consenting to the change in the wording of the resolution; but I believe, in the interest of orderly procedure, that this, like all other matters of its kind, ought to go to the Interstate Commerce Committee. If it were an original matter, I should myself have preferred to see it go to the Judiciary Committee, because until the decision in what is known as the "original package case" this was a question of police and not of commerce. I think much of the confusion and difficulty which has arisen over the enforcement of State laws regulating and, in some instances, prohibiting the sale of liquor has grown out of the fact that the Supreme Court held the sale of liquor to be a matter of commerce instead of a matter of police.

I never will assent here or elsewhere to the proposition that the Federal Government's power to regulate commerce is superior to the State's power to protect the health, the morals, or the peace and good order of its people. We are in the habit of calling them the police powers of the State, but as a matter of fact they are the most essential of all sovereign powers. It was a loose and unfortunate habit of speech which led the profession of the law, and after them the legislators of the country, to speak of these great and essential powers as a mere matter of police regulation. They existed before this General Government was ever dreamed of, and they can not be annihilated by the State or by the General Government. The State can contract away its right to levy taxes, according to the decision of the courts, but the State can not contract away what we are accustomed to calling its police power. But I presume this complaint comes too late. I presume it is now the settled law of this land, although it was not settled that way originally. The original decision on this question, which was known as the "New Hampshire case," held that it was competent for the State to deal, and to deal in its own way and without limitation and according to its own judgment, with liquor introduced within its borders from another State, but in the progress of events the court modified that decision, and I presume we must now deal with it as settled.

Accepting it as settled, then, the only question to be dealt with here is merely to define, as I understand the late decision of the court, the term "upon arrival." The court was right under this act in saying that the liquor had within the meaning of the law only arrived in the State when it reached its point of destination, but if it were competent for Congress in the beginning to vest the State with power to regulate interstate commerce—and that is one of the absurdities which have led to this confusion of doctrine from the beginning to the end—if it were competent for Congress to do that, surely it is competent for Congress to define what it means by "arrival;" and all that is necessary in the amendment of this law is simply to provide that Congress may permit the State to deal with this question upon the arrival of the liquor whenever it crosses the border of the State and before it is delivered to the consignee. In that view of it it seems to me purely a question of interstate commerce.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, except for one expression in this resolution, I would have nothing to say. As I caught it when read at the desk, it directs the Committee on the Judiciary to report by bill or otherwise what legislation is necessary to enable each State to control what is within the police power of the State; or, I may go further, what is intrastate commerce. Assuming, Mr. President, that the matter we are called upon, or will be called upon, to deal with is commerce of one character or another, interstate or intrastate commerce, an act of Congress, and of course the report of a committee of Congress could not add to or take from the constitutional powers of the States or of the Federal Government.

The Constitution provides that Congress shall regulate interstate commerce and no act of the legislature of any State can add to or take from that authority.

The Constitution also provides that all powers not delegated by that instrument are reserved to the States respectively or to the people, and no act upon the part of Congress or of a committee of Congress can affect that reservation. In other words, if it be in fact interstate commerce, Congress alone can regulate it; if it be in fact intrastate commerce, the States alone can regulate it, and if it be fairly within the power of the States to control their own domestic affairs as they relate to good order and morals—that is, the police power—no act of Congress is necessary to permit the States to exercise that power and no act of Congress could take from the State any of such powers which they possess.

So, Mr. President, I doubt whether any act of Congress or any report of any committee of Congress can reach the question. The States will determine for themselves how far they may go; the Federal Congress will determine for itself how far the National Government may go, and it will be left in the end to the courts when these questions shall arise between parties to lawsuits.

I do not, however, Mr. President, subscribe to the general doctrine that it is for the courts to determine constitutional questions; but it is true that when a constitutional question arises between parties to litigation it may become necessary for the courts to determine a question of that character. Then, as a rule of action, though we may not agree argumentatively, we submit to the judgment of the Supreme Court upon it.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. I wish to ask the Senator this question: Recognizing and observing the constitutional rights of both the State and the General Government, can Congress not adopt the laws of a State applicable to interstate commerce and make them applicable, so far as may be deemed wise, to interstate commerce within its borders?

Mr. CULBERSON. That would be an act of Congress, Mr. President, and its operation would be as an act of Congress.

Mr. FULTON. Certainly.

Mr. CULBERSON. But I am only calling the attention of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] to a matter which has been a long while in my mind, and that is, that neither sovereignty can take from or add to the power of the other, and that if Congress by an act undertakes to clothe the States with power they do not possess under the Constitution, that act of Congress would be void. So, too, if the States, as has sometimes been suggested, would undertake to surrender to Congress power which has been reserved to them, such act of a State legislature, in my judgment, would be void.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. CULBERSON. In a moment. In other words, after all, Mr. President, the question is, Where does the Constitution place the power? No act of the State and no act of Congress can add to or subtract from it. The source of Federal power is the Federal Constitution; the source of State power is its original sovereignty, less what it has granted to the Federal Government by the Federal Constitution.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, I was going to suggest to the Senator that such a declaration would not settle anything; that even Congress can not define the extent to which interstate commerce goes; that all that Congress can do is to enact such legislation as it deems to be wise and within its power; and then the court is the final arbiter to determine whether or not we have exceeded our power or encroached upon the powers of the States.

We might say that interstate commerce extends so far; but that does not settle it; that the jurisdiction to regulate interstate commerce extends so far; but that does not settle it. We may have encroached upon the States by that legislation. If we have, it is for the court to determine. But I do contend—and I think that that is what the Senator from South Carolina had in mind—that Congress may adopt the laws of the States and can make the laws of the States applicable to articles of commerce the moment they arrive within the State.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I had no idea of getting up a learned debate upon a constitutional question when I asked for the passage of a very simple resolution; but I must say that the act which I just quoted clearly means, if it means anything, that Congress may declare where the interstate-commerce power ends, leaving the police power to begin of itself; and as this act has been declared constitutional by the Supreme Court, it is merely a question for Congress to so define what "arrival" means, as the Senator from Texas has just said, as to relieve the State authorities from interference by injunction or other proceedings of the Federal judiciary. I think the Senator from Texas, when he examines the act and the resolution, must necessarily see that I have no purpose to do more than to secure from Congress some active interference with the conditions which now exist and which have been brought about by the decision of the Supreme Court interpreting this very law.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I have had no purpose, of course, to provoke discussion, but I did not want the opportunity to pass without expressing my opinion of this peculiar language in the resolution. I do not remember to have heard the law read to which the Senator now calls attention. His resolution says that this committee shall report by bill or otherwise what legislation is desirable or necessary to do what? To enable the States in the exercise of their police power to control the commerce in liquors.

Mr. TILLMAN. Within their borders.

Mr. CULBERSON. What I call attention to is, How can the power of the States be affected by an enabling act of Congress?

Mr. TILLMAN. I say "within its borders," because if the Supreme Court had declared that this act of Congress permitted the police power to attach as soon as the liquor got within the borders of the State—if the Supreme Court had declared that the act did not mean that the liquor was not within the State until it got into the hands of the consignee we would have no trouble at all. But the Supreme Court has simply repealed this act of Congress. It has not declared it unconstitutional, but it has repealed it.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President, as an original proposition, I thoroughly agree with my colleague [Mr. CULBERSON], and I never have been able to subscribe to the doctrine of the court in the original decision.

Mr. TILLMAN. That is it; that is the original-package law.

Mr. BAILEY. That was the original case out of which grew this act. Nor have I ever been able to subscribe to the reasoning of the case which sustained the validity of this act of Congress. Of course my colleague and all the other lawyers of this body will recall that the reasoning of the court was this: That until Congress acted upon a given subject of interstate commerce it was competent for the State to act. That was the original doctrine as to all these concurrent powers. The court originally held that the States possessed concurrently with the Federal Government the power of naturalization. But gradually that doctrine was modified, and the court from time to time withdrew from the control and jurisdiction of the States certain questions. They finally were about to withdraw the whole question of interstate commerce and to hold that the States could not legislate at all to control interstate commerce.

My opinion is that that would have been a sound decision. I thoroughly agree with my colleague that it is not competent for the States to deal with a Federal question nor for the Federal Government to deal with a State question of police regulation; but after the court, under what is known as the "original-package decision," held the law of Iowa invalid, then Congress sought to meet that with this act, which amounts purely and simply to an abdication of Federal power to the States. In other words, if it had not been for this act, no State in this Union could have enforced its laws prohibiting the sale of liquor. It was to enable the States—and I repeat for the second or third time that that is the absurdity running through the whole line of decisions—it was for the specific and avowed purpose of enabling the States to enforce their police-regulation laws that this act was originally passed in the House of Representatives and afterwards passed by this body. There was no pretense of any other object or purpose at the time than that the decision of the Supreme Court having deprived the States of the power to regulate the sale of liquor as long as it was in the original package, the Congress sought to modify and remedy that decision by the enactment of this law; and we have the anomaly, and, as I think, the indefensible condition, of being compelled to come to Congress for a law that permits the States of this Union to efficiently enforce their sovereign right of regulating their police concerns.

This law was passed for that purpose, but those who drafted it were not quite so specific as they might have been. The fact is, I think, that it was one of those hasty pieces of legislation dashed off in a kind of delirium, and such laws generally are found to be a little wanting. Perhaps if that law is to be amended it would be well for lawyers who know just how far the Federal Government can go in this matter to draft it, and draft it with great care, so that we shall have no more necessity of legislating along this line.

If I had my way, I would love to go back and redeclare as the law of this land the opinion of the old court in the New Hampshire liquor case.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. KNOX. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator from Texas.

Mr. BAILEY. I have concluded, unless the Senator from South Carolina desires to ask me a question.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, before the Senator from Pennsylvania enlightens us, as no doubt he will, for he is a great lawyer, I simply want to call the attention of the Senator from Texas to the unfairness, as I think, of his criticism of the law. I will read it again:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

It says, "into any State." What does "into" mean? If I send a boy out to bring water into the Senate Chamber, does it have to get to my desk before it is in the Senate Chamber? "Arrival." When is liquor said to arrive in a State? When it gets to the consignee or when it gets inside the borders of the State? If the Senator were going to Texas, after he crossed the Rio Grande River would he say that he had not arrived in Texas until he got to Gainesville, where his home is? I can not help the fact that the Supreme Court refined all the English in this act. The Senator can go on and charge that Mr. Wilson was in a delirium or hysteria or whatever he sees fit, but to my mind it is perfectly plain now. The only thing, however, is that the Supreme Court has declared that this is constitutional, but not sufficiently explicit; and if Congress sees fit to make it so explicit that the Supreme Court can not refine it away again we will have accomplished what I am trying to do.

Mr. BAILEY. The Senator from South Carolina has had long experience in the public service and he has assisted in the making of many laws—enough to know that the ordinary everyday way in which we talk is not exactly the safe way to write it in the law. Undoubtedly, if I were to say, "Bring some water into the Senate Chamber," it would be in when it came through the door, but if I ordered it brought to me it would make precious little difference to me whether it was inside or outside until it reached me.

If the Senator will take the trouble to examine the cases, he will find that the Supreme Court was not refining on that question. There is a line of fairly well-marked decisions along that line. I am not criticising the Congress, and I did not intend to criticise Mr. Wilson. I was not then in Congress, but, as I remember, in common with many other men, I was rather shocked, or rather, I would better say, surprised, and greatly surprised when the Supreme Court handed down that decision in the Iowa case.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me a minute?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BAILEY. Allow me to conclude my sentence. I believe I am not greatly mistaken when I say that within forty-eight hours anyway, and probably within twenty-four hours, after the original-package decision this bill was in the House of Representatives and the Members of that body were running over each other to pass it. I regard that as somewhat hasty legislation. If they had taken more time and if men skilled in a knowledge and in the phraseology of the law had carefully prepared this act, I think they would have prepared it in a way to have made it manifest to the court that Congress intended what the Senator now desires to do and what I believe the Congress itself at that time intended to do.

I thoroughly agree with the Senator from South Carolina that the men who framed and the men who passed that act believed that the moment the liquor crossed the border of a State it became subject to the jurisdiction of the Commonwealth. But if they meant that they were not exactly fortunate in expressing it. I say to the Senator from South Carolina that neither he nor I can assent to the proposition that the court will exercise itself in saying what we mean unless we make our meaning plain. I do not want to give any court in this land the right to say that Congress meant this, although the Congress said something else, and perhaps a very different thing. The courts ought to follow the language. Of course courts must be reasonable, and they are. But the court is bound to believe that lawmakers make laws with a knowledge of the history of jurisprudence and with a knowledge of what the courts have construed certain expressions to mean. If, with that knowledge before them, the law had been carefully considered, I think that it would originally have contained what the Senator from South Carolina now wants to write into it.

Without intending to criticise Mr. Wilson or anybody else, I still think that the history of that event will show that they hurriedly drew this bill and as hurriedly passed it at the time. I think they had a very short debate on it, although it involved what I conceive to be a most vital principle of the Republic.

Mr. TILLMAN. I rose merely to suggest to the Senator from Texas that his argument is along the line of declaring that the Supreme Court was wrong and acted hastily. I think in re Rahrer, the first original-package case——

Mr. BAILEY. I think that was the Kansas case.

Mr. TILLMAN. I used to be familiar with the titles of the cases, but as I am not a lawyer I get rusty on them. There was a decision of the Supreme Court which held that liquor in original packages was not subject to the police power until it got out of the original package, and that caused the passage of this act.

Mr. BAILEY. It has been some time since I have examined the question, but my impression is that the Iowa case, which was the first case, was one where a liquor dealer sued a railroad company for refusing to transport liquors into the State, and the court held that he could recover; that the railroad had no right to refuse to transport it in original packages. And then in the Kansas case came the question of selling it in the original package. However, the Kansas case followed the same lines as did the Iowa case, going even a little further.

Mr. TILLMAN. This law, as I understand, was intended by Congress to give the State control of whisky after it arrived within its borders, and the Supreme Court has shaded it away. Whether or not the Supreme Court is right in interpreting the constitutional power of Congress in controlling interstate commerce, of course we must acknowledge that it has the last say, and we have to obey it. Whether Congress intends to let the court's say, as it now is on the books, remain, and let this act be the last attempt to give relief, is another question.

I am trying to get the Senate to declare whether or not the decisions of the Supreme Court, as they are now and as they have been in recent years, along the line of absolutely destroying the States' control of liquor within their borders, shall stand. That is the whole question. I am glad we have had enough discussion of it to indicate that the Senate takes some interest in it, and that it will not be allowed to sleep this session.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator from South Carolina mean to say that if we pass his resolution the Senate will be declaring what he says we ought to declare?

Mr. TILLMAN. No; I do not.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President, whatever form this resolution may take or whether the question shall come up under this resolution or under a bill, there is just one point involved and everything else revolves about that.

I had the honor to be chairman of the subcommittee which had this question under consideration, my colleagues being the late Senator from Wisconsin and the senior Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON].

Prior to the passage of what is known as the Wilson Act the law was this: The Supreme Court had decided that intoxicating liquors were legitimate subjects of commerce and had been so from the foundations of civilization. The courts had decided that commerce between the States was under the exclusive control of the Congress of the United States, and the courts had decided that it was an incident to the right to engage in interstate commerce that the consignee of intoxicating liquors shipped from one State into another had the right to sell those liquors in the original package. I think every lawyer in the Chamber will agree with me that that was the condition of the law prior to the passage of the Wilson Act.

Now, I have not the most remote doubt, Mr. President, that it was the intention of the framers of the Wilson law, as it was likewise the intention of both branches of Congress when they passed the law, to surrender to the States, so far as intoxicating liquors were concerned, the right to say whether or not they should be under the control of the States from the moment of their arrival within the borders of the States and not from the time they reached the hands of the consignee.

But unfortunately for those who contended for that position, and likewise unfortunately for those who voted for the bill with that in mind, the Supreme Court decided—and whether the Supreme Court were right or whether they were wrong, in our judgment, their decision is to-day the law of the land—first, that arrival meant the period of time when the goods reached the consignee. Now, then, the great and interesting constitutional question arose, inasmuch as the courts had declared that the right to sell in the original package was an incident to the right to engage in interstate commerce, whether Congress could take away that right and vest in the State authorities the right to say that the goods could not be sold in original packages. In other words, whether Congress could surrender to the control of the States one of the incidents or rights of interstate commerce. The Supreme Court, in the decision upon the Wilson Act, said that was within the power of Congress, and although that act meant that the goods should go to the consignee, yet the State had the right to say that the consignee should not sell them within the State even in the original package.

Now, the people who propose this measure and the movement that is almost as wide as the borders of our land were not satisfied with these decisions, and the result was that at the last session of Congress it was put squarely up to us to determine whether or not this law could be so amended as without doubt to express the view that the State should have absolute control over intoxicating liquors the instant they crossed the State line.

I do not believe, Mr. President, that it is at all necessary to deal with this matter by a resolution. You are perfectly certain within a very short time to have bills presented which will raise that exact question just as you had them raised last session. The bill passed the House. There was a bill introduced in the Senate by the junior Senator from Iowa [Mr. DOLLIVER] and another by Senator Carmack, of Tennessee. There was an argument made by Mr. LITTLEFIELD of the House before the subcommittee; the counsel for the liquor interests appeared; various temperance organizations were heard; and the most elaborate hearings were conducted; and the only question involved was this single one—whether we can now do what the people who were back of the Wilson Act thought they were doing when that act was passed, namely, surrender the control of articles which the Supreme Court has said are legitimate subjects of interstate commerce and place them under the authority of the States, notwithstanding that under the Constitution of the United States Congress has the control of interstate commerce until the goods shipped from one State to another reach the hands of the consignee.

I am not in the slightest degree intending to indicate any view that I entertain upon this subject, but I think that under the circumstances I was justified, if not required, to give the Senate the benefit of the information I had gathered upon the subject while in the service of the Senate on that subcommittee.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I desire to add simply one word to what the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] has so ably stated, and that is, to follow out the line of his argument, if Congress had the power to relinquish in the Wilson law a part of its rights in reference to interstate commerce in intoxicating liquors, as the Senator concedes Congress had the right to do, we have a right to go a step further. We have a right to amend this law by putting in the words, "after the arrival of the goods in any State and before delivery to the consignee." Congress has that power. It would be a regulation of commerce by Congress, and it would settle the question absolutely.

Now, as to the theoretical questions which the Senators from Texas were discussing, as to whether we can define what is interstate commerce and what is not interstate commerce, and where it begins and where it ends, and what is the dividing line between interstate commerce and the police power of the State, I doubt whether Congress has the power to define it. That is a question for the courts to settle. But assuming that this is interstate commerce and assuming that it continues to be interstate commerce until it is delivered to the consignee, Congress has a right, under its power to regulate commerce, to say that it shall be subject to the laws of the State the minute it arrives within the boundaries of the State and before delivery to the consignee. So, if you add an amendment to the present law that it shall be subject to the laws of the State on its arrival in the State and before delivery to the consignee, you have settled it, and you have settled all the constitutional questions, because if there is a constitutional question we have relinquished our power to the State to that extent, and we have just as much right to relinquish it to that extent as to the extent to which the Senator from Pennsylvania referred under the Wilson law.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I have no desire to comment on the proposition that Congress should pass a bill to enable the States to exercise their police powers. It is a very interesting form of words, emanating from a States' rights Democrat. But what I wanted to call attention to is the latter part of the resolution. The junior Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] made some very sensible remarks about legislation passed in delirium, and, although I do not think we are going to pass this resolution in a state of delirium, I think it is well that it should be correctly framed. I think the Senator from South Carolina, the author of the resolution, will see the necessity of changing the wording, if the Clerk will have the kindness to read the latter part of the resolution again.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested by the Senator from Massachusetts.

The Secretary read as follows:

What legislation is desirable or necessary to enable the States, in the exercise of their police powers, to control the commerce in liquors and all alcoholic beverages within their borders so as to aid the cause of temperance and to prevent the encouragement by the United States Government of illicit dealing in the same.

Mr. LODGE. As it is now worded "the same" refers to the cause of temperance—illicit dealing in the cause of temperance—and of course I think what the Senator from South Carolina intended was illicit dealing in alcoholic beverages. [Laughter.]

Mr. BACON obtained the floor.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the clerk send the resolution here?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia is entitled to the floor. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. TILLMAN. Of course, on a question——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BACON. The Senator from South Carolina has not given me an opportunity to answer the question of the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. BACON. With pleasure.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator will excuse me. I did not notice that he had risen. He is on my blind side. Therefore I had not noticed that my good-looking friend had risen.

I was about to say that on the general proposition I would surrender at discretion to the learned and well-educated Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], but I will read the resolution again and see if I can get the meaning out of it that he did or whether his interpretation is the correct one.

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider and report, by bill or otherwise, what legislation is desirable or necessary to enable the States, in the exercise of their police powers, to control the commerce in liquors and all alcoholic beverages within their borders so as to aid the cause of temperance and to prevent the encouragement by the United States Government of illicit dealing in the same.

[Laughter.]

"The same" could refer by a little stretch of the imagination—and the Senator has a very brilliant one sometimes—to illicit dealing in liquors instead of the cause of temperance; but we will not act hastily, nor will we get drunk over this, which would be a more appropriate phrase when dealing with the measure relating to the subject of liquors and the commerce therein; and if the Senator wishes me to strike out the words "the same," or has any other suggestion so as to purify my English, I will be obliged to him if he will make it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. ALDRICH. I was going to move that the resolution be referred to the Judiciary Committee. It must be evident to the Senate——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia has the floor. Does he yield to the Senator from Rhode Island?

Mr. BACON. I wish to say a word, and I shall not object to that suggestion directly.

On the question as to the particular committee to which the resolution should go, I may say that we of course recognize the fact that almost all of the committees of the Senate, in fact all of them, are largely composed of lawyers, and probably some of them are better lawyers than those found upon the Judiciary Committee. Nevertheless the debate has developed the fact that the question involved in this proposed legislation is one of constitutional law and an extremely difficult question. So far as I am personally concerned I should be very glad to be relieved of the labor of investigating it and of the duty of reporting to the Senate upon it.

I will simply say to the learned Senators who are not upon the committee, but who have been discussing these questions, that they have entered upon what is a field of discussion very much broader than they themselves have indicated in the views they have presented to the Senate. The subcommittee, of which the learned Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] was the chairman, heard arguments day in and day out, not upon abstract theories, but upon the decisions of the courts, and upon critical analysis and discussion of the principles upon which those decisions were based.

I wish to say simply one word in response to the suggestion originally made by the senior Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON], and again alluded to by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], as to whether legislation upon this subject will be profitable or whether the respective powers of the States and of the General Government are such that no legislation, either by the States or by the General Government, can affect the question. It would not be proper at this time, if it were practicable, to go into an analysis of the decisions of the Supreme Court upon this question, but I wish to call attention to the fact that throughout those decisions there runs the general recognition of the proposition that the question of interstate commerce and the powers under the interstate-commerce clause are of two kinds: First, the questions which are fundamental

and essential to the exercise of interstate commerce; and, second, the questions which, in the language of the court, are incidental. The court recognizes and announces in no uncertain words that so far as the functions of interstate commerce are fundamental and essential, no act of Congress can affect the same, but that so far as those functions are incidental legislation can be had. So far as the proposed legislation is concerned, it is really restricted to the field of dealing with such matters of interstate commerce, in regard to the buying and selling and importation of liquors, as are of an incidental character.

I am not sure that I am correct in my illustration; possibly I am not far wrong; and if the specific point is not correct it may serve for an illustration as to the difference between the fundamental and incidental. As stated by the Senator from Pennsylvania, the great fundamental principle in interstate commerce is the right of a man to make a contract, and to have the contract executed, for the purchase of goods in one State to be delivered to him in another. Under the decision in the original-package case the court held that the right did not terminate simply with the delivery of the goods, but that it extended to the further right to sell in the original package the goods thus delivered. The Supreme Court in construing the Wilson law recognized the fact that there could be a restriction in that particular, and that while it was the fundamental right of the party to have the goods delivered to him, the right to sell was an incidental right which could be controlled by Congress, and was controlled by Congress in the Wilson Act. There are four or five decisions upon the subject, and that distinction is bound to run throughout the whole of them. So there is a field of legislation in which the matter can be practically dealt with.

Mr. President, it has come to be an exceedingly important and acute question in the proposed legislation by Congress. I was very much surprised the other day when I saw a statement of the number of States in which there was either total or partial prohibition of the sale of liquors. A large majority of the States have either partial or total prohibition. The number of those which now have total prohibition is increasing and is going to continue to increase, and of course it should be the desire of Congress, and is the desire of Congress so far as it is practicable to do so, to make effective the legislation of the States in this regard.

In my own State there has recently been legislation by which after the 1st of January there will be total prohibition of the sale of liquors within the State, and whatever may be the view of any one of us as to the propriety of such a law, I am sure we all recognize the fact that so far as we can do so within the limitations and restrictions of the Constitution of the United States, we ought so to legislate as to make the legislation in each State effective.

I mentioned the fact, Mr. President, of a bill which had passed the House, introduced by Mr. LITTLEFIELD, and which had come to the Senate. There were several other bills, among them a very important bill by a Representative from my own State, Mr. BRANTLEY, and I think there were several others. Senators I am sure from the developments of this debate will be disposed to be a little patient with the Judiciary Committee when this subject comes to be investigated by it if it does not report with immediate promptitude, because it is a question of extreme difficulty to determine accurately within what limitations we can proceed to make effective legislation upon this subject. So far as it can be done I am sure there will be every disposition to do it.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, while the resolution offers a splendid opportunity for any attorney who desires to do so to show what is his knowledge concerning interstate-commerce law, it seems to me, and I would make it as a suggestion to the Senator from South Carolina, that he could reach the point very much more easily by a simple bill declaring in so many words that the moment intoxicating liquors shipped into any State shall arrive within the borders of that State they shall become subject to the laws of such State in relation thereto; and submit it to the committee. It would raise every possible question, and the committee would then be compelled to determine whether or not Congress has authority to enact such a law. There is no doubt in the world in my mind of its authority to enact such a law, under the decisions of the Supreme Court. Why not, therefore, raise it in that simple way, and let the Committee on the Judiciary decide as to the authority of Congress to enact the law?

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. McCUMBER. I yield.

Mr. TILLMAN. The reason why I did not introduce a bill of my own is that, having had some experience as governor in directing litigation and seeing the various refinements and hair-splitting arguments which were given us by the lawyers and the Supreme Court, I was dubious of being able so to word a bill as to accomplish the result, and I desired, in drawing the resolution, to state the purpose and then leave it to the able lawyers who are on that committee to present to the Senate a bill which in their judgment would accomplish the result.

Now, I want to call the Senator's attention to a phase of it which he has just brushed aside as not being worth while. In other words, he has announced that Congress can do what he says, when I do not believe Congress can do anything of the kind and that the Supreme Court will so declare. The question of the right of a citizen of one State to sell his product—whisky or whatnot—in another State for private use—personal consumption—would immediately arise if we were to make a sweeping law, or endeavor to permit the States to make a sweeping law, controlling all liquors regardless of the purpose, because I do not believe the Supreme Court would declare constitutional any act of Congress which allowed the State to prohibit absolutely the introduction into that State of liquor for private use, because it would be in excess of the police power.

I merely call the Senator's attention to that phase, and then he can go on and consider whether or not I have suggested a reason why it is necessary, as my friend the Senator from Texas has declared, that the very ablest lawyers we have in this body—men who are themselves competent to be Supreme Court judges—shall frame a law.

Mr. McCUMBER. The Supreme Court has decided one thing, and that is that goods of the character described, when passing into a State, may be subject to all of the laws of that State relating thereto. Whether you call it a surrender of the power of Congress or whether you say it is simply allowing the State to do that which Congress could do makes little difference. The Supreme Court has decided that the authority of the laws of the State over the subject-matter may be supreme, in view of the enactment of the Wilson Act. If Congress can do that, as has been suggested by the Senator from Minnesota, it can declare that those laws shall be operative the moment that the goods pass over the State line. There can be no possibility of any question as between the two powers.

Then the Senator can, by a bill or by a resolution, if he desires this committee to act on it, raise directly the question whether Congress has power to enact a law that intoxicating liquors, the moment they go over a State line, shall become subject to the laws of that State relating to intoxicating liquors. Then we would free the resolution of all the different matters that are rather vague in their terms and bring it right down to the simple question that the Senator wants decided as to whether or not Congress has that power.

I would suggest that it be simplified either in that form by a resolution or else in a bill introduced in something of the character the Senator has in mind, declaring that the State laws shall take hold of the article the moment that it enters or passes over the border of the State.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I am not especially wedded to this resolution or that it shall pass to-day. I simply desire to have this subject brought to the attention of the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or the Judiciary Committee, as it has been suggested that that would be better, so that the able lawyers on both those committees would be instructed by the Senate to consider the question and report a bill which will accomplish the result or report that Congress can not do it. If we can do it I want to see it done. That is my idea.

Mr. KNOX. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Pennsylvania?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. KNOX. The Senator from South Carolina will permit me to suggest that by the addition of two words to the Wilson Act you raise the whole question. The Wilson Act says "on arrival," and if you say "on arrival in the borders of a State" you have got the whole question.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator will be kind enough to change it into a bill, so as to accomplish what he, as a great lawyer, says will effect the result, I am satisfied; and let the bill be introduced and referred to the committee. I have the act here. If it is so easy, let us do it.

Mr. KNOX. That was my idea in making the suggestion.

### FOREST-RESERVE LANDS.

Mr. CARTER. While that matter is pending, I submit a resolution requesting some information from the Interior Department, and I ask for its adoption.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish to the Senate the names of all persons, firms, and corporations who, since February 26, 1907, have filed in the Land Department proofs of their conveyance or relinquishment to the United States of lands within the limits of Government forest reserves, and who duly recorded the same in the proper county prior to the act of March 3, 1905, and who had prior to said act failed to select other public lands in lieu of the lands so conveyed or relinquished, or who have failed, through no fault of their own, to obtain patents to lands selected by them in lieu of lands so conveyed or relinquished, as provided by the act of June 4, 1897, and who can not, on account of said act of March 3, 1905, make such selection, and also report the number of acres so conveyed or relinquished.

PROPOSED EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALDRICH. It is very evident that a conclusion will be reached by the contending parties in the matter which has been before the Senate, and I therefore move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HOPKINS. Not yet, I hope.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask the Senator from Rhode Island to withdraw that motion in order that the resolution which came over from yesterday may be taken up and disposed of.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will withhold the motion for a few moments.

Mr. CULBERSON. The resolution was postponed one day on account of the absence of the Senator from Rhode Island, and I hope he will not insist upon an executive session without a disposition of the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. To what resolution does the Senator refer?

Mr. CULBERSON. The resolution with reference to the present financial stringency, which is on the table subject to call, and which I intend to call up.

Mr. ALDRICH. For the purpose of making some remarks upon it?

Mr. CULBERSON. I want to call it up and dispose of it. If I see proper, I will talk about it a little.

Mr. ALDRICH. I withdraw the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Rhode Island withdraws the motion. The Chair recognizes the Senator from New Hampshire.

INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON TUBERCULOSIS.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

Whereas an International Congress on Tuberculosis will meet in Washington in September, 1908, the same being the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis, and the first to be held in America; and

Whereas seven of the nine Departments of the Federal Government have petitioned Congress for the authority and means to participate in this Congress; and

Whereas the governors of twenty-eight States of the United States have authorized the participation of their several States in this congress; and

Whereas the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has provided the necessary means and created a special committee to secure the participation of voluntary and private interests in the coming International Congress on Tuberculosis; and

Whereas preceding international congresses occurring in other countries in the past fifteen years have been held under governmental auspices, and delegates from the United States have participated therein as guests of foreign governments: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Department of State be, and is hereby, authorized to invite the governments of other countries, through their ministries, to send representatives to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in Washington September 21 to October 12, 1908.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN ILLINOIS.

Mr. BOURNE. I am directed by the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1708) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Illinois, to report it favorably without amendment.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON. I object to its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made and the bill will go to the Calendar.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will say to the Senator from Texas that a similar bill passed the Senate at the last session. There is no change in it whatever. There was a unanimous report of the committee at the last session. I understand that the report of the committee at this session has been unanimous, and there is not a change of a word.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask the Senator what necessity there is for its immediate passage.

Mr. HOPKINS. Of course it can be delayed if there is any point in the delay.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator from Rhode Island withdrew a motion for an executive session in order that the resolution which is pending might be disposed of.

Mr. HOPKINS. I will state to the Senator from Texas that I had made the request of the Senator from Rhode Island, and the delay was quite as much in order that this bill might be considered.

Mr. CULBERSON. Very well, under those circumstances I withdraw the objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate as in Committee of the Whole proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Illinois, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor of the United States.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. CULBERSON rose.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. TILLMAN. I want to finish the resolution which has been dangling in the air here.

Mr. CULBERSON. Very well.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask leave to withdraw the resolution and to introduce a bill out of order and have the same read, having had the assistance of two of the ablest constitutional lawyers in preparing it, to accomplish the results which we all understand, and which they think would do it, if it is constitutional. I do not want to have the bill passed, but I want to have it read. It is very short.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina withdraws the resolution heretofore submitted by him and introduces a bill which, without objection, will be read in full.

The bill (S. 2926) to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory or remaining therein for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein, shall upon arrival within the borders of the State and before or after delivery to the consignee in such State or Territory be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers, to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

Mr. TILLMAN. I ask the reference of the bill to the Judiciary Committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

CAUSES OF PRESENT FINANCIAL STRINGENCY.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask that resolution No. 35 may be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the resolution, at the request of the Senator from Texas.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 16th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and it is hereby, directed forthwith to inquire fully into the causes of the present financial stringency, and, at as early a date as practicable, make report thereof to the Senate, with such recommendations as in the judgment of the committee will bring speedy relief from existing conditions, prevent their recurrence, and properly conserve the legitimate business and general interests of the country.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, this resolution would have been disposed of yesterday very briefly but for the fact that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] had given notice of a speech, and action on the resolution was deferred on that account. My only purpose then and my only purpose now, so far as remarks are concerned, is to state briefly the reason for the introduction of the resolution.

Several days ago I introduced two resolutions, which taken together make inquiry with reference to the issue of Panama bonds and the 3 per cent certificates recently authorized by the Government, and with reference to the deposit of public money in national banks. By agreement those resolutions were referred to the Committee on Finance, and they have been substantially incorporated in a more general resolution, which was reported by that committee and adopted by the Senate.

While I think those two resolutions are important, the pending resolution, as I conceive, is far more so. It seeks first to

discover the causes of the present financial trouble, while those two resolutions sought facts concerning mere emergency remedies; and second, it seeks to provide an adequate and a lasting rather than a temporary remedy for this condition of affairs.

Now, why should the resolution pass the Senate and receive prompt attention by the Committee on Finance? Mr. President, conditions are unprecedented in our history. The present financial calamity—and I conceive it to be one—came upon us, as it were, in a night, without warning, and apparently without industrial or commercial or economic causes. The country was prosperous, crops were good, prices were high, labor was employed, industries were in operation, money was obtainable, if not plentiful, and we had not reached the limit of national development. Suddenly, in a moment, the larger banks of the country stopped cash payments, the wave passed over the land, and there was a dearth everywhere of circulating currency. It is, in my opinion, of vital consequence to know what caused this, in order that we may provide an adequate and prompt remedy.

Various reasons have been assigned for this condition of affairs. By some it is attributed to a lack of elasticity in our system of currency. By others it is ascribed to mere fright and panic among bankers, which will speedily pass away without legislation. It is said by others, and among them I believe men high in authority, that it is due to a conspiracy on the part of those who opposed recent Congressional legislation and certain corporate reforms, but that the movement now has gotten beyond their control.

It is said finally, Mr. President, by some, that this condition is due to the machinations of stock gamblers, who would decry and destroy prosperity, who would cripple trade and commerce in order to force the money, which is therein employed in the interior, back to the East where it may be used for their speculative purposes.

Upon that point, Mr. President, I desire to have read what I regard as a remarkable editorial in the Philadelphia North American of December 9. When we consider its source, it ought at least, whatever else may be said of it, to receive the respectful attention of the other side of this Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

[The North American, Philadelphia, Monday, December 9, 1907.]

PROSPERITY'S PERIL.

Fear has subsided sufficiently to make "straight talk" safe. For many weeks the newspapers of the country uniformly maintained an optimistic attitude and refrained from printing facts or comment likely to increase the prevailing commercial dread and thereby hurt the public.

There is ample evidence that the forces which plotted to destroy in a large measure the national prosperity have misinterpreted the meaning of this reticence. They regard it not as an act of restraint for the sake of the general welfare, but as an acknowledgment of their mastery.

Therefore the North American thinks the time has come when it should state to its readers some plain facts in a way that may be understood by all.

To begin with, it must be recognized that all the business troubles which threaten our prosperity are artificial—manufactured. Not one is due to natural causes. All come directly from manipulation of our bad banking and currency laws, every clause of which was framed and passed at the dictation and for the benefit of the money changers.

It is not our purpose to treat of remedies at this moment. Our wish now is to lay before our readers, in clear and simple form, the large, general, elementary truths of the conditions that confront the country.

Let it be remembered, first and always, that money is a nonproducing article, whose sole proper use is as a medium for the exchange and movement of commodities. Under just currency laws prosperity should in no way, and at no time, be affected by this medium called money.

The whole purpose of proper currency and banking laws is to provide for money of stable value, to be obtainable at the places, at the times, and in the quantities demanded by the legitimate needs of agricultural, manufacturing, and mercantile industry.

The banker is the man designated to handle the medium called money for the best interests of all. He is paid well to act as a distributing agent. That is his sole, proper function. He is a usurper whenever he attempts to play the master. His duty is to discriminate between the demands of visionaries and swindlers and those of business men. That is the limit of his rightful power. He has no right whatever to affect prosperity.

Any financial system so inflexible that in any emergency there can be suddenly removed from the channels of trade the volume of money necessary for the uninterrupted flow of commerce, whether by reason of a loss of public confidence or by the desire of the money changers, is a system that is unsound and radically wrong.

This our present financial system does. And we class first in the list of defects and dangers the fact that under our system there is a fixed, definite, known amount of money.

It is an easy matter for a layman to understand that if there were a given number of bushels of wheat or bales of cotton in this country; if it were a certainty that the amount would be the same during the next five years to come, allowing for a slight annual increase according to a known ratio, it would be the simplest matter in the world to corner and control any such staple product.

The parallel holds good. The known, fixed supply of money can be controlled and cornered with infinitely less risk and trouble than any varying product of the soil.

Wall Street knows at all times where all the money is. The money changers know just how and in what amounts the total sum is controlled by the 6,000 national banks and the 12,000 State banks, trust companies, and private banks. And they know that all these depositories obey the policies laid down by half a dozen of the large Wall street institutions which represent the great predatory interests of the country.

These banking institutions are little interested in that division of business activities which may be termed the purely commercial—the interests of the manufacturer and the merchant—which, coupled with agriculture, form not only the foundation, but all that is solid in the structure of our prosperity.

The business of the big bellwether banks is twofold. On one side it is stock gambling. On the other side it is the promotion of great enterprises and combinations that carry great flotations and bond issues, from which they take huge sums in the form of underwriting bonuses and commissions.

Estimates vary, but a conservative calculation places the amount of cash available for all business purposes in this country at two and one-half billions of dollars. When these large banking interests desire to create and sustain a bull market, it is estimated that they must have in the New York banks, or outside in readiness to bring in at short notice, one billion of the two and one-half billions total.

That is to say, that the city which forms approximately 4 per cent of the country's population requires 40 per cent of the entire cash supply to carry on gambling operations.

These banks raise and lower the price of stocks through their control of the cash of the country. They check or stimulate gambling at will by fixing the call-loan rate in New York.

At the close of the long period of industrial depression following 1893 it is estimated that Wall street commanded one and one-half billions of the money in circulation. The banks of the interior were glutted with money for which they could find no profitable local demand in the deadened state of industry and commerce.

But Wall street was ready, then as ever, to pay a small rate of interest for any amount of cash for its gamblers' uses. Throughout those years money flowed into Wall street in the stream that always sets that way when mills are closed, commerce is crippled, and industrial depression is acute.

This money was peddled to the gamblers. They bought stocks, and the upward speculative swing began under the manipulation of the money changers.

Coincidentally came the election of McKinley, the allaying of the free-silver fear, the restoration of confidence, and the resumption of industry. Natural developments made the task of the bull-market makers easy.

The unparalleled prosperity at that time gave birth to a new thing in business. The era of big bond flotations began. The money changers found that as underwriters they could pocket sure and easy unearned wealth faster than ever they could before.

They did assuredly then aid and foster prosperity in every quarter of the country. They let money out freely. They used no favoritism. They helped to stimulate business in every section.

They had not grown patriotic over night. They needed the creation of a buying power for their bond issues. The country must be put in condition to exchange its cash for such flotations. Stock prices were inflated and kept soaring in order to make the bond market.

Finally the purchasing power reached its limit. The country had absorbed all the securities it could carry. The money changers took an account of their cash and paper possessions.

They found that of the former, New York held only a few hundred millions against the debts to outside banks, to railroads, and to depositors. It was necessary to set the tide flowing backward in the old-fashioned way.

Prosperity was keeping currency busy in the sections where it was owned, and Wall street wanted that money back again to gamble with.

The money changers stood from under the stock market and let it crash upon the small fry. The flotation period had passed. What they wanted now was to throttle prosperity and bring back to Wall street the money occupied in industry. What stocks they unloaded at high prices they will buy back to sell again at the height of the next period of inflation. What securities they retained did not alter in intrinsic value.

They were ready for any crash that through consequent industrial depression would send the country's cash flooding back to Wall street.

The practicality of their plan comes back, of course, to the fact that the fixed, inflexible quantity of the currency makes their absolute control of it possible.

Eight months ago John D. Rockefeller started the cry of calamity. Others of the chief money changers took up the chorus. And for eight months the gamblers of New York prophesied disaster, preached panic, and did their utmost to create calamity.

It was not easy sailing for a time. The country was rich, busy, and content. The panic breeders were facing unprecedented conditions. Consumption was larger than production. There was no dread nor discontent; no scarcity of anything but labor.

The country refused to be frightened. Brute force must be used. The money changers used their most murderous weapon. By their control of the currency they could lock up the money of the country and make it so scarce that legitimate business could not proceed. By crippling industry and creating distrust they could cut down consumption, make goods cheap, inaugurate idleness, and cause the money glut they wanted. They used that weapon.

That is precisely the process that has been in progress. The public must not be misled into believing that these men are satisfied with what they already have accomplished. They are not.

There is but one means by which they can be checkmated and industrial depression averted. That is the passage of currency legislation by the present session of Congress which will cure the existing defects in the system.

The partial relief now being conceded to commerce comes from the interests alarmed at the public outcry and fearful that it may result in such legislation. The money changers fear that the people may inform themselves and, growing wise, will grow meddlesome.

Our conviction to-day is that these interests are striking at the life of the nation's present prosperity, and will succeed in their attempt unless the people force their representatives in Congress to pass remedial and reformatory currency legislation.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, as I said at the outset, I only intended to state quite briefly my object in introducing this resolution. As a matter of course, I do not intend at this time to discuss the causes of the present panic or to express any opinion with reference to that particular phase of the situation. It suffices my immediate purpose to emphasize the neces-

sity for an immediate consideration of those causes by an authoritative body, to be followed by prompt and speedy action on the part of Congress, if the remedy lies within the field of Federal legislation.

The Committee on Finance of the Senate, Mr. President, is the medium through which this investigation ought to be made. Its very organization, the very purpose for which that committee was created, point to it as the committee which should make this inquiry, and the resolution provides that it shall make prompt report to the Senate as to the causes, with such recommendations on its part as will meet the present situation.

The Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] has moved that this resolution be referred to the Committee on Finance. Of course the majority here have the power to refer it, and it will be referred. So from the 2d day of December until the 6th day of January, notwithstanding the condition of the country, there will be no action and no inquiry upon the part of that committee as to the causes of the panic or by the Senate itself. In this connection I want to read one sentence from the characteristic letter of the President to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 17:

> I have assurance that the leaders of Congress are considering a currency bill which will meet in permanent fashion the needs of the situation and which, I believe, will be passed at an early date after Congress convenes, two weeks hence.

Mr. President, has there been a change on the part of the Administration or has there been a change of opinion on the part of the leaders of the majority in this Chamber and the other with reference to this matter?

Statements of fact by President Roosevelt, I am pained to say, have not always been received with that confidence and enthusiasm attached to those of his illustrious predecessor, George Washington, but I take it that his statement of fact in this instance was well-founded. I have not been one of those who questioned publicly statements made by the President. It was not necessary. He has always admitted enough to provoke my intense opposition and to make me believe that his election to the Presidency and his continuance in that office is a menace to the best interests of the country. But, as I have said, I assume that his statement is correct, and yet, Mr. President, notwithstanding the country is now in the throes of a panic organized by the money power, as declared by some, although the Treasury has been stripped of its millions of cash in order to accommodate this power, the majority sit here and when a resolution is offered for an inquiry by the Finance Committee of this body into the causes and for speedy action by Congress if the remedy lies within our field, the chairman of the Committee on Finance moves to refer this resolution to that committee, where it will sleep at least until the 6th of January, and where possibly we shall have no action even after that.

Mr. President, I have called attention to my purpose, and my only purpose, in introducing this resolution, which is, that the committee before which such questions should go shall inquire forthwith into the causes of this panic, because until we know what were its causes we can not devise and provide an adequate remedy, and because speedy action is essential.

I would not ordinarily suggest the absence of a quorum, but I want the American people to know that there are some men in this Chamber who believe that prompt action is necessary, and I want a yea and nay vote upon the proposition whether this matter shall go to the Committee on Finance or whether it shall receive immediate consideration by the Senate.

I suggest the absence of a quorum, Mr. President, and the absence of a quorum is apparent to every one now in the Senate Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Aldrich | Daniel | Kittredge | Proctor |
| Allison | Dick | Knox | Rayner |
| Ankeny | Dillingham | Long | Scott |
| Bacon | Elkins | McCreary | Smith |
| Bailey | Flint | McCumber | Smoot |
| Bourne | Foraker | McEnery | Stephenson |
| Briggs | Frazier | Nelson | Sutherland |
| Brown | Frye | Newlands | Taylor |
| Bulkeley | Fulton | Nixon | Teller |
| Burkett | Gallinger | Overman | Warner |
| Carter | Gamble | Owen | Warren |
| Clay | Hopkins | Paynter | Whyte |
| Culberson | Johnston | Perkins | |
| Cullom | Kean | Piles | |

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty-four Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, has the Senator from Texas concluded his remarks?

Mr. CULBERSON. Yes.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move to refer the resolution to the Committee on Finance, and I propose to state briefly why I make the motion.

The Committee on Finance has been engaged, and is now engaged, in an inquiry into the operations of the Treasury and of the banks, and all the other facts connected with the late financial crisis. That work is absorbing the time of the committee and will have to absorb it for some time to come. The committee hope to be able to report to the Senate with reference to all the matters that are embraced in the resolution which the Senate has already adopted upon the subject and all other facts of every nature bearing upon the financial crisis. The committee hope to be able to report legislation which in their opinion will be helpful whenever these crises shall occur in the future, because experience in this and all other countries shows that periods of financial stringency do constantly recur at greater or less intervals.

For the committee, under the order of the Senate, to suspend such an inquiry, which is practical, and forthwith proceed on the inquiry suggested by this resolution, would be to relinquish the substance and pursue the shadow, because any report from the Finance Committee, or any other committee, as to the causes of the financial stringency must, in the nature of things, be more or less speculative. No committee can ascertain and no Senator would state with definiteness the precise causes of any financial crisis which has taken place in the history of this country.

Therefore I ask that this resolution may be referred to the Committee on Finance, with the view, not of preventing any inquiry which the Senate should see fit to cause to be made in this matter, but in order that we may proceed in a practical and proper manner first to ascertain the facts.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. ALDRICH. I do.

Mr. CULBERSON. Do I understand the Senator to say in advance that the Committee on Finance will not make any report with reference to what has caused the present condition of affairs?

Mr. ALDRICH. I was stating that the committee will first report the facts to the Senate. If it is then the desire of the Senate that we should undertake to investigate further as to the cause, the committee will cheerfully undertake that task, but at present the time of the committee——

Mr. CULBERSON. Does not the Senator believe—in fact, does not the Senator know that the committee can act very much more intelligently with reference to the remedy when they know the cause they are providing against?

Mr. ALDRICH. That does not follow at all. It is the facts that we want with reference to this crisis—what the operations of the Treasury have been, what the operations of the banks have been, and what other facts there are in existence that bear upon the crisis as it actually took place. There may be a dozen reasons why this panic occurred which may have no bearing upon legislation.

I think every Senator who listens to me must realize that the panic did not occur on account of legislative acts or omissions and that legislation can not prevent the recurrence of similar crises in the future. We may be able to do something to ameliorate conditions, and the Committee on Finance propose to devote themselves to that task. I hope—and I believe I can assure the Senate—that very early after the Senate reassembles, following the holiday recess, the committee will be ready to report a bill which, in their judgment, will relieve the situation and take care of similar situations in the future.

This resolution proposes to direct the committee to forthwith inquire into the causes of the crisis. That would necessitate a long inquiry and an academic discourse as to what this thing or that thing had to do with the crisis. It is not practical. What the Committee on Finance propose is to make a practical inquiry with a view of suggesting further measures of relief, and I hope the Senate will not now impose an additional task upon the committee. I say this without the slightest desire to shirk the fullest investigation into everything connected with the financial crisis, and I repeat that as soon as the facts are ascertained and reported; if it is then the desire of the Senate that we should proceed to a further investigation as to the causes, the committee will cheerfully enter upon that task.

Mr. CULBERSON. I should like to ask the Senator if he can give any assurance that a report will be made upon this resolution if it is referred to the committee on the reassembling of the Senate after the holidays?

Mr. ALDRICH. The committee will certainly make a report

upon this resolution if it is sent to the committee. The Committee on Finance have been in the habit of reporting upon all subjects referred to them, and certainly upon one of this importance the committeee will make a report at the beginning of the next session of the Senate after the holiday recess, if the Senator from Texas then desires.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] that the resolution offered by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, early in the session to-day the Committee on Mines and Mining reported a bill to the Senate suspending a certain provision of the statutes concerning mines. The senior Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] objected. I have discussed the matter with him and with some other Senators, and I desire to call up the bill again. I believe I can offer some amendments that will remove the objections. Therefore, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 1192, reported this morning, may be again laid before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1192) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section numbered 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims."

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

Mr. CARTER. I understood the bill to be presented was an amended bill.

Mr. TELLER. I will now offer an amendment, if the Senator will give me a chance.

Mr. CARTER. After the amendment shall have been offered, I desire to make a few observations in explanation of my position.

Mr. TELLER. I move to amend the bill in section 1, page 1, line 10, after the word "seven," by inserting the words "in the States of Colorado, California, Oregon, South Dakota, and Idaho."

Mr. President. I have conferred with representatives from those mining States, and I believe the amendment removes the objection that the Senator from Montana had to the bill. I should like to have included in the provisions of the bill the Territory of Arizona and the Territory of New Mexico, but I understand there would be objections to that, and therefore I have withheld them from the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado will be stated.

The SECRETARY. In section 1, page 1, line 10, after the word "seven," it is proposed to insert "in the States of Colorado, California, Oregon, South Dakota, and Idaho."

Mr. NELSON. I should like to have the section read as it will stand if so amended.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the provisions of section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which require that on each claim located after the 10th day of May, 1872, and until patent has been issued therefor, not less than $100 worth of labor shall be performed or improvements made during each year, be suspended for the year 1907, in the States of Colorado, California, Oregon, South Dakota, and Idaho, so that no mining claim which has been regularly located and recorded as required by the local laws and mining regulations shall be subject to forfeiture for nonperformance of the annual assessment for the year 1907: *Provided*, That the claimant or claimants of any mining location in order to secure the benefits of this act shall cause to be recorded in the office where the location notice or certificate is filed on or before December 31, 1907, a notice that he or they, in good faith, intend to hold and work said claim.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, earlier in the morning I interposed an objection to the present consideration of this bill, and inasmuch as I do not intend to stand on that objection to the bill as it has been or is proposed to be amended, I feel called upon to explain briefly why I object to the bill being applied to the State of Montana.

It is well known to all Senators that the public domain of the United States is open to exploration and location under the mining laws of the United States. The person making a discovery of a vein or lode with one well-defined wall or finding gold in placer ground in sufficient quantity to justify a reasonable man in prosecuting a mining enterprise, may locate not to exceed 20 acres of ground in the latter case—that is, as to placer mines—and 1,500 feet in length along the vein or lode and 300 feet on either side thereof in case of a lode claim. The law requires that the person thus locating a claim, whether quartz or placer, shall perform at least $100 worth of work upon the claim each and every year, exclusive of the year in which the claim was located.

This requirement of annual representation is a just and proper requirement calling for continuing evidence of good faith on the part of the person who thus seeks to keep the land segregated from the public domain. One of the withering blights upon the mining country has been the evasion of this annual representation requirement. Individuals, largely for speculative purposes, locate an indefinite number of claims, frequently put them in nice position upon a prospectus page, capitalize the claims at a high valuation, and come down East and undertake to ensnare unwary persons as investors in the operation. The real miner, who seeks to develop the country and to make his way by honest work, is willing to do the $100 worth of work, because he is not keeping the claim for speculation, but with intent to develop it. Therefore, he does not limit himself to $100 worth of work, the bare requirements of the law, but he performs that and as much more as he can each year for the purpose of developing his property. Not so with the speculative element desiring to get groups of claims, and at the same time desiring to maintain them in valid form with the least possible expense.

Now, sir, we have reached the 18th day of December. All over the jurisdiction of this country every person holding a mining claim under a location is required by the 1st day of January to have performed during this current year at least $100 worth of work on his claim, or, failing so to do, he forfeits his right, and any other person desiring to develop the claim can relocate it. Every miner, in my judgment, who honestly intended on the 1st day of last January to perform representation work has performed it before this date. The miners who are seeking this relief are to a great extent the paper miners to whom I have referred, who have five, ten, twenty, or thirty claims upon which they must spend at least a hundred dollars apiece, and if they own thirty claims they will be $3,000 cash out of pocket unless this bill becomes a law. As a rule such concerns do not want to hire anybody to do the representation work, but would like to go on selling stock, and they can not keep on selling stock if the claims become forfeited for nonperformance of the representation work. Hence the desire to suspend the law.

Mr. SCOTT. Will the Senator from Montana allow me to ask him a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly; I am glad to.

Mr. SCOTT. Suppose they do not do the assessment work between now and the 1st of January; what is to prevent the same men from making relocations of their claims? It costs them nothing.

Mr. CARTER. It is a question undetermined by the courts whether such a location is a valid location or not; whether an individual derelict in the duty of representing this year can relocate the 1st of January, and thus continue indefinitely to exercise dominion over the claim in palpable evasion of the spirit of the law. That question is yet to be determined. My own judgment is that the evasion is so obvious, the subterfuge is so trifling, that no court, when the matter is fairly presented, will fail to take notice of the evasion.

I am informed by the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who has done much to create the mining law of the country and to cause its proper construction in the courts, that in the State of Colorado the class of people to whom I refer as the speculative class, with blanket claims extending over large areas of country, do not exist, but that the demand for suspension of the representation laws in that region comes from honest miners who have been unable by reason of a stringency in the money market to get the means wherewith to perform a hundred dollars' worth of work on the claims they desire to continue in existence. I do not raise any question as to a State thus situated, but I do raise the question as to the State of Montana. No such stringency exists in that State now, nor has any such stringency existed in the money market as to paralyze the industries of the State at any time recently.

In every bank in the State of Montana throughout this year, as throughout many previous years, payments in cash have been regular and uninterrupted. The recent statements called for by the Comptroller of the Currency indicate that the reserves in the banks in that State are larger than ever before, and I am sure that for every legitimate purpose of ordinary current business the banks of Montana are supplying now and will continue to supply all needful funds.

I have received within a few days a letter from a miner in

Alaska, an actual, real miner, a miner who mines, who informs me that a movement was originated in and about the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington, by a lot of jawbone miners, the paper miners, the fellows who have procured through power of attorney and otherwise, individuals to locate sections of land, to get Congress to suspend the annual representation. But he says every man who is legitimately mining in that country has performed his assessment work; but speculators have not, and they are seeking relief through suspension of law. And we through this proposed law, if it were extended to that district, would place a premium upon evasion, speculation, and trifling with the laws of the United States.

The man who is required to go to a bank to obtain means to represent a mining claim is not ordinarily a miner. As a rule he is some individual who is speculating in mines. The individual who in good faith locates a mining claim and builds his cabin upon it, does his work, and he is not knocking at this Congressional door from the State of Montana for any relief, because he wants the laws enforced, to the end that the speculators and those of the speculative class who blanket the country with fake location notices may, by the enforcement of the law, be compelled to relinquish the ground which they refuse to develop, to the end that honest men may have an opportunity to do that which others fail, neglect, or refuse to do.

I am of the opinion that the proposed legislation is vicious. The requirement of the law is limited. The hour proposed for its passage is so late that the miner on the mountain side will not hear about it until 1908. He will drive his pick into the ground and hit the drill and do his work unconscious of our law. But the fellow in and about the mining center who has a bunch of claims that he has never represented, and probably never intends to represent, will be mighty glad to have the opportunity to keep those claims alive for another year, during which time he may be able to catch the sucker he missed this year.

Mr. President, again, in the State of Montana, owing to a depresssion in the copper market, 10,000 miners were thrown out of employment during the autumn. A number of these miners have gone into Nevada, some to Arizona, some to Colorado, and some elsewhere seeking employment, so that labor is abundant all through the mining region now; and I say to you that, so far as Montana is concerned, I want the men who are holding claims under a blanket compelled to employ these miners to represent for them or else let the miner locate and develop for himself.

I withdraw the objection as to the States whose Senators desire to be included, but I certainly would antagonize this bill to the end of the session if it were made general in its application.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, Colorado is the oldest mining State in the United States, unless it be California, and is the oldest in certain classes of mining and certain developments. We produce more from the mines than any other State in the Union, and we have done so for very many years. We have since 1858 produced a billion dollars of gold and silver, and that, too, with a limited population. We have not any of the blanket miners of whom the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] speaks. Under the law of the State every man who locates a claim must go on the ground and sink a shaft not less than 10 feet deep until he finds a true fissure vein. Then, under the national law, he may go on and spend $500, and then he can apply for a patent. It will cost him from two hundred and fifty to five hundred dollars to get his patent, depending largely upon where his ground is and how much it will cost him to get the surveyors in and get the surveys made. I want to say now that the expense of surveys and patenting has nearly doubled in the last five years. No man can get a patent now, and at no time since patents were issued, which is now about thirty years ago, has he been able to do so, without the expenditure, first, of $500 on the claim, and, second, the cost of the patent, which, as I say, is never less than $250. That prevents the blanket business, because every man when he files his claim must have a vein, and the miner does not find veins lying as your fingers are when you put them out in that way [indicating]. He may find a vein here, and probably he will not find another in a mile.

But the men who are wealthy, the men who are more fortunate than is the average miner, who as a rule is a poor man, and as a rule remains so to the day of his death, always secures patents. They put in the necessary work. They apply and get a patent, and then under the law they do nothing more.

I have on my table a large number of letters from actual miners, men whom I know personally to be mining men, prospectors, urging the pasage of this bill. After all it is the prospector and not the capitalist who has made that country. The prospector has blazed the way in every district in Colorado. He was the first to go there. The prospectors have first developed, and subsequently the capitalists have gone in and purchased, usually at moderate sums, and they have made great wealth out of their investments.

Within the last two or three months a mine in Colorado supposed to be practically worked out—and I venture to say that the men who originally found it and gave it a development such as to put it on the market got a mere nominal sum for it—in four days produced $286,000. The rich men who own mines have no trouble in getting patents. I have on my table a letter from a man whom I know, who says he has expended $5,000 on his claim and has never felt able to get a patent. The probability is he has a claim which has never paid the expense of working it, and there are a great many claims which have gone through that experience for many years before they finally produced anything to compensate the people who had them for the labor performed.

I have a telegram on my desk, received since this bill was objected to, from a very prominent lawyer, saying that the inquiry is very great and the anxiety considerable to know whether this bill is going to pass. I have not had any communications from the wealthy men. I have not had any from the speculators. I have had these demands from the common miner, the man who does his work when he can.

Mr. President, as a rule the miner who is not actively working his claim, who to support his family has to go out and work on somebody else's claim, leaves his claim to the last of the year. Toward the last of the year he gets together enough money to go to work on his claim and do his hundred dollars' worth of work. He usually employs some neighbor to go with him, for one man alone can do very little work on a mine, and by the time the 1st of January comes he is ready to file his certificate that he has done his work. If this work had already been done by the prospectors, as the Senator from Montana has suggested, there would be no demand for this relief.

Once before Congress passed a bill of this character which applied to all the States, and I have never heard any complaint of abuse of it, and there will not be any if we pass this bill. Of course the time is very short. Some of the Members of the other House from the mining States have assured me that they can pass the bill in the other branch if we can pass it here today.

There is a provision in this bill which I should like to have amended. It provides that by the 1st of January the claimant must file a statement that he does not intend to abandon the property, but is still claiming it. This bill will not be known to a great many miners until the 1st of January, and I want to have it amended by providing that instead of the 1st of January it shall be the 1st of February. It would be utterly useless to require the claimants to file the certificate by December 31, because they would scarcely learn that the bill had passed before the time would elapse. Many of these miners must travel many miles to the county seat before they can make this record.

I have so many inquiries that I can say truthfully I believe the real miners—and I do not mean by that the capitalist, because he does not care anything about it; I mean the men who are working their own mines—are anxious for an extension of time, and I hope this bill may pass.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Colorado proposes an amendment which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 2, line 5, it is proposed to strike out "December 31, 1907," and insert "February 1, 1908."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Colorado.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I am probably one of the few Senators upon this floor who have ever done any actual mining. I have gone down in a shaft, and I have worked with the hammer and the sledge. I have climbed up the ladder and I have brought up the material with a windlass such as is used to draw water out of your wells at home. If anyone here has done any more practical mining than that, I should like to hear about it. I went to the site of the city of which the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] is very proud, the capital of Colorado, Denver, when there was no Denver there, when it was inhabited by the prairie dog, the rattlesnake, and the owl.

I have been interested in mining for forty-nine years, and I know that the statement which the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] has made as to the actual miner is true. The old fellow who goes over the mountain side looking for the piece of float and carrying on his shoulder a gunny sack containing a piece of bacon with a few hard biscuits is the man

whom this bill will relieve; and the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] ought to know that, living in the State wherein he resides.

My experience in the State from which the Senator from Montana hails is that I, with some other gentlemen, paid $75,000 for a mine. We went there and spent $20,000 in developing it. We built on it a mill which cost us $25,000, and then the claim was jumped. That was my experience in Montana. [Laughter.]

The honest miner is entitled to some law to protect him in his interest. When the Senator from Montana refers to blanket claims, he is right in one sense. This country is cursed by the many mining propositions which are brought back to the East and offered to the people. I am sure there are other Senators here who have had some experience in mining. It has gone out to the country that we have had. Scarcely a day passes that some Senator does not get a letter from some man saying he has been offered such and such a property at such and such a price. Most of these are fake properties. There is nothing in them at all.

Mr. President, my friend the Senator from Montana says the actual miner can go to work and do his hundred dollars' worth of assessment; that he is prepared to do that. I say the Senator from Colorado is right. The miner has to take care of his family—his wife and little children. He postpones until the last moment doing the assessment work upon his own claim. The result this year has been that the hard times came on; many mines were shut down. The miner could not get work. He was not able to do his hundred dollars of assessment work on his claim. The Senator from Montana admitted that there is some doubt whether the miner can immediately after the 1st of January go and relocate this very claim. Then why not protect him in a general law, so that he will not have to take any chances about it. I think, Mr. President, that it is a wise and only a fair bill, and that we should pass it in the interest of the poor, honest miner, who is the man who discovers the wealth for us which lies hidden in the bowels of the earth.

If we do not pass this bill, we will do a great injustice to many honest, practical miners. Like the Senator from Colorado, I have had letters from different parts of the country where there are large mining interests, asking me to support this measure and to try to get it through before the adjournment for the holidays. I hope there is no Senator on this floor who will be so hard-hearted or so lacking in a desire to do justice to the honest miners as to oppose the bill, and that it will pass.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President it is obvious that the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] is a coal miner.

Mr. SCOTT. I never in my life mined a piece of coal.

Mr. CARTER. His experience as a miner in our country was evidently unfortunate. I think he needed a guardian before he made the venture in that region, because only the most unsophisticated person will take a mining claim subject to relocation and invest $100,000, or some such sum as the Senator did, and then in addition build a mill upon it. He actually built a mill on a piece of land for which there was no outstanding title at all except in the United States, and somebody picked that title up before the Senator thought of locating the ground upon which the mill was built.

Mr. SCOTT. It was located.

Mr. CARTER. We can not be responsible for untutored, unsophisticated persons coming into the country who will not exercise that ordinary care and prudence necessary to the guarding of serious interests.

The Senator suggests that this bill is particularly applicable to the honest miner. There is not a miner to-day—and the Senator is familiar with conditions—having an individual claim who has not performed his representation work for this year long, long since. Nobody who intends to represent a claim puts off the work until the holidays of Christmas time. The representation work is generally done in the days of the autumn when the weather is best and the conditions most favorable. So this bill as now proposed to be passed will only be applicable to those persons who did not intend to represent their claims at all. No one will contend that a man will defer the expenditure of money until the mountains are covered with snow, and then seek between the 20th of December and the end of the month to do his representation work.

Let us see what this means to the men outside of Colorado, where they have a stringent local law. If on the 1st of January, 1906, an individual, bent on speculation, located fifty mining claims in a good mineral country—in Nevada for instance—he was not required to do any assessment work during that year at all, because that was the year during which the location was made. Now we propose to exempt him from the performance of work during 1907, and consequently the ground will not be subject to relocation until January 1, 1909. Thus if this bill becomes a law he can hold that ground for three long years, during 1906 and 1907 and 1908, without performing a dollar's worth of work, his possessory right being protected by an act of Congress, when there are hundreds and hundreds of men willing and anxious to enter upon unlocated ground to develop it in good faith.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Montana yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Montana that certainly we will have nothing to do with either Montana or Nevada under the bill as it now stands. I do not know what the condition may be in Montana or in Nevada.

Mr. CARTER. I beg the Senator's pardon. I was undertaking to give some instruction to the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT], who seemed to be in need of it, and in order not to further delay the matter I will yield the floor to the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], who desires to make some observations.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I do not intend to object to the immediate consideration of the pending bill, but inasmuch as originally I was inclined to favor it and inasmuch as the sentiment in my own State in reference to it is somewhat divided, I think I ought not to permit it to come to a vote without very briefly stating why I am opposed to it.

The Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] called attention to the fact that we had a precedent for this sort of legislation, referring to the act which was passed in 1893. In the first place, as I recall it, that bill was passed as early as September of that year. It was passed at a special session. So the miners were advised of it some two or three months before it was necessary to complete the assessment work. It is proposed that this legislation shall be passed by both Houses and signed by the President, if it shall become a law, within twelve days, perhaps within ten days, of the period when the assessment labor should be completed. As the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] has very well observed, the miners, generally speaking, have already performed their assessment work, and those who will be benefited by the proposed law in the main—there are some exceptions, perhaps—are the men who would not do the work in any event; most of them men who would not do the work if there was no financial stringency and if they had ample means with which to do the work.

As indicating the sentiment among the miners of my own State with reference to this matter, I desire to send to the Secretary's desk and have read a remonstrance sent to me from Kimberly, one of the mining sections of my State, protesting against the passage of this proposed law. The remonstrance is numerously signed by miners and prospectors.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

Hon. GEORGE SUTHERLAND,
*United States Senator, Washington, D. C.:*

Whereas it has been brought to our notice that GEORGE A. BARTLETT, of Nevada, is about to propose the introduction of a bill in the coming session of Congress for the purpose of suspending assessment work upon mining claims in the State of Utah for this year; and

Whereas the citizens of Kimberly, Piute County, Utah, who are all engaged in practical mining and prospecting, are cognizant of the state of affairs existing in reference to mining matters; and

Whereas it is apparent that nearly all prospectors and miners in this vicinity have already completed the annual labor required by law under the mining laws upon mining claims; and

Whereas we are unanimous in the opinion that the suspension of annual assessment work would result in great injury to the legitimate miner and prospector, and redound to the benefit of the speculator, land grabber and large property owner only; and

Whereas elimination of one year's assessment work upon mining claims would result in the poor miner's and prospector's strict compliance with the provisions of the requirements of the laws appertaining to patenting of mining claims; but, the corporation or speculator could, as in 1893, proceed to patent upon the expenditure of $400 worth of development work; and

Whereas its enactment would result in the establishment of a bad precedent, inasmuch as it would be justifiable for any corporation, community, or association to petition Congress for relief from taxation, tariff, or other conditions imposed by the Government: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the citizens of Kimberly, Piute County, Utah, protest most emphatically and strenuously against the introduction, adoption, or passage of the proposed bill: And be it further

*Resolved*, That we respectfully petition Hon. GEORGE SUTHERLAND to use every legitimate effort to prevent the passage of the same in Congress.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, the petition which has been read is only illustrative of a number of others which I have received from miners in the State of Utah. It is fair to say that I have received some communications upon the other

side of the question; and if I believed that the majority sentiment in my own State among mining men were in favor of the passage of this proposed law, I should vote for it. But the petitions which I have received upon the other side of the question are very few in comparison with those of a character similar to the one which has just been read.

I think the law is, as the Senator from Montana has said, a very wise one. To begin, a man who takes up a mining claim is permitted to do it without paying the Government of the United States anything for it at all. The law was passed originally for the purpose of developing the mineral resources of the United States, and in harmony with that idea the law provided that each locator of a mining claim should do $100 worth of assessment work each year. If that law is to be frittered away for any light reason, the beneficent effect of the law, the real object of the law, mainly, to develop the mineral resources of the United States, will be defeated.

It seems to me that the conditions which exist to-day are not parallel with the conditions which existed in 1893. That was a period when there was no money. As the conditions are now money is hoarded, but there was then no money in the country; people were suffering for the real necessaries of life. But to-day there is an abundance of money in the country; it is simply not in circulation. Any person in my own State who has property of merit, who has means, is able to employ labor to do this small amount of assessment work. I think the proposed legislation ought not to pass.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, relief measures are obviously proposed and enacted for the benefit of a limited number of people. This measure is not intended to benefit the prosperous, the capitalists who may own a number of mines, but rather that remnant of the people who have been unable up to this time to perform the annual labor required by the law to be performed upon a mining claim. So it is not proper to discuss it from the standpoint of the land grabber, or of the corporation, or of the owner of a large number of mines, but rather from the standpoint of those who have been cornered, so to speak, by the financial situation which exists throughout the country.

It is very probable that the larger number of those who would be benefited by the enactment of this law would consist of those who in the absence of the law would lose their mining claims. It is very probable that it is that class of people who would benefit by it, because those who are independent enough to be able to perform their annual labor have probably already performed it. But it is one of the highest functions of the law and of government to provide for and protect the weak and helpless. These people are not helpless because of any act of their own or of any conditions to which they contributed. They are helpless because of conditions over which they have no control. They may have in the banks the proceeds of their year's labor in the earning of wages and yet not be able to make it available for the purpose of enabling them either to do the work themselves or to employ another to do the work.

Now, I realize the importance of forwarding the development of the country by the performance of the annual labor upon the mining claims to the fullest extent, but I also realize the importance of protecting this class of people against misfortune for which they are not responsible. Those are the conditions and circumstances that have been brought about without any contribution upon their part. Therefore I am willing to support this measure. There are two sides to it. Were it a measure proposed earlier in the season, I would be more likely to oppose it than I am to-day, because there are a large number of miners, laboring men, in our mining States who depend for their winter's grubstake upon the labor which they do for others under the provision of the law which we are seeking to suspend.

I have often been appealed to by that very class of our laboring men against the suspension of the operation of the law requiring the annual work to be performed, on the ground that it would deprive them of an opportunity to earn some money that would enable them to live during the winter which they would be unable to earn were it not for this class of labor. But coming so late in the year as this proposed measure comes to us, those circumstances and those conditions do not apply. The people to whom the misfortunes of this period have not attached have already done their annual labor. The rich corporations have already performed their annual labor. Those who have not performed it are those who would not be able to perform it, and, doubtless, were no relief given to them they would lose their claims.

For that reason I am inclined to support this bill. I am inclined to support it for the very reasons that are urged by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] against supporting it. I find sufficient ground within those reasons for supporting it.

Mr. PILES obtained the floor.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Washington yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. PILES. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER. In order to put this bill upon the basis suggested by the Senator from Utah, to the end that it may prove beneficial only to individual mine owners who are not seeking to control large areas of country, I propose this amendment:

*Provided*, That this act shall only apply to one mining location held, owned, or claimed by any individual, and shall not apply to any location or claim held or owned by any incorporated company.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to make a suggestion to the Senator from Montana applicable to the proposed amendment. It is rarely that a single individual owns an entire mining claim. It is once in twenty times that the prospector is the sole owner of the claim that he locates. It is the rule that he has from one to a number of partners interested, either the parties who have supplied him with provisions in order that he may prospect, or other parties, prospectors perhaps like himself or business men who for one reason or another have an interest in it. In that case how would it be possible to apply this amendment to the conditions that confront us, providing that only one claim to an individual should be represented by the certificate, when perhaps one individual might have a very small interest in a large number of claims. It seems to me that the amendment would not be applicable to the conditions which confront us.

Mr. CARTER. The Senator from Idaho, I understand, does not object to the portion of the proposed amendment which prohibits the application of this relief legislation to incorporated companies.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think it should apply to individuals.

Mr. CARTER. I will frame the amendment so as to exclude only corporations from the exemption.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to suggest to the Senator from Montana that he add "or nonresidents of the State in which the assessment work is to be done."

Mr. CARTER. I will not delay the Senator from Washington further at present.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President, I simply rise to correct the impression which the Senator from Montana might create in his remarks in line with some letter which he says he received from some miner from Alaska with respect to a movement on the part of the mine owners in the city of Seattle to have the law suspended.

I may say in this connection that being a resident of the city of Seattle I feel quite confident that if any such movement were on foot I would have had some notice of it before this time. A very large number of miners coming from Alaska winter in the city of Seattle and return in the spring to do their work.

I have had but three letters on this subject from the State of Washington, and those were with respect to suspending the assessment work in the State of Nevada. I took occasion in replying to those letters to say that was a question which should be presented to the Senators from that State.

I desire to say in behalf of the mining men who congregate in the city of Seattle during the winter, and some of whom reside there permanently, that the statement of the gentlemen who wrote to the Senator from Montana with respect to a movement of the character mentioned in his remarks is wholly without foundation. There is no such movement there, and I have heard no wish expressed that the assessment work should be suspended in the district of Alaska or in any other place except in the State of Nevada.

Mr. FLINT. Mr. President, I am opposed to the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER]. I agree with a great deal that he has said in reference to the bill, but there has been considerable agitation in the West in reference to an extension of the time of doing assessment work on mining claims, and a great many honest miners have refrained from doing their work upon receiving letters from various Representatives and Senators to the effect that there was a possibility that this bill would pass before the first of the year.

If the miners in the West had not relied upon the suggestion made that the bill would pass, I would oppose the bill as far as it relates to California. But believing, as I do, that the miners in the West have relied upon Congress acting, and that they have not done their assessment work, I have asked that California be included within the States to which the act should apply.

I think it would be a great injustice if the amendment suggested by the Senator from Montana should be adopted, for the reason that the mining companies have refrained from doing their assessment work, as miners have in many instances, and

if we fail to pass a bill at this time the large mine owners, as well as the small operators who have been depending upon such a bill being passed, will lose their mining claims.

The fact that at this time money is available with which to do this work is not an answer to the proposition that for the past thirty or forty days during which this question has been agitated they have been unable to obtain the necessary money for that purpose. I hope that the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana will not be adopted, but that the bill as amended on the motion of the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] will be passed.

Mr. McCUMBER. Mr. President, there is another reason, it seems to me, why the amendment offered by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] should not be adopted. It is purely class legislation. What reason can any man give why three men who have formed a corporation should not be protected while three others who have a joint ownership in a mine should be protected? Why should we make a law for one class and prohibit the benefits to men of another class simply because they were incorporated? Nor is that the greater weakness in this proposed legislation. Why should the Senator strike at the nonresidents of a State? It is the property of the United States, and every citizen has a right to it.

Mr. CARTER. I have not favored such a distinction.

Mr. McCUMBER. I refer to the suggestion that was made by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SMOOT].

Mr. CARTER. I am glad the Senator has made that correction, because I am not in sympathy with the proposal to discriminate against the nonresidents of a State. I think they should be accorded the same treatment accorded citizens of a State in matters of this kind.

Mr. McCUMBER. Then, if the Senator would not discriminate between residents and nonresidents, why should he discriminate between a joint company or a partnership and a corporation? One is composed of no more members than the other.

Mr. CARTER. I discriminate for this reason: The legislation is said to be for the relief of miners who are alleged to be unable to comply with the law requiring annual representation of their claims because of the existence of a financial panic. As to the incorporated company, wherein the chief vice of the extensive system of speculative location rests, I think the appeal for relief comes with very poor grace.

Mr. McCUMBER. I, for the life of me, can see no reason for the differentiating between the one kind of company and the other. The people who are to be benefited after all are individuals, and you can not benefit a corporation without benefiting the individuals who constitute the corporation. If a corporation consists of two or three or more individuals, each one has just as much right to have his interests protected by law as any other character of incorporated association.

As has already been suggested by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND], nearly all of these claims are now owned by a number of individuals. As he says, it is seldom the case that a mine is owned by a single individual. It is owned by several individuals. What difference, then, does it make whether they have a joint ownership or whether they have an interest in common by reason of being members of a corporation? They may have just as much trouble in getting labor during these hard times. They must feel the stringency of the money market just exactly the same as a private individual. For one I am opposed to making one kind of a law for one man and another kind of a law for another.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, I requested the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER] to include the State of Oregon among the States that were to have the benefit of this bill. I did so because I have received numerous petitions from men who are engaged in mining and from mining centers and localities earnestly urging this character of legislation.

Personally I do not live in a mining region, but I know something about the mining districts within the State in which I live, and I know the localities from whence these petitions came. In some instances I know the individuals, and I am satisfied from the representations made that some legislation of this character is necessary in justice to these people. I know that the banks have not been paying out money in many localities in the State, and I know that under the rules whereby they paid out any money, money could not be secured for this class of work at least from many banks, and therefore people were subjected to this condition. They could not get the money to carry on the necessary work or for preserving and protecting their rights, and it seems to me it is but just that Congress afford this slight measure of relief under the circumstances.

It may be true, and I do not doubt that it is true, that persons unworthy of aid will share in the benefits of this bill. But I am not prepared to say that those unworthy persons are confined to any particular class. The Senator from Montana seems to think that all the unworthies will be included under the head of corporations. I have not yet reached that stage of evolution in my theories of government which will lead me to believe that it is a crime to form corporations, to own stock in a corporation or to be a member of one. I know of no reason why if this law is suitable and proper to be extended to one class of property owners it should not be extended to the other. We know very well that when men take up mining claims, perhaps in the majority of cases, at least in a very great percentage of instances, several people put them in the shape of a corporation and own them.

As the Senator from Idaho has well said, in most instances several people own an interest in a mine. They put it in control as a corporation because they can handle it better in that condition. They are no more dishonest after they have put their property in the shape of a corporation than they were before. There is no reason why if this measure of relief should have been extended to them before it ought not to be extended to them after they have placed their property in a corporation, each holding a share in the corporation as representing his share in the property. Nor do I believe any distinction should be made between the resident and the nonresident. Under our laws nonresidents are entitled to take up mining claims within the State, and taking them up, they should be treated exactly the same as residents.

I hope this bill will be passed. I have received very many urgent messages asking for it from my State, and I believe it is proper. Surely no very great injury can result from it.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I can not allow this bill to pass without some protest and an effort to secure adoption of the amendment I offered for the purpose of discriminating against a given form of legal organization known as "incorporated mining company." That side issue shall not be obtruded here. The basic purpose urged as the ground upon which this bill should pass is that struggling miners holding mining claims are unable, by virtue of the financial stringency, to comply with the law, and that therefore the law should be, in their behalf, suspended. Who is here to assert that any incorporated mining company, incorporated as they usually are for millions of dollars, is unable by reason of financial stringency to expend a hundred dollars on a mining claim in order to continue the title in valid form? If the Senator will say that he has, in good faith, information to the effect that any incorporated company is now in the condition of the so-called struggling miner—who has performed his work, by the way—then I will withhold this amendment; but I am not in favor of passing a bill for the relief of the stock peddlers who do not develop mines, but develop money out of the public by means of fake mining locations on which no expenditures are made. That class of people are a curse to the mining country, and they are a scourge to the people from whom they solicit subscriptions. The legitimate mining companies having property to sell are developing the property in good faith and performing their representation work. I think it would be exceedingly unfortunate for the Congress to pass a law which would relieve from obligation to perform assessment work on a mining claim these paper concerns who have located mining claims, gotten out their prospectuses, failed to do even a hundred dollars' worth of work on any claim, who are peddling their stock through the country, pocketing the profit from the operation, and doing nothing on the ground which is supposed to be the basis of the operation. If there is a company so far in the need of relief as to require a bill from Congress to relieve it from the expenditure of a hundred dollars, the quicker its stockholders are advised of its wretchedly impecunious condition, the quicker the innocent public will be protected from the inroads of that corporation upon the savings of the people.

I submit this amendment, sir, as applied only to incorporated companies. I think it is fair and just; and if any Senator thinks a corporation requires relief, as does the miner in this case, I would be glad to have him specify the company, for it would be a matter of delightful public information.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to add at the end of section 1 the following:

*Provided further,* That this act shall not apply to any mining location owned in whole or in part by any incorporated company.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. [Putting the question.] By the sound the noes

appear to have it. The noes have it, and the amendment is rejected.

Mr. CARTER. I ask for the yeas and nays on the amendment.

The yeas and nays were not ordered.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ankeny | Dick | Kean | Scott |
| Bacon | Dillingham | Kittredge | Smoot |
| Bourne | Dixon | La Follette | Stephenson |
| Briggs | du Pont | Long | Sutherland |
| Brown | Flint | McCumber | Taylor |
| Burkett | Foraker | Nelson | Teller |
| Carter | Fulton | Nixon | Warner |
| Clark, Wyo. | Gallinger | Paynter | Warren |
| Clay | Heyburn | Perkins | Whyte |
| Culberson | Hopkins | Piles | |
| Cullom | Johnston | Proctor | |

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is not present.

Mr. KEAN. I suggest a call of the absentees.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The names of the absent Senators will be called by the Secretary.

The Secretary called the names of the absent Senators, and Mr. ALLISON, Mr. DANIEL, Mr. MCCREARY, and Mr. SMITH answered to their names as they were called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The bill is before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, and open to amendment.

Mr. TELLER. I ask that we may have a vote on the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further amendments, the bill will be reported to the Senate as amended.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

Mr. CARTER. May I inquire what disposition was made of the amendment offered by me?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment proposed by the Senator from Montana was rejected upon a viva voce vote. The Senator from Montana then demanded a yea-and-nay vote, but the call for the yeas and nays was not seconded by the Senate.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being until Saturday, December 21, 1907, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 18, 1907.*

### ATTORNEY-GENERAL OF PORTO RICO.

Henry M. Hoyt, of California, to be attorney-general of Porto Rico.

### CONSUL-GENERAL.

John Van A. MacMurray, of New Jersey, to be secretary of the legation and consul-general of the United States at Bangkok, Siam.

### ASSISTANT APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

Charles W. MacDonough, of New Jersey, to be assistant appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York.

### GOVERNOR OF HAWAII.

Walter F. Frear, of Honolulu, Hawaii, to be governor of Hawaii.

### SECRETARY OF HAWAII.

Ernest A. Mottsmith, of Honolulu, Hawaii, to be secretary of Hawaii.

### CHIEF JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII.

Alfred S. Hartwell, of Hawaii, to be chief justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii.

### ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF HAWAII.

Sidney Meller Ballou, of Hawaii, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of Hawaii.

### COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Walter F. Drake, of Hawaii, to be collector of internal revenue for the district of Hawaii.

### AGENT FOR PROTECTION OF SALMON FISHERIES OF ALASKA.

Millard C. Marsh, of New York, to be agent for the protection of the salmon fisheries of Alaska, Department of Commerce and Labor.

### PENSION AGENT.

Frederick H. Magdeburg, of Milwaukee, Wis., to be pension agent at Milwaukee, Wis.

### POSTMASTERS.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Mary S. Rutherford to be postmaster at Truckee, Nevada County, Cal.

#### COLORADO.

James A. McDonald to be postmaster at Alamosa, Conejos County, Colo.

William C. Sloan to be postmaster at Amethyst, Mineral County, Colo.

#### CONNECTICUT.

Eugene H. Merriman to be postmaster at East Hartford, Hartford County, Conn.

George A. Warner to be postmaster at Bristol, Hartford County, Conn.

#### IDAHO.

George L. Morgan to be postmaster at Mackay, Custer County, Idaho.

#### ILLINOIS.

Thomas S. Green to be postmaster at Gardner, Grundy County, Ill.

Charles M. Turner to be postmaster at Wenona, Marshall County, Ill.

#### IOWA.

Eric P. Dalander to be postmaster at Madrid, Boone County, Iowa.

Edward Madigan to be postmaster at Clarksville, Butler County, Iowa.

#### KANSAS.

Harry C. Achenbach to be postmaster at Clay Center, Clay County, Kans.

Robert T. Jellison to be postmaster at Belleville, Republic County, Kans.

Alpheus Lane to be postmaster at Paola, Miami County, Kans.

Joseph A. Whitehair to be postmaster at Chapman, Dickinson County, Kans.

#### KENTUCKY.

Coleman C. Wallace to be postmaster at Richmond, Madison County, Ky.

#### MAINE.

Forest L. Waterman to be postmaster at Mechanic Falls, Androscoggin County, Me.

#### MASSACHUSETTS.

Charles H. Webster to be postmaster at Northfield, Franklin County, Mass.

#### MICHIGAN.

Edar B. Babcock to be postmaster at Kalkaska, Kalkaska County, Mich.

Colin C. McGregor to be postmaster at Carsonville, Sanilac County, Mich.

Hamilton A. Macklem to be postmaster at Marlette, Sanilac County, Mich.

William P. Stiles to be postmaster at Coopersville, Ottawa County, Mich.

#### NEBRASKA.

Charles H. Blackburn to be postmaster at Mitchell, Scotts Bluff County, Nebr.

Edward McLernon to be postmaster at Sidney, Cheyenne County, Nebr.

#### NEW JERSEY.

W. Burtis Havens to be postmaster at Toms River, Ocean County, N. J.

Lewis S. Sculthorp to be postmaster at Atlantic Highlands, Monmouth County, N. J.

Lewis A. Waters to be postmaster at Madison, Morris County, N. J.

#### NEW MEXICO.

Don H. Kedzie to be postmaster at Lordsburg, Grant County, N. Mex.

#### NEW YORK.

Harry C. Holcomb to be postmaster at Portville, Cattaraugus County, N. Y.

Charles G. Norton to be postmaster at Bainbridge, in the county of Chenango and State of New York.

#### OHIO.

Ezra L. Gill to be postmaster at Sunbury, Delaware County, Ohio.

William B. Jones to be postmaster at Delaware, Delaware County, Ohio.

William E. Moulton to be postmaster at Canal Fulton, Stark County, Ohio.

William H. Surles to be postmaster at East Liverpool, Columbiana County, Ohio.

Philip Zeigler to be postmaster at Strasburg, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio.

OKLAHOMA.

C. S. Gillette to be postmaster at Hobart, in the county of Kiowa and State of Oklahoma.

OREGON.

Wallace W. Smead to be postmaster at Heppner, Morrow County, Oreg.

VERMONT.

Martha W. Arnold to be postmaster at Bethel, Windsor County, Vt.

VIRGINIA.

Thad T. Huffman to be postmaster at Keyser, Mineral County, W. Va.

WISCONSIN.

Edwin F. Ganz to be postmaster at Alma, Buffalo County, Wis.

Thomas McKinney to be postmaster at Berlin, Green Lake County, Wis.

## INTERNATIONAL WIRELESS TELEGRAPH.

The injunction of secrecy was removed December 18, 1907, from the message from the President of the United States, transmitting an international wireless telegraph convention, with service regulations annexed thereto, a supplementary agreement, and a final protocol, all signed at Berlin on November 3, 1906, by delegates of the United States and those of several other powers.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### THURSDAY, *December 19, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Monday, December 16, 1907, was read and approved.

RESIGNATIONS FROM COMMITTEE.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following letter.

The Clerk read as follows:

DECEMBER 18, 1907.

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Very respectfully, J. R. KNOWLAND.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the gentleman will be excused. The Chair hears no objection. The Chair also lays before the House the following letter, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*The Speaker:*

I hereby tender my resignation as member of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Very truly, yours, W. A. CALDERHEAD.

DECEMBER 19, 1907.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the gentleman will be excused. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENTS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House the following appointments to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

The Clerk read as follows:

JAMES MCKINNEY, of Illinois, and CYRUS DUREY, of New York.

STANDING AND SELECT COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The Chair announces the appointment of the following committees:

The Clerk read as follows:

*Committee on Elections No. 1.*—Messrs. James R. Mann, Illinois; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; Charles L. Knapp, New York; Grant E. Mouser, Ohio; George A. Pearre, Maryland; George C. Sturgiss, West Virginia; Ollie M. James, Kentucky; Edward W. Saunders, Virginia; William Willett, jr., New York.

*Committee on Elections No. 2.*—Messrs. Marlin E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; James M. Miller, Kansas; Capell L. Weems, Ohio; James F. Burke, Pennsylvania; Duncan E. McKinlay, California; John M. Nelson, Wisconsin; Adam M. Byrd, Mississippi; William E. Tou Velle, Ohio; James A. Hamill, New Jersey.

*Committee on Elections No. 3.*—Messrs. Michael E. Driscoll, New York; William E. Humphrey, Washington; Henry T. Bannon, Ohio; John F. Boyd, Nebraska; Jay Ford Laning, Ohio; ———, ———; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Harry B. Wolf, Maryland; Charles C. Carlin, Virginia.

*Committee on Ways and Means.*—Messrs. Sereno E. Payne, New York; John Dalzell, Pennsylvania; Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; Henry S. Boutell, Illinois; James E. Watson, Indiana; James C. Needham, California; William A. Calderhead, Kansas; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; Joseph H. Gaines, West Virginia; Robert W. Bonynge, Colorado; Nicholas Longworth, Ohio; Champ Clark, Missouri; William Bourke Cockran, New York; Oscar W. Underwood, Alabama; Daniel L. D. Granger, Rhode Island; James M. Griggs, Georgia; Edward W. Pou, North Carolina; Choice B. Randell, Texas.

*Committee on the Judiciary.*—Messrs. John J. Jenkins, Wisconsin; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; De Alva S. Alexander, New York; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; Charles Q. Tirrell, Massachusetts; John A. Sterling, Illinois; John H. Foster, Indiana; Henry T. Bannon, Ohio; Reuben O. Moon, Pennsylvania; Gerrit J. Diekema, Michigan; George R. Malby, New York; Henry S. Caulfield, Missouri; David A. De Armond, Missouri; Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; Robert L. Henry, Texas; William G. Brantley, Georgia; Charles C. Reid, Arkansas; Edwin Y. Webb, North Carolina.

*Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.*—Messrs. William B. McKinley, Illinois; Ira W. Wood, New Jersey; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; Joseph R. Knowland, California; George A. Pearre, Maryland; Charles A. Kennedy, Iowa; Joel Cook, Pennsylvania; Samuel McMillan, New York; Joseph G. Beale, Pennsylvania; Addison D. James, Kentucky; Peter A. Porter, New York; John W. Gaines, Tennessee; Thomas W. Hardwick, Georgia; Robert M. Wallace, Arkansas; Daniel J. Riordan, New York; Charles F. Booher, Missouri; William A. Ashbrook, Ohio; Charles C. Carlin, Virginia; Jonah K. Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

*Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.*—Messrs. William P. Hepburn, Iowa; James S. Sherman, New York; Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; James R. Mann, Illinois; William C. Lovering, Massachusetts; Frederick C. Stevens, Minnesota; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; Francis W. Cushman, Washington; Charles E. Townsend, Michigan; James Kennedy, Ohio; Joseph R. Knowland, California; William P. Hubbard, West Virginia; Robert C. Davey, Louisiana; William C. Adamson, Georgia; William H. Ryan, New York; William Richardson, Alabama; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; Gordon Russell, Texas.

*Committee on Rivers and Harbors.*—Messrs. Theodore E. Burton, Ohio; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; De Alva S. Alexander, New York; George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; James McLachlan, California; William Lorimer, Illinois; Wesley L. Jones, Washington; J. Adam Bede, Minnesota; Edgar C. Ellis, Missouri; Benjamin P. Birdsall, Iowa; H. Olin Young, Michigan; Harry C. Woodyard, West Virginia; Stephen M. Sparkman, Florida; Joseph E. Ransdell, Louisiana; George F. Burgess, Texas; Benjamin G. Humphreys, Mississippi; John A. Moon, Tennessee; George W. Taylor, Alabama; J. Edwin Ellerbe, South Carolina.

*Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.*—Messrs. William S. Greene, Massachusetts; Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; William E. Humphrey, Washington; William W. Wilson, Illinois; Edmund H. Hinshaw, Nebraska; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; William M. Calder, New York; Grant E. Mouser, Ohio; George W. Fairchild, New York; William W. Foulkrod, Pennsylvania; George C. Sturgiss, West Virginia; Albert Douglas, Ohio; Thomas Spight, Mississippi; Joseph A. Goulden, New York; Harry L. Maynard, Virginia; John T. Watkins, Louisiana; Frank Clark, Florida; William E. Cox, Indiana; Joshua W. Alexander, Missouri.

*Committee on Agriculture.*—Messrs. Charles F. Scott, Kansas; Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; Kittredge Haskins, Vermont; William Lorimer, Illinois; William W. Cocks, New York; Ralph D. Cole, Ohio; Ernest M. Pollard, Nebraska; Clarence C. Gilhams, Indiana; James C. McLaughlin, Michigan; Willis C. Hawley, Oregon; George W. Cook, Colorado; ———, ———; John Lamb, Virginia; Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina; Jack Beall, Texas; William W. Rucker, Missouri; Augustus O. Stanley, Kentucky; J. Thomas Heflin, Alabama; William H. Andrews, New Mexico.

*Committee on Foreign Affairs.*—Messrs. Robert G. Cousins, Iowa; Charles B. Landis, Indiana; James Breck Perkins, New

York; David J. Foster, Vermont; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; J. Sloat Fassett, New York; Edwin Denby, Michigan; William B. McKinley, Illinois; Allen F. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Frank O. Lowden, Illinois; Edward L. Taylor, Ohio; Butler Ames, Massachusetts; William M. Howard, Georgia; Henry D. Flood, Virginia; William B. Lamar, Florida; John N. Garner, Texas; John A. Keliher, Massachusetts; John Gill, jr., Maryland; Francis Burton Harrison, New York.

*Committee on Military Affairs.*—Messrs. John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Richard Wayne Parker, New Jersey; Adin B. Capron, Rhode Island; George W. Prince, Illinois; Elias S. Holliday, Indiana; H. Olin Young, Michigan; Julius Kahn, California; Beman G. Dawes, Ohio; James F. Burke, Pennsylvania; Thomas W. Bradley, New York; Frederick C. Stevens, Minnesota; Daniel R. Anthony, Kansas; William Sulzer, New York; James Hay, Virginia; James L. Slayden, Texas; Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana; Ariosto A. Wiley, Alabama; Isaac R. Sherwood, Ohio; George W. Gordon, Tennessee; Thomas Cale, Alaska.

*Committee on Naval Affairs.*—Messrs. George Edmund Foss, Illinois; Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; Ernest W. Roberts, Massachusetts; George Alvin Loud, Michigan; Arthur L. Bates, Pennsylvania; George L. Lilley, Connecticut; W. Aubrey Thomas, Ohio; Albert F. Dawson, Iowa; J. Van Vechten Olcott, New York; William R. Ellis, Oregon; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; William W. Kitchin, North Carolina; Lemuel P. Padgett, Tennessee; Alexander W. Gregg, Texas; Joshua F. C. Talbott, Maryland; Robert Lamar, Missouri; Richmond P. Hobson, Alabama.

*Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.*—Messrs. Jesse Overstreet, Indiana; John J. Gardner, New Jersey; Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Howard M. Snapp, Illinois; Herman P. Goebel, Ohio; Halvor Steenerson, Minnesota; William H. Stafford, Wisconsin; Achibald B. Darragh, Michigan; Victor Murdock, Kansas; John W. Dwight, New York; George F. Huff, Pennsylvania; Warren A. Haggott, Colorado; John A. Moon, Tennessee; David E. Finley, South Carolina; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; John H. Small, North Carolina; Wilson S. Hill, Mississippi; Thomas M. Bell, Georgia; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

*Committee on the Public Lands.*—Messrs. Frank W. Mondell, Wyoming; Andrew J. Volstead, Minnesota; Philip Knopf, Illinois; Burton L. French, Idaho; Sylvester C. Smith, California; Asle J. Gronna, North Dakota; Bird S. McGuire, Oklahoma; Herbert Parsons, New York; Charles N. Pray, Montana; Paul Howland, Ohio; John M. Reynolds, Pennsylvania; Philo Hall, South Dakota; John W. Gaines, Tennessee; Adam M. Byrd, Mississippi; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; Daniel W. Hamilton, Iowa; Scott Ferris, Oklahoma; William B. Craig, Alabama; Winfield S. Hammond, Minnesota; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

*Committee on Indian Affairs.*—Messrs. James S. Sherman, New York; Thomas F. Marshall, North Dakota; Charles L. Knapp, New York; Edmund H. Hinshaw, Nebraska; Amos L. Allen, Maine; Philip P. Campbell, Kansas; Joseph Howell, Utah; Bird S. McGuire, Oklahoma; Charles A. Lindbergh, Minnesota; E. A. Morse, Wisconsin; William H. Parker, South Dakota; John H. Stephens, Texas; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; Edward W. Saunders, Virginia; Charles D. Carter, Oklahoma; Ben Cravens, Arkansas; Thomas Hackney, Missouri; William H. Andrews, New Mexico.

*Committee on the Territories.*—Messrs. Edward L. Hamilton, Michigan; Abraham L. Brick, Indiana; Adin B. Capron Rhode Island; George N. Southwick, New York; Llewellyn Powers, Maine; James McKinney, Illinois; Ralph D. Cole, Ohio; Edwin W. Higgins, Connecticut; John M. Reyonlds, Pennsylvania; William H. Draper, New York; James T. Lloyd, Missouri; Ezekiel S. Candler, jr., Mississippi; William C. Houston, Tennessee; William P. Kimball, Kentucky; James S. Davenport, Oklahoma; John T. Lenahan, Pennsylvania; William H. Andrews, New Mexico; Marcus A. Smith, Arizona.

*Committee on Insular Affairs.*—Messrs. Henry A. Cooper, Wisconsin; Edgar D. Crumpacker, Indiana; Edward L. Hamilton, Michigan; Marlin E. Olmsted, Pennsylvania; Charles E. Fuller, Illinois; William H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Elbert H. Hubbard, Iowa; Herbert Parsons, New York; Duncan E. McKinlay, California; Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; E. H. Madison, Kansas; Charles G. Washburn, Massachusetts; William A. Jones, Virginia; Robert N. Page, North Carolina; Finis J. Garrett, Tennessee; Matt R. Denver, Ohio; Andrew J. Peters, Masachusetts; Charles V. Fornes, New York; Harvey Helm, Kentucky; Tulio Larrinaga, Porto Rico.

*Committee on Railways and Canals.*—Messrs. James H. Davidson, Wisconsin; Ernest W. Roberts, Massachusetts; Charles L. Knapp, New York; Hiram R. Burton, Delaware; Benjamin P. Birdsall, Iowa; Beman G. Dawes, Ohio; John C. Chaney, Indiana; Nelson P. Wheeler, Pennsylvania; Daniel R. Anthony, Kansas; James O. Patterson, South Carolina; William Hughes, New Jersey; Rufus Hardy, Texas; James T. McDermott, Illinois; John H. Rothermel, Pennsylvania.

*Committee on Manufactures.*—Messrs. Henry McMorran, Michigan; Nathan W. Hale, Tennessee; Pleasant T. Chapman, Illinois; George A. Pearre, Maryland; Don C. Edwards, Kentucky; Andrew J. Barchfeld, Pennsylvania; William W. Foulkrod, Pennsylvania; ———, ———; Charles H. Weisse, Wisconsin; Joseph T. Johnson, South Carolina; William W. Kitchin, North Carolina; James T. McDermott, Illinois; James A. Hamill, New Jersey.

*Committee on Mines and Mining.*—Messrs. George F. Huff, Pennsylvania; Joseph Howell, Utah; W. F. Englebright, California; Joseph W. Fordney, Michigan; Burton L. French, Idaho; Joseph G. Beale, Pennsylvania; Albert Douglas, Ohio; Philo Hall, South Dakota; Charles N. Pray, Montana; Gordon Lee, Georgia; George A. Bartlett, Nevada; Martin D. Foster, Illinois; Thomas D. Nicholls, Pennsylvania; Daniel W. Hamilton, Iowa; Winfield S. Hammond, Minnesota; Thomas Cale, Alaska.

*Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.*—Messrs. Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; James P. Conner, Iowa; William A. Rodenberg, Illinois; George W. Norris, Nebraska; John E. Andrus, New York; Daniel F. Lafean, Pennsylvania; J. Eugene Harding, Ohio; Frank M. Nye, Minnesota; William G. Brantley, Georgia; Charles R. Thomas, North Carolina; Morris Sheppard, Texas; Joseph T. Johnson, South Carolina; Frank A. McLain, Mississippi; John L. Burnett, Alabama; Ben F. Caldwell, Illinois.

*Committee on Pacific Railroads.*—Messrs. Thomas S. Butler, Pennsylvania; Michael E. Driscoll, New York; Moses P. Kinkaid, Nebraska; Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; Albert F. Dawson, Iowa; John M. Nelson, Wisconsin; Beman G. Dawes, Ohio; Edgar C. Ellis, Missouri; Sylvester C. Smith, California; James L. Slayden, Texas; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; William B. Lamar, Florida; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; George A. Bartlett, Nevada; Elmer L. Fulton, Oklahoma.

*Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.*—Messrs. George W. Prince, Illinois; William A. Rodenberg, Illinois; Allen F. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Harry M. Coudrey, Missouri; William A. Reeder, Kansas; Charles A. Kennedy, Iowa; ———, ———; ———, ———; Robert F. Broussard, Louisiana; Robert B. Macon, Arkansas; John C. Floyd, Arkansas; James W. Murphy, Wisconsin; Madison R. Smith, Missouri.

*Committee on Education.*—Messrs. George N. Southwick, New York; William E. Humphrey, Washington; Andrew J. Volstead, Minnesota; Sylvester C. Smith, California; Joseph V. Graff, Illinois; Herman P. Goebel, Ohio; Moses P. Kinkaid, Nebraska; George A. Loud, Michigan; Asbury F. Lever, South Carolina; Finis J. Garrett, Tennessee; Timothy T. Ansberry, Ohio; George K. Favrot, Louisiana; William E. Tou Velle, Ohio.

*Committee on Labor.*—Messrs. John J. Gardner, New Jersey; Richard Bartholdt, Missouri; Edward B. Vreeland, New York; James P. Conner, Iowa; Herman P. Goebel, Ohio; Kittredge Haskins, Vermont; George W. Norris, Nebraska; E. H. Madison, Kansas; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; William Hughes, New Jersey; Madison R. Smith, Missouri; Thomas D. Nicholls, Pennsylvania; George W. Rauch, Indiana.

*Committee on Militia.*—Messrs. Halvor Steenerson, Minnesota; John A. T. Hull, Iowa; Butler Ames, Massachusetts; Charles E. Fuller, Illinois; Edwin Denby, Michigan; Frank O. Lowden, Illinois; Clarence C. Gilhams, Indiana; Addison D. James, Kentucky; William H. Parker, South Dakota; Ariosto A. Wiley, Alabama; John A. Keliher, Massachusetts; John Gill, jr., Maryland; John C. Floyd, Arkansas; William A. Ashbrook, Ohio; George K. Favrot, Louisiana.

*Committee on Patents.*—Messrs. Frank D. Currier, New Hampshire; Edward H. Hinshaw, Nebraska; Andrew J. Barchfeld, Pennsylvania; John C. Chaney, Indiana; Charles McGavin, Illinois; E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; Charles G. Washburn, Massachusetts; Charles B. Law, New York; Benjamin K. Focht, Pennsylvania; William Sulzer, New York; George S. Legare, South Carolina; Le Gage Pratt, New Jersey; William B. Wilson, Pennsylvania; Eugene W. Leake, New Jersey.

*Committee on Invalid Pensions.*—Messrs. Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; William A. Calderhead, Kansas; Elias S. Holliday, Indiana; Thomas W. Bradley, New York; Charles E. Fuller, Illinois; Pleasant

T. Chapman, Illinois; John C. Chaney, Indiana; Don C. Edwards, Kentucky; John F. Boyd, Nebraska; George H. Lindsay, New York; Charles H. Weisse, Wisconsin; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; Timothy T. Ansberry, Ohio; George W. Kipp, Pennsylvania; Richard N. Hackett, North Carolina.

*Committee on Pensions.*—Messrs. Henry C. Loudenslager, New Jersey; William H. Draper, New York; Philip P. Campbell, Kansas; Butler Ames, Massachusetts; Joseph B. Bennett, Kentucky; Charles F. Barclay, Pennsylvania; Jay F. Lanning, Ohio; Nelson P. Wheeler, Pennsylvania; Charles A. Kennedy, Iowa; William Richardson, Alabama; Frank A. McLain, Mississippi; Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina; Robert B. Macon, Arkansas; Martin D. Foster, Illinois; Cordell Hull, Tennessee.

*Committee on Claims.*—Messrs. James M. Miller, Kansas; Charles Q. Tirrell, Massachusetts; Joseph Howell, Utah; William H. Graham, Pennsylvania; Grant E. Mouser, Ohio; George L. Lilley, Connecticut; Charles B. Law, New York; Charles A. Lindbergh, Minnesota; Willis C. Hawley, Oregon; Henry M. Goldfogle, New York; Claude Kitchin, North Carolina; Ezekiel S. Chandler, jr., Mississippi; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Missouri; James O. Patterson, South Carolina; John A. M. Adair, Indiana; Elmer L. Fulton, Oklahoma.

*Committee on War Claims.*—Messrs. Kittredge Haskins, Vermont; Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; Elias S. Holliday, Indiana; George E. Waldo, New York; Benjamin K. Focht, Pennsylvania; Jay F. Laning, Ohio; Elmer A. Morse, Wisconsin; ———, ———; ———, ———; Thetus W. Sims, Tennessee; Thomas Spight, Mississippi; Henry D. Clayton, Alabama; Gordon Lee, Georgia; S. Bronson Cooper, Texas; John C. Floyd, Arkansas.

*Committee on Private Land Claims.*—Messrs. Thomas F. Marshall, North Dakota; Francis W. Cushman, Washington; William S. Bennet, New York; Charles N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; John F. Boyd, Nebraska; ———, ———; ———, ———; William A. Jones, Virginia; William R. Smith, Texas; Robert M. Wallace, Arkansas; Charles H. Weisse, Wisconsin; Eugene W. Leake, New Jersey; Joseph J. Russell, Missouri; Jonah K. Kalanianaole, Hawaii.

*Committee on the District of Columbia.*—Messrs. Samuel W. Smith, Michigan; Philip P. Campbell, Kansas; Edward L. Taylor, jr, Ohio; J. Van Vechten Olcott, New York; Charles McGavin, Illinois; Julius Kahn, California; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania; John H. Foster, Indiana; Harry M. Coudrey, Missouri; Frank M. Nye, Minnesota; William J. Cary, Wisconsin; Samuel McMillan, New York; Thetus W. Sims, Tennessee; Adolph Meyer, Louisiana; Dorsey W. Shackleford, Missouri; Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina; J. Davis Brodhead, Pennsylvania; Ben Johnson, Kentucky; James W. Murphy, Wisconsin.

*Committee on Revision of the Laws.*—Messrs. Reuben O. Moon, Pennsylvania; Charles T. Dunwell, New York; Charles B. Law, New York; Joseph B. Bennett, Kentucky; Herbert Parsons, New York; Edwin Denby, Michigan; Elbert H. Hubbard, Iowa; George C. Sturgiss, West Virginia; Robert B. Macon, Arkansas; John T. Watkins, Louisiana; William C. Houston, Tennessee; Francis R. Lassiter, Virginia; Joseph J. Russell, Missouri.

*Committee on Réform in the Civil Service.*—Messrs. Frederick H. Gillett, Massachusetts; Charles N. Fowler, New Jersey; James R. Mann, Illinois; Amos L. Allen, Maine; David J. Foster, Vermont; William W. Cocks, New York; Albert F. Dawson, Iowa; Albert Douglas, Ohio; William P. Kimball, Kentucky; Hannibal L. Godwin, North Carolina; Rufus Hardy, Texas; Cordell Hull, Tennessee; Charles G. Edwards, Georgia.

*Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.*—Messrs. Joseph H. Gaines, West Virginia; Cyrus A. Sulloway, New Hampshire; George W. Norris, Nebraska; Charles T. Dunwell, New York; James F. Burke, Pennsylvania; William H. Jackson, Maryland; Gerrit J. Diekema, Michigan; Benjamin K. Focht, Pennsylvania; William W. Rucker, Missouri; Oscar W. Gillespie, Texas; Thomas W. Hardwick, Georgia; Francis R. Lassiter, Virginia; Richard N. Hackett, North Carolina.

*Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.*—Messrs. Nehemiah D. Sperry, Connecticut; Amos L. Allen, Maine; Andrew J. Barchfeld, Pennsylvania; J. Eugene Harding, Ohio; Gustavus Küstermann, Wisconsin; Charles N. Pray, Montana; George H. Lindsay, New York; Ezekiel S. Candler, jr., Mississippi; John G. McHenry, Pennsylvania; Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois; William B. Craig, Alabama.

*Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.*—Messrs. William A. Reeder, Kansas; John W. Dwight, New York; Thomas F. Marshall, North Dakota; Allen F. Cooper, Pennsylvania; Ralph D. Cole, Ohio; Moses P. Kinkaid, Nebraska; William F. Englebright, California; William R. Ellis, Oregon; William R. Smith, Texas; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; James O. Patterson, South Carolina; Gilbert M. Hitchcock, Nebraska; George A. Bartlett, Nevada.

*Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.*—Messrs. Benjamin F. Howell, New Jersey; Augustus P. Gardner, Massachusetts; Burton L. French, Idaho; Ira W. Wood, New Jersey; William S. Bennet, New York; Everis A. Hayes, California; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania; Don C. Edwards, Kentucky; Gustav Küstermann, Wisconsin; John L. Burnett, Alabama; John M. Moore, Texas; John A. M. Adair, Indiana; Adolph J. Sabath, Illinois; Joseph F. O'Connell, Massachusetts; John H. Rothermel, Pennsylvania.

*Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.*—Messrs. William H. Graham, Pennsylvania; William J. Cary, Wisconsin; Peter A. Porter, New York; George H. Lindsay, New York; George W. Rauch, Indiana; Joshua W. Alexander, Missouri.

*Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.*—Messrs. John W. Weeks, Massachusetts; Henry T. Bannon, Ohio; William W. Cocks, New York; Charles R. Davis, Minnesota; Sam Bronson Cooper, Texas; Courtney W. Hamlin, Missouri; John T. Lenahan, Pennsylvania.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.*—Messrs. Philip Knopf, Illinois; Ebenezer J. Hill, Connecticut; Arthur L. Bates, Pennsylvania; Warren A. Haggott, Colorado; John Lamb, Virginia; John M. Garner, Texas; George W. Kipp, Pennsylvania.

*Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.*—Messrs. George P. Lawrence, Massachusetts; J. Adam Bede, Minnesota; John M. Reynolds, Pennsylvania; John E. Harding, Ohio; Joseph L. Rhinock, Kentucky; J. Davis Brodhead, Pennsylvania; James S. Davenport, Oklahoma.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.*—Messrs. Henry S. Boutell, Illinois; Ernest F. Acheson, Pennsylvania; John W. Langley, Kentucky; ———, ———; Lemuel P. Padgett, Tennessee; William C. Adamson, Georgia; Harry B. Wolf, Maryland.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.*—Messrs. Irving P. Wanger, Pennsylvania; Martin B. Madden, Illinois; William H. Jackson, Maryland; George W. Fairchild, New York; Carter Glass, Virginia; John M. Moore, Texas; Frank Clark, Florida.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.*—Messrs. Gilbert N. Haugen, Iowa; James Kennedy, Ohio; Daniel F. Lafean, Pennsylvania; George R. Malby, New York; Robert N. Page, North Carolina; Wilson S. Hill, Mississippi; Rufus Hardy, Texas.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice.*—Messrs. Sydney E. Mudd, Maryland; William H. Stafford, Wisconsin; Elbert H. Hubbard, Iowa; Paul Howland, Ohio; Henry M. Goldfogle, New York; John H. Stephens, Texas; Adam M. Byrd, Mississippi.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.*—Messrs. Charles E. Littlefield, Maine; Edwin W. Higgins, Connecticut; J. Sloat Fassett, New York; Charles G. Washburn, Massachusetts; Henry D. Flood, Virginia; Robert C. Davey, Louisiana; Charles F. Booher, Missouri.

*Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.*—Messrs. David J. Foster, Vermont; William M. Calder, New York; Washington Gardner, Michigan; Asle J. Gronna, North Dakota; Arsène P. Pujo, Louisiana; Morris Sheppard, Texas; Daniel J. Riordan, New York.

*Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings.*—Messrs. E. Stevens Henry, Connecticut; James McLachlan, California; John J. Esch, Wisconsin; James C. McLaughlin, Michigan; John H. Small, North Carolina; Harvey Helm, Kentucky; Charles G. Edwards, Georgia.

*Committee on Accounts.*—Messrs. James A. Hughes, West Virginia; Frank D. Currier, New Hampshire; William H. Draper, New York; William H. Jackson, Maryland; ———, ———; ———, ———; Charles L. Bartlett, Georgia; Joseph A. Goulden, New York; Joseph F. O'Connell, Massachusetts.

*Committee on the Census.*—Messrs. Edgar D. Crumpacker, Indiana; Edwin C. Burleigh, Maine; James A. Hughes, West Virginia; Charles T. Dunwell, New York; Hiram R. Burton, Delaware; Nathan W. Hale, Tennessee; William M. Calder, New York; Howard M. Snapp, Illinois; John W. Langley, Kentucky; Charles F. Barclay, Pennsylvania; James Hay, Virginia; Joseph T. Robinson, Arkansas; William B. Wilson, Pennsylvania; Hannibal L. Godwin, North Carolina; William E. Cox, Indiana; Courtney W. Hamlin, Missouri.

*Committee on the Library.*—Messrs. Samuel W. McCall, Massachusetts; James P. Conner, Iowa; E. L. Hamilton, Michigan; William M. Howard, Georgia; Charles R. Thomas, North Carolina.

*Committee on Printing.*—Messrs. Charles B. Landis, Indiana; James B. Perkins, New York; David E. Finley, South Carolina.

*Committee on Enrolled Bills.*—Messrs. William W. Wilson, Illinois; J. Hampton Moore, Pennsylvania; Daniel R. Anthony, Kansas; Nathan W. Hale, Tennessee; Henry T. Rainey, Illinois; Lincoln Dixon, Indiana; William Willett, jr., New York.

*Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.*—Messrs. Augustus P. Gardner, Massachusetts; William A. Rodenberg, Illinois; Joseph Howell, Utah; James M. Miller, Kansas; Charles N. Brumm, Pennsylvania; Edwin W. Higgins, Connecticut; Cyrus Durey, New York; John M. Nelson, Wisconsin; Joel Cook, Pennsylvania; John W. Langley, Kentucky; Harry L. Maynard, Virginia; George S. Legare, South Carolina; Henry M. Goldfogle, New York; Joseph L. Rhinock, Kentucky; Courtney W. Hamlin, Missouri; Le Gage Pratt, New Jersey.

The SPEAKER. The Chair would state that he desired to appoint the gentleman from New York, Mr. LAW, on War Claims at No. 4, and Mr. WALDO upon Claims, the place he has heretofore had; but in the clerical work of making up the lists the names were interchanged. The correction will now be made. The Chair thinks that is the only clerical error and desires to call attention to the fact that he interrupted the Clerk while reading the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, thinking there was a mistake, but there was none, so that it will stand as arranged and as first reported.

DISPOSITION OF USELESS EXECUTIVE PAPERS.

The SPEAKER. The Chair lays before the House a letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a schedule of papers and documents not needed in the transaction of business and having no permanent value or historical interest.

In accordance with the law the Chair announces the following appointment of members of the Joint Select Committee for the Disposition of Useless Executive Papers:

ARTHUR L. BATES, of Pennsylvania, and JOSHUA F. C. TALBOTT, of Maryland.

SALARIES OF OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House joint resolution 58, with Senate amendments.

The Senate amendments were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "nineteenth" and insert "twenty-first."

Amend the title so as to read: "Joint resolution to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 21st day of said month."

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House concur in the Senate amendments.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the Chair will sign the joint resolution for the pay of officers and employees which has just been agreed to and laid before the House, the Committee on Enrolled Bills not having had time to report upon it.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. WALDO of New York to the Committee on War Claims.

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF SEEDS.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, by the direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I submit the following privileged report and ask unanimous consent that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

The SPEAKER. From the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] reports the resolution (H. J. Res. 66), making appropriations to supply deficiency in the appropriations for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, and asks unanimous consent that it may be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole. The Clerk will report the joint resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That to supply a deficiency occasioned by the destruction of the seed warehouse used by the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington November 6, 1907, in the appropriation "Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds," including each and every object authorized by law and specified in the appropriation of $238,000, except the provision for the purchase of foreign seed, under this title in the "Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," approved March 4, 1907, the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, what is the proposition?

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], from the Committee on Appropriations, reports the joint resolution which has just been read, with the request that it be considered in the House as in the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to know of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] if it is possible to have ten minutes of general debate. My colleague from the First District of Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS] desires to make a few remarks to the committee if that much time for debate can be given to him.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, in answer to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] I would say it is entirely possible to have ten minutes, or any length of time that the House may see fit, but under the circumstances I could not consent to general debate on this proposition, for the reason that I understand that the Senate will not after to-day transact any business.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The Senate has adjourned until Saturday, Mr. Speaker, I understand.

Mr. TAWNEY. It is very necessary that this measure shall be put through.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. They could not put it through to-day.

Mr. TAWNEY. I understand that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS], colleague of the gentleman who has made the suggestion [Mr. BARTLETT], desires to address the House on a bill which he has introduced. It is not at all germane to the appropriation.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY] yield?

Mr. TAWNEY. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I simply want to say that I desire to call up the privilege resolution in reference to the distribution of rooms and the manner of the allotment of the same, and I hope there will be no protracted debate which will send Members of the House away before that resolution is called up, because it certainly will be to the convenience of the Members to be able to consider that resolution while they are here.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will permit me, my request was for no protracted debate that would send anybody away that I know of, as the gentleman from Illinois suggests.

Mr. TAWNEY. If the gentleman from Georgia will permit me, I will suggest this: That if he will ask unanimous consent that his colleague may address the House for ten minutes upon this joint resolution or upon any subject he sees fit to talk about, I think the House will grant that request, and that will relieve me.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Pending that request, Mr. Speaker, for unanimous consent, I ask that my colleague [Mr. EDWARDS] from the First District of my State be permitted to address the House in general debate for ten minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman if he will yield me a couple of minutes or a minute when we get into debate?

Mr. TAWNEY. I will yield to the gentleman a minute or two minutes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY]? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, it is not necessary for me to occupy the time of the House in explaining the necessity for this deficiency appropriation. It is generally known to Members of the House that on the 6th of last month the seed storehouse used by the Agricultural Department for storing and making up packages of seed for distribution was destroyed by fire. At that time there were about 8,000,000 packages of seed stored there and about 90 per cent of the bulk seed stored there. In consequence of the fire these packets of seed were destroyed and a large quantity of the bulk seed. The Department usually purchases these seeds under contract. The time being so short, it was necessary for them to endeavor to get seeds from the seed men, which they have succeeded in doing, and at the request of the Department these seed men have shipped the seed to the Agricultural Department in Washington, or a sufficient quantity of seed to make up the loss occasioned by the fire. The Department, however, has not accepted these seed, and can not accept them until Congress authorizes the purchase and appropriates the money to pay for them, and in order that the seed may be distributed in those States where it is necessary to distribute them at this time, the Department of Agriculture must secure this authorization and appropriation before the holiday recess; and for that reason the Committee on Appropriations have reported this joint resolution at this time.

I now yield one minute to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, on yesterday I was in my office at work all day, except the time taken up in making a call to see the President on some official business and the Secretary of the Navy. I picked up the Washington Herald this morning, and find this:

JOHN WESLEY GAINES leads charge on new House Appropriation Committee.

After referring to a noise "that might have suggested post-Thanksgiving football enthusiasm," etc., in or near the committee room, the paper says:

It was only the free-seed contingent, led by JOHN WESLEY GAINES, executing a mass play on the Committee on Appropriations.

I brand the writer of that as a liar and the statement as false, absolutely, Mr. Speaker. [Applause.]

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, early in my life, while toiling upon a farm way down in Georgia, I purposed in my heart that if I ever was in a position where I could say or do anything in the interests of the farmers, the backbone of our country, I would take advantage of the opportunity. It is therefore with pleasure and pride that my voice is raised to-day in this my first speech in Congress in behalf of that great class of our most useful citizens and in the interest of my own State.

On the first day of this session of Congress, the day that I was sworn in as a Representative, I introduced the following bill:

A bill (H. R. 575) for the distribution of the cotton-tax fund.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to pay out the money constituting the cotton-tax fund, now held in the Treasury of the United States of America and known as the cotton-tax fund, the levy and collection of which was held to be illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States, to the several States from which the said illegal tax was levied and collected; each of said States to be paid back the sum that was so collected, with interest thereon at the rate of 3 per cent, to be calculated from the time of the collection thereof; the same to be used by the several States to which said funds are to be paid as may be determined and provided by the legislatures of the said several States sharing in this distribution.

This bill has been referred to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered printed.

I want it distinctly understood at the outset that I am not particular as to the form of the bill that the committee might report back to the House, since it has for its one general purpose the distribution of this fund and in the right way. There have been one or two other bills introduced along this same line, the forms of which are a little broader than the one introduced by myself. It is not my purpose for a moment to quibble about the form. What we want, and what I sincerely hope we can get, is an equitable distribution of this enormous sum of money, that it might, if possible, go back to the parties from whom it was exacted, or to their heirs if it is impossible to pay it back to the parties themselves. Of course it will be impossible to pay it back to the parties in hundreds of cases, for many of the parties from whom it was collected are now dead.

Before going further, I wish to cite the act under which this tax on cotton was collected. The levy and collection of this tax was authorized by an act of Congress, July 1, 1862—more readily found in the Twelfth Statutes, page 465, providing for the levy and collection of a certain amount on each pound of raw cotton. In accordance with this act, which was the first on the subject, the enormous sum of $68,072,388.99 was collected. By reading this act it is clear that it was aimed at the cotton producers of the cotton-growing States. If not aimed at the cotton growers, why was the tax not levied upon the manufactured article, so that the burden of the tax would have been more evenly distributed upon all wearing articles produced out of the cotton raised in the United States? It is clear that it was intended as a punitive measure instead of a measure to raise revenue. By reference to the date of the act authorizing the levy of this tax, it will be remembered that at that time none of the cotton-growing States had representation in the Congress passing the act. It was, in truth, a taxation without representation.

Raw cotton was found in some of the States that do not grow or produce cotton, and the tax was of course levied upon it. But don't you know that the tax on each pound of cotton was figured out, the farmer paying the tax, before the buyers bought the cotton? This enormous sum, then, was taxed out of the farmers of the cotton-growing States in the South and Southwest.

I requested and obtained from the Treasury Department a statement showing the amount collected under this tax on cotton, showing the States that would share in this distribution under my bill, and the years in which the collections were made, and it is as follows:

INTERNAL-REVENUE TAX RECEIPTS.

[See act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stat., p. 465), and act of February 3, 1868 (15 Stat., p. 34).]

*Statement showing receipts from raw cotton during the fiscal years ended June 30—*

| | 1863. | 1864. | 1865. | 1866. | 1867. | 1868. | Total. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alabama | | | | $3,733,620.25 | $3,049,868.01 | $3,604,583.84 | $10,388,072.10 |
| Arizona | | | | | | | |
| Arkansas | | | | 203,073.84 | 1,641,342.22 | 711,222.37 | 2,555,638.43 |
| California | | | | 145.96 | 284.08 | | 430.04 |
| Colorado | | | | | | | |
| Connecticut | $17.72 | $110.25 | | | 65.67 | | 193.64 |
| Dakota | | | | | | | |
| Delaware | | | | | | | |
| District of Columbia | | | | | | | |
| Florida | | | | 97,488.24 | 499,645.07 | 321,811.67 | 918,944.98 |
| Georgia | | | | 3,554,544.38 | 3,283,276.36 | 5,059,274.24 | 11,897,094.98 |
| Idaho | | | | | | | |
| Illinois | 53,381.71 | 35,515.69 | $65,802.79 | 113,732.66 | 76,013.72 | 34,697.85 | 379,144.42 |
| Indiana | 8,999.90 | 1,041.60 | 703.30 | 52,428.40 | 14,202.83 | 15,351.19 | 92,727.22 |
| Iowa | | .27 | | | | | .27 |
| Kansas | | | 151.34 | 102.64 | 32.17 | | 286.15 |
| Kentucky | 12,779.67 | 83,050.15 | 83,658.34 | 121,550.89 | 149,905.16 | 102,383.24 | 553,327.45 |
| Louisiana | 19,920.93 | 436,044.52 | 593,108.02 | 4,300,150.17 | 2,971,708.19 | 1,777,569.17 | 10,098,501.00 |
| Maine | | | | | | | |
| Maryland | 1,867.66 | 139.91 | 1,168.65 | 4,324.03 | 4,424.48 | 39,424.79 | 51,349.52 |
| Massachusetts | 4,412.79 | 6,419.24 | 127.00 | 28,175.46 | 16,576.85 | 10,967.96 | 66,679.30 |
| Michigan | | | | | | | |
| Minnesota | | | | | | | |
| Mississippi | | | | 756,629.27 | 4,464,664.40 | 3,521,702.26 | 8,742,995.93 |
| Missouri | 69,493.12 | 39,009.76 | 75,603.00 | 247,289.14 | 96,721.63 | 65,987.71 | 592,098.36 |
| Montana | | | | | | | |
| Nebraska | | | | | | | |
| Nevada | | | | | | | |
| New Hampshire | | | | | | | |
| New Jersey | | 500.00 | | | 3,156.42 | | 3,656.42 |
| New Mexico | | | | | | | |
| New York | 102,041.83 | 24,836.56 | 10,334.04 | 492,557.07 | 112,570.54 | 125,602.64 | 867,942.68 |
| North Carolina | | | | 211,658.57 | 860,704.55 | 887,341.75 | 1,959,704.87 |
| Ohio | 70,896.24 | 94,086.59 | 39,918.92 | 41,691.89 | 85,343.00 | 115,190.48 | 447,127.12 |
| Oregon | | | | | | | |
| Pennsylvania | 5,060.89 | 57,895.38 | | 6,080.62 | 146.03 | 9,352.14 | 78,535.06 |
| Rhode Island | 2,402.27 | .01 | 22.45 | | | | 2,424.73 |
| South Carolina | | | | 731,939.67 | 1,429,281.10 | 2,011,199.39 | 4,172,420.16 |
| Tennessee | | 488,325.80 | 877,901.09 | 2,148,437.98 | 1,929,301.72 | 2,429,494.12 | 7,873,460.71 |
| Texas | | | | 1,395,524.17 | 2,780,307.31 | 1,326,569.76 | 5,502,401.24 |
| Utah | 36.75 | 11.00 | 48.90 | 241.31 | 389.64 | 647.74 | 1,375.34 |
| Vermont | | | | 168,268.29 | | | 168,268.29 |
| Virginia | | 1,425.83 | 26,435.64 | | 299,147.65 | 330,579.46 | 657,588.58 |
| Washington | | | | | | | |
| West Virginia | | | | | | | |
| Wisconsin | | | | | | | |
| Total | 351,311.48 | 1,268,412.56 | 1,772,983.48 | 18,409,654.90 | 23,769,078.80 | 22,500,947.77 | 68,072,388.99 |

This act was in operation until February 3, 1868, as appears in the Fifteenth Statutes, page 34, when it was repealed by an act of Congress, and which repealing act reads as follows: "That all cotton grown in the United States after the year 1867 shall be exempt from internal tax," etc. This repealing act was not passed until protest after protest had been registered against this unjust discrimination. It was contended by the ablest lawyers in the country that the act authorizing the tax was not only an unfair measure, but was unconstitutional. The Constitution provides in Article I, section 2, clause 3, that "Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States." Section 8, clause 1 of Article I, provides that "The Congress shall have power to lay and collect taxes, imposts, and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States, but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States." Section 9, clause 4 of Article I of the Constitution further provides: "No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken." Clause 5 of that same article and section says: "No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State." The fifth amendment to the Constitution provides: "Nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation." The tenth amendment to the Constitution provides that "The powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States, respectively, or to the people."

Remedy was asked through the courts against the enforcement of this cotton tax, but at that time even our courts were blinded by sectional hatred and could not be made to see the clearness of the Constitution on this point, or if they were made to see it certain it is they were not made to give an opinion that would correctly construe the Constitution and mete out justice. It was not until years after that unfortunate war between the States that our Supreme Court rendered a decision that means that the act of July 1, 1862 (12 Stats., 465), under which these amounts were collected, was unconstitutional. It means that if it means anything at all. It is possible that the court did not have the cotton act in mind when this decision was rendered. The case that I refer to is to be found in the One hundred and fifty-eighth United States Reports, page 601. Among other things this case holds:

> In distributing the power of taxation the Constitution retained to the United States the absolute power of direct taxation, but granted to the Federal Government the power of the same taxation upon condition that in its exercise such taxes should be apportioned among the several States according to numbers, and this was done in order to protect the States, who were surrendering to the Federal Government so many sources of income, the power of direct taxation, which was their principal remaining resource.
>
> Taxes on real estate being indisputably direct taxes, taxes on the rents or income of real estate are equally direct taxes.
>
> Taxes on personal property or on the income of personal property are likewise direct taxes.

In the light of these quotations from the Constitution itself, as to the meaning of which I can not see how there could have ever been any honest doubt, and in the light of this decision of the Supreme Court, it is clear that the acts authorizing this tax are unconstitutional and invalid. The horrible fact remains, however, that our National Government has without authority of law exacted from a large number of her citizens money that it has no right to. The fact also remains that this money, despite the unconstitutionality of the act under which it was collected, is still withheld from the owners thereof.

It was a Republican Congress that saw the injustice of this tax and passed an act on February 3, 1868, repealing the tax on cotton. I can not think there was much doubt in the minds of the members of that Congress as to the constitutionality of the act. It is my opinion that they just simply knew that it was unconstitutional and unjust, and hence repealed it. I can not think there is a man under the sound of my voice, no matter what quarter of the country he is from, who is to-day honestly of the opinion that the tax on cotton was constitutional. It was a Republican Congress that imposed the tax, it was a Republican Congress that repealed it, now why not a Republican Congress go a little further and make restitution by disbursing this fund to those, or their heirs, who have been wronged by that tax? [Applause.]

It is not my purpose to open any memory of that unfortunate war. It is not my purpose to argue this matter from a sectional standpoint. Such arguments are wrong. [Applause.] I don't want it considered from a sectional standpoint. To evade that I have made the provisions of this bill such that the Government can pay the amount collected from each State back to the State from which it was collected and let that State say through its legislature what shall be done with the fund. In my State I am sure it would be given back to those people from whom it was collected, if they are to be found, and if not, to their heirs; and if there can be found neither the party from whom it was collected nor their heirs, then to the Confederate veterans or used for educational purposes. [Applause from minority.]

The amount levied upon and collected from citizens of Georgia is more than that of any other State. The amount that would go to Georgia under a distribution of this kind would be $11,897,094.98. I have introduced this bill believing that I can in no better way serve my people than to aid in this movement that would mean the return of $11,897,094.98 to the pockets of Georgia's citizens, which was wrongfully taken from them and which is being wrongfully withheld from them. [Applause from minority.]

It will be an easy matter to find out from whom the tax was collected. That information can or ought to be gotten from the Treasury Department; and it will be possible, I am sure, to return this money to the parties, or their heirs, from whom it was collected.

It is now pretty generally conceded by all fair-minded men from every quarter of the country that this tax act was unconstitutional and unjust. It is generally conceded, I say, by fair-minded men from every quarter of the country that the legislation authorizing this tax was not only wrong in principle but wrong in expediency. [Applause.]

Why cotton was selected out of the numerous other agricultural products for this taxation has never been fully explained, though it is generally believed that it was aimed at the Southern States and no doubt was thought to be a good way in which to punish the Confederate veterans, who came mainly from the cotton-growing States, and upon whose shoulders the weight of this unjust taxation fell.

As I have already said, it is not my purpose to inject into this argument any sectionalism or to say anything that will awaken old memories or prolong sectional feeling growing out of that unfortunate but inevitable war between the States. I am as loyal to my State and to the Southland as any of the sons of that section. I am the son of a private Confederate soldier, who with his colleagues in arms fought for principles that they thought were right. [Applause.] I am not now, nor never shall be, ashamed of my heritage. On the other hand, while I love the South and her noble heroes and patriotic sons, I have every respect for the heroes who wore the blue, and who also fought for principles that they thought were right. [Renewed applause.] The fate of war, and superior numbers, decreed that the Union should be perpetuated. Let us hope that it will be perpetuated for all time. That war makes up the saddest chapter in our country's whole history from its foundation to the present time. We are all glad that it is in the past, and we are all glad that we are a reunited people forever. [Applause.] Above all else we are glad that we are Americans and that we have the grandest country in all the world. [Renewed applause.]

It is now forty-two years since the close of that unfortunate war between the States, and without any feeling save a love for my country and its whole people, as a native Georgian I have introduced this bill to right a wrong growing out of the passions of that dark hour in our country's history. [Applause.] The Government should refund the amount that was arbitrarily collected from a single article of our agricultural wealth and which is now conceded to have been an unconstitutional use of power. Our nation was founded upon principles of honesty and justice. We love to think of our Government as the embodiment of honesty and justice. [Applause.] But, Mr. Speaker, how are we to think of it in this light if it continues to hold this sum of money that it clearly has no right to? What are other people to think of us? This is all a part of our records and of our history. It would not only be the right thing to do, but a beautiful thing to do, for the Congress of the United States to lay aside all memory of the war between the States, forget that imaginary Mason and Dixon's line, just remember that we are one people, of one country, with a general purpose to do right, and refund by an act this sum of money to its rightful and lawful owners. The people of the South, who are perhaps more largely interested in this fund than people from any other part of the country, are as loyal and patriotic to the Government as those of any other part of the country, those who wore the blue not even excepted. Then why should this money that was exacted as a punitive measure still be held by the Government? [Applause.]

Georgia's condition at the time of the collection of this tax, as now, was that of leadership in wealth and progress among her Southern sisters—the elements which conspired to win for

her the proud title of the "Empire State of the South." But no matter what may have been her wealth then, or what it may be now, she is not for that reason to be debarred from the equities which obtain in similar cases. She was wrongfully taxed in the sum of $11,897,094.98, and my object is to obtain a return of that money to the State, to be refunded to its rightful owners. [Loud applause.]

I shall digress for a few moments to present a few statistics showing the comparative condition of the State in the years 1860 and 1900 and 1905–6. Her cotton production in 1860 was 701,840 bales, which had increased in 1906 to 1,670,448, being excelled in the latter year in cotton production by the single State of Texas. In 1906 Georgia produced 12 per cent of the entire cotton crop of the country. In the same year she produced of sea-island cotton 13,888,700 pounds, or 57 per cent of the entire crop. Her cotton-seed products had a value of $10,762,331. Her other productions in 1860 and her present productive power are best shown by the following parallel columns for 1860 and 1905:

| Items. | 1860. | 1905. |
|---|---|---|
| Acres of farm land: | | |
| Improved | 8,062,758 | 10,615,644 |
| Unimproved | 18,587,732 | 15,776,413 |
| Total value | $157,072,803 | $183,370,120 |
| Value of farming implements | $6,844,387 | $9,804,010 |
| Value of live stock | $38,372,734 | $35,200,000 |
| Wheat produced ..... bushels | 2,544,913 | 2,106,556 |
| Rye produced ..... do | 115,532 | 109,386 |
| Corn produced ..... do | 30,776,283 | 47,255,164 |
| Oats produced ..... do | 1,231,817 | 3,522,075 |
| Rice produced ..... pounds | 52,507,632 | a 97,696 |

a Bushels.

Population of the State, 1860, 1,057,286; 1900, 2,216,331.

In 1900 the total wealth of Georgia was $936,000,450, divided as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| Real property | $187,299,897 |
| Live stock | 37,481,000 |
| Farm implements | 9,804,000 |
| Manufactures | 32,830,000 |
| Gold and silver | 37,515,000 |
| Railroads | 124,000,000 |
| Street railways | 33,838,000 |
| All other wealth | 177,653,000 |

The cotton production of my district in 1860 and 1906 is as follows:

| County. | 1860. | 1906. |
|---|---|---|
| Bryan ..... bales | 402 | 1,388 |
| Bulloch ..... do | 1,378 | 15,375 |
| Burke ..... do | 23,419 | 31,746 |
| Chatham ..... do | 933 | 144 |
| Effingham ..... do | 577 | 1,584 |
| Emanuel ..... do | 1,127 | 17,946 |
| Jenkins ..... do | ..... | 11,047 |
| Liberty ..... do | 2,405 | 828 |
| McIntosh ..... do | 752 | 20 |
| Screven ..... do | 5,251 | 14,253 |
| Tatnall ..... do | 628 | 6,780 |
| Toombs ..... do | ..... | 5,449 |
| Total | 36,812 | 106,560 |

Thus, despite the ravages of war, Georgia is found in line, like the rest of the Southern States, loyal and patriotic to the flag, doing full and energetic duty as a proud State of the American Union. In the matter of the cotton tax she and her sister States that felt the levy of the tax have been wronged, and it is but right that a great country like the United States should proceed to do those thus wronged full and exact justice.

I call this to your attention at this time so that if my bill is favorably reported back to the House by the committee to which it has been referred you will fully understand my position and my reasons for the introduction of the bill. I hope that the committee will act favorably upon my bill, or some other bill along the same line, and that it will be referred back to the House for its consideration; and I hope that justice will no longer be blinded by sectional hatred, but that you will realize the wrong that has been inflicted upon your brothers, and that it will be your pleasure to give the bill your support, and thereby return to those from whom this tax was collected every cent of their money, with interest, that the records and history of our great common country may be cleared up, and that it may be said without any reservation or exception that our Government is not only truly good and great, but scrupulously honest and just to its citizens. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. TAWNEY. I yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. WALLACE] to make a request.

Mr. WALLACE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to print remarks in the RECORD on the subjects of income and inheritance tax, good roads, and the tariff in relation to the farmer and home builder.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the passage of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed; and being engrossed, was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. TAWNEY a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

### LOCATION OF GRANT MEMORIAL.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the joint resolution which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution No. 77.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the operation of the provision of law authorizing the location of the Grant Memorial upon the unoccupied portion of the Botanical Garden be, and the same is hereby, suspended until the 1st day of May, 1908.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I object.

Mr. McCALL. I will ask the gentleman to reserve his objection for a moment.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I am willing to reserve the objection, retaining the right to make the objection.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say a word to explain the purpose of the resolution. The provision of law referred to authorizes the location of the Grant memorial upon any unoccupied portion of the Botanical Garden. Some time during the last autumn operations were begun to locate the memorial upon what many believed to be an occupied portion of the Botanical Garden, contrary to the spirit of the act. The place where it was proposed, and is now proposed, to put the memorial is occupied by the main sewer running from the Capitol; but more important than that, it is occupied by some very beautiful historical trees. I think as one of the prime objects of a botanical garden is to cultivate trees, that it might well be said there is an occupancy of that portion of the gardens. There is an unoccupied portion of the gardens where this monument can be placed. It may be that this construction of the law is not correct. I believe, however, that the matter should be inquired into by Congress. As a result of the protests made, operations were suspended until the assembling of Congress, with the purpose of giving it an opportunity to act. But the committees had not been appointed in this House until to-day, and we are so soon to take a recess that practically we will have no opportunity to act until after the holidays.

I believe that this is a very important matter. I think that the unnecessary destruction of beautiful trees would be an act of vandalism, and I think the Committee on the Library should have an opportunity carefully to consider the matter, and I promise that it will do so immediately after the holidays and report to the House. I imagine that the gentlemen having this matter in charge will not proceed in view of what has been done and the inability of Congress to act on the subject and in the condition in which things are now; but in order to make certain, I have introduced this resolution, and have asked unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] will withhold his objection, I would like to make a statement.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. If I can reserve it further, I will do so.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the gentleman from Kentucky having time to make a statement?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Reserving my right to object.

The SPEAKER. Certainly.

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, this morning I introduced into the House a bill amending that portion of the appropriation bill passed on the 30th of June, 1906, which authorizes the erection of this monument to General Grant in the Botanical Garden. The amendment proposed is that in the erection of the monument those historical or other trees planted in such grounds shall not be moved or in any way disturbed. I simply want to add to the statement made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL] as to the importance that this matter be delayed until Congress can have opportunity to express its will. Certainly whatever may be said as to the original authorization of the erection of this statue in the Botanical Garden, no one will deny that at that time it was never

contemplated that the condition that now confronts us would occur. No one for a moment thought that in the erection of the statue there would be a destruction of these famous trees. And while nobody, certainly no one from my section of the country, would want to do anything in the slightest degree to prevent the erection of a proper memorial to that great general of the civil war whom the South remembers as a generous victor and as a most generous President to that section of the country, still we do believe that a proper recognition of his memory can be had without the destruction of a great historic tree planted by a great Kentuckian, and we hope that the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH], in his desire to see progress made with this memorial to General Grant, will not force a situation that will necessitate the destruction of the Crittenden peace tree. It has been suggested that that tree could be removed. To remove it, however, practically means to kill it. Its size and character render such removal simply a method of killing, and the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL] simply stays the matter until Congress can express its will in the premises. I trust that the gentleman will see proper to withdraw his objection.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I must insist upon my objection. It is not my desire to do any of the things these gentlemen seem to believe we desire to do. I want this resolution to go to the Committee on the Library, where it belongs.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Certainly; still insisting upon my objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Has the gentleman any assurance or does the gentleman believe that if we fail to take any action at this time these people will not take advantage of the delay and remove or cut down the tree?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I do not believe they will if the delay is not unreasonable; but the contract has been let and damages are already accruing to the contractors. I do not think they are going to wait until next May. This Committee on the Library can act at once, and I think there will be no disposition on their part to cut off action.

Mr. SHERLEY. Would the gentleman withdraw objection if an amendment were made to the resolution offered by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL] fixing the 1st of March as the date?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I will not withdraw the objection under any circumstances.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. SMITH] think that under the original act providing that this memorial might be located on "unoccupied space" the Commissioners have the right to place it in a space which is occupied with trees and shrubbery and to remove those trees to put the memorial in?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. I will say to the gentleman that when the law provides for erecting a memorial 250 feet in length in the Botanic Gardens in "unoccupied space" and there is no place where there is no tree or shrub for 250 feet in a straight line, I think that the law meant that trees and shrubs were not occupants of space.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman is mistaken. There are places in the Botanical Garden, and there were plenty of places in it at the time this bill became a law, that were 250 feet in length.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Not east of Second street.

Mr. WILLIAMS. There are plenty of places without any historic trees like this.

Mr. MCCALL. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I shall not ask the time of the House to show why this memorial should go where the law now provides it shall be placed. I think I can show it ought to go just where it has been located by Mr. Secretary Root, by Mr. Secretary Taft, by the chairman of the Joint Committee on the Library, Mr. WETMORE, and by General Dodge, the greatest survivor of the civil war, and where the family of General Grant want it placed. I do not want to take the time of the House at this time to do that. This resolution has been reported by no committee. I want a hearing by the committee before this order to locate the memorial shall be vacated at the behest of a portion of the people of Washington who—some of them, in my judgment—are seeking other ends than the protection of these trees. I want these trees protected and they shall be protected if I have my way about it. But I am not in favor of passing the resolution, without reference to a committee, removing the memorial from the place where it has been located in accordance with the will of the family of General Grant, and upon the judgment of everybody who has had anything to do with its location under the act of Congress.

Mr. WILLIAMS. This resolution does not remove it; it merely postpones action.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Until next May. It has been located on this ground by action of the Commission created by Congress since the summer of 1903, and now, when the contract is let and the excavation for the foundation is being made, it is proposed to postpone it, without a hearing before the committee. I insist upon my objection. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa objects.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. It has been suggested that I have not made myself entirely clear. I wish to state that in my judgment if the committee takes up this resolution in reference to the Grant memorial and proceeds immediately to its disposition before the 1st of February, that the Commission ought not to proceed to destroy any of these trees in the meantime. I do not believe it will, although I disclaim any authority to speak for the Commission in that respect.

### MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed with amendments joint resolution of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bill and joint resolution of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Joint resolution (S. J. Res. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

An act (S. 1708) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Illinois.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment the following resolution:

*Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring)*, That when the two Houses adjourn on Saturday, December 21, they stand adjourned until 12 o'clock meridian, Monday, January 6, 1908.

The message also announced that the Vice-President had appointed Mr. MONEY and Mr. GALLINGER members of the select committee on the part of the Senate, as provided for in the act of February 16, 1889, entitled "An act to authorize and provide for the disposition of useless papers in the Executive Departments," for the disposition of useless papers in the Post-Office Department.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed Senate concurrent resolution 5 relative to International Congress on Tuberculosis, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested.

### SENATE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill and joint resolution of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

An act (S. 1708) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Illinois—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903—to the Committee on the Militia.

### COMMITTEE ON WAYS AND MEANS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House and during the recess of the Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Ways and Means be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its immediate adoption.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Military Affairs be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce shall have authority to order such printing and binding done as it may deem to be necessary connected with the transaction of the business of the said committee during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution is considered as agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE TERRITORIES.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Territories be authorized to have printed and bound such papers and documents for the use of said committee as it may deem necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by the said committee during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Territories, or such subcommittee as they may designate, shall have leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixtieth Congress and during the recess.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask a question. That is, whether it is customary for this committee to have the privilege to sit during the recess?

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Yes; that has been accorded heretofore.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. SHERMAN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized to have such printing and binding done as is necessary in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. JENKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON THE POST-OFFICE AND POST-ROADS.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. STAFFORD. I also offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, and any subcommittee thereof, be allowed to sit during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the resolution is considered as agreed to.

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That authority be granted to print and bind, for use of the Committee on Agriculture, all documents deemed necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said committee during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON INSULAR AFFAIRS.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That authority be granted to print and bind, for use of the Committee on Insular Affairs, all documents deemed necessary in connection with subjects considered or to be considered by said Committee during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Without objection the resolution will be considered as agreed to. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. HIGGINS of Connecticut to the Committee on War Claims.

Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. KALANIANAOLE] be added to the Committee on Territories.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. HAMILTON] asks unanimous consent that the Delegate from Hawaii [Mr. KALANIANAOLE] be appointed to the Committee on Territories. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO 2.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections No. 2 shall be, and is hereby, authorized during the Sixtieth Congress to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Speaker, I also desire to ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That Committee on Elections No. 2 in the Sixtieth Congress be authorized to sit during sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I desire also to submit the following resolution and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON RIVERS AND HARBORS.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Rivers and Harbors be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

TUBERCULOSIS CONGRESS.

Mr. BARCHFELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent at this time to withdraw from the Speaker's desk concurrent resolution No. 5.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table Senate concurrent resolution No. 5 and consider the same at this time. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Concurrent resolution No. 5.

Whereas an International Congress on Tuberculosis will meet in Washington in September, 1908, the same being the Sixth International Congress on Tuberculosis, and the first to be held in America; and

Whereas seven of the nine Departments of the Federal Government have petitioned Congress for the authority and means to participate in this congress; and

Whereas the governors of twenty-eight States of the United States have authorized the participation of their several States in this congress; and

Whereas the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis has provided the necessary means and created a special committee to secure the participation of voluntary and private interests in the coming International Congress on Tuberculosis; and

Whereas preceding international congresses occurring in other countries in the past fifteen years have been held under governmental auspices, and delegates from the United States have participated therein as guests of foreign governments: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Department of State be, and is hereby, authorized to invite the governments of other countries, through their ministries, to send representatives to the International Congress on Tuberculosis, to be held in Washington, September 21 to October 12, 1908.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I object to that. It ought to go to a committee. It is too important a matter to take up now.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Speaker, I think that we should let that go. A resolution of that character ought not to be interrupted.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this meeting is not until next September, and this resolution ought to go to a committee and be reported to the House.

COMMITTEE ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Mr. COUSINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Foreign Affairs be authorized to have printed and bound whatever papers and documents in connection with the subjects under consideration by the committee that may be deemed necessary to the transaction of its business; also that the committee be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary for the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the resolution will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Saturday next.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

CONGRESSIONAL PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, on Monday the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. LANDIS], chairman of the Committee on Printing, called up Senate joint resolution No. 1 and asked for its adoption. I objected, in order to examine it in the meantime. Yesterday he came to me and I told him that I had no objection to his resolution. He said he wished to return to Indiana, and asked me to call it up. I therefore call up Senate joint resolution No. 1 and ask for unanimous consent for its immediate consideration.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia objects.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman from Georgia will not make that objection.

Mr. TAWNEY. If he does not make it, I will.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have made it, and will make the objection.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE ROOMS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I call up House resolution 53 for consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution No. 53.

*Resolved*, That the following assignment of rooms, indicated by red coloring and in part by temporary numbers on the plats accompanying this resolution, be, and is hereby, made, and the rooms now occupied by the committees named, except where intent is otherwise shown, shall be vacated by such committees as soon as the rooms newly assigned are ready for use, to wit:

IN THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

FIRST FLOOR.

To the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, room 102.

To the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, room 106.

To the Committee on Revision of the Laws, rooms 107 and 108.

To the Committee on Military Affairs, rooms 113, 114, 115, and 116.

To the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, room 117.

To the committee stenographers, rooms 188, 189, 190, and 191.

SECOND FLOOR.

To the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, rooms 232, 233, 234, and room at southeast corner.

To the Committee on the Territories, room 245 and large room adjoining.

To the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries, rooms 278 and 279.

To the Committee on Militia, room 288.

To the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, room 291.

THIRD FLOOR.

To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, rooms 306, 307, 308, and 309.

To the Committee on Claims, room 337 and room at southeast corner.

To the Committee on the Public Lands, room 348 and room adjoining on the south.

To the Committee on Elections No. 3, rooms 358 and 359.

To the Committee on Patents, rooms 390 and 391.

As a general committee room, to be used for special hearings, large room at northeast corner.

FOURTH FLOOR.

To the Committee on Banking and Currency, room 441 and room at southeast corner.

To the Committee on Agriculture, rooms 452 and 453 and large room adjoining on the south.

IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

To the Chief Clerk of the House, as additional quarters, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Militia.

To the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

To the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, as additional quarters, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on the Public Lands.

To the official reporters of the House, room 6, now occupied by the committee stenographers.

To the Journal clerk of the House, room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Banking and Currency.

For use as a part of the press gallery, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Claims.

ROOMS RESERVED.

The rooms indicated in red on the plats accompanying this resolution are reserved from allotment herein provided for to individual Members, including the following rooms, to wit:

FIRST FLOOR.

Room 141, room at southeast corner, rooms 152 and 153, and room adjoining same on south.

SECOND FLOOR.

Rooms 214, 215, 261, 262, room adjoining 262 on the north, 277, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 289, 290, and 292.

THIRD FLOOR.

Rooms 313, 314, 315, room at southwest corner, 364, 365, room adjoining 365 on the north.

FOURTH FLOOR.

Rooms 468, 469, room adjoining 469 on the north.

ALLOTMENT OF INDIVIDUAL OFFICE ROOMS.

The rooms on the first, second, third, and fourth floors of the House Office Building not hereby assigned or reserved shall be subject to allotment to Members of the House, other than the Speaker and chairmen of committees, in the following manner:

On Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1908, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the names of the Members of the House entitled to be allotted rooms shall be called by the Clerk in the order and manner provided by Rule 32 of the House Rules regulating the drawing of seats, and a Member as his name is thus announced may immediately designate his choice of one undesignated office room by giving the temporary number thereof to the Clerk, in accordance with the plats accompanying this resolution. Any Member may be represented in his absence by a colleague. The rooms so designated by Members shall be, and are hereby, assigned to such Members, respectively, as their individual office rooms, and the room assigned to any Member in the foregoing manner or in the manner hereafter provided may be held by such Member so long as he shall remain continuously a Member or Member-elect of the House of Representatives, or until he shall relinquish the same, subject, however, to the control of the House at all times.

Any Member or Member-elect of the House may file with the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds a request in writing that any individual office room be assigned to him whenever it shall become vacant. If only one such request has been made for any room which shall have become vacant, the room shall be assigned as requested. If two or more requests are made for the same vacant room, preference shall be given to the Member making the request who has been longest in continuous service as a Member and Member-elect of the House of Representatives. If two or more Members with equal length of continuous service make request for the same vacant room, preference shall be given to the one first preferring his request. A Member making request for assignment of a vacant room may withdraw the same at any time, and no Member shall have pending at the same time more than one such request.

The assignment of a new room to a Member, upon his request, or the appointment of any Member having an individual office room as chairman of a committee having a committee room, shall act as a relinquishment by him of the room previously assigned to him.

Members having rooms assigned to them in the foregoing manner may exchange rooms one with another until the 1st day of April, 1908, by giving notice to the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds prior to said date of such exchange, and the rooms so exchanged shall be considered as originally allotted in that manner. Thereafter Members may exchange rooms, but such exchange shall be valid only so long as both Members making the exchange shall remain continuously Members or Members-elect of the House.

The Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds shall keep a record of the allotments herein provided for, exchanges which may be made, requests for vacant rooms which may be filed and the allotment thereof, which record shall be open for the inspection of any Members or Members-elect of the House.

For the purposes of this resolution, Delegates and Commissioners entitled to seats on the floor of the House shall be treated the same as Members.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the resolution which the committee have reported seems to me to speak quite clearly for itself. There are in that new building——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, may I interrupt the gentleman just far enough to ask whether this is not a unanimous report of the special committee?

Mr. MANN. It is a unanimous report of the special committee.

There are 410 rooms in the new office building available for office rooms. There are in the House 396 Members, including Delegates and the Porto Rican Commissioner. If we had provided a plan for assigning to each Member of the House, including chairmen of committees, a room in the office building, there would have been no opportunity at all to relieve any of the committees; but in the proposition which we present, providing that the chairmen of committees can not have individual rooms, it is hoped in the end that the committees which have much work to do will be provided with at least two rooms and that those committees which are now assigned in the Terrace will be provided for elsewhere. There are 62 chairmen of committees. Deducting those from the total membership of the House would leave 334. There is one vacancy which will not be filled at once and one which will be filled by the swearing in of the new Member, the gentleman from Virginia [Mr. Slemp], immediately after the holidays. We have assigned and reserved of these office rooms 73. In the first place, 36 rooms to 17 committees. There are four rooms assigned to the committee stenographers. One room is a large general committee room, where any committee may have hearings when a very large number of people are to be heard. There are, in addition, reserved 32 rooms, 30 of these being intended as possibly for committees in the future. There are two rooms which we thought better to reserve in connection with the dining room, that we might have two private dining rooms, in case a delegation desired to have a luncheon by themselves. That will leave 337 rooms for allotment among the 334 Members of the House, outside of the chairmen of committees. So that the last person who has the choice of a room under the plan we present will, in fact, have a choice of one out of five rooms.

It is interesting, possibly, in this connection, Mr. Speaker, to recall to the House the fact that a hundred years ago the House of Representatives first occupied permanently the hall where now is Statuary Hall. It is fifty years ago on the 16th of this month, the day the committee presented this report, that the House first met in this Hall. This illustrates the growth of the country and of the House.

Now, under the proposition which we present, Mr. Speaker, the drawing of the rooms is very much the same as it is for the drawing of the seats. You will notice the large plats in front, a plat of each floor of the building. It is proposed to have these plats mounted on boards, put on frames, so that they will easily be reached by any Member of the House, both with his eye and with his hand. It is proposed to have the names of Members drawn in the same manner that they are now drawn in the selection of seats, and as a Member's name is drawn he walks to the front and writes across the room on the plat his name, or directs the clerk who will be there for that purpose to write the Member's name. Members can thereby if they have a choice, if they have a preference and there is any room left which they prefer, exercise that preference. They can also tell when Members have drawn ahead of them the rooms which they have drawn. It will enable many Members of the House to get rooms which will be, or can be, connected with each other if it be desirable, as I think likely it will be. We may have marked on the plats those rooms now connected by doors, but the building is so arranged that any two Members having any two rooms adjoining can have them if they desire connected by a door being put through overnight, the arrangement being left for that purpose.

Under the proposition which we present the choice of the room is in the first instance by lottery or by chance so far as the right of choice is concerned. But we also present a proposition which provides that thereafter Members who have drawn their rooms as long as they remain Members of the House shall retain the rooms which they draw unless they voluntarily relinquish them, and as rooms become vacated they will be assigned to Members who make requests for them and where more than one Member makes a request the Member the longest in continuous service shall have the preference, and where two Members of the same length of service make a request the one first making the request shall have the preference.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. MANN. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask whether the committee considered the plan of allotting these rooms in the new office building to delegations by States? A Member of Congress is more interested in the other Members of his own State than anyone else. I would like to know whether the gentleman's committee considered that in the assignment of these rooms, whether it would not be more advisable to have the members of each delegation located near each other.

Mr. MANN. We did consider that, and the gentleman will see in a moment that it is wholly impracticable to do that unless the committee itself should report to the House the rooms which are to be occupied by each delegation.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Would it not be possible to let each State draw and have the selection according to the order of the drawing.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will allow I will endeavor to make it plain. If New York should be drawn first, it would be easy for the State of New York to select its number of rooms consecutively, but if New York should be drawn last there would be no place in the building where there would be that number of rooms on the same floor, much less alongside of each other; and the same would be true of a majority of the delegations. If the gentleman's State, Alabama, should be drawn half way down, the chances are that he would not find ten rooms located near each other without any obstruction between them. If it were possible to locate them, letting the large States draw first and select theirs, and then the smaller delegations draw last, the gentleman's suggestion might be practicable; but because it is not possible to do that, because it is not possible to foresee that New York, Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Missouri, or the other larger delegations, would be drawn first, the plan seemed impracticable.

Mr. MURDOCK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman why the committee gave preference to seniority in a subsequent allottment of the rooms—what actuated the committee?

Mr. MANN. Well, Mr. Speaker, we thought that after the original drawing took place, it was impracticable to have a new drawing every term of Congress to begin with; that if a Member had a room and had his library and papers in that

room, he would not wish to change the room at the beginning of every term of Congress, so that it was not desirable to have a new drawing at the beginning of every term of Congress.

Mr. MURDOCK. But I think the gentleman misunderstands my question.

Mr. MANN. Oh, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will pardon me, I will answer the question.

Mr. MURDOCK. But the gentleman has not answered it as yet.

Mr. MANN. I understood the gentleman's question. Mr. Speaker, I have explained why we did not provide for an allotment at the beginning of each term of Congress. That leaves a certain number of vacant rooms as the Members go out from term to term, and we thought—and the reason, it seems to me, appeals to everybody—that in making the assignment of these vacated rooms it was right to give preference to those who were the longest in continuous service. The reason for that appeals to me. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MURDOCK] is as well informed upon the conditions as I am. He may have his opinion and I may have mine. It is for the House to determine. We thought our resolution to provide the best plan, because it could in no wise injure the new Members of Congress coming in. They make their requests for assignment of rooms. There will be a room for every Member-elect after each preceding term is ended. That Member may come here under this proposition and make his request as a Member-elect and obtain the room which he requests without difficulty, unless he desires to take the best room in the building that some other Member wants who has longer service, in which case he will not obtain it.

Mr. Speaker, it will frequently occur that two Members desire to have rooms adjoining. In course of time one Member may manage to get a room vacated adjoining another Member's room where he desires to have his room next to the other. This will permit that in course of time, without doing any injustice to new Members, without discrimination in any way against the new Members, and it seems to me that is a fair protection to the membership of the House.

Mr. MURDOCK. Will the gentleman yield again?

Mr. MANN. With pleasure.

Mr. MURDOCK. If it is just in the one instance, the subsequent allotment, why is it not just, then, to distribute these rooms by seniority in the first place?

Mr. MANN. Oh, it would be just, Mr. Speaker, but it is not practical.

Mr. MURDOCK. It is not just, with one-third of this membership new, I will say to the gentleman.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. MANN. I yield to the gentleman from Texas with pleasure, and I am mighty glad to see him back in the House. [Applause.]

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, it was my bad fortune to get a seat on the rim of the semicircle, and I am remote from the portion of the House that legislates, therefore I could not hear what the gentleman is stating. The question that I desire to ask is, Is this proposition to change anything contained in the proposition printed in the RECORD recently?

Mr. MANN. Oh, no; this is the proposition that was printed in the RECORD.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. And no change is made?

Mr. MANN. There is no change made.

Mr. KEIFER and Mr. SULLOWAY rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER].

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Speaker, I only wanted to ask whether the committee had taken into consideration the question of the power of the Sixtieth Congress to fix a rule that is to apply to the Sixty-first.

Mr. MANN. We did, Mr. Speaker. It is perfectly patent, I may say to the gentleman from Ohio, that if the resolution we recommend shall be adopted by the House, it will not bind the Sixty-first Congress, but if the resolution be adopted by the House, I think I am safe in saying that your committee will feel that it is practically directed to bring into the House a bill which will put that portion of the resolution into a law and which will preserve the rights as against the Sixty-first Congress and establish the method of the distribution of the rooms. Of course that is for future consideration of the House.

Mr. KEIFER. If the gentleman will allow me just a moment, I want to say that I am not opposing the resolution. I think it is impracticable to attempt to regulate the matter beyond the present Congress, and I think that it ought not to be taken by the committee as the wish of the House that we should have a law that would fasten any rule upon the House with reference to its committee rooms or to the assignment of offices to Members. I therefore wish to say, I do not want an interpretation to be put upon these resolutions for adoption that the gentleman suggests.

Mr. MANN. No; but let me make this suggestion to the gentleman in that respect. I think everyone in the House will agree that when they return at the beginning of the Sixty-first Congress——

Mr. KEIFER. If they come back——

Mr. MANN. They will want to go to the rooms which they had in the Sixtieth Congress. They will not want to have all of their papers taken out and moved into another room merely on account of another drawing of rooms. Now, if the gentleman will indulge me, my suggestion has been that if this resolution passed the House we will endeavor to have through legislation a provision as to these rooms subject at all times to the control of the House. Undoubtedly we would not enact any legislation which would endeavor to take away from the House itself the control of the rooms over there, if it so desired, by resolution or rule.

Mr. KEIFER. I think, then, no legislation will be necessary.

Mr. MANN. But legislation seems to be necessary. You have no way of allotting rooms without it. I now yield to the gentleman from New Hampshire.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to inquire of the gentleman if the room now occupied by the Committee on Invalid Pensions is disposed of?

Mr. MANN. It is not.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Very, well; if it had been I wanted to object or move to amend the proposition.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. MANN. I yield very gladly.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I only want to say a few words. The committee has been exceedingly generous to the Committee on Military Affairs in the assignment of rooms, and there have been several discussions in regard to the matter between myself and other members of the Committee on Military Affairs and this committee, and I was informed that that matter could remain open until the time came to decide it, and if agreeable to the committee it would be permitted to remain in, or otherwise such action as might be desired could be taken. After a very full conference with the members of the committee, in which all the advantages of abundant and splendid rooms were considered, with the disadvantage of the large amount of business coming before that committee, which causes the membership of this House to come there to look after their bills more often than before any other committee of the House, and in view of the fact that at the closing part of the session conference reports are the order of the day and we have large and voluminous papers to handle, the consensus of opinion of those now composing the Committee on Military Affairs was that while we had need of more room it would be ill-advised and inconvenient and not for the best interests of our business to move, and I hope the gentleman from Illinois will move to strike out the part referring to the Committee on Military Affairs and permit us to remain in the little quarters we have occupied for the last forty years.

Mr. MANN. Now, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will pardon me again. I hope the gentleman will not ask to have that motion made and let the resolution go through as it is, and I assure the gentleman that unless a certain contingency arises we will be very glad to report in favor of moving him back. This is the situation. The committee desires very much indeed that which every Member of the House desires to see done, to give a reasonable amount of space to the Speaker of the House. We all know now that the Speaker has no private room. No Member has an opportunity to talk privately with the Speaker. The Speaker, the Clerk at the Speaker's desk, and the Speaker's secretary all occupy a small room, smaller than most of the committee rooms of the Capitol, at times without ventilation, and it is wholly bad for one's health. I do not undertake to say whether we would desire in connection with that question to make use of the room now occupied by the Committee on Military Affairs. The plans which we had hoped to work out have not yet worked out, and would not the gentleman be perfectly willing to leave the resolution as it stands, and if in the end the Committee on Military Affairs says that it does not desire to occupy these rooms in the new building, as far as I am concerned, I would be in favor of a report restoring the gentleman's

committee to the room which it now has, and I have no doubt that would be agreeable to the House. Unless it came to the point where we would endeavor to seize the gentleman's room, which I think will never occur——

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Well, my understanding, Mr. Speaker, is that there has been no disposition on the part of the committee of which my friend is chairman to arbitrarily deal with any committee in any way and that that committee has exercised good taste and judgment in trying to harmonize all wishes.

I will say further to my friend from Illinois that personally I have been very much inclined to say that we had better go over and submit to the inconvenience than to be as inconvenienced as we are for want of room. But in looking the matter over and talking it over with some of the older members of the committee, who have been here a long time, I felt that I could very properly say to the gentleman that the Committee on Military Affairs desire a room where it is convenient, and in conversations that I have had both with one of the distinguished members of the Committee on Military Affairs, who is on this special committee, and with the distinguished chairman, that there will be no trouble about it if we make up our minds in that way.

Mr. MANN. I will say further to the gentleman——

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I wish to say just one word more on that proposition. Rather than to pass the resolution and let us stay where we are, or let it be effective, if the committee so desires, or pass another resolution, would it not be better just to drop out for the present? After further consideration, if they can effect the arrangement as the gentleman has outlined to me and as hinted at in the House, it is sure to put in another resolution that would move the committee. And I would not stand in the way of giving the Speaker of the House all of the room for the transaction of business that he needs. Why not leave this matter out now and pass this resolution without it?

Mr. MANN. The committee has not endeavored to compel any committee to go over to the new building. I am of the personal opinion, after having been over in the new building as much as I have been—and I suppose I have been there oftener than any other Member of the House, owing to the position which I occupy on this committee—that every committee that does not go into the new building will greatly regret it—that is, if it has the opportunity to go there. I have no doubt in my own mind that the new building will be the place where the committees will want to be and where the Members will be. But we have not endeavored to force any committee to go over. We have assigned, for instance, in this report, four rooms to the Committee on Invalid Pensions and four rooms to the Committee on Military Affairs. The Committee on Invalid Pensions have a little bit of a room down here, where the Members are put together as close as sardines in a box. We have made no assignment of the room of the Committee on Military Affairs in this report, and if after further consideration they prefer to stay in the room which they now occupy, I am satisfied that our committee will gladly make provision for that in the future, and if this is stricken out now the rooms may not be there in this order hereafter.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. TOWNSEND. The discussion thus far, as it seems to me, makes it possible that some of these rooms that have been assigned to committees will not be occupied by those committees, and as I understand it the whole front tier of rooms on the second floor have been set apart and not assigned. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman if he has considered what is to be done with these rooms if they are not to be occupied by the committees. Can they be reassigned to the Members of this House who prefer them to the offices which they may select; and if so, how are they going to get them?

Mr. MANN. That would remain within the control of the House and within the report of the committee. But let me say to the gentleman that there are a number of committees still down in the Terrace.

Mr. TOWNSEND. What are you going to do with the rooms there?

Mr. MANN. Undoubtedly most of those will prefer to come out of the Terrace. The rooms there, or the most of them, are not fit rooms for any committee to be in, owing to the fact that they often become leaky and damp. They are not healthy rooms.

Mr. TOWNSEND. Just in connection with that question, let me ask what is going to be done with the rooms over in the new building if they are not occupied?

Mr. MANN. We will endeavor to work it out. For instance, there will be a stationery room provided in the new building, and there will undoubtedly be a branch library provided there. Just where these rooms will be located we can not say.

We propose to reserve these north front rooms for two reasons. The first is that the north front will be less desirable to enter into at this time, owing to the fact that it is the last portion of the building to be completed; and, second, these rooms are longer rooms than the others.

Mr. TOWNSEND. What I was after, if the gentleman will permit me, if there are any left over that are more desirable rooms for office rooms in that building, how are the Members going to get those rooms?

Mr. MANN. Well, of course, the committee having charge of this can at any time report, and these rooms might be assigned to Members.

Mr. TOWNSEND. That will be a matter that will hereafter be submitted to the House if that emergency should arise.

Mr. MANN. Of course any assignment of these rooms will be submitted to the House. We have no power to assign them otherwise.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. One word more. I understand the gentleman to say that the adoption of this rule will not necessarily involve the change from the one room now occupied to the acceptance of the other in the new building.

Mr. MANN. We do not propose to force the gentleman over there if the gentleman does not want to go.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Well, it is not a case of "the gentleman," but of the committee.

Mr. MANN. Well, I meant the committee.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. What I want to ask the gentleman is, If the House adopts this resolution, is not that an order of the House that we must go over there?

Mr. MANN. That you must go to the rooms that are allotted; that is right. But the order of the House could be changed. If our committee had known that gentlemen wanted to retain the rooms they have, they would not have provided otherwise. But my notion is that when the Members go over there they will want your committee there. If the committee do not want to go over there, I will, as far as I can, give them an opportunity to keep this cubbyhole they now occupy.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Now, some gentlemen on the Military Committee want to hold the room that they now have and some others of the committee think that they do not. It is believed that by the adoption of this resolution the committee would have to go over there, and they feel that it would be better to have this whole matter left open, so that they may have an opportunity of seeing whether they want to go over there or not. I have no objection to its being passed at this time, with the understanding that if the Committee on Military Affairs objects to going over there, they will be able to retain the room they have.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman insists, I would myself offer a motion to strike out the Committee on Military Affairs; but I think it is better for the Committee on Military Affairs to adopt the suggestion which we have made.

Mr. SCOTT. I understood the gentleman to say, in reply to the gentleman from Iowa, if this resolution is adopted, so far as committees assigned to quarters in the new building are concerned, they will be required to vacate their quarters in the Capitol. That is, I understand, the meaning of the phrase "except where intent is otherwise shown." The adoption of the resolution releases rooms now occupied by the committees named "except where intent is otherwise shown." It seems to me that that phrase was intended to cover the case of committees that might not want to go to the new office building, but use this building, and would not be required to vacate their present quarters.

Mr. MANN. On the contrary, the "intent" is that which is shown in this report.

Mr. SCOTT. I am glad to have that fact brought out.

Mr. MANN. The committee has endeavored to work out a plan by which the committees of the House can either have more room in the new building or more room here; but if they all remain here, of course it is impossible to provide them with additional room. If no other gentleman desires to occupy further time, I desire to offer some committee amendments.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. DALZELL). The gentleman from Illinois submits the following amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend page 1 by striking out in lines 12 and 13 the following: "to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, room 106." And by inserting on page 2, after line 10, the following: "to the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments, room 206."

Page 2, lines 24, 25, and 26, strike out the words, "three hundred and six, three hundred and seven, three hundred and eight, and three hundred and nine," and insert in lieu thereof the words "three

hundred and three, three hundred and four, three hundred and five, and three hundred and six."

Page 3, lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "three hundred and fifty-nine" and insert in lieu thereof the words "three hundred and fifty-seven."

Mr. MANN. This makes no substantial change at all.

The amendments were considered and agreed to.

Mr. MANN. I now move to strike out, on page 2, lines 12 and 13, the assignment to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the words "to the Committee on Military Affairs, rooms 113, 114, 115, and 116."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MANN. I further move to amend, on page 4, at the head of line 13, after the words "first floor," the words "rooms 113, 114, 115, and 116."

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 4, line 12, after the words "first floor," add the words "rooms 113, 114, 115, and 116."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I want to ask the gentleman what disposition he is making of these rooms covered by this amendment?

Mr. MANN. They are reserved.

Mr. HINSHAW. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Illinois how many rooms will be available for occupancy immediately after January 9?

Mr. MANN. I may say to the House that, in my judgment, and it is our expectation, the building will be open for inspection of Members immediately after the reconvening of Congress, so that everyone will have an opportunity to see the building in good shape. The rooms on the west side, the south side, and the east side are now fairly dry and would be perfectly suitable to be occupied to-day as offices; but the rooms on the north side are not ready, and it is not possible to say whether they will be ready and dry enough to be perfectly habitable when the drawing takes place, but we expect that that will be the case, so that all rooms will be in shape to be used immediately after the drawing, which takes place on January 9.

We should have provided for a drawing during this month, but we were informed that if that was done and Members used the rooms which were usable it would delay the contractor and give an excuse for delay, so that the Members would be greatly incommoded for a long time in the future.

Mr. CHANEY. I would like to ask the gentleman how the rooms are furnished—whether they are all furnished alike?

Mr. MANN. The rooms are all furnished alike. They are furnished with two roll-top desks, one being fixed for a typewriter, and a table, a case, and several chairs, including a swivel chair for the Member.

Mr. COCKRAN. Is the typewriter included?

Mr. MANN. The typewriter is not included in the furniture.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The question was taken, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. CAPRON, by unanimous consent, was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies papers in the case of G. W. and A. Cross, Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 21 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Saturday, December 21, at 12 o'clock noon.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to the Metropolitan police—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a proposed bill relating to lands of infants or lunatics—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Horn Harbor, Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to distribution of advertising matter in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for employees at the Military Academy—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of State, renewing the request that certain officers of the Army and Navy be permitted to accept decorations from foreign governments and suggesting a declaration of the policy of Congress in regard to such matters—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, recommending legislation increasing the number of District of Columbia cadets in the Military Academy—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill relating to assessment life insurance companies—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Crystal River, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a schedule of claims allowed by the accounting officers of the Department—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of Congressional cases dismissed on motion of defendants May 13, 1907—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of Congressional cases dismissed on loyalty—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of Congressional cases dismissed on claimants' motion—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a list of Congressional cases dismissed on motion of defendants—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary J. Langley Norris, administrator of estate of Ignatius J. Langley, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William M. Moss, administrator of estate of John Smith, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Margaret M. Donnelly, widow of Edward W. Donnelly, against the United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of receipts and disbursements by the treasurer of Porto Rico—to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Acting Chief of Engineers, report of preliminary examination of Pagan River, Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State, submitting an estimate of appropriation for buildings for consular offices in China, Korea, and Japan—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the assistant treasurer of the United States at New York, recommendations in relation to salaries in the office in New York—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a report as to work on the battle ship *Louisiana*—to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending a reallotment of land to Edward N. Vandall, a Yankton Sioux Indian—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting with a favorable recommendation, a draft of proposed legislation for the benefit of Utes who left their reservation during the winter of 1906—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a schedule of papers and documents not needed in the transaction of business and having no permanent value or historical interest—to the Joint Select Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of James M. Hall against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of estate of Edward W. Eggleston against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Frank Reed, administrator of estate of James S. Reed, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Mary*, Robert Holmes, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Columbus*, Benjamin Mason, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Peggy*, John Hourston, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *Fanny*, John Gould, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *George*, Jacob Greenleaf, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Unity*, J. W. Latouche, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3015) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Moses—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3046) granting a pension to Rachel M. McNeilly—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3202) granting a pension to Lucy A. Tibbetts—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3507) granting a pension to Allen A. Wesley—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3508) granting an increase of pension to J. C. Baldridge—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3511) granting a pension to Charles M. S. Ronsholdt—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3584) for the relief of the estate of Lewis Patterson, deceased—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3610) granting a pension to James M. Fitch—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4173) granting a pension to Harris Alvin Conrad—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4273) for the relief of Leonard Keeling—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4328) granting a pension to Edward J. Blaine—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4503) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 4644) granting a pension to John R. Costen—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4955) granting a pension to Charles J. Owens—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5555) granting a pension to Othello T. Atkinson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 563) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Delaware, Ohio—Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads discharged and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (H. R. 692) granting a pension to John Ward—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 697) granting a pension to Henry Spurgeon—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 861) for the relief of La Fayette & Bro.—Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1210) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Miller—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1322) granting an increase of pension to Lewis M. Medlin—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1324) granting an increase of pension to Alexander R. Long—Committee on Pensions dicharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1329) granting an increase of pension to Thomas C. Blevins—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1877) granting an increase of pension to George W. Corby—Committee on Pensions discharged and refered to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 2233) for the relief of Edward J. Krueger—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2324) granting a pension to Elcy R. Kelly—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3038) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Hendricks—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3199) granting an increase of pension to William Martin—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3215) granting a pension to Oliver P. Johnson—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4075) for the relief of W. T. Morgan—Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4185) granting a pension to Esther Crane—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4368) granting an increase of pension to Lorenzo W. Shedd—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4489) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. Brininger—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4490) granting an increase of pension to James H. Thompson—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4491) granting an increase of pension to John Mahood—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4492) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4493) granting an increase of pension to Alva Griswold—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4494) granting an increase of pension to John B. Laillet—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4495) granting an increase of pension to Myron H. Perrigo—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4496) granting an increase of pension to Solomon C. Grimm—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4497) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Depuy—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4695) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnson—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4730) granting a pension to Laura W. Brown—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5166) granting a pension to Charles May—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5308) granting a pension to John F. Sanger—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5326) for the relief of C. E. Moore—Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads discharged and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5404) granting a pension to Lucy L. Norton—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5757) granting an increase of pension to Robert Collins—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6811) granting a pension to Henry B. Edwards—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6969) granting a pension to Julia E. Johnson—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7314) granting a pension to Sarah J. Boone—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7330) granting a pension to Alice Z. Dingman—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7434) granting an increase of pension to William H. Baugher—Committee on Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 10446) to provide for temporary street railway connection with the Union Railroad Station, District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 10447) to extend the time of payments under certain homestead entries in the State of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10448) to provide for repayment of deposits to bidders for Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian lands—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 10449) for the protection of animals, birds, and fish in the forest reserves in California, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10450) providing for the sale of grazing and stone lands and milling timber, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 10451) to place lumber on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10452) to place coal on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10453) for the distribution of the cotton-tax fund collected in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10454) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Rumford Falls, in the State of Maine—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10455) to provide for the repairs and improvements to the post-office and custom-house at Bath, Me.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 10456) for acquiring national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains and White Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 10457) for acquiring national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains and White Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 10458) amending section 4463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 10459) to provide for and levy an import duty on Egyptian and other long-staple cotton imported into the United States from foreign countries—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10460) to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern judicial district of Florida at the city of Live Oak, in said district—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10461) to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of Florida at the city of Gainesville, in said district—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10462) to transfer certain counties now in the southern judicial district of the State of Florida to the northern judicial district of said State, and to provide for the disposition of pending causes, civil and criminal, originating in such counties—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10463) to establish a national military park and Branch Soldiers' Home at the battlefield of Olustee, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10464) providing for the use of $3,000,000 of the money that would otherwise become a part of the reclamation fund, for the drainage of certain lands in the State of Florida, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10465) establishing in the District of Columbia a neurological hospital for the care and treatment of the indigent insane of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10466) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Palatka, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10467) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Orlando, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10468) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Lake City, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10469) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of De Land, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 10470) authorizing a survey of Hatchie River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 10471) preventing the unlawful wearing of the badge or insignia of the Grand Army of the Republic or other soldier organizations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 10472) to put wood-pulp printing paper and all materials used in the manufacture of the same, and also linotype, typsetting, and composing machines on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10473) to amend section 1 of "An act to provide revenues for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 10474) to prohibit the receipt, delivery, or transmission of interstate or foreign messages, or other information to be used in connection with, and to prohibit interstate and foreign transactions of every character and description that in anywise depend upon margins as a part thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McGAVIN: A bill (H. R. 10475) to establish the title of the United States to certain land adjacent to the Eastern Branch of the Potomac River, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 10476) to repair the roadway to the Richmond National Cemetery—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 10477) concerning national-bank statements and prescribing the punishment for certain offenses—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10478) to prevent bank officers and bank directors from becoming or being bank debtors—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10479) to declare and limit the jurisdiction of courts as to the question of the constitutionality and validity of acts of the Congress and acts of State legislatures—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10480) to provide for securing interest upon deposits of public funds and to prevent their use in gambling operations, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10481) to provide for the manufacture and sale by the Government of diphtheria antitoxin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10482) to prohibit and provide the punishment for the shipping and carrying in certain cases in interstate commerce of intoxicating liquors as constituting a special class of commodities, and to forbid and prescribe the punishment for the issuing of and the collecting or accepting of any tax or fee for any authorization or permit to sell any such liquor in any State or part of a State wherein such sale is prohibited by the Constitution or law of the State, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 10483) amending the Criminal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure for Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10484) to provide additional judges for the district of Alaska, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 10485) to provide for the retirement of certain letter carriers and regulating the pay of the same—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 10486) to limit the effects of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 10487) to provide for the erection of an embassy building in the City of Mexico—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 10488) to amend paragraph 626 of section 2 of the Dingley tariff act so that no duty on petroleum, crude or refined, shall be collected at any port of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAIG: A bill (H. R. 10489) to prohibit the issuance of license by the United States authorizing the manufacture or sale of vinous, spirituous, or malt liquors in any State, county, municipality, or community in the United States where the sale of such liquors is prohibited by the laws or ordinances of such State, county, municipality, or community—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10490) to provide for straightening, cleaning out, dredging, and improving the Little Black River within the States of Missouri and Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10491) to provide for cleaning out, dredging, and improving Black River within the States of Missouri and Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10492) to provide for the cleaning out, dredging, and improving of St. Francis River within the States of Missouri and Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10493) to provide for the cleaning out, dredging, and improving of the Current River within the State of Missouri—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10494) appropriating money for the protection of the westerly bank of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10495) to authorize and provide for the survey of swamp, wet, and overflowed land in the St. Francis basin, in Missouri and Arkansas, and to appropriate money therefor—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 10496) amending section 2 of an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions for widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' approved May 9, 1900"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 10497) to amend the national banking laws, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10498) to prevent and punish overissue of stock by combinations, consolidated companies, or trusts engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10499) to prohibit certain corporations from contributing money to influence the result of elections or to influence legislation—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10500) for the relief of the nonenlisted officers and members of the crews of the Mississippi Ram Fleet, Marine Brigade, or Mississippi Squadron—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also a bill (H. R. 10501) to establish in the Department of Agriculture a bureau to be known as the Bureau of Public Highways, and to provide for national aid in the improvement of the public roads—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 10502) to amend the provision of the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1906, making an appropriation for continuing the work for the erection of the memorial to Gen. Ulysses S. Grant—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 10503) to require railway companies engaged in interstate commerce to furnish cars to shippers—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 10504) providing for a special parcels-post system in York and Adams counties, Pa.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10505) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint certain persons in the Regular Army and place them upon the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 10506) to bridge Colorado River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 10507) to appropriate $100,000 to exterminate the "green bug" and other grain pests in Texas, Oklahoma, and Kansas—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 10508) to purchase a painting of the battle of Gettysburg—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 10509) to authorize additional aids to navigation in the Light-House Establishment—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 10510) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 10511) making Saturday afternoon a legal holiday, with pay, for employees in navy-yards and naval stations during the months of July, August, and September of each year—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10512) to grant additional grade to officers and veterans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 10513) amending section 2 of the invalid pension act of June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ACHESON (by request): A bill (H. R. 10514) to limit the height of buildings in the city of Washington—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 10515) limiting the number of chaplains in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10516) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act amending section 4708 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to pensions to remarried widows,' approved March 3, 1901," approved February 28, 1903—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10517) extending the provisions of the pension law relating to insane, idiotic, or otherwise helpless children of any officer or any enlisted man of the Army or Navy of the United States during the late war of the rebellion in certain cases—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 10518) for the better equipment and instruction of State coast artillery organizations—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10519) to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at Celina, Tenn.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 10520) to establish the direction and control of public education in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 10521) to provide for small homesteads on the public domain—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 10522) to place agricultural implements upon the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10523) to repeal the duty on printing paper, wood pulp, and all materials used in the manufacture of printing paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10524) for the erection of a memorial structure at Fort Recovery, Ohio—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 10525) to establish an agricultural experiment station in the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 10526) to secure depositors and creditors of national banks against loss—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 10527) to authorize the sale and disposition of a portion of the surplus and unallotted lands in the Cheyenne River and Standing Rock Indian reservations in the State of South Dakota, and making appropriation and provision to carry the same into effect—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 10528) for the extension of Third street NW. from New Hampshire avenue to Aspen street, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 10529) for the enlargement and extension of the post-office building at Pawtucket, R. I.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 10530) to encourage the holding of an Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition at the city of Seattle, State of Washington, in the year 1909—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 10531) granting preference to persons for appointment in the civil service who have been honorably discharged from the military or naval service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 10532) for the erection of a public building at the city of Massillon, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10533) creating a commission to investigate weights and measures, and so forth—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10534) granting an increase of compensation to circuit and district judges of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 10535) for the erection of a public building at the city of Alliance, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10536) for the erection of a public building at the city of Salem, in the State of Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10537) for the enlargement of the post-office building at Canton, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10538) to amend section 608 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 10539) to authorize the sale of the old custom-house and post-office building and site thereof at Buffalo, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 10540) to amend section 73 of the act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 10541) to place binding twine and all material used in making or manufacturing the same upon the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 10542) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Carolina—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 10543) for the relief of certain retired officers of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 10544) to amend section 92 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 10545) providing for the resurvey of certain public lands in Nebraska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 10546) to place works of art on the free list by amending chapter 11 of the laws of 1897, entitled "An act to provide revenue for the Government and to encourage the industries of the United States"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 10547) for the better protection of depositors and creditors of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10548) to provide revenue for the Government by levying an income tax—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 10549) to divide the State of Oregon into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10550) to declare the James River in Stone and Green counties, Mo., unnavigable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 10551) appropriating the receipts from the sale and disposal of public lands in certain States to the construction of works for the drainage or reclamation of swamp and overflowed lands belonging to the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 10552) to authorize the erection of a monument at Fort Seybert, W. Va., to commemorate the capture and massacre of Captain Seybert and a number of men and women at that point and in the South Fork and South Branch Valleys of the Potomac by the noted Indian chief Kill Buck and his band of Indian warriors in the year 1758—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 10553) for the erection of a public building at Estherville, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 10554) for the relief of the tobacco growers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 10555) for the maintenance and improvement of the Choctawhatchee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 10556) for the purpose of supplying relief and alleviating suffering incident to accidents in coal mines—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 10557) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the Second Congressional District of Florida—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 10558) to authorize the issue of national-bank currency, secured by clearing-house certificates of reserve cities, and to force its prompt retirement—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 10559) providing for the granting of additional lands to the State of Idaho for the purpose of aiding in the construction of the State capitol and the procuring of the grounds and accommodations necessary and incidental thereto—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10560) providing an appropriation to be expended by the Secretary of Agriculture in the development of crops for dry farming—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10561) to prevent cruelty to animals while in transit by railroad or other means of transportation from one State or Territory or the District of Columbia into or through another State or Territory or the District of Columbia, and repealing sections 4386, 4387, 4388, 4389, and 4390 of the United States Revised Statutes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10562) providing for the purchase of a site and the construction of a Government building at the town of Lewiston, Idaho—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10563) providing for the purchase of a site and the construction of a Government building at the town of Pocatello, Idaho—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 10564) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Douglas, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10565) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Casper, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10566) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rock

Springs, in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10567) providing for the erection of a public building at Lander, Wyo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 10568) relating to immigration into the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10569) to repeal section 3186 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 10570) providing for the appointment of a joint commission to report to Congress on a site for a dry dock and repairing station—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 10571) to provide for extending the sea wall at Fort Screven, Tybee Island, Georgia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 10572) for the relief of gaugers, storekeeper-gaugers, and storekeepers—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 10573) to establish a national military park at the battlefield of Stones River—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 10574) to revise and amend an act to provide for the collection of captured and abandoned property and the prevention of frauds in insurrectionary districts within the United States, and acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10575) to provide for the construction of a public building at Shreveport, La.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10576) to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations, and to remove obstructions thereto—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 10577) to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 10578) for the relief of the State of Rhode Island—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 10579) providing for the retirement of noncommissioned officers, petty officers, and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10580) to increase, equalize, and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 10581) to bring about the gradual readjustment of rank throughout the several lines of the artillery, cavalry, and infantry of the Regular Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 10582) to amend section 551 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLAYTON: A bill (H. R. 10583) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 67) proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the term of service of the President of the United States, and so forth—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 68) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 69) providing for the printing of the Federal Antitrust Decisions—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. FULTON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 70) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 71) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, authorizing the levy of a tax on incomes and inheritances—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 72) authorizing the rebuilding of dams and locks Nos. 1 and 4 in the Monongahela River, Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 73) providing for the extension of time in which to establish residence upon certain claims in certain States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 74) to extend the provisions of the act of February 6, 1907, relating to certain officers and men serving on any gunboat or war vessel of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 75) proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 76) proposing an amendment to the Constitution by providing that all of section 2 of the fourteenth amendment except its first sentence shall be repealed—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. McCALL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 77) relative to the location of the Grant memorial—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 78) providing for the printing of 100,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 79) concerning the international congress on tuberculosis to be held in Washington in September and October, 1908—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Resolution (H. Res. 69) for appointment of a committee to investigate the cause or causes of the present panic, and so forth—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GARRETT: Resolution (H. Res. 70) requesting certain information from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor concerning the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and so forth—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BUTLER: Resolution (H. Res. 91) for the appointment of a clerk to the Committee on Pacific Railroads—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 92) for the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Pacific Railroads—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BATES: Resolution (H. Res. 93) for the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Distribution of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MARSHALL: Resolution (H. Res. 94) for the appointment of a clerk to the Committee on Private Land Claims—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Resolution (H. Res. 95) for the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Militia—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: Resolution (H. Res. 96) to investigate the so-called "cotton-buying combination"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 97) to investigate the so-called "naval stores trust"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Resolution (H. Res. 98) to pay a certain sum of money to the clerk to the Committee on Military Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HOBSON: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 14) for the promotion of international peace—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 15) concerning the collection of public dues—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 16) concerning the collection of public dues—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FRENCH: Memorial of the legislature of Idaho, requesting Congress to reimburse certain parties for losses sustained by them in the Nez Perce Indian war of 1877—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Idaho, requesting that the Government grant additional lands to the State of Idaho for public purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 10584) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Dickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10585) granting an increase of pension to Jacob L. Roseberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10586) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Sager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10587) granting an increase of pension to David Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10588) granting a pension to Anna M. Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10589) granting an increase of pension to Henry F. Peery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 10590) for the relief of Thomas Kennedy, executor of the estate of Margaret Kennedy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 10591) granting a pension to James Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10592) granting a pension to Martin Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10593) granting an increase of pension to Zelotes L. Place—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 10594)) granting an increase of pension to John A. Baughman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 10595) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Jennings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10596) granting an increase of pension to A. B. Scutt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 10597) granting a pension to Zachariah W. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10598) granting a pension to Hannah McGuire—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10599) granting a pension to Barbara Trago—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10600) granting a pension to Rebecca N. Bridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 10601) for the relief of Louis R. Newlands—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 10602) granting an increase of pension to J. H. Traut—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10603) granting a pension to John O'Hagan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10604) granting a pension to Thomas Moran—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10605) granting an increase of pension to James McMunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10606) for the relief of Robert S. Dame—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10607) for the relief of Henry Mulvin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10608) for the relief of John Conley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 10609) for the relief of John Mervine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10610) granting a pension to Hiram H. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 10611) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Corpier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10612) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Johnston—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10613) granting an increase of pension to Narsis Burns—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10614) granting an increase of pension to Kate Alexander—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10615) granting an increase of pension to Margaret E. Hilton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10616) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Underwood—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEDE: A bill (H. R. 10617) granting an increase of pension to Melvin O. Guptil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10618) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10619) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10620) granting an increase of pension to John E. Nordstrom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10621) for the relief of George B. Hughes—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 10622) for the relief of the heirs of George W. Soule—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 10623) granting an increase of pension to Fannie M. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10624) granting an increase of pension to Lucy A. Casey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10625) granting an increase of pension to George N. Picklesimer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10626) granting an increase of pension to Edward K. Gault—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10627) granting an increase of pension to Noah L. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10628) granting an increase of pension to Allen W. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10629) granting an increase of pension to M. E. McKellup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10630) granting an increase of pension to John N. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10631) granting an increase of pension to Luther M. Ingraham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10632) granting an increase of pension to W. S. Hardin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10633) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Sparks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10634) granting an increase of pension to James McAllister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10635) granting an increase of pension to James Swearingin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10636) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant Timberlake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10637) granting an increase of pension to Henry Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10638) granting an increase of pension to Charles Gordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10639) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Carver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10640) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Crane—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10641) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Renchen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10642) granting an increase of pension to Matthew H. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10643) granting an increase of pension to Francis T. Kisick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10644) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Burton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10645) granting an increase of pension to John S. Copens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10646) granting an increase of pension to Richard Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10647) granting a pension to Eliza Gains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10648) granting a pension to Isaac C. Conley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10649) granting a pension to Louis G. Murray—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10650) granting a pension to Charles B. Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10651) granting a pension to William M. Clephane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10652) granting a pension to George W. Cropper, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10653) granting a pension to Gabrail J. Endicott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10654) granting a pension to Samuel Endicott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10655) granting a pension to Frank Selmar—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10656) granting a pension to Edward Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10657) granting a pension to Samuel A. Berry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10658) granting a pension to Eldelia Weaver—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10659) for the relief of James T. F. Carney—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10660) for the relief of Tralucia Holliday—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10661) for the relief of J. A. Abbott—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 10662) for the relief of Pete Jelovac—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10663) granting an increase of pension to John Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 10664) granting an increase of pension to Russian B. Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10665) granting an increase of pension to Theodore D. Risser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 10666) granting a pension to John R. Skidmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10667) granting a pension to Mary West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 10668) for the relief of the heirs of Wright Mann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10669) for the relief of Martha B. Moore—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10670) for the relief of June Poitevent, administrator of the estate of William J. Poitevent, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 10671) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent in fee simple for certain lands of the Santee Reservation, in Nebraska, to the directors of school district No. 36, in Knox County, Nebr.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10672) granting an increase of pension to Henry Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 10673) for the relief of the estate of Sion Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10674) for the relief of the estate of Allen T. Estes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10675) for the relief of the estate of Green Guest, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10676) for the relief of the estate of James L. Romine, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10677) for the relief of the estate of William Keith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10678) for the relief of the heirs of W. F. Gaines, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10679) for the relief of David W. Hollis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10680) for the relief of Aaron C. Dean—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10681) for the relief of J. B. Roberson, administrator of the estate of J. P. Roberson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10682) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10683) granting a pension to John H. Guffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10684) granting a pension to James Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10685) granting a pension to Andrew M. Gilbreath—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10686) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of F. M. Bruce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 10687) granting an increase of pension to Tony Verrosso—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10688) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Stimmel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10689) granting an increase of pension to Ebe Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10690) granting a pension to Daniel Clower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10691) for the relief of Samuel S. Weaver—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 10692) granting an increase of pension to David H. House—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10693) granting an increase of pension to Matthew C. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10694) granting a pension to John F. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10695) granting a pension to Annie E. Stubblebine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10696) for the relief of the legal representatives of Stewart & Co. and A. P. H. Stewart—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10697) for the relief of David Brinton—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 10698) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10699) granting an increase of pension to David U. Quick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10700) for the relief of Louis S. Barrett—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 10701) for the relief of Albert R. Hellig—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 10702) granting a pension to L. T. Hendricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10703) granting a pension to Elias A. Workman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 10704) granting a pension to William T. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10705) granting a pension to William H. Burdick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10706) granting a pension to George Bellamy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 10707) for the relief of Granville J. Kelly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10708) for the relief of the legal representatives of William Hough, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10709) for the relief of the estate of Martin Matthew, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10710) granting a pension to Francis R. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10711) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10712) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of Cedar Run Baptist Church, of Culpeper County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10713) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Marshall, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 10714) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to enroll Richard Haley and his family as Choctaw Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10715) for the relief of the estate of Edmond Manes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 10716) granting an increase of pension to August Gehb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10717) granting a pension to Edward Donnelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10718) granting a pension to Annie Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10719) granting a pension to Joseph Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 10720) granting an increase of pension to J. V. Galliher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10721) granting an increase of pension to Eli Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10722) granting a pension to William H. Boulden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10723) granting an increase of pension to William H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10724) granting an increase of pension to James P. Freeman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 10725) granting a pension to William A. Balinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10726) for the relief of James A. Russell—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10727) granting an increase of pension to Horace O. Balch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10728) granting an increase of pension to Fannie J. Raiford—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COCKRAN: A bill (H. R. 10729) for the relief of Jacob Palmer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: A bill (H. R. 10730) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Hibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10731) granting a pension to Charlotte Letts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 10732) granting an increase of pension to Dilman Rosenberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10733) granting an increase of pension to James H. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10734) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10735) granting an increase of pension to William Colvin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10736) granting an increase of pension to Francis Tartarat—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIG: A bill (H. R. 10737) for the relief of George P. Plowman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10738) for the relief of the estate of Robert Pruitt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10739) for the relief of the heirs of J. E. Prestridge, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 10740) granting an increase of pension to Ellen M. Golyean—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10741) granting an increase of pension to Rachel A. Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10742) granting an increase of pension to James Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10743) granting an increase of pension to George Stillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10744) granting an increase of pension to Malinda Wike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10745) granting a pension to Martha A. Teague—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10746) granting a pension to M. C. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10747) for the relief of F. M. Rhineheardt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10748) for the relief of G. B. Poteet, administrator of the estate of Aguilla Swann, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10749) for the relief of H. M. Dickson, William T. Mason, and so forth—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10750) to correct the military record of H. R. Cook—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10751) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Francis Allison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10752) to complete the military record of Adolphus Erwin Wells—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 10753) granting an increase of pension to Michael P. Donley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10754) granting an increase of pension to James Britton—to the Commitee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10755) granting a pension to Bridget Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10756) granting an increase of pension to William S. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10757) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Gaskill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10758) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Washburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10759) granting an increase of pension to Walter E. Jacquith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10760) granting an increase of pension to Richmond Axtell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 10761) granting an increase of pension to George Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10762) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin C. Cranston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10763) granting an increase of pension to William C. Milliken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 10764) for the relief of First Lieut. George Van Orden, United States Marine Corps—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 10765) for the relief of the heirs of Francis M. Fisk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10766) for the relief of the heirs of Jean Cheri Verneuil, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10767) for the relief of W. G. Wheeler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10768) for the relief of the heirs of Patrick McCormack, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 10769) granting an increase of pension to Delia Dana—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 10770) granting an increase of pension to William M. Simms—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10771) to remove the charge of desertion against name of Richard R. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10772) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Charles Meister—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10773) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Leander Foster—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 10774) granting a pension to D. W. Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10775) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Seim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10776) for the relief of W. W. Wall—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 10777) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Alexander D. Patton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10778) granting an increase of pension to William H. Shively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10779) granting an increase of pension to Virgil D. Rosa—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10780) granting an increase of pension to Ann C. Burck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10781) granting an increase of pension to Ezra Davison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10782) granting an increase of pension to Silas Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10783) granting an increase of pension to John L. McBeth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10784) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Shappee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10785) granting a pension to Cornelia E. Newsom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10786) granting an increase of pension to Odline Petard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10787) granting a pension to Sarah Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10788) granting a pension to Levi G. Fessenden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10789) granting a pension to Charles Kearns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10790) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Nicholas Welter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10791) for the relief of Lisette Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10792) for the relief of C. C. Shearer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10793) to refer to the Court of Claims the claim of John S. Armstrong for compensation for loss of wheat in 1862—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 10794) granting an increase of pension to Frank Deming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10795) granting an increase of pension to William H. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10796) granting an increase of pension to William Finn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 10797) granting an increase of pension to Sophie Garies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 10798) for the relief of Chancy Boyce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 10799) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10800) granting an increase of pension to Charles Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10801) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel M. Gregg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10802) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10803) granting an increase of pension to Louisa B. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10804) granting an increase of pension to Louis Spicer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10805) granting an increase of pension to John C. Moncrief—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10806) granting an increase of pension to James L. Prentice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10807) granting a pension to Lillie A. Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10808) granting a pension to Abigail Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 10809) granting a pension to Isabella Herrick—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10810) granting a pension to Lucy A. Emerson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 10811) granting a pension to Cyrus Schull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10812) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Gafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10813) to correct the record of William S. Laney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 10814) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Guyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10815) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Larose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 10816) for the relief of Harry G. Walthour, heir of Simeon Walthour, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10817) for the relief of Daniel G. Heidt, jr.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10818) for the relief of the heirs of William A. Baggs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10819) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph V. Connerat, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 10820) granting an honorable discharge to Charles Abbott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10821) granting an honorable discharge to Benjamin H. Pruett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10822) granting an honorable discharge to John Thacker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10823) granting an honorable discharge to Lewis Bryant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10824) granting an increase of pension to Caswell Lovitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10825) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Wilder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10826) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10827) granting an increase of pension to Merida Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10828) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10829) granting an increase of pension to Pitser Coop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10830) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10831) granting an increase of pension to John W. Huff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10832) granting an increase of pension to John W. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10833) granting an increase of pension to Martin R. Dutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10834) granting an increase of pension to James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10835) granting a pension to William H. Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10836) granting a pension to Starlin Stanfill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10837) granting a pension to Maggie Z. Tarter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ELLERBE: A bill (H. R. 10838) for the relief of heirs of Sarah Quick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 10839) granting an increase of pension to Stephen B. Kirkpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10840) granting an increase of pension to David Silversmith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 10841) granting an increase of pension to William R. Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10842) granting a pension to E. P. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 10843) granting an increase of pension to James M. Pixley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10844) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 10845) granting an increase of pension to Edward E. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10846) granting an increase of pension to James W. Westfall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10847) granting a pension to Alban E. Bentley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10848) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Simms—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10849) to remove the charge of desertion and correct the military record of Robert Curren—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10850) granting an honorable discharge to David F. Hood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 10851) granting an increase of pension to Alfred P. Slater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10852) granting an increase of pension to John McKenna—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10853) granting a pension to James A. Woodward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOOD: A bill (H. R. 10854) for the relief of the estate of Peter Sheets, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 10855) granting a pension to Frances A. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 10856) granting an increase of pension to Alexander S. Fair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORNES: A bill (H. R. 10857) granting an increase of pension to Caroline H. G. Dralle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10858) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Popp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 10859) granting an increase of pension to Smith H. Clarkson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 10860) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10861) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Bigham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 10862) granting an increase of pension to David Blair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10863) granting an increase of pension to James K. Roney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10864) granting an increase of pension to John Gross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10865) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hingson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10866) granting an increase of pension to John B. Shafer—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10867) granting an increase of pension to John A. Crozier—to the Committee on Invalid Pension.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10868) granting a pension to Sarah Groves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10869) granting an increase of pension to William C. Tanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H R. 10870) granting an increase of pension to David R. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10871) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Williamson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10872) granting an increase of pension to L. T. Penwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10873) granting a pension to Auguste Eisserman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10874) granting an increase of pension to L. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10875) granting an increase of pension to James M. Gullett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10876) granting an increase of pension to John E. McNeill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10877) granting an increase of pension to James Cockrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10878) granting a pension to F. M. Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10879) granting a pension to Stephen A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10880) granting a pension to E. M. Shelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10881) granting a pension to Eliza Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10882) granting a pension to Harriet Kitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10883) granting a pension to J. H. Brimson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10884) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jubal Grant and grant an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10885) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Armstrong Hunter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FRENCH: A bill (H. R. 10886) granting an honorable discharge to Jonas O. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10887) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William P. Edmonson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10888) for the relief of Thomas Hanlon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10889) granting a pension to William D. Pemberton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10890) granting a pension to Susan E. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10891) granting a pension to James W. Ralls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10892) granting a pension to Sarah J. Ralph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10893) granting a pension to Mary S. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10894) granting a pension to Joseph E. Harvey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10895) granting a pension to Samuel A. Frear, alias James Ferry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10896) granting a pension to Harrison S. Crites—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10897) granting a pension to Melvin A. Carey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10898) granting an increase of pension to A. T. McReynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10899) granting an increase of pension to John Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10900) granting an increase of pension to Allen D. Movrer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10901) granting an increase of pension to James P. Mowland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10902) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan C. Oyleor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10903) granting an increase of pension to Eunice E. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10904) granting an increase of pension to James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10905) granting an increase of pension to John C. Stalker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10906) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Lorendo E. Thayer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10907) granting an increase of pension to George W. Tucker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10908) granting an increase of pension to Justin H. Wixom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10909) granting an increase of pension to Gillis J. McBane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10910) granting an increase of pension to William McClister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10911) granting an increase of pension to George O. Mateer—to the Committe on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10912) granting an increase of pension to Mary Lemon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10913) granting an increase of pension to Jacob B. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10914) granting an increase of pension to John W. Langford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10915) granting an increase of pension to Oviett S. Hinsdale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10916) granting an increase of pension to Currency A. Gummere—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10917) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Gerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10918) granting an increase of pension to Dewitt C. Gardner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10919) granting an increase of pension to James C. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10920) granting an increase of pension to Orrin B. Edgett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10921) granting an increase of pension to Gideon M. Combs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10922) granting an increase of pension to Levi Castle—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10923) granting an increase of pension to Edward G. Burnet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10924) granting an increase of pension to Peter S. Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10925) granting an increase of pension to Edward L. Burke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10926) granting an increase of pension to James H. Atwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10927) granting an increase of pension to Julius D. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10928) granting an increase of pension to Clark B. Baker, alias Henry Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10929) granting an increase of pension to Mary Greer Barber—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10930) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Barton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10931) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Bartshe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10932) granting an increase of pension to Mary C. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10933) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Boots—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 10934) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Jacob Mull and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10935) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Friedlan and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GAINES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 10936) for the relief of Sarah Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 10937) granting a pension to J. R. Harwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 10938) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Burt—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10939) granting a pension to Caroline F. Pettingell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10940) granting a pension to Harriette M. Maxwell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10941) granting an increase of pension to Elias McQuay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10942) granting an increase of pension to Mark Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT (by request): A bill (H. R. 10943) for the relief of George Rushberger—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILL: A bill (H. R. 10944) granting an increase of pension to Adolph Kirchoff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10945) for the relief of the widow of Joseph Culley—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 10946) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Tannehill—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 10947) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10948) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah F. Gamble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10949) granting an increase of pension to Leonard C. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10950) granting an increase of pension to Austin L. Nichols—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10951) granting an increase of pension to G. A. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10952) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10953) granting an increase of pension to John E. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10954) granting an increase of pension to Russell Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10955) granting an increase of pension to William H. Peirce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10956) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10957) granting an increase of pension to Delavan Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10958) granting a pension to Oscar J. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10959) granting a pension to George F. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10960) granting a pension to Margaret E. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10961) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Davenport—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10962) to amend the military record of Henry N. Penfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A bill (H. R. 10963) for the relief of George E. Hoffman—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10964) granting a pension to Patrick J. O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 10965) for the relief of Winfield Scott Usher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 10966) for the relief of Lars P. Peterson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10967) for the relief of D. M. Sprague and William Tilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10968) for the relief of Martha A. Davis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10969) for the relief of Benjamin S. Ford—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10970) for the relief of the estate of Charles C. Clarke, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 10971) granting an increase of pension to Albert Brendel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10972) granting an increase of pension to James S. Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10973) granting an increase of pension to George W. Haney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 10974) to grant a discharge to Benjamin F. Cheatham—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10975) for the relief of the minor heirs of Elisha Darity—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 10976) granting a pension to Charles W. Gist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10977) granting a pension to I. T. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10978) granting an increase of pension to James Dodson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 10979) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Amaziah Chamberlain, alias John Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10980) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Farrell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 10981) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Thomas E. Streeter—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 10982) granting an increase of pension to Theresa O. Spaulding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10983) granting an increase of pension to Harriet M. Holton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 10984) granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Kenyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 10985) authorizing William B. Alwood to accept and wear the decoration of Officier du Merite Agricole, conferred upon him by the Government of France—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10986) for the relief of L. H. Lewis—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10987) for the relief of A. A. Lewis—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 10988) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Loudon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10989) granting a pension to Albert M. Winebrener—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10990) granting a pension to Hariet L. Burwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 10991) granting an increase of pension to Phillip B. Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10992) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Christian Church of Nicholasville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10993) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church of Harrodsburg, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 10994) granting a pension to William H. Vance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10995) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Knapp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10996) granting an increase of pension to James M. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 10997) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 10998) granting an increase of pension to George Rudisil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 10999) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Dann—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11000) granting an increase of pension to Mortimer V. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 11001) for the relief of Ransom Day—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11002) for the relief of Mrs. Ann E. Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11003) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of William Cochrane, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11004) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Augustus N. Perkins, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 11005) granting an increase of pension to John H. Girt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11006) granting an increase of pension to John D. Tincher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11007) granting an increase of pension to Elihu Wolf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11008) granting an increase of pension to James M. Jarred—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11009) granting an increase of pension to John M. Swaim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11010) granting an increase of pension to George W. Florey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11011) granting an increase of pension to Milton Kinder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11012) granting an increase of pension to Willis W. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11013) granting an increase of pension to William R. Warden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11014) granting an increase of pension to James Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11015) granting a pension to Joseph H. Glover—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11016) granting a pension to William S. Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 11017) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11018) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Bellesfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 11019) for the relief of the estate of James H. Hardesty, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 11020) granting a pension to Alexander Thacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11021) granting an increase of pension to James Akers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 11022) granting a pension to George Ihnath—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11023) granting a pension to Catharine Flynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11024) granting a pension to Joseph L. Herron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11025) granting a pension to Mary M. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11026) to amend record and grant an honorable discharge to Joseph S. Oakley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11027) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against Thomas Dawson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11028) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against John McKeon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 11029) for the relief of Charles G. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 11030) granting an increase of pension to Wyman J. Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 11031) granting a pension to George W. Byrd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11032) granting a pension to James B. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: A bill (H. R. 11033) granting an

increase of pension to Sherwood C. Bowers—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 11034) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Oscar J. Paul, alias Oliver J. Patten, and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11035) granting an increase of pension to W. E. Lowary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11036) granting an increase of pension to John M. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11037) for the relief of John H. Howlett—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 11038) for the relief of John Sedivy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11039) for the relief of Willard W. Alt—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11040) granting an increase of pension to S. C. S. Cormare—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 11041) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Keefe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11042) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Tiffany—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11043) granting a pension to Elisha Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 11044) granting a pension to Clarissa Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 11045) for the relief of F. W. Beardslee—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11046) for the relief of F. W. Beardslee—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 11047) granting an increase of pension to George B. Follett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 11048) granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Dewees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11049) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Milton S. Johnson, assignee of Jacob Johnson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 11050) granting a pension to Angelline Wilkerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11051) granting an increase of pension to W. T. Eager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11052) granting a pension to Alex Owsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 11053) for the relief of Thomas E. Osborn—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 11054) for the relief of the heirs of James Watts, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEGARE: A bill (H. R. 11055) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Price—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 11056) granting an increase of pension to John Gurney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 11057) granting a pension to Katherine Lyda—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11058) granting an increase of pension to Clarence J. Lawless—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11059) granting an increase of pension to Charles Malm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11060) granting an increase of pension to Demas L. Coe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11061) granting an increase of pension to John H. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11062) granting an increase of pension to Mary Carlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11063) granting an increase of pension to John Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11064) granting an increase of pension to Charles Malm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11065) granting an increase of pension to John Kinnee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 11066) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Bradway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 11067) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 11068) granting an increase of pension to John O. Tuell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 11069) granting an increase of pension to Adam Seid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11070) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11071) granting a pension to Andrew J. Hackley, alias Thomas Jefferson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11072) granting an increase of pension to William Harlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11073) granting a pension to Mary E. Kline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11074) granting a pension to Kate H. Lovett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 11075) to reimburse certain fire insurance companies the amounts paid by them for property destroyed by fire in suppressing the bubonic plague in the Territory of Hawaii in the years 1899 and 1900—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McLACHLAN: A bill (H. R. 11076) granting an increase of pension to Alfonso L. Stasy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11077) granting an increase of pension to George W. Corey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11078) granting an increase of pension to James J. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11079) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McFadden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11080) granting an increase of pension to Jose Maria Salazar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11081) granting an increase of pension to Bronson C. Keeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11082) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Sprinkle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11083) granting an increase of pension to Abram H. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11084) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11085) granting an increase of pension to James W. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11086) granting an increase of pension to James Barton, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11087) granting an increase of pension to Jeramiah J. Hannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11088) granting an increase of pension to Carvil H. Tredway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11089) granting an increase of pension to R. Aurora Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11090) granting an increase of pension to James L. C. Rouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11091) granting an increase of pension to William M. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11092) granting an increase of pension to William Lordon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11093) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hinckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11094) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Burr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11095) granting an increase of pension to Horace A. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11096) granting an increase of pension to Fred A. Chandler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11097) granting an increase of pension to William Lenon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11098) granting a pension to Julia F. Darling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11099) granting a pension to Henry Gunderman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11100) granting a pension to Harriet L. Burwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11101) granting an increase of pension to Levy B. Gaylord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11102) granting an increase of pension to Charles Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11103) granting a pension to Lucy G. Prince—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11104) granting a pension to Mary E. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11105) granting a pension to Charles F. Dunn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11106) granting a pension to Edwin R. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11107) granting a pension to Margaret Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11108) for the relief of Carlos Man Jarez—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11109) for the relief of Daniel Conner—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11110) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Fred W. Stein—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11111) authorizing the appointment of Dr. Charles A. Sewell on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McLAIN (by request): A bill (H. R. 11112) for the relief of locators of military bounty land warrants and surveyor-general's certificates—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 11113) granting a pension to John M. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 11114) granting an increase of pension to Michael McManus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11115) granting an increase of pension to David B. Withrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 11116) granting an increase of pension to Alice B. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 11117) granting an increase of pension to John Flanigan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11118) granting an increase of pension to Rufus G. Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 11119) for the relief of Herman Glafcke—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11120) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11121) granting an increase of pension to Maria Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 11122) for the relief of the estate of H. B. Henegar, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11123) for the relief of Sarah Crabtree and the estate of Eli Crabtree, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11124) granting a pension to J. L. McDowell, alias Leander Dickey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 11125) to correct the military record of James Burroes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11126) granting an increase of pension to Ansano Benvenuti—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 11127) granting an increase of pension to James S. Gillespie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 11128) for the relief of Eli Pettijohn—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 11129) granting an increase of pension to Richard Esmond—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11130) granting an increase of pension to Almiri Felix—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11131) granting a pension to Henry Donovan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11132) granting an increase of pension to Bankson T. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11133) for the relief of Henry A. V. Post—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11134) for the relief of Patrick McCormick—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11135) to correct the War Department records of Walley Brown, alias Mickett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11136) for the relief of the owners of the steam lighter *Climax* and the cargo laden aboard thereof—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 11137) authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11138) for the relief of James E. Cann, paymaster in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11139) granting a pension to George W. Brenise—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11140) granting an increase of pension to Edward F Wiest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11141) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11142) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Killinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 11143) granting an increase of pension to Emma Wymer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11144) granting an increase of pension to William Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11145) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Nixon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11146) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Mary E. Haygood, heir of John M. Lawson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11147) for the relief of N. F. Cheairs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11148) for the relief of the estate of William Grigsby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAGE (by request): A bill (H. R. 11149) for the relief of the estate of Joseph C. Hogan, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 11150) for the relief of Bryan Tyson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 11151) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Schaub—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11152) granting an increase of pension to Anne C. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 11153) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Clement—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU (by request): A bill (H. R. 11154) for the relief of the estate of Wiley Holt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRATT: A bill (H. R. 11155) granting an increase of pension to Clayton E. Blackwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11156) granting a pension to Hattie A. Losee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 11157) granting an increase of pension to George Forst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11158) granting an increase of pension to David C. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11159) granting an increase of pension to William Lowry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11160) granting an increase of pension to James Chaplin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11161) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Pullman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11162) granting an increase of pension to William T. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11163) granting an increase of pension to Peter Brechner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11164) granting an increase of pension to Stephen L. Freel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11165) granting an increase of pension to David L. Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11166) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Godschalk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11167) granting an increase of pension to James F. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11168) granting an increase of pension to John W. Keiss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11169) granting an increase of pension to Preston E. Branham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11170) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bremercamp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11171) granting an increase of pension to John Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11172) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11173) to correct the military record of Adam K. Danes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11174) to correct the military record of Valentine Durkes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11175) to correct the military record of William Shingler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11176) granting a pension to Robert A. Talbott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11177) granting a pension to Mrs. Alfred H. Clawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11178) granting a pension to Stephen Strange—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11179) to amend the records of the War Department as to Paul L. Bahr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 11180) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Hadley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11181) granting an increase of pension to James A. Nellist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11182) granting an increase of pension to John Bear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 11183) granting an increase of pension to George G. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11184) granting a pension to Sarah E. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11185) granting a pension to Robert A. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11186) granting a pension to James W. Mullins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11187) granting a pension to Albert C. Skillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 11188) granting a pension to Mary Ann Thompson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROTHERMEL: A bill (H. R. 11189) to pay bounty to Lucinda Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11190) for the relief of Lucinda Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 11191) granting a pension to Leonidas Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11192) granting an increase of pension to John C. Schnelle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11193) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11194) granting an increase of pension to Lucy F. Raney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11195) granting a pension to Charles W. Rye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11196) granting a pension to John Hodges—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11197) granting a pension to Charles Vodre—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11198) for the relief of William R. Owen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11199) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Spires—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11200) granting an increase of pension to Charlottie A. Randolph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 11201) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Boyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11202) granting an increase of pension to Seymour H. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 11203) for the relief of J. P. Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11204) for the relief of Oliver P. Boyd—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SLAYDEN (by request): A bill (H. R. 11205) granting a pension to Mary Francis Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11206) granting a pension to F. M. Harrison—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 11207) for the relief of the estate of W. F. Sanderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11208) for the relief of T. H. B. Myers, surviving partner of John Myers & Son—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11209) for the relief of the heirs of Alfred F. Garrett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 11210) to correct the military record of Edwin Horton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11211) granting an increase of pension to Montville Benjamin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11212) granting an increase of pension to Edgar Durfee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11213) granting an increase of pension to John Wilkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 11214) granting an increase of pension to George W. Horder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 11215) for the relief of Richard F. Ensey—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 11216) for the relief of the heirs of Wiley Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11217) granting an increase of pension to Emiline M. Strong—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11218) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Preston Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Jonesville, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 11219) to refund certain taxes paid by the Fred Miller Brewing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STANLEY: A bill (H. R. 11220) for the relief of heirs of Robert C. Jameson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11221) for the relief of the Ohio Valley Banking and Trust Company, administrator of the estate of Byrd Sands, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11222) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Kinchen Bell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 11223) granting an increase of pension to George F. Cowing—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11224) granting an increase of pension to Arne Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 11225) for the relief of heirs of James Watson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11226) granting an increase of pension to Laura H. Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11227) granting an increase of pension to William I. Protzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11228) granting a pension to Charles H. Keefer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11229) granting a pension to George W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11230) granting a pension to Edgar Travis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11231) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Mary E. Buckey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11232) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of James W. Myers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 11233) for the relief of the estate of William B. Todd, deceased—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 11234) granting an increase of pension to David Savidg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11235) granting an increase of pension to Alice K. F. Martin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11236) granting an increase of pension to Edward B. McMillan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11237) granting an increase of pension to Washington G. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11238) to reimburse Carl F. Kolbe—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11239) to reimburse the heir of William Miller for property taken in the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11240) to reimburse Arthur E. Crane for damages to safe and vault—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11241) to remove the charge of desertion against Walter Scott—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11242) granting a pension to Maria C. Waste—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11243) granting an increase of pension to Hester Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 11244) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Frank Chronaberry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11245) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Austin Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11246) granting a pension to Winniefred Sullivan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11247) granting a pension to Charles L. Berkheimer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11248) granting a pension to Mary F. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11249) granting a pension to William Runkel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11250) granting a pension to Louis P. Sothoron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11251) granting an increase of pension to Henry Collett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 11252) for the relief of Frances A. Bliss—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 11253) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Joseph Bean, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11254) for the relief of Nathaniel S. Word, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11255) for the relief of heirs of John Nutt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WASHBURN: A bill (H. R. 11256) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 11257) for the relief of heirs of George Mitcheltree, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11258) for the relief of heirs of Chestan Metoyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11259) for the relief of heirs of Francois F. G. Metoyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11260) for the relief of heirs of Artemise Metoyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11261) for the relief of heirs of Florentin Conant, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11262) for the relief of heirs of Joseph and Antoinette Metoyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11263) for the relief of heirs of Joseph E. Dupre, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11264) for the relief of heirs of Clinton Berry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11265) for the relief of heirs of Jacob A. Wolfson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11266) for the relief of heirs of J. Valcour Metoyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11267) for the relief of heirs of Jacob Israel, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11268) for the relief of heirs of Francois Florival Metoyer, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11269) for the relief of heirs of J. B. P. Rachal, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11270) for the relief of the estate of E. A. Givens, sr., deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11271) for the relief of heirs of William Robinson and Mrs. Emily Bartell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11272) for the relief of C. A. Sarpy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11273) for the relief of H. N. Sarpy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 11274) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11275) granting an increase of pension to Laura N. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11276) granting a pension to Louisa L. Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11277) to correct the military record of Amasa Haynes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11278) to pay Frederick W. Cotton amount found due him by the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11279) to refund legacy taxes illegally collected—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 11280) granting an increase of pension to Amos Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11281) granting an increase of pension to John E. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11282) granting an increase of pension to John W. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 11283) for the relief of Henry L. Blake and others—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11284) for the relief of the estate of Sydney Stevens—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 11285) granting an increase of pension to Charles Barron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11286) granting a pension to John H. Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 11287) granting an increase of pension to Jesse S. Camac—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11288) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Booze—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11289) granting an increase of pension to Isaac F. Sutphin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11290) granting a pension to Patrick Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11291) to correct the military record of Wilson Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 11292) granting an increase of pension to John H. Crippen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry F. Sager, George Castor, and Henry Chase—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of David Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: Petition of Post O, T. P. A. of America, of Anderson, Ind., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John Ward, Charles S. Baker, and William Sheppard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AMES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin Gardner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles J. Owens—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John A. Baughman and Lottie B. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alvira Knox (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Union Iron Works, Erie, Pa., and Phœnix Iron Works Company, Meadville, Pa., for uniform law for construction of boilers for Government work—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of A. D. Hotchkiss, McLane, Pa., for national law on pure-bred animals—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of Erie, Pa., for parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Richmond Grange, Crawford County, Pa., to amend oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Kate Alexander—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Kate Alexander—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Emeline M. Strong—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Narsis Burns—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a paper to accompany bill for relief of M. A. Croy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sarah M. Barbour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEDE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Samuel Burton, Charles A. Pierce, John E. Nordstrom, and Melvin O. Guptil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George N. Picklesinur and Isaac Cauley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Louis G. Murray, Charles L. Crane, and Lucy A. Casey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Tralucia Holladay—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Ashland Daily Independent, against tariff on linotype machines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of F. M. Purvis, Miles A. Hughes, Dennis Adkins, and Lewis Tacket—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Allen W. Brewer, Edward K. Gault, James Reeder, James L. Goodman, John N. Hubbard, Luther Ingraham, James McAllister, Gabrail J. Endicott, Samuel Endicott, Charles Gordon, Frank Selmar, William Carver, John S. Popens, Richard Douglas, James Swearingin, and George W. Cropper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of Carpenters' District Council of Denver, for establishment of a post-office savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOWERS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Wright Mann—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRADLEY: Petition of Wallkill Council, No. 92, Junior Order United American Mechanics, of Middletown, N. Y., for restoration of motto on coins, "In God We Trust"—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BURNETT: Petition of mayor and aldermen of Gadsden, Ala., and city council of Montgomery, Ala., for improvement of the Coosa River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Edward V. Murtagh et al., for increase of pay of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Charles H. Livermore et al., of Brooklyn, N. Y., for removal of tariff on art works, House bill 15268, 1906—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of William McKinley Command, No. 62, United Spanish War Veterans, for the Dick-Capron pay bill (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Joshua O. Marks (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions) and George R. Blackwood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: Evidence in support of a bill granting an increase of pension to John J. Card—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, evidence in the case of Abraham Vegeant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: Petition of legal voters of the Ninth Congressional District of Missouri, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COCKRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Emil Christian—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of executive council of Philadelphia Board of Trade, for appropriation to assist Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: Papers and photographs to accompany House bill 4173, for the relief of Harris Alvin Conrad—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CRAIG: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George P. Plowman and Robert Pruitt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAVENS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Griffiths—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of C. B. Wingfield—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany House bill 8042, relative to Brigadier-General Williams—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry C. Myer, Benjamin C. Cranston, William C. Milliken, and George Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. G. Wheeler—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of J. Jackson Post, No. 255, favoring the Dawson bill, to increase widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENVER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William M. Clephane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Model License League, for solution of liquor problem—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of New York, for amendment of national banking act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of National Retail Hardware Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Manuel Klein, against clause in copyright bill inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. DUREY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alexander Guyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heir of Simeon Walthour—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of M. R. Dutton and James Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John W. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: Petition of Benjamin F. Butler Corps, No. 51, Woman's Relief Corps, Portland, Oreg., for increase of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Linn County (Oreg.) Business Council, Patrons of Husbandry, for postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ESCH: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Etta A. Craft, James M. Pixley, and Joseph W. Potter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Science Club of University of Wisconsin, for conservation of American forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FERRIS: Memorial of residents of Pasture Reserve No. 3, in Stephens County, Okla., asking for the extension of time for certain payments due upon land for one year from January 1, 1908—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Frederick Loeser & Co., of Brooklyn, N. Y., against clause in copyright bill inimical to composers of music—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Albert C. Lee and John McKenna—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: Petition of Lew Taylor Post, No. 243, Grand Army of the Republic, Alexandria, Ind., favoring the Adair pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FRENCH: Memorials of Pocatello Council, No. 892, and Lewiston Council, No. 1024, Order of Knights of Columbus, against the passage of a bill to amend the postal laws, known as House bill 1608—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FULTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Amos W. Polley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. R. Harwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: Petition of United Spanish War Veterans, Hoskinson Camp, No. 31, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay for officers and men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GARNER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. M. E. Connelly—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GILL: Petition of Abner-Drury Brewing Company, against prohibition in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of the National Retail Hardware Association, against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce, for amendment of national banking act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: Petition of Farmers' Union of Duffau, Tex., against gambling in futures—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Methodist Episcopal Church of Moscow (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petitions of Military Order of Loyal Legion of New York City and Col. Ralph E. Prime, for House bill 220, for protection of the flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of General Thomas A. Rowley Post, No. 495, of Natrona, Pa., favoring Lafean pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: Petition of John Harrison, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Margaret E. Smith, for reference of war claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Petition of citizens of Lexington, Mo., for appropriation to improve the Mississippi River at that point—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Ira Gill, Richard L. Drumweight, Simon S. Lucas, John B. Thompson, John Potter, Reuben S. Weldon, and Julia E. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMMOND: Petition of F. D. Wells and other citizens of Nobles County, Minn., against the parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, protest of Lyon and Ormsby Labor Union, Local 261, Western Federation of Miners, protesting against the Bartlett bill relating to suspending the annual assessment work on mining claims for 1907—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Federated Trades Council of Santa Clara, Cal., for extending public improvements, to be paid for by issuing Treasury notes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, memorial of legislature of California, for suspension of assessment work on mining claims for 1907—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Albert M. Winebrener—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Board of Trade of San Francisco, for a central bank of issue—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Petition of Isabella Council, No. 15, Knights of Columbus, of Southington, Conn., against certain changes in the postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of Iowa Grain Dealers' Association, against ruling of the board of food and drug inspectors—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Willett Shottenkirk and Cyrus Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of William M. Crump—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sophia R. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Zylpha Raymond (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Richard B. Larkin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUFF: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Daniel Foust (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions) and Jacob Gaffney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Adeline T. Odom, Isaac L. Walton, and John B. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Memorial of the legislature of the State of Washington, against making permanent the temporary withdrawal of certain land in Okanogan and Ferry counties, Wash., and urging restoration to the public domain—to the Commitee on the Public Lands.

Also, joint memorial of the legislature of the State of Washington, for House bill 2400, equalizing pay of Army, Navy, and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of legislature of the State of Washington, for opening surplus lands of the Maka Indian Reservation, in Clallam County—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of Washington, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lot Beeks (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Petition of Central Labor Council of Alameda County, Cal., against violation of eight-hour law by the Public Printer—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ophelia J. Gordon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William Montgomery (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John Bridwell, James Oliver, Joel R. Pruett, Susan Fickett, John T. Ackridge, Susannah Elliott, Benjamin F. Veal, Arcada Baker, Oliver Baker, Milton M. Bentley, Azariah Mims, Ezekiel M. Carter, Richard Robson, Henry G. Cole, and Stanford Oliver—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LORIMER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Clarance J. Lawlers, Mary Parlin, Demas L. Coe, John Stephens, John H. Osborn, John Kinnee, and Katherine Lyda—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: Petition of United Spanish War Veterans, William McKinley Command, No. 62, for the Dick-Capron pay bill (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to Rufus G. Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also papers to accompany House bill granting an increase of pension to John Flanigan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of McDonough Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, Macomb, Ill., for civil war volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MALBY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alice B. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of citizens of the Fifth Congressional District of Nebraska, favoring the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of New York Board of Trade and Transportation, favoring ship-subsidy legislation—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Roswell M. Shurtleff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, against removal of Grant Memorial from Botanic Gardens—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of J. V. Hayden, for equitable compensation to Dr. Addison C. Fletcher for use of revenue stamp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs of Robert M. Nicholson, heirs of Jane E. Williams, and William D. Patton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Nathaniel F. Cheairs—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of John Dolan, Jonathan Mills, Joseph Williamson, Simpson A. Patterson, W. M. Witt, Anna Bunch, F. T. McLaurine, Patrick Dannaher, and B. H. Cody—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Sarah E. Nixon and Emma Wymer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sophie H. Patten and Menzo Wixson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. POU: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Wiley Holt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James and Porter Henry (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Michael McAuliff—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Catherine McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCOTT: Petition of Jewel Post, No. 3, Grand Army of the Republic, Pleasanton, Kans., praying for passage of bill to pension Kansas Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sarah Ella Murdock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Eliza J. Walker—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SIMS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of E. W. Walker and W. H. Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPERRY. Memorial of the Bridgeport Board of Trade, of Bridgeport, Conn., favoring appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorials of the Appalachian Mountain Club, the Society for the Protection of New Hampshire Forests, the American Civic Association, and the Massachusetts Forestry Association, favoring the creation of the Appalachian Forest Reserve—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorials of 630 citizens of Connecticut, and 221 former officers of volunteers, favoring the passage of the bill to create a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Affidavits to accompany House bill for relief of estate of Wiley Franks, of Jones County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. STERLING: Affidavit of C. T. Ovner to accompany House bill 4698, affidavit of James O. Neal to accompany House bill 4698, affidavit of Elizabeth Lasswell to accompany House bill 4686, and affidavit of Eva M. Webster to accompany House bill 4686—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Sidney Coomer (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Petition of citizens of Alden, Minn., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. B. Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles O. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John A. Taft (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Army and Navy Union, Worcester, Mass., for increase of pay of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WATKINS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of E. A. Givens and estate of Clinton Berry—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sidney Stevens—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry L. Blake, for himself and heirs of Mrs. Mary S. Blake—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of John M. Mott, for coinage of silver on individual account—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

## SENATE.

SATURDAY, *December 21, 1907.*

Prayer by Rev. ULYSSES G. B. PIERCE, of the city of Washington.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Wednesday last, when, on request of Mr. FULTON, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### LIST OF CONGRESSIONAL CASES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to the order of the court of December 13, 1907, a list of Congressional cases discontinued on claimants' motion, which discontinuance is certified upon motion of defendants, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to the order of the court of December 13, 1907, a list of Congressional cases dismissed on motion of the defendants on the dates set opposite their respective names, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting, pursuant to the order of the court of December 14, 1907, a list of Congressional cases dismissed on motion of the defendants May 13, 1907, for nonprosecution, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Fox*, Nathaniel Dennis, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the estate of Jacob Kern, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of Annie B. Berry, administratrix of Richard Berry, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of Matilda Legg, sole surviving heir of James Legg, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of George A. Nowland, administrator of James B. Beavers, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of William H. Brown *v.* United States;

In the cause of Theodore R. Timby *v.* United States;

In the cause of The Village of Graysville, Catoosa County, Ga., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Glenville, W. Va., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Black Swamp Baptist Church, of Robertville, S. C., *v.* United States; and

In the cause of Mrs. Delphine A. Taylor, Mrs. Amy A. Taylor, and Maria C. Quays, administratrix of Philip D. Quays, deceased, *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its chief clerk, announced that the House had agreed to the amendment of the Senate to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month.

The message also announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) making appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 19th day of said month, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the West End Business Men's Association, of St. Louis, Mo., praying that an appropriation be made for the creation and maintenance of a transcontinental canal waterway commission, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, praying for the enactment of legislation to recognize the Arkansas River as a commercial highway, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CULLOM presented a petition of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association, praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a new post-office building at Chicago, Ill., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. LONG presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Osawatomie, Kans., and a memorial of the Commercial Club, of Gray County, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 614) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Ellet, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club, of Topeka, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the improvement of the merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of the Sixth Congressional District of the State of Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the West End Improvement Club, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the Federal inspection of grain in the interstate trade, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Independence, Iowa, and a petition of the Iowa Federation of Women's Clubs, praying for the enactment of legislation to abolish child labor, which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the pensions of persons who are almost totally deaf, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of Capt. Alexander Dowd Post, No. 375; of W. A. Morse Post, No. 190; and of Ellsworth Post, No. 30, all of the Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation providing a maximum pension of $20 per month to the survivors of the civil war who have attained the age of 65 years, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Ellsworth Post, No. 30, Grand

Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, of Ames, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR presented memorials of St. Albans Council, No. 297, Knights of Columbus, of St. Albans; of Bennington Council, No. 307, Knights of Columbus, of Bennington; of Leo Council, No. 917, Knights of Columbus, of Brattleboro, and of Barre Council, No. 401, Knights of Columbus, of Barre, all in the State of Vermont, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURKETT presented an affidavit in support of the bill (S. 1128) granting an increase of pension to William P. Snowden, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented an affidavit in support of the bill (S. 1935) granting a pension to Percy A. Barnes, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits in support of the bill (S. 1095) granting an increase of pension to Robert P. Faris, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the memorial of Ray W. Weaverling, of Peru, Nebr., and a memorial of sundry retail merchants of Valentine, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

REGULATION OF TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I present a petition in the form of a letter from the attorney of the American National Live Stock Association and the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas, with accompanying papers, being resolutions adopted by the American Live Stock Association which recently convened at Denver, Colo., and the Cattle Raisers' Association, of Texas, at its annual convention at Fort Worth, Tex., as well as a resolution adopted by the Trans-Mississippi Congress which recently held a session at Muskogee, Okla. I ask that the letter with the accompanying resolutions may be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. They relate to the urgent necessity for the passage of an act of Congress on the subject of compelling the railroad companies to furnish cars to shippers, and I invite the attention of the committee specially to these papers.

There being no objection, the letter and accompanying resolutions were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 17, 1907.*

Hon. C. A. CULBERSON, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: At the request of the live-stock interest which I represent, I herewith hand you a copy of a resolution adopted by the American National Live Stock Association at the last annual convention, at Denver, Colo., January 23, 1907, which in substance was also adopted by the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas at its annual convention at Fort Worth, Tex., March 20, 1907, indorsing Senate bill 7887, introduced by you at the last session of Congress, defining the duties of common carriers with respect to furnishing cars to shippers, exchanging cars between themselves, and regulating the transportation service, fixing penalties for failure of such duties, and for like purposes, which bill has been reintroduced in the Senate at this session, numbered S. 483, and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

I am directed by these organizations to request that these resolutions be presented to the Senate of the United States as the expression of the live-stock producers and shippers demanding relief from an intolerable condition, and will therefore thank you to have the same read in the Senate and such action taken thereon as is appropriate. A number of State and local associations of stockmen have during this year indorsed the same idea, and the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress passed a resolution of similar import at its meeting at Muskogee November 20, 1907.

In submitting these resolutions permit me to emphasize it that these organizations are thoroughly representative of the great live-stock producing interests of the trans-Mississippi country, where is produced over 72 per cent of the cattle and 75 per cent of the sheep and 52 per cent of the hogs of the United States, and probably 90 per cent of the surplus which supplies our domestic and foreign trade. They speak the sentiments of the farm producer as well as for the range producer from Texas to Montana and from the Mississippi to the Pacific.

The American National Live Stock Association is composed of State and local associations and individuals from nearly all of the Western States and from the Territories, while the Cattle Raisers' Association of Texas represents its members, cattle raisers in all the Southwestern States and Territories, who do business of shipping throughout the West and to markets.

We do not know in what better way we can make their wishes known than through unanimous resolutions expressive of the facts and of our desires. We stand ready to prove the facts as stated.

Permit me to say further that the conditions of live-stock transportation have not, on the whole, improved over last year; though there may have been improvement on some lines, yet it has become worse on others.

The stockmen of the country do not subscribe to the idea that no law should be enacted for further regulation of railways to afford the shipper a fair and reasonable service for a fair price because of financial stringency. If, as contended, the roads are less able to comply with such requirements because of financial stringency, what is to be said for the stockman who is less able to stand the loss and injury to his business from the same cause? Shall that cause be pleaded to exempt the carrier and leave the shipper the bag to hold?

Investigation will show that earnings on the whole are greater rather than less since the regulating laws were enacted, and so it is with rates. The contrary contention is without foundation, except possible isolated cases. A free exchange of cars between the roads is one of the main purposes of the bill and will be of great advantage to the roads.

We shall thank you to present these resolutions to the Senate.

Very respectfully,

THE AMERICAN NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION,
THE CATTLE RAISERS' ASSOCIATION OF TEXAS,
By S. H. COWAN, *Attorney.*

Resolution to require railroads to promptly furnish cars, etc.

Whereas many of the railroads have failed to supply themselves with sufficient facilities to perform their duties as common carriers in receiving and transporting freight throughout the western half of the United States, where live-stock raising and feeding and shipping is a most extensive and important industry, and have failed to furnish cars in which live stock could be shipped to market to such an extent that tens of thousands of cattle and sheep could not during the past season be marketed; and have failed to supply cars for such great length of time after orders have been given therefor that a large proportion of the live stock marketed were so much delayed, generally for weeks, and in so many instances for months, that they lost seriously in flesh and condition; and after cars were supplied and live stock loaded have moved to the same at such slow rate of speed and otherwise delayed shipments as to seriously damage such live stock; and

Whereas this treatment of the live-stock industry of the country has been growing worse year by year and has cost the producers millions of dollars, reaching the appalling condition during the past season of forcing many shippers practically out of the business, probably bankrupting some and seriously injuring and demoralizing the entire live-stock business, particularly in the Southwest; and

Whereas there are as a whole more stock cars and have been fewer shipments the past season than heretofore, and it is our belief from observation, experience, and from what we can ascertain, that there has been a reckless indifference of the railroad management in the localities where this disastrous condition has existed in supplying themselves with stock cars or in utilizing what they have been able to obtain, to transport live stock, either permitting the cars to stand idle, as has often been the case, or using them in transporting other traffic at a time when live stock was being held for shipment and fast depreciating in value, thereby producing a wanton destruction of property; and

Whereas there exists no adequate means of compelling the railroads to perform their duty to furnish cars and perform the transportation service in a reasonable time, if at all, and no means of securing adequate redress for failure of the railroads to perform those duties, where they fail to do so; and

Whereas there is no way by which one railroad can compel its connections to exchange empty cars for loaded cars of live stock, or to receive and forward live stock in the cars in which they are loaded; and

Whereas the refusal of railroads to permit cars to go off their own line and to deliver cars to other lines has to a great extent impaired the efficiency of the cars which should be available, and placed it beyond the power of many railroads to secure cars or a return of cars or exchange of cars and in this way demoralized the railroad service; and

Whereas it is our earnest belief concurred in by all those who investigate the subject, that the free exchange of cars and the through and rapid transportation of live stock is the only way in which this unbearable condition can be relieved; and

Whereas we believe that if left to themselves the railroads will not better conditions, at least not relieve them, in the absence of some law which compels a free exchange and intercourse of cars to enable each road to get back empty cars for loaded cars delivered to its connection, and a law which fixes penalties to compel the furnishing of cars to shippers, and the exchange and interchange as between railroads; and

Whereas there has been introduced in the Senate of the United States by the Hon. C. A. CULBERSON, United States Senator from Texas, a bill numbered S. 7887 declaring it to be the duty of railroads subject to the act to regulate commerce to provide sufficient facilities to perform with dispatch their duties as common carriers in furnishing cars and transporting all freight, including live stock, and to promptly transport same, and to exchange loaded and empty cars, and otherwise to provide sufficient facilities, fixing penalties for failure of such duties, and giving to the shipper the right to recover in any court of any State or Territory having jurisdiction his damages and attorney's fees, and, in case of failure to furnish cars for shipping live stock, double the damages sustained; and also empowering the Interstate Commerce Commission to enforce penalties for violation of the act, and to make rules and regulations with respect to the time and manner of giving notice for cars, furnishing cars, exchange and interchange of cars, and all needful rules and regulations in the administration of such law and to compel its observance, and providing rules applicable to the different classes and kind of freight and the varying circumstances and conditions of shipment; and

Whereas we believe that the enactment of said bill into law will speedily remedy the deplorable conditions herein set forth, and that some such measure is imperatively necessary; Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the American National Live Stock Association in convention assembled at Denver, Colo., January 22 and 23, 1907,* That we heartily indorse said bill and recommend to our Senator and Congressmen from all the Western States from which this association draws its membership that the same be passed; and be it further

*Resolved,* That copies of this resolution be promptly printed and sent to each of the Western Senators and Congressmen, with the request that the same be read in both the Senate and House of Representatives as the expression of this convention; and be it further

*Resolved,* That a copy thereof be sent to President Roosevelt as the expression of this convention, with the request he submit to Congress a special message urging an enactment of such a law; and be it further

*Resolved,* That said bill be printed by the secretary of the association and furnished the members thereof, with the request that they write their respective Senators and Members of Congress urging the enactment thereof.

Duties of railroads.

*Resolved by the Trans-Mississippi Congress in annual convention assembled at Muskogee, November 19 to 22,* That we urgently insist that the Congress of the United States enact a law defining the duties

of common carriers to deliver to shippers at point of shipment in reasonable time cars for shipment of freight as interstate commerce and carry and deliver the same to the connecting lines in reasonable time or to destination, fixing penalties for such failure of duty; and to deliver in reasonable time after demand to their connecting lines as many suitable cars for similar freight as is delivered loaded for shipment such cars by the connecting line demanding such cars, fixing penalties for such failure of duty, and making the carriers each liable to shippers who may be damaged by the failure of such carriers to demand or deliver in pursuance thereof such cars.

Adopted by Trans-Mississippi Congress, November 20, 1907, annual convention at Muskogee.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND GROUNDS.

Mr. HEYBURN, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 122) authorizing the purchase of grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 152) to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 7) making certain sums of money available for the erection, and so forth, of public buildings, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2927) granting an increase of pension to John W. Clem; and

A bill (S. 2928) granting an increase of pension to Lemon H. Wiley.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 2929) to authorize the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad to construct a bridge across the Pend d'Oreille River in the State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Smith; and

A bill (S. 2931) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Ann Irvin.

Mr. PILES introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (S. 2932) providing for the appointment of an assistant treasurer of the United States at the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 2933) providing for the refunding of certain license moneys collected in the district of Alaska to the town of Chena, in said district.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 2934) permitting homestead entries upon certain lands in Whatcom County, Wash., being a portion of the "Point Roberts Reserve;" and

A bill (S. 2935) for the relief of John A. Williams and others.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2936) granting an increase of pension to Adam S. Bridgefarmer, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2937) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James T. Wellman, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced a bill (S. 2938) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lander, Wyo., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 2939) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon in the city of Clay Center, State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 2940) authorizing the appointment of a vice-admiral in the Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 2941) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon in the city of Concordia, State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2942) granting an increase of pension to John M. Taylor, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2943) to provide for the erection of a post-office and custom-house at Richford, Vt.;

A bill (S. 2944) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Rutland, Vt.; and

A bill (S. 2945) to provide for the erection of a post-office at Bennington, Vt.

Mr. ALLISON introduced a bill (S. 2946) granting an increase of pension to William Deter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 2947) granting an increase of pension to Edmund W. Flynn, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2948) to provide additional station grounds and terminal facilities for the Arizona and California Railway Company in the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 2949) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Santa Barbara, Cal.; and

A bill (S. 2950) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Riverside, Cal.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 2951) for the relief of the State of Oregon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2952) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Saltmarsh, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2953) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Col. James Jackson, United States Army, to the position of brigadier-general on the retired list, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. RAYNER (for Mr. OWEN) introduced a bill (S. 2954) providing security to the depositors of United States national banks, for the prevention of the hoarding of currency, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2955) granting a pension to Ida S. Conway, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also (by request) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2956) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Christ Reformed Congregation, of Middletown, Md.;

A bill (S. 2957) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry Show, deceased;

A bill (S. 2958) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elijah Thompson, deceased;

A bill (S. 2959) for the relief of William H. Quinn;

A bill (S. 2960) for the relief of the heirs of Nicholas White, deceased;

A bill (S. 2961) for the relief of Thomas Fahey; and

A bill (S. 2962) for the relief of heirs and estate of George E. House, deceased.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 2963) for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Crow Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 2964) granting an increase of pension to John Burkman;

A bill (S. 2965) granting an increase of pension to James B. Linderman;

A bill (S. 2966) granting a pension to Sarah B. Clingerman; and

A bill (S. 2967) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Martz.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2969) for the relief of O. Maury & Co., of Bordeaux, France;

A bill (S. 2970) for the relief of Capt. N. F. McClure, United States Army; and

A bill (S. 2971) for the relief of Capt. W. W. Wright, United States Army.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2972) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Thomas E. Streeter; and

A bill (S. 2973) for the relief of William S. Shaw.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill (S. 2974) to authorize the President to place certain articles on the free list, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2975) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Augustus N. Perkins, deceased;

A bill (S. 2976) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of William Cochrane, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2977) to execute the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of James A. Paulk.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 2978) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Russellville, Ky.;

A bill (S. 2979) for the relief of heirs and estate of Robert C. Jameson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 2980) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bryantsville, Ky.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 2981) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 16) proposing an amendment to the Constitution in relation to the term of service of the President of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NELSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 17) to amend the provision in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, relating to the Sandy Lake reservoir dam, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

### GRAZING UPON THE PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. BURKETT. I introduce a bill and move its reference to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as that committee had charge of the subject last year.

The bill (S. 2968) providing for the control of grazing upon the public lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

On motion of Mr. BURKETT, it was

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 2968) providing for the control of grazing upon the public lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States be printed for the use of the Senate.

### INVESTIGATION OF RECENT MINING DISASTERS.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 18) appointing a commission to investigate the recent mining disasters in certain States of the United States, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask that the joint resolution may be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That a commission is hereby created, consisting of three Senators, to be appointed by the President of the Senate, and three Members of the House of Representatives, to be appointed by the Speaker of the House of Representatives. Said commission shall make full inquiry, examination, and investigation into the recent explosions in coal mines in the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Alabama, and other States. For the purpose of said inquiry, examination, and investigation, said commission is authorized to send for persons and papers, make all necessary travel, and through the chairman of the commission or any member thereof to administer oaths and to examine witnesses and papers respecting all matters pertaining to the subject, and to employ necessary clerical and other assistance. Said commission shall report to the Congress the conclusions reached by it and make such recommendations as in its judgment may seem proper. Such sums of money as may be necessary for the said inquiry, examination, and investigation are hereby appropriated and authorized to be paid out of money in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated, on vouchers approved by the chairman of said commission.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I should like to have the joint resolution referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining, and if possible to have a prompt report. I am receiving a great many letters and telegrams in regard to the great mine disasters which have occurred recently, and the people think it is time that there should be some investigation made in order to discover if possible where the blame rests.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

### WILLIAM C. ECKSTEIN.

Mr. LONG submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $56 to reimburse William C. Eckstein, a clerk at fire department headquarters, District of Columbia, for amounts erroneously paid by him, etc., intended to be proposed to the District of Columbia appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE.

On motion of Mr. CULBERSON [for Mr. GORE] it was

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the joint resolution (S. R. 15) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing that Senators shall be elected by the people of the several States be printed.

### ADDITIONAL CONGRESSMEN IN OKLAHOMA.

On motion of Mr. CULBERSON [for Mr. GORE] it was

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 2290) providing for two additional Congressmen in Oklahoma be printed.

### EXPENSES OF OKLAHOMA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

On motion of Mr. CULBERSON [for Mr. GORE] it was

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 2289) making appropriations to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention of the Territory of Oklahoma and the expenses of holding an election for the ratification of the constitution and election of State and other officials, $150,000, be printed.

### SURVEYS OF FLATHEAD AND YELLOWSTONE RIVERS, MONTANA.

Mr. DIXON. I submit two concurrent resolutions and ask for their immediate consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first concurrent resolution sent to the desk by the Senator from Montana will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Flathead River, Montana, from the mouth of the same to the city of Kalispell, with a view of dredging and cleaning out a channel carrying 4 feet of water from the city of Kalispell to the mouth of said river and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

Mr. SCOTT. I object to its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the concurrent resolution will lie over. The Secretary will read for the information of the Senate the second concurrent resolution submitted by the Senator from Montana.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the portion of the Yellowstone River from the city of Glendive, Mont., to the mouth of said river with a view of cleaning out the channel thereof so as to maintain a 4-foot stage of water therein, including a lock at the United States Government dam, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

Mr. LODGE. Let it take the same course.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the concurrent resolution will lie over.

Mr. CARTER. I suggest to my colleague the propriety of having the resolutions referred to the Committee on Commerce for consideration. I suppose there will be no objection to that course.

Mr. DIXON. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolutions will be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

STATUE OF JABEZ LAMAR MONROE CURRY.

Mr. JOHNSTON submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on the Library:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the statue of Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry, presented by the State of Alabama, to be placed in Statuary Hall, is accepted in the name of the United States, and that the thanks of Congress be tendered the State for the contribution of the statue of one of its most eminent citizens, illustrious for his distinguished civic services.

Second, That a copy of these resolutions, suitably engrossed and duly authenticated, be transmitted to the governor of Alabama.

THE RAMIE INDUSTRY.

Mr. HEYBURN. I submit a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That 500 additional copies of Senate Document No. 392 be printed as corrected, with envelopes, and that the incorrect edition now on hand be turned over to S. H. Slaught for use in his work of the promotion of the ramie industry.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, in explanation of the resolution I will state that Mr. Slaught at his own expense and trouble prepared this document. It accompanied Senate bill No. 4633 at the last session of Congress. Conditions have arisen which make it desirable to reprint the document. It is one for general information upon a subject in which a great many people are interested, and Mr. Slaught desires to send out those that are on hand which are not correct and to have 500 correct copies printed for use under the rules of the Senate.

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

REGULATION OF RAILROAD RATES.

Mr. FULTON. I send to the desk a copy of the bill (S. 423) to amend section 6 of the act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof. I ask that 500 additional copies of it may be printed. It is a proposed amendment to section 6 of the interstate-commerce act, and I make the further request that the portion which is the amendment may be printed in italics.

There being no objection, the order was reduced to writing and agreed to, as follows:

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 423) to amend section 6 of an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and acts amendatory thereof, be printed with the amendment on pages 4 and 5 in italics.

SALARIES OF CERTAIN POSTMASTERS IN OHIO.

Mr. DICK. I submit a resolution and ask that it may lie on the table.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he hereby is, directed to report to the Senate the salaries of those who served as postmasters at post-offices in the State of Ohio in biennial terms between July 1, 1864, and June 30, 1874, whose names and periods of service appear in Senate resolution No. 337, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session, the salary of each former postmaster to be stated for each specified term of service by commissions and box rents, as shown by the registered returns of each former postmaster on file in the Sixth Auditor's office, and to show the exact excess of the salary by commissions and box rents over the salary paid in every case where the paid salary is 10 per cent, more or less, than the salary by box rents and commissions; and to comply in all respects with the public order of the Postmaster-General of February 17, 1884, for stating such salary accounts of former postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury the better to comply with this resolution the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to turn over to the Sixth Auditor all the data now in his hands pertaining to each and every such claim specified in Senate resolution No. 337, Fifty-seventh Congress, second session.

SALARY ACCOUNTS OF POSTMASTERS.

Mr. DICK. I submit another resolution which I ask may take the same course.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to have stated and audited in the Sixth Auditor's office the salary accounts of former postmasters who served at post-offices in the various States and Territories of the United States in terms between July 1, 1864, and July 1, 1874, and who applied to the Postmaster-General, prior to January 1, 1887, for payment of increased salary under the act of March 3, 1883, such salary accounts to be stated upon the registered returns of each postmaster for each term of service specified, and by the method and rule laid down by the Postmaster-General for the statement and payment of salary accounts of former postmasters under the act of March 3, 1883, in his public order of February 16, 1884, directing payment of salaries by commissions and box rents, less the salaries paid at the time of service; and to enable the Secretary of the Treasury the better to comply with this resolution the Postmaster-General is hereby directed to turn over to the Sixth Auditor all the data now in his hands pertaining to each and every such claim; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby directed to report to the Senate as many such stated salary accounts of former postmasters, by States, as soon as they can be made ready during the present session.

SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I understood on the last day's session that no business would be done to-day except routine business. I understand also that that includes any subject which is not objected to by any Senator. At that session there was a bill of some importance considered. It is very short; it has been read and amended, and is now before the Senate. I ask the unanimous consent of the Senate that a vote may be taken on the passage of the bill. I believe there is no objection to this course. If there is, of course, it will go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's understanding with respect to the transaction of business at to-day's session is correct, so far as it relates to routine business. There was nothing said with regard to the consideration of subjects to which there is no objection. The Senator from Colorado asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 1192) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims."

Mr. TELLER. I ask for a final vote on the bill.

Mr. SMOOT. I should like to ask the Senator from Colorado if the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] understands that the bill is to be taken up this morning and passed?

Mr. TELLER. I spoke to the Senator from Montana. He does not desire to make any objection, and I hope the Senator from Utah will not object.

Mr. NELSON. Is the bill to be limited as it was the other day to the States named?

Mr. TELLER. Precisely as it was the other day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is in the Senate and the amendments made as in Committee of the Whole have been concurred in. If no further amendment be proposed in the Senate, the bill will be ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS AT SANTIAGO, CHILE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the respective Houses of the Congress a report of the Secretary of State representing the appropriateness of early action in order that in response to the invitation of the Government of Chile the Government of the United States may be enabled fittingly to be represented at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress to be held at Santiago, Chile, the first ten days of December, 1908.

The recommendations of this report have my hearty approval and I hope that the Congress will see fit to make timely provision to enable the Government to respond appropriately to the invitation of the Government of Chile in the sending of delegates to a congress which can not fail to be of great interest and importance to the governments and peoples of all the American Republics.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*December 21, 1907.*

AGRICULTURAL AND GAME PROTECTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper and illustrations, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the work of the Biological Survey in the interest of agricultural and game protection, prepared in response to the requirements of a provision in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, together with an estimate of the Public Printer, as provided in public act No. 153, approved March 1, 1907, of the cost of printing the usual number of copies of the report, both with and without the accompanying illustrations.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE,
*December 21, 1907.*

PURCHASE AND DISTRIBUTION OF VALUABLE SEEDS.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds was read the first time by its title.

Mr. ALLISON. That is a deficiency appropriation, and I understand it is rather important that it should be considered at this time, at least that it would facilitate the operations of the Department if it were passed at once. Therefore

I ask unanimous consent that the joint resolution may be considered now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read the second time at length for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That to supply a deficiency occasioned by the destruction of the seed warehouse used by the Department of Agriculture in the city of Washington November 6, 1907, in the appropriation "Purchase and distribution of valuable seeds," including each and every object authorized by law and specified in the appropriation of $238,000, except the provision for the purchase of foreign seed, under this title in the "Act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," approved March 4, 1907, the sum of $50,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request of the Senator from Iowa for the present consideration of the joint resolution?

There being no objection, the joint resolution was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eight minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened and (at 12 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned, the adjournment being, under the concurrent resolution of the two Houses, until Monday, January 6, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate December 21, 1907.*

CONSULS.

William H. Gale, of Virginia, now consul of class 9 at Puerto Plata, for promotion to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Malta, Maltese Islands, vice John H. Grout, nominated for promotion to be consul of class 6 at Odessa.

John H. Grout, of Massachusetts, now consul of class 8 at Malta, for promotion to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Odessa, Russia, vice Thomas E. Heenan, promoted to be consul-general of class 5 at Newchwang.

George B. Killmaster, of Michigan, now consul of class 9 at Port Rowan, for promotion to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia, vice Frederic W. Goding, promoted to be consul of class 6 at Montevideo.

John N. McCunn, of Wisconsin, now consul of class 7 at Dunfermline, for promotion to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Glasgow, Scotland, vice Richard W. Austin, resigned.

Maxwell Blake, of Missouri, now consul of class 9 at Funchal, for promotion to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Dunfermline, Scotland, vice John N. McGunn, nominated for promotion to be consul of class 4 at Glasgow.

Maxwell K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, now consul of class 9 at Belgrade, for promotion to be consul of the United States of class 8 at Acapulco, Mexico, vice George W. Dickinson, resigned.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Fred W. Wight, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Waldoboro, in the State of Maine. Reappointment.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Albert A. Roberts, of Oregon, whose term will expire January 18, 1908, to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oreg. Reappointment.

Fred P. Cronemiller, of Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Lakeview, Oreg., vice Charles W. Snider. Term expired.

Frank Davey, of Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Burns, Oreg., vice Albert W. Gowan, term expired.

REGISTERS OF LAND OFFICES.

Frank C. Bramwell, of La Grande, Oreg., to be register of the land office at La Grande, Oreg., vice Edward W. Davis, term expired.

John N. Watson, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oreg., his term having expired November 12, 1907. (Reappointment.)

Cornelius N. Van Hosen, of Missouri, to be register of the land office at Springfield, Mo., his term having expired December 17, 1907. (Reappointment.)

SURVEYOR-GENERAL.

John W. March, of Estancia, N. Mex., to be surveyor-general of New Mexico, vice Morgan O. Llewellyn, resigned.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

*Cavalry Arm.*

Second Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, Third Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from December 16, 1907, vice Stott, Second Cavalry, deceased.

PROMOTIONS IN NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Edwin A. Anderson, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from the 6th day of December, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Marbury Johnston, promoted.

Surg. Clement Biddle, to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907, vice Medical Inspector Walter A. McClurg, promoted.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Walter H. Harkins to be postmaster at Fayette, Fayette County, Ala. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

CALIFORNIA.

John Ainscough to be postmaster at Banning, Riverside County, Cal. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

William G. Hawley to be postmaster at San Jose, Santa Clara County, Cal., in place of William G. Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1907.

Nels A. Thompson to be postmaster at Newman, Stanislaus County, Cal., in place of Nels A. Thompson. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

COLORADO.

Milton E. Bashor to be postmaster at Ordway, Otero County, Colo. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

CONNECTICUT.

Edmund E. Crowe, to be postmaster at South Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn., in place of Edmund E. Crowe. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Samuel E. Louden to be postmaster at Riverside, Fairfield County Conn. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

James R. Meigs to be postmaster at Madison, New Haven County, Conn., in place of James R. Meigs. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Rufus H. Seymour to be postmaster at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn., in place of Rufus H. Seymour. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

DELAWARE.

Frank W. Davis to be postmaster at Milford, Kent County, Del., in place of John P. Steward. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Thomas Jefferson to be postmaster at Smyrna, Kent County, Del., in place of Thomas Jefferson. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1907.

GEORGIA.

Nemie F. Awtrey to be postmaster at Lagrange, Troup County, Ga., in place of Nemie F. Awtrey. Incumbent's commission expired January 20, 1907.

John H. Boone to be postmaster at Hazelhurst, Jeff Davis County, Ga. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Fred Feltham to be postmaster at Boston, Thomas County, Ga., in place of Fred Feltham. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

George F. Flanders to be postmaster at Swainsboro, Emanuel County, Ga., in place of George F. Flanders. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Lizzie Hamilton to be postmaster at Buford, Gwinnett County, Ga., in place of Lizzie Hamilton. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

Edward A. Hollis to be postmaster at Reynolds, Taylor County, Ga. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Robert E. James to be postmaster at Douglasville, Douglas County, Ga. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

George L. Liverman to be postmaster at Bainbridge, Decatur County, Ga., in place of George L. Liverman. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

John W. Spinks to be postmaster at Dallas, Paulding County, Ga. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

IDAHO.

Watson N. Shilling to be postmaster at Rupert, Lincoln County, Idaho. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

William Hawley to be postmaster at Dundee, Kane County, Ill., in place of William Hawley. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Anna B. Spooner to be postmaster at Blue Mound, Macon County, Ill., in place of Philip D. Spooner, resigned.

INDIANA.

Timothy De Brular to be postmaster at Garrett, Dekalb County, Ind., in place of Amanda Sullivan, resigned.

Duane Scott to be postmaster at Fremont, Steuben County, Ind., in place of Joshua P. Albright. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

IOWA.

Jacques Alfred Frech to be postmaster at Bancroft, Kossuth County, Iowa, in place of Wilbur F. Laidley, removed.

P. T. Grimes to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa, in place of Frank C. Traverse. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Annas M. Henderson to be postmaster at Story City, Story County, Iowa, in place of Annas M. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

Charles F. Le Compte to be postmaster at Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa, in place of Charles F. Le Compte. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

KANSAS.

Henry W. Conrad to be postmaster at Independence, Montgomery County, Kans., in place of Henry W. Conrad. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Zelma P. Jackson to be postmaster at Coldwater, Comanche County, Kans. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Albert L. Utterback to be postmaster at Caney, Montgomery County, Kans., in place of Albert L. Utterback. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

MAINE.

Frank W. Rollins to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Hancock County, Me., in place of Frank W. Rollins. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

MICHIGAN.

Charles Bidwell, jr., to be postmaster at Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Mich., in place of Charles Bidwell, jr. Incumbent's commission expires January 4, 1908.

Ralph D. Harris to be postmaster at Almont, Lapeer County, Mich., in place of Ralph D. Harris. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

C. Horatio Scott to be postmaster at Sault Ste. Marie, Chippewa County, Mich., in place of William Webster. Incumment's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Carmi R. Smith to be postmaster at Niles, Berrien County, Mich., in place of Carmi R. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

MINNESOTA.

Gunnar B. Bjornson to be postmaster at Minneota, Lyon County, Minn., in place of Gunnar B. Bjornson. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1907.

Oilver B. Boobar to be postmaster at Sauk Center, Stearns County, Minn., in place of Oliver B. Boobar. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Frank H. Buelow to be postmaster at Sleepy Eye, Brown County, Minn., in place of Frank H. Buelow. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Eilert Koefod to be postmaster at Glenwood, Pope County, Minn., in place of Eilert Koefod. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Seth J. Swanson to be postmaster at Cokato, Wright County, Minn., in place of Seth J. Swanson. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

William W. Towle to be postmaster at Annandale, Wright County, Minn., in place of William H. Towle. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

MISSOURI.

Isaac N. Barnett to be postmaster at Piedmont, Wayne County, Mo., in place of Samuel R. Durham, resigned.

Edwin Pidgeon to be postmaster at Ferguson, St. Louis County, Mo. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

MONTANA.

Clarence H. Drake to be postmaster at Chouteau, Teton County, Mont., in place of Clarence H. Drake. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Daniel H. Ross to be postmaster at Missoula, Missoula County, Mont., in place of Daniel H. Ross. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

Charles A. Peterson to be postmaster at Plains, Sanders County, Mont. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

NEBRASKA.

Dell Akin to be postmaster at Atkinson, Holt County, Nebr., in place of Thomas B. Walker. Incumbent's commission expired December 1, 1907.

James H. Oliver to be postmaster at Ashland, Saunders County, Nebr., in place of Samuel B. Hall. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

NEVADA.

J. A. Rogers to be postmaster at Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nev., in place of Samuel J. Anderson, resigned.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Charles E. Buzzell to be postmaster at Lakeport, Belknap County, N. H., in place of Charles E. Buzzell. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

George L. Stockell, jr., to be postmaster at Exeter, Rockingham County, N. H., in place of George L. Stockell, jr. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1908.

NEW JERSEY.

James L. Hays to be postmaster at Newark, Essex County, N. J., in place of James L. Hays. Incumbent's commission expired December 11, 1907.

Vancleve E. Mott to be postmaster at Rockaway, Morris County, N. J., in place of Elias B. Mott, resigned.

Frank M. O'Shea to be postmaster at Westwood, Bergen County, N. J., in place of James M. Bogert, deceased.

William G. Simpson to be postmaster at High Bridge, Hunterdon County, N. J., in place of William G. Simpson. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1908.

NEW MEXICO.

John M. Hawkins to be postmaster at Alamogordo, Otero County, N. Mex., in place of John M. Hawkins. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Miguel A. Senecal to be postmaster at Las Vegas, San Miguel County, N. Mex. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

NEW YORK.

John Diesend to be postmaster at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y., in place of John Borup, resigned.

Lucius R. Doty to be postmaster at Catskill, Greene County, N. Y., in place of Lucius R. Doty. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

George T. Eveland to be postmaster at Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., in place of George T. Eveland. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Alexander M. Harriott to be postmaster at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y., in place of George P. Nickels, removed.

Warren J. Martin to be postmaster at Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y., in place of Warren J. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Seraph E. Wolcott to be postmaster at Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y., in place of Seraph E. Wolcott. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Eugene Brownlee to be postmaster at Tryon, Polk County, N. C. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Walter Hollis Everhart to be postmaster at Newton, Catawba County, N. C., in place of Robert P. Reinhardt, deceased.

James McN. Johnson to be postmaster at Aberdeen, Moore County, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

L. D. Mendenhall to be postmaster at Randleman, Randolph County, N. C. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Edwin H. Morris to be postmaster at Mocksville, Davie County, N. C., in place of Edwin H. Morris. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

Nathaniel J. Palmer to be postmaster at Milton, Caswell County, N. C. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Charles F. Smathers to be postmaster at Canton, Haywood County, N. C. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

James E. Smith to be postmaster at Kittrell, Vance County, N. C. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

OHIO.

Mary S. Hill to be postmaster at Berlin Heights, Erie County, Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Elva Andrew Jackson to be postmaster at Troy, Miami County, Ohio, in place of Walter M. Kyle. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Otis T. Locke to be postmaster at Tiffin, Seneca County, Ohio, in place of Otis T. Locke. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

John F. White to be postmaster at Logan, Hocking County, Ohio, in place of Francis M. McKay, removed.

OKLAHOMA.

Louis N. Bushorr to be postmaster at Pawnee, Pawnee County, Okla., in place of Louis N. Bushorr. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

OREGON.

George W. Donnell to be postmaster at Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oreg., in place of Carlton E. Harmon. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Robert A. Emmitt to be postmaster at Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oreg., in place of Hiram F. Murdock. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Hervey M. Hoskins to be postmaster at McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oreg., in place of John G. Eckman. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William H. Clewell to be postmaster at Summithill, Carbon County, Pa. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

S. P. Ekas to be postmaster at Natrona, Allegheny County, Pa., in place of Joseph E. Euwer, removed.

James M. Elser to be postmaster at Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pa., in place of Francis A. Ready. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

George S. Mullin to be postmaster at Hyndman, Bedford County, Pa., in place of George S. Mullin. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Alfred E. Williams to be postmaster at Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pa., in place of Alfred E. Williams. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

RHODE ISLAND.

William M. Gorham to be postmaster at Bristol, Bristol County, R. I., in pace of William M. Gorham. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

Benjamin B. Martin to be postmaster at Warren, Bristol County, R. I., in pace of Benjamin B. Martin. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

George N. Breed to be postmaster at Brookings, Brookings County, S. Dak., in place of Charles F. Allen. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1907.

Alonzo E. Roop to be postmaster at Salem, McCook County, S. Dak., in place of William T. Ellis. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

Bird P. Allison to be postmaster at Monterey, Putnam County, Tenn. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

William M. Bray to be postmaster at Henderson, Chester County, Tenn., in place of William M. Bray. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

Clarence V. Gwin to be postmaster at Hartsville, Trousdale County, Tenn. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

Rufus T. Hickman to be postmaster at Lynnville, Giles County, Tenn., in place of Rufus T. Hickman. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Robert H. McNeely to be postmaster at Humboldt, Gibson County, Tenn., in place of Robert H. McNeely. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1906.

Norvell L. Scobey to be postmaster at Newbern, Dyer County, Tenn., in place of Norvell L. Scobey. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

Luther A. Styles to be postmaster at McCays, Polk County, Tenn. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

VERMONT.

Henry G. Blanchard to be postmaster at Newport, Orleans County, Vt., in place of Henry G. Blanchard. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

WASHINGTON.

Minor McLain to be postmaster at Ferndale, Whatcom County, Wash. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

WISCONSIN.

Wilbur H. Bridgman to be postmaster at Stanley, Chippewa County, Wis., in place of Wilbur H. Bridgman. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Daniel E. Frost to be postmaster at Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis., in place of Henry Curran, deceased.

Edward B. Mattoon to be postmaster at Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wis., in place of Edith L. Maynard. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

H. B. Quimby to be postmaster at Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis., in place of Thomas W. Claridge. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

WYOMING.

William H. Dobson to be postmaster at Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo., in place of William H. Dobson. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate December 21, 1907.*

CONSULS.

William H. Gale, of Virginia, to be consul of class 8 at Malta, Maltese Islands.

Maxwell Blake, of Missouri, to be consul of class 7 at Dunfermline, Scotland.

MARSHAL.

James M. Yeager, of Pennsylvania, to be United States marshal for the middle district of Pennsylvania.

POSTMASTERS.

MAINE.

Frank W. Rollins to be postmaster at Ellsworth, Hancock County, Me.

MICHIGAN.

C. Horatio Scott to be postmaster at Sault Ste Marie, Chippewa County, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James M. Esler to be postmaster at Tarentum, Allegheny County, Pa.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### SATURDAY, *December 21, 1907.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D., as follows:

Father of light and life, justice and mercy, love and liberty, peace and good will, our hearts turn to Thee with inexpressible joy and gratitude at this season of the year, which reminds us of Thine own best gift to the world, through whom Thou didst reveal Thine own heart and through whom Thou didst impart life more abundantly unto Thy children. Help us, we beseech Thee, to forgive our transgressors as we hope at last to be forgiven of Thee.

We thank Thee that the indications now point to the ushering in of that permanent and lasting peace 'twixt all the nations of the earth heralded by the angelic host ages ago, "Glory to God in the highest and on earth peace, good will toward men."

Let Thy blessing, we beseech Thee, attend the officers, Members, and employees of this House and their respective families as we separate for the holiday season and bring us together at the appointed time in health, strength, and vigor, that we may do the work that Thou hast given us to do in the spirit of Jesus Christ, our Lord and Master. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Thursday, December 19, 1907, was read and approved.

ADMITTING HERNAN ULLOA TO WEST POINT.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the Secretary of War be, and he hereby is, authorized to permit Mr Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, to receive instruction at the Military Academy at West Point: *Provided*, That no expense shall be caused to the United States thereby and that the said Hernan Ulloa shall agree to comply with all regulations for the police and discipline of the academy, to be studious, and to give his utmost efforts to accomplish the courses in the various departments of instruction: *And provided further*, That in the case of the said Hernan Ulloa the provisions of sections 1320 and 1321 of the Revised Statutes shall be suspended.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, as I understand this resolution, it involves no expense to the United States Government.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. No expense at all. It comes from the Secretary of State in the usual form that has been the custom for at least forty or fifty years. The resolution expressly declares there shall be no expense to the United States. The Secretary of War reports that there are accommodations that can be furnished. It is simply the courtesy that has always been extended to these little republics without costing the Government anything.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the joint resolution.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. Crook, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed joint resolution of the following title:

On December 19, 1907:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 58) to pay the officers and employees of the Senate and House of Representatives their respective salaries for the month of December, 1907, on the 21st day of said month.

AGRICULTURAL AND GAME PROTECTION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which, together with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the report of the Secretary of Agriculture on the work of the Biological Survey in the interest of agricultural and game protection, prepared in response to the requirements of a provision in the act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, together with an estimate of the Public Printer, as provided in public act No. 153, approved March 1, 1907, of the cost of printing the usual number of copies of the report, both with and without the accompanying illustrations.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 21, 1907.*

PRINTING AND BINDING FOR COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections No. 1 shall be, and is hereby, authorized during the Sixtieth Congress to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken and the resolution was agreed to.

SITTINGS OF COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS NO. 1.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Elections No. 1 in the Sixtieth Congress be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Speaker, I desire to suggest to the House whether it is a wise plan to give from time to time this permission to sit without regard to the sittings of the House. For instance, Mr. Speaker, when this permission is given, how could the Speaker secure a quorum? The Speaker could not arrest a man who is permitted by action of the House to absent himself. I think that in every call of the House, if this practice is continued, it will be necessary first to vacate all of the permissions to be absent. I have seen it going on from time to time and have often thought it ought to be objected to. It prevents a quorum. It prevents a number of gentlemen from being here who ought to be in this Chamber. It gives an excuse, and I doubt whether it is a wise policy.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I quite agree with my friend from Iowa. I have the honor to serve under him in what I consider the most important committee of the House, and I believe that committee has never asked consent to sit during the sessions of the House and does not make a practice of doing so, but in an election committee there is quite a different practice prevailing, and it is quite necessary to have it where the election committee has argument of an election case before it. It considers the case exactly as judges do upon the bench, and it is not desirable to interrupt the argument any further than necessary. These election committees do not sit during the sessions of the House, except when necessary for hearing arguments upon an election case.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the gentleman from Illinois know that a quorum of all the members of his committee will be present?

Mr. MANN. I did not understand the question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I say, does the gentleman know that all the members of his committeee will be present. I understand it is proposed to sit during the holidays——

Mr. MANN. Of course the committee never goes to work without a quorum being present.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Do you not think the resolution ought to be changed so as to compel those who are on these holiday committees to stay here and work.

Mr. MANN. This resolution does not prevent anyone from going home or requiring anybody to stay here; it has nothing to do with that question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Suppose all the members of the committee go home except the chairman, what will the chairman of the committee——

Mr. MANN. This resolution has nothing to do with sitting during the holidays or during the vacation. Is is purely a resolution to permit the Committee on Elections No. 1 to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman allow me a minute?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I do not make an objection—I did not hear its wording when read, though I listened—but the gentleman has yielded me a minute or two. I quite agree with what the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] has said. I have thought several times of objecting to permitting these committees to sit during the holidays and at the same time Congress agree that it adjourn, which means adjourn and go home. We know that some of the Members will stay here, as they often do. We know that the majority go home to spend the holidays, and that is why we have holidays. I have thought it unwise for us to adjourn so many days before the holidays. I have thought we should have had shorter holidays and particularly that we should get to work on currency legislation, because the people expect us to relieve them by some legislation, and at once. We should try at least, and at once. Now we have been here nearly a whole month and have done practically nothing, and mighty little of that. [Laughter.]

Mr. Speaker, I say with all seriousness the American people think that long since we should have throttled the thieves who have imposed this panic upon the innocent people of this country and upon the banks of the country [applause on Democratic side], which has made them victims of Wall street, begging like Lazarus——

Mr. PAYNE. To what is the gentleman from Tennessee addressing his remarks?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I expect more than the gentleman from New York—those in Wall street—will laugh at what I say, but that does not and will not deter me in what I say, about these men who have imposed this outrage upon the people of this country, the plain people who are not responsible for this highwayman's act, imposing a panic as they have upon the defenseless people of this country. I say we should stay here throughout the holidays and by legislation, if it be possible, free the people of this country from the outrage of these vultures. I myself am compelled to go home because of illness of members of my mother's family; but I am willing, even under these circumstances, to beg off from that high mission, if possible, and stay here and all do our duty, not as Democrats or as Republicans, but as American citizens representing a free but enslaved people. [Applause.]

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF HOUSE ROOMS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution:

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Select Committee on Distribution of House Rooms shall be, and is hereby, authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Vermont [Mr. HASKINS] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on War Claims be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HASKINS. Mr. Speaker, I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on War Claims or any subcommittee thereof be allowed to sit during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Public Lands be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during the Sixtieth Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Speaker, has that been usual?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes, sir. This resolution has been passed in several Congresses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS.

Mr. MOUSER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Claims be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

By unanimous consent, Mr. DIXON was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of James McGrath, Fifty-eighth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the order previously made, the House adjourned until January 6, 1908.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of harbor of refuge at Duck Island and breakwater at Kelseys Point, Connecticut—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Coquille River, Oregon—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of White Oak River, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of the Red River of the North, Minnesota and North Dakota—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, recommending the authorization of construction of an irrigation system for the Flathead Indian Reservation, in Montana—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill to regulate the inspection and sale of flour within the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Texas City channel, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a draft of a bill for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of Forked River, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the secretary of Hawaii, transmitting copies of the legislative journals and session laws of the fourth session of the legislature—to the Committee on the Territories.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the opinion by the court in the case of Edward Calahan against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George L. Stull against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William Cohen, administrator of estate of Esadore Cohen, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William H. Dawson against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of W. O. Batey, administrator of estate of John Haynes, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of George L. Sheriff, administrator of estate of Resin Arnold, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims, and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mary Stafford et al., heirs of estate of Alfred R. Williams, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John B. Farris against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Thomas J. Seehorn, administrator of estate of Hiram Young, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of the Portland Company against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Caswell C. Huckabee against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Thomas J. and James H. Holmes, heirs of estate of Jonathan Holmes, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Emma F. Ayres, Gertrude Ayres, and Arabella Whitehead, heirs of estate of Samuel Ayres, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Louise E. Armstrong, Alice De K. Shattuck, and Charlotte A. Falls, sole heirs of estate of John T. Armstrong, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a detailed statement of the refund of customs duties for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Fox*, Nathaniel Dennis, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4665) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hinkle—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6354) to correct the military record of George M. Kimball—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6551) for the relief of James Clarkson, of Company C, Sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio Infantry—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 6717) granting a pension to Mrs. Lucretia Wood—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6826) granting a pension to William J. La Roch—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6970) granting a pension to Narcissa E. Smith—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HARDING: A bill (H. R. 11293) for the erection of a public building at Middletown, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11294) for the construction of an addition to the Government building at Dayton, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By. Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania (by request): A bill (H. R. 11295) authorizing the continuance of the inscription of a motto on the gold and silver coins of the United States of America—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 11296) for the relief of locators of military bounty land warrants and Surveyor-General's certificates—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 11297) fixing the salaries of district attorneys and United States marshals for the eastern and western districts of the State of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 11298) to establish a subtreasury at Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 11299) to amend an act approved February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 11300) to prescribe the boundaries of the northern and southern judicial districts of the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 11301) to aid the States in the enforcement of their liquor-license laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 11302) to provide a site and erect a public building at Greensboro, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11303) to provide a site and erect a public building at Jasper, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 11304) authorizng the Commssioner of the General Land Office to sell certain isolated or disconnected tracts within railroad land-grant limits—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11305) providing for the sale of rough or rocky nonmineral lands, chiefly valuable for grazing purposes, under the timber and stone act—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (11306) to increase the salaries of letter carriers of the rural free-delivery service, to allow annual leave with pay, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan (by request): A bill (H. R. 11307) to amend section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 11308) providing for competitive designs for naval monument in the Vicksburg National Military Park—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11309) fixing the limit of cost of the custom-house, court-house, and post-office at Cleveland, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 11310) to permit additional homesteads where the entryman has purchased land under the act of June 15, 1880—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11311) to provide for the drainage of certain lands of the United States held in trust for the Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 11312) granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served more than ninety days in the military or naval service of the United States in the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 11313) governing deposits by the Secretary of the Treasury with national and State banks and requiring payment of interest on said deposits—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11314) providing for the importation in bond of materials for constructing, repairing, and equipping of ships, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BRODHEAD (by request): A bill (H. R. 11315) granting thirty days' leave of absence with pay each year to members of the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11316) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 11317) to extend the franking privilege to literature published by boards of health of States, Territories, and municipalities in the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11318) prescribing the boundaries of the northern and southern judicial districts of the State of Florida—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 11319) to provide for the erection of a public building at Riverside, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11320) to provide for a site for a public building at Bakersfield, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11321) to provide for the erection of a public building at Santa Barbara, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 11322) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the authorized post-office building in the city of Manhattan, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11323) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a building thereon in the city of Clay Center, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11324) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon in the city of Concordia, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 11325) authorizing rebate of duties on anthracite coal imported into the United States from October 6, 1902, to January 15, 1903, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 11326) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States"—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. JOHNSON of South Carolina: A bill (H. R. 11327) to limit the effect of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11328) to prohibit the collection of revenue or the granting of permit to engage in the manufacture or sale of spirituous or malt liquors in States, counties, or municipalities in which such manufacture or sale in prohibited by State or municipal law—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 11329) appropriating the sum of $60,000 for locking and damming and otherwise improving Richland River between Dayton, Tenn., and where it empties into the Tennessee River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 11330) to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Grand Calumet River, in the town of Gary, Ind.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11331) to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River, in the town of Gary, Ind.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11332) to amend the act of March 2, 1903, increasing the pensions of those who have lost limbs or been totally disabled in the same in the military or naval service of the United States—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11333) to increase the rate of pension of certain widows under the act of June 27, 1890, and its amendments—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11334) authorizing the President of the United States to appoint a board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States—to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 11335) to protect the lives of seamen engaged in coastwise traffic between the States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 11336) to promote military education in civil institutions of learning in the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 11337) providing for a final settlement with the Tillamook tribe of Indians of Oregon for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between said parties, dated August 7, 1851—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11338) providing for the final settlement with the Clatsop Indian tribe of Oregon for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain agreement between the said parties dated August 7, 1851—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 11339) to enable the surviving officers and enlisted men who served in the war of the rebellion in the military or naval forces of the United States to obtain free of cost 160 acres of public land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 11340) providing for the erection of a public building at Macon, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 11341) amending section 1814 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 11342) providing for the disposition of the balance of the funds derived from the sale of town lots in the county seats of Caddo, Kiowa, and Comanche counties, Okla.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 11343) for the erection of an equestrian statue of Maj. Gen. John Stark in the city of Manchester, N. H.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 11344) to provide for the erection of a light and fog-signal station at Negro Point, Wards Island, in the East River in New York Harbor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McLAUGHLIN of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 11345) to provide for honorable discharge of soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States at the termination of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 11346) to compel and require railroad companies to cooperate with shippers upon inland navigable waterways—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 11347) to provide for the incorporation of banks within the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11348) to provide for the incorporation of banks within the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11349) to provide for the incorporation of banking institutions organized by virtue of the laws of any of the States of the Union and doing business in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 11350) for the relief of the Choctaw Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11351) for the relief of the Chickasaw tribe or nation of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11352) for the relief of the Cherokee tribe or nation of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11353) for the relief of the Creek tribe or nation of Indians—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 11354) to prohibit railroad companies from raising the freight rate on any class or commodity of interstate freight without first submitting their action so raising such rate to the Interstate Commerce Commission and securing its approval thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11355) to prevent combinations and monopolies for the destruction of fair and legitimate competition upon inland waterways—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 11356) granting locations and rights of way for electric and other power purposes through the public lands and reservations of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 11357) for the establishment of a national park and forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains, and to provide for the conservation of the water that flows down the Potomac watershed, and to provide laws for its sanitary policing, and so forth; to include all parts of the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia that contribute to form the complete watershed of the Potomac River from its head to and including the District of Columbia; and for the primary purposes of providing a sufficient and pure water supply for the District of Columbia; to prevent overflows and denudation of soil; for the establishment of reservoirs, canals, lakes, ponds, and ditches, and for all other useful purposes to which water can be put when provided in abundance—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 11358) authorizing the appointment of a Vice-Admiral of the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McGAVIN: A bill (H. R. 11359) to improve the Anacostia River, District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HAYES. Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 81) accepting the invitation of the Empire of Japan to take part in an international exposition to be held in Tokyo in 1912—to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 99) requesting certain information from the Treasurer of the United States concerning existing contracts between the Treasury Department and express companies regarding transportation of moneys, and so forth—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 100) requesting certain information from the Treasurer of the United States concerning existing contracts between the Treasury Department and express companies regarding transportation of moneys—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: Resolution (H. Res. 108) authorizing the chairman of the Committee on the Census to appoint a janitor to said committee—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: Resolution (H. Res. 109) to pay clerk to Committee on Rivers and Harbors a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Resolution (H. Res. 110) to pay P. L. Coultry a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 17) that the statue of Jabez Lamar Monroe Curry be accepted and placed in Statuary Hall—to the Committee on the Library.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11360) granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11361) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Gregg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11362) granting an increase of pension to Chauncy R. Dever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11363) granting an increase of pension to John B. McCartney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11364) granting an increase of pension to David Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11365) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11366) granting an increase of pension to John H. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11367) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11368) granting an increase of pension to E. B. Milligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11369) granting an increase of pension to D. G. Roney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11370) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hornbake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11371) granting an increase of pension to James D. Leech—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11372) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Swihart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11373) granting an increase of pension to George W. Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11374) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11375) granting an increase of pension to Joseph J. Lloyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11376) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Aiken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11377) granting an increase of pension to William Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11378) granting a pension to A. M. Rea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11379) granting a pension to C. C. Wolfe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11380) granting a pension to Amanda Pearson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAMSON: A bill (H. R. 11381) for the relief of the heirs of Gunther Peters, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 11382) for the relief of Peter G. Straub—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 11383) for the relief of John J. Sanborn—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 11384) granting an increase of pension to Baker Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 11385) granting an increase of pension to William Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11386) granting an increase of pension to Bell McQueen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11387) granting an increase of pension to Eliza E. Mulford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 11388) granting a pension to Margaret Shea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11389) granting a pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11390) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Sankey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11391) granting an increase of pension to Charles Otto—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11392) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Charles D. Murdock—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11393) to remove the charge of desertion from John C. Eyclesheimer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11394) to correct the military record of John Quassa—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11395) to correct the date of muster of Company F, Pacific Battalion Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BEDE: A bill (H. R. 11396) for the relief of the Mille Lac band of Chippewa Indians in the State of Minnesota, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 11397) granting a pension to James Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11398) granting a pension to Nora R. Willett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 11399) granting an increase of pension to Lena Osburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11400) granting an increase of pension to James C. Booth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11401) granting an increase of pension to Rosina A. Gottmanshausen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11402) granting an increase of pension to Mattie P. Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11403) granting an increase of pension to Charles Falbisaner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11404) granting an increase of pension to Homer W. Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11405) granting an increase of pension to Peter Stark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 11406) granting an increase of pension to Sarah C. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11407) granting an increase of pension to Alfred G. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 11408) granting an increase of pension to Alfred B. Lowry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 11409) for the relief of Henry Bond—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 11410) to correct the military record of Orrin E. Harper—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11411) granting an increase of pension to Andrew T. Brewer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11412) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ryon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11413) granting an increase of pension to Noah Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11414) granting an increase of pension to Vanburen Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11415) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Richard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11416) granting an increase of pension to John Arterburn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11417) granting an increase of pension to Garrett Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11418) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11419) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Robertson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11420) granting an increase of pension to John Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11421) granting an increase of pension to John W. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11422) granting an increase of pension to Dwight J. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11423) granting a pension to Mary E. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11424) granting a pension to Horatio M. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11425) granting a pension to Mary J. M. Massie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11426) granting a pension to John Ryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11427) granting a pension to Virginia L. Duplan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11428) granting a pension to Melina Castongua—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 11429) granting an increase of pension to William B. Tingley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 11430) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Oldham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11431) granting an increase of pension to John Bohleber—to the Committee n Invalid Pensins.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11432) granting an increase of pension to William A. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11433) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Stout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11434) granting an increase of pension to William T. Russ—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COCKS of New York: A bill (H. R. 11435) granting an increase of pension to Warren D. Magee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11436) for the relief of the estate of Benjamin H. Howell, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11437) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Howell, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 11438) granting a pension to John W. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 11439) for the relief of Hiram W. Bays—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11440) granting an increase of pension to John N. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11441) granting an increase of pension to Green Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11442) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11443) granting an increase of pension to John M. Castle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11444) granting an increase of pension to James W. Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11445) granting an increase of pension to Adin Nordyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11446) granting an increase of pension to Paris Nordyke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11447) granting an increase of pension to Robert Herron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11448) granting an increase of pension to Jane Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H R. 11449) granting an increase of pension to Eugene Clapper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11450) granting an increase of pension to Robert C. McCulloch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11451) granting an increase of pension to David S. Durbin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11452) granting an increase of pension to Wellington Carpenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11453) granting an increase of pension to Samuel K. Verrill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11454) granting an increase of pension to Joseph L. Whiting—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11455) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Leon, alias Samuel T. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11456) granting an increase of pension to Fredrick Tanner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11457) granting a pension to Noble Saxton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11458) granting a pension to Elizabeth Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11459) granting a pension to Harriett M. Glazier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11460) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William H. Houck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11461) to correct the military record of Jefferson Thompson, alias Jefferson Tongate—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 11462) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Stogden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 11463) granting a pension to Minnie Lee Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENBY: A bill (H. R. 11464) granting a pension to Anna Borkowski—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11465) granting a pension to Sarah C. Balcom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11466) granting a pension to Sarah Cohen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11467) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Mrs. Christian Schwartz, administratrix of Christian Schwartz, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 11468) granting an increase of pension to Morris Greenfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11469) granting an increase of pension to Peter Mastaglio—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11470) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Tompkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11471) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Spackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 11472) granting a pension to Almon Craver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11473) granting a pension to Levi F. Dean—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11474) granting a pension to Hattie Tanner Spor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11475) granting an increase of pension to Ezra B. Spoor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11476) granting an increase of pension to Henry Howser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11477) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Benedict—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11478) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Dunbar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11479) granting an increase of pension to Emily A. Deuel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11480) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Stearns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11481) granting an increase of pension to Harrison C. Dunham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11482) to correct the military record of Edwin N. Moore—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11483) to correct the military record of Chauncey Pudney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11484) to correct the military record of Albert P. Bliven—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 11485) granting a pension to Melvina W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11486) granting an increase of pension to James De Laney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11487) to correct the military record of Richard Miner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 11488) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Kirkuff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAVROT: A bill (H. R. 11489) for the relief of heirs of John Bemiss, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11490) for the relief of heirs of Francois Dormenon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11491) for the relief of James Goodwin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11492) for the relief of Francois Jefferson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11493) for the relief of heirs of Robert B. and Leonora J. Kennedy, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11494) for the relief of heirs of Francois Laglaize, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11495) for the relief of heirs of Morty Lynch, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11496) for the relief of Lucy Moore and heirs of Joseph Moore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11497) for the relief of heirs of H. Pierce, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11498) for the relief of heirs of R. J. Packer and Mrs. R. V. Packer—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11499) for the relief of heirs of Louis Vuagnat, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11500) for the relief of heirs of Henry J. Heard, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11501) for the relief of F. Heno Mollere—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11502) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Alfred Duplantier, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11503) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Eloise Deslonde, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11504) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Antoine Decuir and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11505) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Louis Delatte, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11506) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Emile Honore, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11507) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Gertrude Nolasco—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11508) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Joseph T. Strother, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11509) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Joseph A. Landry, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also a bill (H. R. 11510) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Samuel N. White, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 11511) granting

an increase of pension to Franklin Greenough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11512) granting an increase of pension to Myron N. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11513) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Miner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11514) granting an increase of pension to James Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11515) granting an increase of pension to Homer Bostwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11516) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11517) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Dodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11518) granting an increase of pension to Aurelia E. Willard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11519) granting a pension to Arthur H. Pond—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 11520) granting an increase of pension to Adaline Creveling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, bill (H. R. 11521) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Clifford C. Pearson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 11522) granting an increase of pension to John Sonia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 11523) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Wulff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11524) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ed. Pruett and grant him a pension—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 11525) granting a pension to Robert A. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11526) granting a pension to Cyrus Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11527) granting an increase of pension to William A. Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 11528) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Sheridan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11529) granting an increase of pension to Anderson Weese—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11530) granting an increase of pension to John W. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDING: A bill (H. R. 11531) granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Bergen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11532) granting an increase of pension to David Burks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11533) granting an increase of pension to James Crow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11534) granting an increase of pension to Wilson Bunch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11535) granting an increase of pension to James G. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11536) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11537) granting an increase of pension to William H. Sheldon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11538) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Kessler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11539) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11540) granting a pension to Granville Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11541) granting a pension to Elias M. Steinbarger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11542) granting a pension to William G. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11543) granting a pension to William A. Hurley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 11544) granting an increase of pension to John H. Will—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11545) granting an increase of pension to John F. Oviatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11546) granting a pension to John Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 11547) granting a pension to Jeremiah Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11548) granting an increase of pension to John S. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11549) to remove the charge of desertion from James Boyle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 11550) granting an increase of pension to William T. Gullett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11551) granting an increase of pension to James F. Youngblood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11552) to carry out the findings in the Court of Claims in the case of the trustees of Union University, of Murfreesboro, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 11553) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elvina Cunnynham, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11554) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Robert A. Dickson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 11555) granting an increase of pension to Edward A. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11556) granting a pension to Icybinda Spalding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 11557) for the relief of O. Maury & Co.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11558) for the relief of Capt. W. W. Wright, United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11559) for the relief of Capt. N. F. McClure, United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 11560) relating to unpaid Hawaiian postal savings bank deposits—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 11561) granting an increase of pension to William Hobbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 11562) for the relief of the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 11563) granting a pension to Martha E. Hallman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11564) granting a pension to Carrie C. Nunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 11565) granting an increase of pension to John Deitrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 11566) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Ambrose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 11567) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of David H. Hilderbrand—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 11568) granting a pension to Reuben A. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11569) granting a pension to Henry Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 11570) for the relief of Hudson Brothers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 11571) granting an increase of pension to Theophilus McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11572) granting an increase of pension to William H. Smyser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11573) granting an increase of pension to Albert De Barry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11574) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester Byrne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11575) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Bender—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11576) granting an increase of pension to George R. Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11577) granting an increase of pension to Rosa D. Mayhew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11578) granting an increase of pension to Isabella Brockway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11579) granting an increase of pension to Mary Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11580) granting an increase of pension to Philip Liebrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11581) granting an increase of pension to William Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11582) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Keen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11583) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Keen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11584) granting an increase of pension to Jacob G. Orth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11585) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Buckley McCready—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11586) granting an increase of pension to Annie R. E. Nesbitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11587) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Hagerty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11588) granting a pension to Katharine H. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11589) granting a pension to Smith Crowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11590) granting a pension to Christina Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11591) granting a pension to Hannah Tomlinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11592) granting a pension to Margaret Bresnehan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11593) granting a pension to Mary Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11594) granting a pension to Ely L. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11595) granting a pension to Sallie B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11596) granting a pension to Emeline T. Hayner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRESSER: A bill (H. R. 11597) granting a pension to Fredricka Sawyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11598) granting a pension to George W. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11599) granting a pension to Emma Worrall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11600) for the relief of the heirs of Dr. Samuel E. Hall, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11601) for the relief of Mary Jane Pollard—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11602) for the relief of Aimee H. Keller—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11603) granting an increase of pension to Edward Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 11604) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Timothy Daly and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11605) for the relief of the legal heirs of William Doyle and Hudson Cooper—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11606) granting an increase of pension to Jeramiah F. Hanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 11607) for the relief of Rachel A. Ardeeser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11608) for the relief of Mrs. Georgia M. Marks—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11609) for the relief of William H. Quinn—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11610) for the relief of Thomas Fahey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11611) to correct the military record of a discharge without honor to that of an honorable discharge of Charles H. Way—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 11612) granting an increase of pension to George Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11613) granting an increase of pension to James D. Rearick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11614) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11615) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11616) granting an increase of pension to Squire Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11617) granting a pension to Henry C. Hain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: A bill (H. R. 11618) for the relief of Martin Jeffries—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 11619) granting an increase of pension to John M. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11620) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan R. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 11621) for the relief of Winfield S. Ferdon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 11622) granting an increase of pension to John Domer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11623) granting an increase of pension to Prescilla Alden Nicolson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11624) for the relief of heirs of George E. House, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11625) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11626) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Jacob R. Adams—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11627) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry Show, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11628) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Christ Reformed Congregation, of Middletown, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11629) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Elijah Thompson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11630) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Hagerstown and Middleburg Turnpike Company, Hagerstown, Md.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 11631) granting an increase of pension to George W. Light—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: A bill (H. R. 11632) for the relief of Phoebe Clark—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11633) for the relief of George H. Potter—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11634) appropriating money for the protection of the westerly bank of Missouri River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11635) for the relief of the heirs of Rebecca James, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11636) for the relief of the heirs of Cirley Fairchilds, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11637) for the relief of the heirs of John Oliver, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11638) for the relief of the estate of Elizabeth Riley, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 11639) granting a pension to Henry H. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11640) granting a pension to Catherine Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11641) granting a pension to Maria M. Wandelohr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 11642) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11643) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Reames—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11644) granting an increase of pension to James T. Atchison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11645) granting an increase of pension to Louis A. Baird—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11646) granting an increase of pension to Frederick B. Sells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11647) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11648) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11649) granting an increase of pension to Albert Donner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11650) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Waggoner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11651) granting an increase of pension to James D. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11652) granting an increase of pension to William Neely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11653) granting an increase of pension to Elias W. Folsom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11654) granting an increase of pension to Katherine Balthasar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11655) granting an increase of pension to William M. Freeze—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11656) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Burrows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11657) granting an increase of pension to John E. Sawrey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11658) granting an increase of pension to James M. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11659) granting an increase of pension to James Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11660) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11661) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Husseman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11662) granting an increase of pension to George Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 11663) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Cunningham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 11664) for the relief of Ellen Fields—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 11665) granting an increase of pension to Katie Weschke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11666) granting an increase of pension to Paul C. G. Itsell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11667) granting an increase of pension to Lindsey Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11668) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Crites—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11669) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Hilterbrand—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11670) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette L. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11671) granting an increase of pension to James Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11672) granting an increase of pension to G. D. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11673) granting a pension to James Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11674) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the county court of Ste. Genevieve County, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11675) for the relief of the heirs of John Buford, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 11676) for the relief of Duncan G. Malloy—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11677) granting a pension to Ruth Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11678) granting a pension to Alexander McInnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11679) granting an increase of pension to Celina C. Fleming—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11680) to protect the rights of Sylvester D. Gaines, a Chickasaw Indian by blood, and his children—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11681) for the relief of heir of John P. Robertson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11682) for the relief of Edmond Sacra—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 11683) granting a pension to Ella Fall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11684) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Fifield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11685) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hayes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11686) granting an increase of pension to Ramson Laird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11687) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Knox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11688) granting an increase of pension to Reuben V. G. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11689) granting an increase of pension to William Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11690) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Geddes—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 11691) granting a pension to August Henry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11692) granting a pension to Marie J. Bowersock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11693) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 11694) granting an increase of pension to William Pritchard—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 11695) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth L. W. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11696) granting arrears of pension to Orrin C. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11697) to pay Maj. Horace P. Williams amount found due him by Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11698) to reimburse A. Herbert Bailey, of Boston, Mass., for duties illegally paid—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11699) to correct the military record of William W. O'Connell, enlisted as John Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11700) for the relief of John Ware Page—to the Committee on Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of the legislature of Oklahoma, for relief of settlers on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache Indian reservations—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of A. F. Ziegenhorn, of Claytonville, Ill., against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of Chamber of Commerce of Honolulu, relative to pay of certain officials in Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Guy W. Gibbon, of Brainard, Nebr., for pensions for blind children of soldiers who died during the war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of W. V. Marshall and 7 other citizens of Milford, Ill., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of Spokane Chamber of Commerce, for currency legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Edward L. H. Barry, for a civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Association of Exprisoners of War, for the Hamilton prisoners of war pension bill, House bill 15585—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Charles O. Savoie et al., of Kankakee, Ill., and R. H. McFadden, of Mattoon, Ill., favoring a civil war volunteers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Baker Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Merchants' Exchange of St. Louis, Mo., for increased rate of pay of ocean mail service for ships of first class—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of West End Business Men's Association, of St. Louis, for deep waterway from the Lakes to the Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for the relief of William M. Clephane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of Longmont Commercial Association, for reservation of forest lands and conservation of timber supply—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOOHER: Petition of citizens of Atchison County, Mo., for improvement of Missouri River (to accompany House bill 3876)—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of citizens of Marysville, Mo., for erection of public building at Marysville, Mo. (to accompany House bill 4832)—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of citizens of Platte County, Mo., for improvement of Missouri River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURNETT: Petition of city council of Montgomery, Ala., for improvement of the Coosa River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of State board of agriculture of Rhode Island, for appropriation to aid instruction in agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William B. Tingley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. H. E. O. Bindwell—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: Petition of West End Business Men's Association, of St. Louis, for deep waterway from the Lakes to Gulf—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. Stogden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of Board of Trade of Big Rapids, Mich., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Hugh G. Glenn—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DIXON: Petition of Wadsworth Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Franklin, Ind.; ——— Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Florence, Ind., and 125 soldiers of Monroe County, Ind., for legislation granting $30 per month to soldiers and sailors of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of New York State Woman Suffragist Association, for legislation to remove the present political disability of women—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Surety Company, of New York City, against any legislation aimed to destroy protection afforded by a surety company bond—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FORNES: Petition of Hoskinson Camp, No. 3, United Spanish War Veterans, of Erie, Pa., for increase in pay of officers and men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harvey S. Stagg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Jacob Mull—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Oskaloosa, Iowa, against parcels post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Petition of Confederate Cemetery Association of Missouri, for legislation to accept title to the Confederate soldiers cemetery near Springfield, Mo.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMOND: Petition of George A. Germaine et al., of Winnebago, Minn., favoring Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John H. Will and John F. Oviatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers in claim of A. D. Hilman, of Ashland, Oreg., against Post-Office Department—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of merchants and business men of Gilroy, Cal., and Associated Retail Grocers of San Francisco, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elston Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Bellwood, Butler County, Nebr., for legislation for the better regulation of national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of Eureka Miners' Union, No. 161, Western Federation of Miners, against legislation exempting locators of mines from assessment work now required by law—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of foresters of Manti Forest Reserve, for certain coal lands in Utah to be reserved and opened for public use under Government auspices—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ed. Pruett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of J. M. M. Johnson and H. A. Grizzard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Frederick Wulff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry B. Denison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking, Picking Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., to increase pay of officers and men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of Babbitt Post, No. 15, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bristol, R. I., for increasing pensions to widows of soldiers of civil and Mexican wars—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Knauff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of W. M. Gamel, estate of Mark M. Shipp, estate of Solomon Kemp, estate of William F. Youngblood, estate of James Watts, and estate of William B. Brooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: Petition of cotton growers and manufacturers of Atlanta, Ga., for a sufficient appropriation to support the Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LORIMER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Stephens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Clarence J. Lawless—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: Petition of the Square Club, Philadelphia, Pa., indorsing location of Grant Memorial, etc.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: Petition of McDonough Post, No. 103, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Illinois, for indorsement of the Hamilton bill, known as House bill 15585—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, of Chicago, for new building in Chicago for post-office purposes exclusively—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Papers to accompany bill for reimbursement of owners of barge *C. T. Rowland*, damaged by the revenue cutter *Apache*—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary Ellen Thompson and Lena M. Byron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Rachel A. Ardeeser—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: Petition of New York State Woman Suffragist Association, for prompt passage of a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution to prohibit disfranchisement of citizens of the United States on account of sex—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PEARRE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry G. Rhodes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of New York, for amendment of the national banking act—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of American Hardware Association, against revision of tariff save by a nonpartisan commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of City of Chicago, against Federal uniform inspection of grain throughout the country—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alice Z. Dingman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of citizens of Connecticut, for creation of a civil war volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: Petition for reimbursement of Arthur E. Crane, in part, at least, for wreck of safe by burglars in post-office at Garrettsville, Ohio, March 28, 1904—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## SENATE.

### MONDAY, *January 6, 1908.*

Rev. EDWARD E. HALE, Chaplain of the Senate, offered the following prayer:

*The people that sat in darkness saw a great light; and to them who sat in the region and shadow of death light is sprung up. * * * Unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings. * * * Repent ye, for the kingdom of heaven is at hand.*

Father of light, Father of love, in the midst of darkness Thou wert pleased to reveal Thyself to all sorts and conditions of men—to all Thy children. The Sun of Righteousness arises with healing in His wings. From day to day and from year to year this world is coming nearer and nearer to its God.

And here are we, Father. Thy servants are sent to do Thy will, to enter into Thy service, that service which is perfect freedom, that Thy kingdom may come and Thy will may be done here on earth as in heaven.

As the year begins, Father, as these Christmas solemnities go by, we come to Thee as so many children of the living God, asking Thee that we may be strong with Thy strength, that we may speak as His servants, that we may enter into Thy kingdom.

Hear us and answer us as Thy children.

Our Father, who art in heaven, hallowed be Thy name. Thy kingdom come, Thy will be done on earth as it is done in heaven. Give us this day our daily bread. Forgive us our trespasses as we forgive those who trespass against us. Lead us not into

temptation, but deliver us from evil. For Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, forever. Amen.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 21, 1907, when, on request of Mr. TALIAFERRO, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

DEATH OF SENATOR STEPHEN R. MALLORY.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Mr. President, it has become my painful duty to announce to the Senate the death of my late colleague, the Hon. STEPHEN R. MALLORY, at his home in Pensacola, at 12.48 o'clock on the morning of December 23 last.

At some future day I will ask the Senate to set aside a time to pay fitting tribute to his memory. I ask now the passage of the resolutions which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Florida asks for the adoption of resolutions, which will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolutions, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolutions submitted by the Senator from Florida.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. As a further mark of respect to the memory of my deceased colleague, I move that the Senate now adjourn.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and (at 12 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 7, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### MONDAY, *January 6, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

The following prayer was offered by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.:

O Thou God and Father of us all, above all, through all, and in us all, we bless Thee for the season just passed into history, with its sacred memories and hallowed associations, which filled our hearts and homes with love and good cheer, knitting together more firmly the ties of kinship, strengthening the bonds of friendship, enlarging our vision, and widening the sphere of fraternity to all mankind.

We thank Thee that Thou hast brought us together again without the loss of any, and we most fervently pray that as we take up the work of a new year we may dwell together in unity. So rule and overrule in all our hearts that the spark of divinity which binds us to Thee may dominate our being, that we may press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus. Amen.

The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, December 21, 1907, was read and approved.

SWEARING IN OF NEW MEMBER.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the credentials of Hon. C. Bascom Slemp, elected a Member of the House for the Ninth Congressional District of Virginia to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. Campbell Slemp.

Mr. LAMB. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. Slemp, is present, and I ask that he be sworn in.

Mr. Slemp appeared at the bar of the House and took the oath of office prescribed by law.

PROPOSED CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to have a bill which was referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce referred to a committee that has little for its consideration. It is the bill introduced by myself (H. R. 11346) to compel and require railroad companies to cooperate with shippers upon inland navigable waters. I ask unanimous consent that that bill be referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

The SPEAKER. The Chair states that, after examination, the bill was referred, under the rule, to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce be discharged from the consideration of the bill, and that it be referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Mr. PAYNE. I object to that.

Mr. MANN. Until I have examined the bill, at least, I shall object.

Mr. HEPBURN. I have not examined the bill up to this time, and for the present I object.

Mr. HARDY. I would like to say to the gentlemen that it is not because I wish to withdraw the bill from that committee, but that committee is overloaded with bills, and they will not miss this little bill.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not understand how fast that committee can work.

Mr. HARDY. I would like to make one other suggestion by way of appeal. What I wish to suggest to the gentleman from Illinois is that this little Committee of Railways and Canals has a place on the schedule but none on the reference, and it does seem to me that they might have one bill referred to them without objection by the committee whose shoulders are overloaded.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman object?

Mr. MANN. I object for the present.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages in writing from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the annual report of the Secretary of War for the year 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1907.*

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

An act (S. 1192) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims."

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions:

*Resolved*, That the Senate has heard with profound sorrow of the death of the Hon. STEPHEN RUSSELL MALLORY, late a Senator from the State of Florida.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary communicate a copy of these resolutions to the House of Representatives.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Senate do now adjourn.

FRANCHISES GRANTED IN PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stat., 77), I transmit herewith copy of a franchise, granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to J. G. White & Co. (Incorporated).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stat., 77), I transmit herewith copy of a franchise, granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to Antonio Roig, entitled "An ordinance granting to Antonio Roig an extension of six months for the completion of a railway authorized to be constructed and operated by a franchise passed on the 8th day of August, 1905."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

FIRST PAN-AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC CONGRESS.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the respective Houses of the Congress a report of the Secretary of State, representing the appropriateness of early action in order that in response to the invitation

of the Government of Chile the Government of the United States may be enabled fittingly to be represented at the First Pan-American Scientific Congress, to be held at Santiago, Chile, the first ten days of December, 1908.

The recommendations of this report have my hearty approval, and I hope that the Congress will see fit to make timely provision to enable the Government to respond appropriately to the invitation of the Government of Chile in the sending of delegates to a congress which can not fail to be of great interest and importance to the Governments and peoples of all the American Republics.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *December 21, 1907.*

The message, with the accompanying documents, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

CENSUS OF 1910.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In the taking of the census of 1910 it will probably be necessary to employ about 4,000 additional persons in the temporary force at Washington. I urge upon the Congress that in the enactment of a law for the taking of the census provision be made that these persons be selected in accordance with the civil-service rules. The Civil Service Commission is amply able through its regular examinations to promptly supply all needed eligibles having the requisite qualifications.

The noncompetitive examinations used in selecting the force at Washington of the last two censuses served only as a cloak to hide the nakedness of the spoils system. Such examinations are useless as checks upon patronage appointments. They prevent the most incompetent from being appointed, but they do not secure the appointment of the most competent, and they afford no check upon political appointments. It is idle to say that such examinations are fair, for the unfairness and favoritism come in in the choosing of the men who shall be allowed to try them. The great majority of the clerical employees of the last two censuses were far below the average of the persons appointed through competitive examinations in like grades. Statistics prepared on this point show that only about 50 per cent of the applicants who were employed in the last census were able to pass the competitive examinations under the civil-service rules, while of all other applicants for the same examinations throughout the country about 67 per cent passed. As appointments are made under the competitive system from those highest in grade, there is even a much wider margin of difference in intelligence and clerical capacity between the two classes than these figures indicate. Much of the value of a census depends upon the faith of the public in it. The taint of the spoils system will not merely hamper and delay the economical and efficient taking of the census, but will impair the belief of the public in its honesty.

These additional employees are certain to seek to be retained in the permanent service at the close of taking the census. If they are selected for the temporary force upon a patronage basis it will be unjust and improper to give them preference over those of superior merit having claims under the civil-service law; and yet the very men who now most strongly object to having these employees put under the civil-service law will then endeavor in every way to secure their transfer to the service protected by that law. This has been the unfailing experience of the past. When a branch of the public service is by law exempted from the operations of the civil-service law, so as to admit persons without regard thereto, the strongest pressure is certain to come later from the very individuals who secured the passage of the exemption law to have those they exempted transferred to the classified service. This effort is being made every day. It is proof positive that all these branches of the public service like the Census should be put without qualification under the civil-service law.

I invite attention to the following letter from the Civil Service Commission and to the quotations contained in it from former Commissioners of the Census:

"DECEMBER 21, 1907.

"The PRESIDENT:

"The bill to provide for the new census (H. R. 7597) provides that the additional employees shall be appointed upon 'such noncompetitive examination as the Director of the Census, in cooperation with the United States Civil Service Commission, may prescribe, the examinations to be held under the direction of said Commission * * *.' Persons having previous experience in census work are excepted from examinations, and the permanent force may be recruited from the temporary force. This proposed legislation is only slightly less vicious than previous census laws. By its noncompetitive feature it permits of the places being apportioned as patronage; and although the persons recommended must be examined, the examinations are not open to public competition. Persons thus appointed for patronage reasons, including persons appointed for the same reasons in previous census work, may be continued in the permanent force. This suspension of the competitive system and the substitution of the patronage system not merely in the temporary force but in the permanent force, which is now subject to competition, opens the door for the removal of persons appointed under the rules to make places for persons appointed by strong political influence. This provision is not merely a backward step, but will inflict a grave blow upon the merit system and discredit competitive examinations. It was only with great difficulty and with your very earnest support that the House provision to allow the temporary employees of the last census to be made eligible to appointment in the classified service without examination was modified.

"Hon. Carroll D. Wright, when Commissioner of the Census, stated that the absence of civil-service rules made an extra cost of $2,000,000, and afterwards said:

"'The above statements more than justify the opinion which I expressed in the report on a plan for a permanent census service, for instead of an extra cost of $2,000,000, to which I guardedly limited myself, it is apparent that under the first comparison there was an extra cost of $6,421,245 and under the second comparison of $3,372,025. The magnitude of the census work, the lack of time for preparation, the temporary nature of the force, etc., may properly, and perhaps sufficiently, account for the extraordinary expense above the $2,000,000 which I have attributed to the absence of civil-service rules.

"'The figures which I have given thoroughly justify the opinion Mr. Porter expressed to me several years ago, that it would have been much better had the Eleventh Census been taken in accordance with civil-service rules, an opinion he has now given to the public in an interesting article in the North American Review for the current month (December, 1897), in which he gives as one of the faults of the system under which censuses have been taken "the placing upon the shoulders of the Superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand of clerks."'

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"JOHN C. BLACK, *Commissioner.*"

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

The message was referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service and ordered to be printed.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted as follows:

To Mr. CUSHMAN, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

To Mr. LAMAR of Florida, until January 20, on account of sickness.

To Mr. COCKS of New York, for five days, on account of death in his family.

To Mr. CALDWELL, indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

To Mr. BARTLETT of Nevada, until January 23, on account of business.

RESIGNATION FROM COMMITTEE SERVICE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following communication:

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, January 6, 1908.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*House of Representatives.*

DEAR SIR: I herewith tender my resignation as a member of the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics and Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Very respectfully,

GEORGE H. LINDSAY,
*Member of Congress, Second District of New York.*

PRINTING FOR COMMITTEE ON VENTILATION AND ACOUSTICS.

Mr. GRAHAM. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics shall be, and is hereby, authorized during the Sixtieth Congress to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York objects.

DISTRIBUTION OF COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I present a partial report from the Special Committee on Distribution of Rooms.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois presents the following report from the Committee on Distribution of Rooms, which will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

The special committee which was directed to report to the House plans for the distribution of rooms in the House office building and the redistribution of rooms under the control of the House in the Capitol building beg leave to make a further partial report and to recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

*Resolved,* That the following assignment of rooms in accordance with the numbers on the plats accompanying House resolution No. 53, passed by the House December 19, 1907, be, and is hereby, made, and the rooms now occupied by the committees named shall be vacated by such committees so soon as the rooms newly assigned are ready for use, to wit:

IN THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

To the Committee on Insular Affairs, rooms 115 and 116.
To the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, rooms 261, 262, and room adjoining 262.
To the Committee on the Library, room 277.
To the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings, room 280.
To the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice, room 283.
To the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands, rooms 286 and 287.
To the Committee on Expenditure in the Post-Office Department, room 289.
To the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics, room 290.
For the use of the press, room 292.
To the Committee on Mileage, room 306.
All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. MANN.
JOSEPH H. GAINES.
H. O. YOUNG.
JAMES T. LLOYD.
W. C. ADAMSON.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the adoption of the report.

The question was taken, and the report was adopted.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA MILITARY CADETS.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a request for a change of reference of House Document 377 from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, what is that document?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will announce the title.

The Clerk read as follows:

Letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, recommending legislation increasing the number of District of Columbia cadets in the Military Academy.

The SPEAKER. The request is for a change of reference from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on Military Affairs. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I desire to submit the following privileged report. I do not desire to have the report read, but I would like to have the resolution printed and go over. I understand the gentleman from Florida [Mr. CLARK] desires to make some motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I understand this will go over with all the parliamentary privileges.

Mr. PAYNE. I simply desire to have the resolution printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that the resolution be printed in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

The resolution is as follows:

House resolution 43.

*Resolved*, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session as relates to the revenue and the bonded debt of the United States be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as relates to the appropriations of the public revenue for support of the Government as herein provided, namely, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications and coast defenses; for pensions; for the District of Columbia, and for all deficiencies, be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

That so much as relates to the judiciary of the United States, to the administration of justice, to the punishment and prevention of crime, and to the organization of courts be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

That so much as relates to banks and banking and the currency be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

That so much as relates to commerce and the Isthmian Canal be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

That so much as relates to the improvement of rivers and harbors be referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

That so much as relates to the merchant marine and fisheries be referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

That so much as relates to agriculture, and appropriations therefor, and to forestry be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

That so much as relates to the foreign affairs, the consular and diplomatic service, including appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

That so much as relates to the military establishment, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much as relates to the naval establishment and to the construction of additional vessels for the Navy, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

That so much as relates to the post-office and post-roads and to the carrying of the foreign mails, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

That so much as relates to the public domain be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

That so much as relates to the relations of the United States to the Indian tribes, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

That so much as relates to the Territories, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

That so much as relates to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain (except so much as relates to the revenue and the appropriations) be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

That so much as relates to the mining interests be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

That so much as relates to the levees of the Mississippi River be referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

That so much as relates to education be referred to the Committee on Education.

That so much as relates to labor be referred to the Committee on Labor.

That so much as relates to the affairs of the District of Columbia (excepting appropriations) be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

That so much as relates to reform in the civil service be referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

That so much as relates to the election of the President, Vice-President, or Representatives in Congress be referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

That so much as relates to the irrigation of arid lands be referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

That so much as relates to statuary and pictures be referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

That so much as relates to the census be referred to the Committee on the Census.

That so much as relates to the industrial arts and expositions other than revenue and appropriations be referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

DEATH OF SENATOR MALLORY.

Mr. CLARK of Florida. Mr. Speaker, the House has just heard of the death of the distinguished senior Senator from Florida, the Hon. STEPHEN R. MALLORY. At some future time the Florida delegation will ask the House to set apart a day in order that the Members may pay tribute to the distinguished public services of this illustrious son of Florida. At the present time I offer the following resolution and move its adoption.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House has learned with profound sorrow of the death of Hon. STEPHEN R. MALLORY, a Senator of the United States from the State of Florida.

*Resolved*, That as a further mark of respect the House now adjourn.

The resolutions were unanimously agreed to.

Accordingly (at 12 o'clock and 31 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

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EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting the annual report of the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service for the fiscal year 1907—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Acting Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an estimate of appropriation for salaries Bureau of Statistics—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Ontonagon Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of channel between Russell Island and Grand Point, in St. Clair River, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for quarters for officers and nurses at Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting the claim of John W. Wood, postmaster at Pasadena, Cal., for credit on account of losses resulting from burglary—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of waterway connecting Swan Quarter Bay with Deep Bay, North Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting drafts of provisos for modification of the law relating to the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the United States submitting an estimate of appropriation for additional force in the office—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Queens Creek, Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of channel from Peters Neck Point to Horn River, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for office of Naval Records of the Rebellion—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for irrigating systems in the Flathead Indian Reservation, Mont.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of channel from Palacios to Matagorda Bay, Texas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting report of proceedings of the American National Red Cross for the year 1907—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of proposed inland route on the southern shore of Long Island, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Navy, calling attention to a former communication as to a judgment in favor of Francisco R. Cruz—to the Committee on Appropriations and letter only ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for salary of an executive clerk in the division of customs—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Shipyard River and Creek, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of north shore of Lake Superior—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the chairman of the Interstate Commerce Commission, transmitting the twenty-first annual report—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting plans and specifications for a new building at Denver, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting report of the auditor of Porto Rico of receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year ended in October, 1907—to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a statement of officers delinquent in rendering their accounts—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Two Cousins*, Elijah Devall, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Abraham Greeson against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, explaining the transmission of Congressional case No. 10893 (relating to the Portland Company) to the House instead of to the Senate, where it originated—to the Committee on War Claims and letter only ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Alexander M. Owen against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Louisa C. Smith, administratrix of estate of Enos Case, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Totuskey River, Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of T. A. Norris, administrator of estate of N. H. Aldridge, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania, from the Special Joint Committee on Revision of the Penal Laws, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11701) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 2), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## ADVERSE REPORT.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. PAYNE, from the Committee on Ways and Means, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 22) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to inform the House relative to the collection of the cotton tax, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 3), which said resolution and report were laid on the table.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 9531) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Rollins—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10070) for the relief of James H. Shannon—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 1489) granting a pension to Paul Kerr—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 3513) granting an increase of pension to William M. Hartnett—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4673) granting an increase of pension to Etheldra H. Saunders—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6989) to correct the military record of Charles J. Lanning—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 6995) granting an increase of pension to William Lyman Chittenden—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6999) granting an increase of pension to William S. Winsor—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7138) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Moody—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7265) for the relief of McCarty & Collins—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 7291) granting a pension to James W. Perkins—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7522) granting an increase of pension to Paul W. Draheim—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7662) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7712) granting a pension to Rachel Travis—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7741) granting an increase of pension to Louisa E. Price—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7814) granting an increase of pension to George H. Quigg—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8014) granting a pension to William Neithamer—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8152) granting a pension to Robert Wetmore Lee—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8166) granting a pension to Harriet P. Potter—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8430) granting an increase of pension to John H. Hale—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8488) granting a pension to Jesse Craft—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8605) granting an increase of pension to John F. Davis—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8637) granting an increase of pension to William B. Montgomery—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 8997) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Terrill—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9255) granting an increase of pension to Martha Ann Pruett—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9382) for the relief of the estate of Marcus Walker, deceased—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 9413) granting a pension to William D. Gibson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9449) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Ueltschy—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9450) granting an increase of pension to Jackson C. McElroy—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9543) granting the payment of bounty to Victor Wollcott—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 9669) to correct the military record of Esau Henkle—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 9791) granting a pension to Leon D. Conover—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10027) granting an increase of pension to Robert Fitzgerald—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10028) granting an increase of pension to Norman Statham—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10427) granting a pension to Mary O. Daum—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10734) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Perkins—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 11457) granting a pension to Noble Saxton—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania, from the Joint Committee on Revision of the Penal Laws: A bill (H. R. 11701) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 11702) to establish in the Department of the Interior a Bureau of Mines—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 11703) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint shorthand reporters for the circuit and district courts of the United States, to fix their duties and compensation, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 11704) granting permission to Capt. Dorr F. Tozier to accept the sword tendered him by the British Government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11705) authorizing the purchase or construction of a launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Port Townsend, Wash.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11706) prohibiting the printing of certain matter on stamped envelopes and the sale thereof—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 11707) relative to star-route mail contractors, and so forth—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 11708) fixing the salary of each of the general appraisers of merchandise—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11709) for the appointment, by the Secretary of the Treasury, and fixing the compensation of deputy collectors, deputy naval officers, and deputy surveyors of customs, assistant appraisers and examiners of merchandise, examiners of tea, and examiners and special examiners of drugs—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 11710) authorizing and empowering the Secretary of War to convey to the Delaware and Hudson Company a right of way for railway purposes upon and across the military reservation of Plattsburg Barracks, at Plattsburg, in the county of Clinton and State of New York, in exchange for the release to the United States of all rights of said company and its subsidiary companies within the limits of said military reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 11711) relative to star-route mail contractors, and so forth—to the Committee on Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 11712) to increase the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be erected at Eureka, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 11713) to provide for the improvement of Clinch River, in Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11714) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Gen. William Campbell—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11715) to provide for the erection of a public building at Big Stone Gap, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11716) providing for the use of $2,000,000 of the money that would otherwise become a part of the reclamation fund for the drainage of certain lands in Virginia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11717) to provide for the erection of a public building at Wytheville, Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11718) for the establishment, control, operation, and maintenance of a sanitarium for disabled volunteer soldiers at New River, White Sulphur Springs, in the State of Virginia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11719) to provide for the improvement of the headwaters of Big Sandy River in Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11720) to provide for the improvement of Powell River in Virginia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11721) to divide the State of Virginia into three judicial districts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 11722) authorizing the President to appoint a commissioner to supervise the erection of monuments and markers, and locate the general route of the Oregon trail.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11723) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1902—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. WATKINS: A bill (H. R. 11724) to establish a fish hatchery and cultural station in the Fourth Congressional District of Louisiana—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11725) to appropriate $100,000 for the improvement of Sabine River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11726) requiring district and circuit judges of the United States to give written instructions to juries and to file the same, and providing penalties for failure to do so—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11727) to increase the salaries of fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11728) to appropriate $100,000 to conduct demonstration farms in the Mexican cotton boll-weevil territory—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 11729) to authorize a survey of Turtle Cove Channel from Aransas Pass to Corpus Christi, Tex.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 11730) relating to the disposal of unalloted Indian lands—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11731) to regulate practice on appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States and the United States circuit courts of appeal—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 11732) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 11733) punishing conspiracy to injure or intimidate any person in the exercise of a right under the Constitution or laws of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 11734) to amend an act entitled "An act making an apportionment of Representatives in Congress among the several States under the Twelfth Census"—to the Committee on the Census.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11735) to classify certain positions in first-class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 11736) granting pensions to teamsters of the war of the rebellion from 1861 to 1865, inclusive—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 11737) to establish a board of visitors at the Naval Academy and to define its duties—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11738) to provide for the appointment, compensation, and retirement of civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 11739) to provide for the erection of a subtreasury building at San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11740) to amend section 2746 of the Revised Statutes, relating to additional compensation to the appraisers, deputy collectors, etc., at the port of San Francisco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11741) to provide a library for the United States circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11742) making an appropriation for the enlargement and improvement of the national cemetery at San Francisco, Cal.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11743) making an appropriation for the purchase of land and acquirement of water rights on Lobos Creek, San Francisco, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 11744) to provide for the government of the Canal Zone, the construction of the Panama Canal, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 11745) to amend section 8 of chapter 3335 of the acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to form a constitution," and so forth—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11746) to increase the salaries of rural free-delivery mail carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11747) making an appropriation to defray the expenses of the constitutional convention of the Territory of Oklahoma and the expenses of holding an election for the ratification of the constitution and election of State and other officials—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11748) to admit free of duty imports carried in American registered vessels—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11749) providing for the purchase of a national forest reserve and park in the State of Texas, to be known as "The Palo Duro Canyon National Forest Reserve and Park"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11750) to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 11751) appropriating money for the completion of repairs to the post-office building at St. Joseph, Mo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11752) granting pensions to ex-prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 11753) to repeal the duties on wood pulp and printing paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 11754) providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11755) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to corporations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11756) to transfer jurisdiction of the Washington Aqueduct, the filtration plant and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11757) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia with regard to usurious interest—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11758) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11759) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11760) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, to authorize dedication of lands belonging to infants or lunatics for public purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11761) to amend "An act to amend section 4 of an act entitled 'An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1901"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11762) prohibiting the distribution of circulars and certain other advertising matter on private property within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11763) to amend section 653 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to assessment life insurance companies or associations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11764) to amend section 14 of the act approved July 29, 1892, entitled "An act for the preservation of the public peace and the protection of property within the District of Columbia"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11765) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue duplicates of official papers which have been lost or destroyed—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11766) to regulate appointments and promotions in the municipal government of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11767) to provide for the extension of Kenyon street from Seventeenth street to Mount Pleasant street, and for the extension of Seventeenth street from Kenyon street to Irving street, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11768) to regulate the inspection and sale of flour within the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11769) making personal taxes in arrears a personal claim against the person owing such tax to the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11770) to make uniform the law of warehouse receipts in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11771) to make uniform the law of sales in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11772) to regulate the business of loaning money on security of any kind by persons, firms, and corporations other than national banks, savings banks, trust companies, and real estate brokers in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11773) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1898"—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11774) to amend section 4839 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11775) to regulate embalming in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11776) for the opening of Jefferson and Fifth streets NW., District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 11777) provid-

ing a means for acquiring title to private holdings in the Sequoia and General Grant national parks in the State of California, in which are big trees and other natural curiosities and wonders—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11778) to amend an act approved June 11, 1906, entitled "An act to provide for the entry of agricultural lands within forest reserves—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 11779) to refund the cotton tax realized to the Government under various acts of Congress—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 11780) for the insurance and protection of depositors in national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. KÜSTERMANN: A bill (H. R. 11781) to repeal the clause of the tariff law of 1897 imposing a duty on chicle—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11782) to increase the compensation of surfmen and keepers of life-saving stations and houses of refuge—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 11783) to provide for the permanent, lasting, and uniform system of improvement of public highways and post-roads and providing how the State and nation may act in conjunction and by mutual contribution bring about the desired end, and distribute the surplus in the Treasury pro rata each year among the States for that purpose—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11784) providing for an eight-hour day for all laborers and employees on public works of the United States and District of Columbia, and providing penalties and fines for the violation thereof—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11785) to prevent gambling in cotton and grain futures, and providing penalties for the violation thereof—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 11786) to declare February 12 a national holiday—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 11787) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Ames, in the State of Iowa—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11788) to organize a service corps in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11789) for increasing the efficiency of army bands—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11790) to increase the efficiency of the veterinary service of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11791) to increase the pay of company noncommissioned officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11792) to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Army retired with increased rank—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11793) to extend the provisions of the act of March 3, 1885, relative to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 11794) to consolidate and revise the acts respecting copyright—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 11795) creating a national park of the battle ground at Glorietta, Santa Fe County, Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11796) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11797) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of claims arising from Indian depredations," approved March 3, 1891—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11798) appropriating $10,000 for the construction of a reservoir in the Manzano Mountains, in Torrance County, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11799) providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11800) to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to aid in the payment of the expenses of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11801) providing for the allowance of compensation to the members of the United States Land Commission to the Territory of New Mexico, created under the act of Congress of June 21, 1898—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11802) to validate certain acts of the thirty-seventh legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 11803) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office building in the city of Emporia, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 11804) to require national banks to contribute to a fund for the protection of depositors, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11805) to prevent Sunday banking in post-offices in the handling of money orders and registered letters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 11806) for the erection of a public building at Lebanon, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 11807) appropriating $150,000 to purchase a site and erect a building thereon as an addition to the Government building at Vicksburg, Miss.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 11808) to regulate the hours of clerks in first and second class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 11809) for the erection of a public building at the city of Albany, in the State of Oregon, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11810) for the erection of a public building at the city of Roseburg, in the State of Oregon, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 11811) for a survey of the Leaf and Pascagoula rivers, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11812) for the relief of patentees and locators of military bounty land warrants and surveyor-general's certificates—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 11813) to provide for the selection of a site for the establishment of a navy-yard and dry dock at or near Galveston, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11814) to provide for the erection of a public building at Palestine, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 11815) to authorize the extension, enlargement, and alteration of the public building in the city of Kansas City, Kans.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 11816) to reduce the number of enlisted men in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11817) providing for stated salaries for national-bank examiners—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11818) to repeal a part of section 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11819) granting certain rates of pension to soldiers and officers who served in the civil war and in the war with Mexico and to their widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11820) to extend the provisions of the pension act of February 6, 1907, to each and every company and organization organized for the defense of the Union in Missouri during the war of the rebellion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 11821) to authorize the capitalization and payment of funds due the Winnebago tribe of Indians and to enable them to sell and convey their allotted lands in Nebraska—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11822) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to Indians of the Santee tribe for lands assigned under the treaty of April 29, 1868—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 11823) to amend section 86 of an act approved April 30, 1900, entitled "An act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii"—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11824) to provide a light-house depot at

Honolulu, in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11825) to establish a fish-cultural and biological station in the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11826) to increase the limit of cost of the rear range light at Honolulu Harbor, Hawaii—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11827) to amend section 91 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11828) to prohibit the United States from issuing a license authorizing the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors in States or counties where such manufacture or sale is prohibited by local law, and to prohibit interstate carriers from bringing intoxicating liquors into such territory, and to provide a punishment for the violation thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 11829) to prohibit the transportation in the mails of the United States or the depositing for transportation in the mails of the United States in any post-office, letter-box, or other receptacle for mail connected with or pertaining to the post-office establishment of the United States any newspaper, magazine, or other publication containing the alleged facts or portions thereof of any divorce suit, murder case, or other court proceeding of an indecent or immoral character or which would tend to corrupt the minds of the young, and to prescribe punishment for its violation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11830) to prevent express companies and other common carriers from delivering interstate shipments of intoxicating liquors of any character to persons, firms, or corporations in any town, city, county, or State where by the local laws of such town, city, county, or State the sale of such liquors is prohibited, and to prescribe punishment for its violation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 11831) appropriating $200,000 for the improvement of the Sabine River by removing the snags and obstructions therein—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11832) providing for a certain rate of percentage on cancellation of stamps, and making allowance for rents, fuel, lights, etc., to fourth-class postmasters in the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 11833) making an appropriation for an addition to the public building at Sacramento, Cal.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 11834) to provide for a new superstructure for the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River and to lay thereon a concrete floor—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 11835) for the improvement of the navigation of the St. Francis River in Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 11836) to provide for an extension of time to make final proof under the desert-land act and amendments thereto—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11837) to provide for second and additional homestead and desert-land entries, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11838) making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River at Ste. Genevieve, Mo., and other points in Ste. Genevieve County, Mo.—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 11839) directing the fixing of a standard of cotton classification—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 11840) for protecting the caving banks of Red River at Boyce Landing, Rapides Parish, State of Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11841) limiting the hours of employment of laborers and mechanics upon the public works of the United States Government and of the District of Columbia to eight hours in a day of twenty-four hours—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11842) to prohibit the use of the United States mails for the transmission of knowledge or information obtained through fraud of any lodge, order, union, and so forth—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11843) to provide for a trial by jury of persons charged with contempt of court—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11844) making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River at Hughs Landing, near Crystal City, Mo., and other points in Jefferson County, Mo.—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11845) making appropriations for the improvement of the Mississippi River at Clearyville, Mo., and other points in Perry County, Mo.—to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 11846) to furnish bronze medals of honor to surviving soldiers who responded to President Lincoln's first call for troops—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 11847) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Carnegie, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 11848) to extend the provisions of the age pensions law of February 6, 1907, to pensioners under special acts of Congress—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Resolution (H. Res. 111) requesting certain information from the Attorney-General of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MANN: Resolution (H. Res. 112) concerning the delivery of mail to the Members, officers, and employees of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HUFF: Resolution (H. Res. 113) to pay a certain sum of money to the clerk of the Committee on Mines and Mining—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SCOTT: Resolution (H. Res. 114) to provide for the services of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Agriculture—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 115) for appointment of a special committee to examine charges of alleged peonage in the Southern States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Resolution (H. Res. 116) for the employment of an attendant in the ladies' reception room—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 82) suspending section 5 of the act of Congress entitled "An act regulating the sale of gas in the District of Columbia" and the jurisdiction of the supreme court of the District of Columbia thereunder—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FOULKROD: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 83) for survey of Delaware River from Philadelphia to Trenton—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 84) appointing a commission to investigate the recent mining disasters in certain States of the United States—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GRANGER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 85) proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States fixing the term of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 86) authorizing the Secretary of War to appoint a board of three engineers to report a project with an estimate of cost for the further deepening of the Delaware River from Allegheny avenue to deep water in the Delaware Bay, with a channel depth not to exceed 35 feet at mean low water, and at least 600 feet in width—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 87) to provide for investigation of and a report upon the services of certain militia and home guard organizations in the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KAHN: Memorial of the legislature of California, favoring passage of a law to extend time within which assessment work on mining claims is to be performed—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Memorial of the legislature of Florida, asking an appropriation for the improvement of the New Smyrna Inlet—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 11849) granting an increase of pension to Finley Brandon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11850) granting an increase of pension to M. Taylor McFarland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11851) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11852) granting an increase of pension to Eli Hovis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11853) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gilmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11854) granting pensions to honorably discharged soldiers who served in the Fifty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Militia Infantry and to their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 11855) granting a pension to William Angel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11856) granting a pension to William Saunders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11857) granting a pension to Emma Kessler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11858) granting a pension to Albert Burris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11859) granting a pension to Amos L. Duckett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11860) granting a pension to Nimrod Headington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11861) granting a pension to Anastatia C. Seiss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11862) granting a pension to George L. Shaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11863) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Butcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11864) granting an increase of pension to John Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11865) granting an increase of pension to William F. Mullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11866) granting a pension to Rebekah Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11867) granting a pension to Manford G. W. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11868) granting a pension to Alexander Hyde—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 11869) granting a pension to Miguel Romero—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11870) granting a pension to George R. Watt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11871) granting a pension to F. Salazar y Jimines—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11872) granting a pension to Samuel Barbeau—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11873) granting a pension to Antonio Rendon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11874) granting a pension to Nicanor Quintana—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11875) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11876) granting an increase of pension to Maria S. B. Sanchez—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11877) granting an increase of pension to Gottlieb Honzaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11878) granting an increase of pension to J. N. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11879) granting an increase of pension to Simon Arias—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11880) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. A. J. Fountain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11881) granting to the Women's Missionary Union of El Paso, Tex., certain unappropriated land of the public domain for a public sanatorium—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 11882) granting an increase of pension to David W. Bogard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11883) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11884) granting a pension to Harriet M. Slough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11885) granting a pension to Jonathan Budd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11886) granting a pension to Ellen E. Wilson (now Webster)—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 11887) granting a pension to Peter Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11888) making an appropriation for defraying losses sustained by lumbermen on the Allegheny River in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 11889) to carry into effect the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the contractors for building the United States battle ship *Indiana*—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 11890) granting a pension to George C. Howland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11891) granting an increase of pension to Albert W. Munger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11892) granting an increase of pension to Enoch W. Sedgwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11893) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Colby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11894) to correct the military record of George M. Kimball—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11895) to correct the military record of William H. Perkins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 11896) granting an increase of pension to Rosina M. Denniston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11897) granting an increase of pension to Samuel West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11898) granting an increase of pension to Willis J. Kendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11899) granting an increase of pension to Hector C. Northington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11900) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Geary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11901) granting an increase of pension to John I. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11902) granting an increase of pension to T. J. Truss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 11903) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Edmiston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11904) granting an increase of pension to Orson M. Markcum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11905) granting an increase of pension to Joseph T. Duffy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11906) granting an increase of pension to Russian B. Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11907) granting a pension to B. F. Moler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11908) granting a pension to Allen N. Bundy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11909) granting a pension to James L. Ballenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOYD: A bill (H. R. 11910) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Kimball—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11911) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Beckley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11912) granting an increase of pension to Peter Storm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 11913) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Snowberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11914) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11915) granting an increase of pension to William Shively—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11916) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Reid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 11917) granting an increase of Pension to Elmira F. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 11918) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Joshua Sherwood, heir of Lewis A. Sherwood, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11919) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Eleanor McWilliams, administratrix of the estate of Henry McWilliams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11920) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Francis F. Curtis—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11921) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11922) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Presbyterian Church of Lovettsville, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11923) to carry into effect the findings of

the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Sarah Lou Smith and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11924) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Robert Waters—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11925) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Francis M. Brabham—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11926) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Robert N. Blake, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11927) for the relief of Gordon Jones, administrator of the estate of William M. Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11928) for the relief of the heirs of John D. Rawlings, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11929) for the relief of Elias E. Conner, sole heir of Mary C. Conner, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 11930) granting a pension to Mary E. Le Roy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11931) granting a pension to Emilie Goerisch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11932) for the relief of Harry Hobson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 11933) granting an increase of pension to Leon Nora Haddock—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11934) restoring the name of John R. Owen to the pension roll—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11935) granting a pension to Frank M. Hassler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11936) granting a pension to William H. Purse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11937) granting an increase of pension to William A. Couch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11938) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Glanden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11939) granting an increase of pension to Philip Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11940) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11941) granting an increase of pension to William H. Storey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 11942) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Graham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 11943) granting an increase of pension to Nathan U. Ballard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11944) granting an increase of pension to Edwin R. Ellsworth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11945) granting an increase of pension to Barney Gordon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 11946) granting an increase of pension to John Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11947) granting an increase of pension to Henry Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11948) granting an increase of pension to Oscar V. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 11949) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11950) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Stussy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11951) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Siviter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11952) for the relief of Anna K. Carpenter—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 11953) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus D. Winner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11954) granting an increase of pension to Polly A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11955) granting an increase of pension to George C. Church—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 11956) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Lusia Scannell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 11957) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Regan and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11958) granting a pension to Rose Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11959) granting an increase of pension to William E. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11960) granting an increase of pension to Henry Denzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11961) granting an increase of pension to James Skelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 11962) granting an increase of pension to Gabriel Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11963) granting an increase of pension to Jennie E. Lengle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11964) for the relief of George Humphrey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 11965) granting an increase of pension to Joshua D. Griffith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 11966) granting an increase of pension to Sophie Winters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11967) granting an increase of pension to James Stafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11968) granting an increase of pension to Catharine McHale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11969) granting a pension to Charlotte Rockwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 11970) granting an increase of pension to John H. Mosher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11971) granting an increase of pension to Darius S. Orton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11972) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Huckans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11973) granting an increase of pension to James H. Quackenbush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11974) granting an increase of pension to William H. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11975) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11976) granting an increase of pension to Levi Hydorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 11977) granting an increase of pension to Charles Benedict—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11978) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Sandwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11979) granting an increase of pension to John A. Puderbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11980) granting a pension to Ann Elizabeth Rush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11981) granting a pension to Mrs. Adelbert Livingston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11982) to correct the military record of Stephen H. Burrows—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11983) to correct the military record of Laurence Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11984) for the relief of Levi T. Safford—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 11985) granting a pension to Jesse Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11986) granting a pension to Ephriam D. Prewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11987) granting an increase of pension to George W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11988) granting an increase of pension to Stephen K. Ashley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11989) granting an increase of pension to Marshall Dick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11990) granting an increase of pension to Minor McKiddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11991) granting an increase of pension to George W. Swinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11992) granting an increase of pension to William T. Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11993) granting an increase of pension to Hiram J. Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11994) granting an increase of pension to Reuben J. Clarkson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11995) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11996) granting an increase of pension to Jasper C. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11997) granting an increase of pension to Eli Couch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 11998) granting an increase of pension to William Stringer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 11999) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Nannie B. Cogswell and others—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12000) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Karoline Mulhaupt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 12001) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Barnabas Doyle—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 12002) to correct the military record of George Hollenbeck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12003) granting an increase of pension to John W. Moak—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12004) granting an increase of pension to John G. Aitken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12005) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Bartholomew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12006) granting an increase of pension to John Van Deusen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 12007) granting an increase of pension to William A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12008) granting an increase of pension to Eugene B. Guild—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12009) granting an increase of pension to Edward Quinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12010) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. C. M. Draper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12011) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Vandermark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12012) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Duntz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12013) granting an increase of pension to Marion N. Burgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12014) granting a pension to Stephen L. Tobey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12015) to remove the charge of desertion against Simpson Wanamaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12016) granting an increase of pension to William F. Snow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12017) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12018) granting an increase of pension to John Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12019) granting an increase of pension to John A. Harper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12020) granting an increase of pension to James R. Atkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12021) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12022) granting a pension to James L. Stevens—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12023) granting an increase of pension to John D. McCullough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12024) granting an increase of pension to George W. Downie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12025) granting an increase of pension to James S. Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 12026) granting an increase of pension to Fred Wiffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12027) granting an increase of pension to Daniel A. Stedman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 12028) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 12029) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12030) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H R 12031) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R 12032) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Drinan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R 12033) granting an increase of pension to Caroline S. Bushee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12034) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Crowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12035) granting a pension to William W. Damon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 12036) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12037) for the relief of Cooper Walker—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12038) for the relief of the heirs of C. K. Bowen, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12039) for the relief of John P. Anderson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12040) granting a military bounty-land warrant to John B. Anderson—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12041) conferring jurisdiction on the United States circuit court for the southern district of Texas, holding sessions at Galveston, in the case of the schooner *Dreadnaught*—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 12042) for the relief of Pete Jelovac—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 12043) granting a pension to Harriet J. Knight—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12044) granting a pension to Mary E. Witt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12045) granting a pension to Ellen L. Fitzgerald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12046) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Herrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12047) granting an increase of pension to William M. Freels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12048) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12049) granting an increase of pension to Christian Shores—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12050) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12051) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Hubbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12052) granting an increase of pension to William G. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12053) granting an increase of pension to Adam R. Northern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12054) granting an increase of pension to James Shelby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12055) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Spangle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12056) granting an increase of pension to Linsey H. Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12057) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12058) granting an increase of pension to John M. Letsinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12059) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Galbraith—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12060) for the relief of T. J. Wear—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12061) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Jefferson City, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12062) for the relief of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Straw Plains, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12063) for the relief of Harry A. Claiborne—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12064) to remove the charge of desertion against Hugh Washam—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12065) to correct the war record of G. W. Swanay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12066) granting an honorable discharge to T. J. Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 12067) granting an increase of pension to Andrew M. York—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12068) granting a pension to Joseph Caton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12069) granting a pension to Leonidas H. Hightshoe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12070) granting a pension to James M. Wilkerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12071) granting a pension to John I. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12072) granting a pension to George W. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12073) granting a pension to George T. Beal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12074) granting a pension to George H. Mothersbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12075) granting a pension to Richard L. Drumwright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12076) granting a pension to Paris G. Strickland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12077) granting a pension to Melissa R. Vaughn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 12078) granting an increase of pension to George Dun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12079) granting an increase of pension to Carlos C. Towner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12080) for the relief of Addison L. Brown—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12081) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Kellogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 12082) granting a pension to Amos H. Hampton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12083) granting a pension to Ellen Scoggins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12084) granting an increase of pension to Ashley White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12085) granting an increase of pension to John H. Aker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 12086) granting an increase of pension to Philip Jenkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12087) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Hogaboom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12088) granting a pension to Julia A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12089) granting a pension to Sarah S. Wellington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 12090) granting an increase of pension to Peter Lunsford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12091) granting an increase of pension to Theopilus McKinnie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12092) granting an increase of pension to William Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12093) granting an increase of pension to Henry Towns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 12094) granting an increase of pension to John H. Renigar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12095) granting an increase of pension to William H. Van Santt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 12096) granting an increase of pension to John W. McAdams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12097) granting an increase of pension to William B. Coffee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12098) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the estate of Nancy N. B. Bridges—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12099) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Smyrna, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 12100) granting a pension to Martha Alexander—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12101) granting a pension to William Q. Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12102) granting a pension to J. W. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12103) granting an increase of pension to William R. Coe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12104) for the relief of Thornton F. Cartwright—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 12105) granting an increase of pension to George E. Dee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12106) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Trout—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12107) granting an increase of pension to William Guthrie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12108) granting a pension to Flemon Boles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12109) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. Sarah Henson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12110) granting a pension to Charles R. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12111) granting an increase of pension to Wesley M. Niblack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12112) granting a pension to David P. Longfellow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12113) granting a pension to John B. Hunker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12114) granting an increase of pension to George C. Heberling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12115) granting an increase of pension to Marshall S. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12116) granting a pension to Clement C. Hubbard—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 12117) granting a pension to Mary Flarety—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12118) granting a pension to Ann Quackenbush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 12119) granting a pension to Frances M. Comba—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12120) granting a pension to John Egner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12121) granting a pension to William Boughten—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12122) granting an increase of pension to Grace Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 12123) to correct the military record of Barkley S. Denison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 12124) granting an increase of pension to John M. Bair—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12125) granting an increase of pension to George French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12126) granting an increase of pension to David J. J. Hornback—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 12127) granting a pension to Lucinda Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12128) granting a pension to Amanda Hoover—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12129) granting an increase of pension to Ann Eliza Byrne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12130) granting an increase of pension to James L. Decker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12131) to pay Orville J. Jennings, of Fulton, N. Y., for work done under contract of March 25, 1889—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12132) granting a pension to Walter S. Skeen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12133) granting an increase of pension to Roten Burchfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12134) granting an increase of pension to William H. Burgess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12135) granting a pension to Nancy M. Blackman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12136) granting an increase of pension to William A. Bates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12137) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Crawford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12138) granting an increase of pension to Lanson Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12139) granting an increase of pension to Jesse B. Spradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12140) granting an increase of pension to Abner Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12141) granting an increase of pension to Henry Roam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12142) granting an increase of pension to Levi Maule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12143) granting an increase of pension to John H. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12144) granting an increase of pension to William Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12145) granting an increase of pension to George McAldridge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12146) granting an increase of pension to Monroe McKinney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12147) granting an increase of pension to John R. McMasters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12148) granting an increase of pension to Wallace B. Logan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12149) granting an increase of pension to T. M. Laughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12150) granting an increase of pension to David F. Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12151) granting an increase of pension to Jabez Goodman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12152) granting an increase of pension to Edward Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12153) granting an increase of pension to Samuel F. Hartman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12154) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Holt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12155) granting an increase of pension to John F. Houssinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12156) granting an increase of pension to Minor E. Duke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12157) granting an increase of pension to George R. Baucom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12158) granting an increase of pension to Anthony Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12159) granting an increase of pension to John W. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12160) granting a pension to Julia A. Wilcoxon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12161) granting a pension to Robert D. Walkinshaw—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12162) granting a pension to Edmond H. Spurgin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12163) granting a pension to Mary C. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12164) granting a pension to Samuel Whitsett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12165) granting a pension to Sophie Stephan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12166) granting a pension to Mary F. Milligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12167) granting a pension to Mrs. M. R. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12168) granting a pension to Col. Isom Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12169) granting a pension to Elizabeth A. Hubbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12170) granting a pension to John G. Hunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12171) granting a pension to Sylvania Engle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12172) granting a pension to A. E. Durham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12173) granting a pension to Julia A. Dugan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12174) granting a pension to B. F. Dunirin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12175) granting a pension to Catherine M. Trusty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12176) granting a pension to Florence Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12177) granting a pension to J. F. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12178) granting a pension to Dice E. Garrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12179) granting a pension to Henry Quatman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12180) granting a pension to Hattie A. Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12181) granting a pension to America V. Vincent—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12182) granting a pension to Solomon Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12183) granting a pension to Sarah L. White—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12184) granting a pension to Mrs. N. D. Austin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12185) granting an increase of pension to John Coats—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12186) granting an increase of pension to Robert D. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12187) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus L. Danfurth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12188) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12189) granting an increase of pension to John F. Epperson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12190) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Gentry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12191) granting an increase of pension to Henry Joslin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12192) granting an increase of pension to Josephine Steffens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12193) granting an increase of pension to Robert Sims—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12194) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Westerfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12195) granting an increase of pension to William Whisler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12196) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John C. Bennett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12197) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John Upton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12198) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Karch—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12199) to correct the military record of Robert W. Marr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12200) making an appropriation for John W. Watkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12201) making an appropriation for Thomas A. Vernon—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12202) for the relief of J. M. Rodgers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 12203) for the relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 12204) granting an increase of pension to Adam Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12205) granting an increase of pension to William Nelson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12206) granting an increase of pension to Robert Fargue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12207) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hinkel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12208) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12209) granting a pension to Josephine C. Fairgrieve—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 12210) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12211) granting an increase of pension to Charles Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12212) granting an increase of pension to Fernando S. Philbrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12213) granting an increase of pension to John L. Bradford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12214) granting an increase of pension to Roscoe G. Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12215) granting an increase of pension to Alden Marston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12216) granting an increase of pension to Myron C. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12217) granting an increase of pension to Sabra E. Arey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12218) granting an increase of pension to Dudley W. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12219) granting an increase of pension to John Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12220) granting an increase of pension to Sibba Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 12221) granting a pension to Frederick E. Payran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12222) granting a pension to Susan J. Baxter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12223) to correct the military record of Thomas Newlin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12224) to place the name of Pendleton G. Watmough upon the retired list of the United States Navy as lieutenant-commander—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 12225) for the relief of the heirs of Ewing M. Skaggs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12226) to resubmit the claim of David H. Hilderbrand to the Court of Claims with instructions to enter judgment on the findings and return same to Congress—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 12227) granting a pension to Thomas J. Parsons—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12228) granting a pension to William Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12229) for the relief of Frances Busch and to provide for the enrollment of her name as a citizen of the Cherokee Nation with the attendant rights and privileges—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12230) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Leasonton Galloway—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MADDEN (by request): A bill (H. R. 12231) for the relief of Sanger & Moody—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MADISON: A bill (H. R. 12232) granting an increase of pension to John W. Graves—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12233) granting an increase of pension to Joel Maxwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12234) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Monroe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12235) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Foreman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12236) granting an increase of pension to James W. George—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12237) granting an increase of pension to David Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12238) granting an increase of pension to Allen K. Basham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12239) granting an increase of pension to Calvin P. Lynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12240) granting an increase of pension to William Logan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12241) granting an increase of pension to John A. Reeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12242) granting an increase of pension to William C. Briant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12243) granting an increase of pension to Andrew McInturff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 12244) granting an increase of pension to Lucy W. Binford—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 12245) granting an increase of pension to John Schneider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 12246) for the relief of the heirs at law and legal representatives of Asahel Bliss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12247) for the relief of Charles R. Van Houten—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12248) for the relief of Anderson H. Ash—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12249) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Hartsough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12250) to remove the charge of desertion and granting an honorable discharge to John A. Boston, alias John Boston Irwin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 12251) to correct the military record of Lorenzo Brown—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 12252) granting an increase of pension to William B. Swisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 12253) granting a pension to Florinda Butler Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 12254) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12255) granting an increase of pension to James Shinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12256) granting an increase of pension to D. W. Howe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12257) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12258) granting an increase of pension to James Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12259) granting an increase of pension to S. A. Jeffords—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12260) granting an increase of pension to John F. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12261) granting an increase of pension to Bruno Reemtsen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12262) granting a pension to Ida S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 12263) granting a pension to W. K. Geer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12264) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12265) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. Mann—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12266) granting an increase of pension to John Culley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12267) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12268) granting an increase of pension to Jacob D. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12269) granting an increase of pension to Hiram J. Weston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12270) granting an increase of pension to John H. Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12271) granting an increase of pension to William H. Newberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12272) granting a pension to Jacob Yount—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12273) granting a pension to William Bleckwendt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12274) granting a pension to Benjamin Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 12275) for the relief of the Greenbrier Distilling Company, of Louisville, Ky.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 12276) granting an increase of pension to William W. Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12277) for the relief of James H. Berry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12278) to correct the records of the War Department in "dismissing" from the United States service Lieut. Sylvester W. Barnes, late lieutenant of Company H, Thirtieth New York State Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 12279) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Eckstine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12280) granting an increase of pension to Martha C. Pace—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 12281) for the relief of Emil Meyer and others—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12282) for the relief of Josepha Bara de Gonzales, administratrix of the estate of Anastacio Gonzales, deceased—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 12283) to remove the charge of desertion against Archibald Gibson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12284) for the relief of the heirs of Henry Sinon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12285) for the relief of G. W. Dunford and James Blair, sureties of S. C. Bralley, late postmaster at Redbluff, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12286) for the relief of John D. Rodgers—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12287) for the relief of I. R. Harkrader—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12288) for the relief of J. M. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12289) for the relief of Alfred D. Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12290) for the relief of John E. McDowell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12291) for the relief of Swan Hamlen—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12292) for the relief of A. E. Couch—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12293) for the relief of Henry H. Wynn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12294) granting a pension to Henry T. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12295) granting a pension to William L. Beverly—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12296) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12297) granting a pension to Alfred D. Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12298) granting a pension to Mary E. Steinmueller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12299) granting a pension to Maggie E. Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12300) granting a pension to James E. Stuart—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12301) granting a pension to J. I. Cockran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12302) granting a pension to Henry Sutherland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12303) granting a pension to John Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12304) granting a pension to Elizabeth B. Preston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12305) granting a pension to Victoria G. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12306) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Shell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12307) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Shell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12308) granting an increase of pension to Catherine L. Benteen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12309) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Sloan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12310) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Slemp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 12311) to correct the military record of A. J. Arnold—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12312) granting an increase of pension to John D. Powell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12313) to correct the military record of John Burke—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12314) granting a pension to Samuel S. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12315) granting a pension to John George Schacht—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12316) for the relief of Milton P. Anderson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 12317) granting an increase of pension to Mary McMahon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12318) granting an increase of pension to George W. Smith, 2d—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 12319) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Copley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12320) granting an increase of pension to Emilie Borchert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12321) granting an increase of pension to Halleck Siverson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12322) granting a pension to M. W. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12323) granting a pension to Ruth Garrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12324) granting a pension to Wallace A. Cogdell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12325) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Benson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 12326) granting a pension to George Sorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 12327) granting an increase of pension to Archibald Bamber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12328) granting an increase of pension to George Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12329) to remove the charge of desertion against James W. Byrd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12330) to remove the charge of desertion against Peter C. Lawyer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12331) to correct the military record of Joseph Joiner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12332) to correct the military record of Cornelius Hardin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12333) to correct the military record of Joseph M. Case—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12334) to correct the military record of W. F. Barr—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12335) to correct the military record of Isaac Thompson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12336) to correct the military record of Valentine Lust—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12337) to correct the military record of Charles H. Jessup—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12338) to correct the military record of James D. Ross—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12339) to correct the naval record of Peter H. Brodie, alias Patrick Torbett—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12340) granting an increase of pension to Caleb F. Bandle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12341) to remove the charge of desertion against Ceylon Gowdy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 12342) granting an increase of pension to James W. Ferrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 12343) granting a pension to Blanche Tolen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12344) granting a pension to Zeruah C. Blanchard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12345) granting a pension to William Guess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12346) granting a pension to George H. Dunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12347) granting a pension to John H. Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12348) granting a pension to William L. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12349) granting a pension to Martha J. Grose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12350) granting a pension to Mary S. Erly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12351) granting a pension to Isaac Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12352) granting a pension to Henry Held—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12353) granting a pension to Joseph Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12354) granting a pension to James A. Wildman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12355) granting a pension to James McCurdy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12356) granting a pension to Henry Prickett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12357) granting a pension to S. P. Ledgerwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12358) granting a pension to John S. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12359) granting a pension to Thomas Foley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12360) granting a pension to John F. Albright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12361) granting a pension to Robert W. Gilbreath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12362) granting a pension to Edward S. Van Cleve—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12363) granting a pension to John W. Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12364) granting a pension to Daniel W. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12365) granting a pension to Collier M. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12366) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Harlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12367) granting an increase of pension to Nathan N. Stanley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12368) granting an increase of pension to John Garner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12369) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12370) granting an increase of pension to Emma C. McCue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12371) granting an increase of pension to De Witt C. Ridenour—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12372) granting an increase of pension to Irvin L. Clifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12373) granting an increase of pension to P. D. Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12374) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 12375) granting an increase of pension to Alba Bellows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12376) granting an increase of pension to John P. Grant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12377) granting a pension to Charlotte S. Tripp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12378) granting a pension to Emma O. Gilman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12379) to correct the military record of Peter Hagerty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12380) to correct the military record of Philander Allen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12381) for the relief of David Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 12382) granting a pension to T. Butler Brown—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12383) granting a pension to Martha Vick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12384) for the relief of the estate of W. A. Booth, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12385) granting an increase of pension to John Marley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12386) granting an increase of pension to James E. Beach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12387) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Mecum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12388) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Culby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12389) granting an increase of pension to Thomas R. Hoffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12390) granting a pension to Martin V. Stanton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12391) restoring the name of Henry L. Beck to the Army rolls as captain, and providing that he then be placed on the retired list—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 12392) granting an honorable discharge to the Independent State Scouts or Guards of West Virginia—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12393) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bachus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12394) granting a pension to George M. D. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12395) granting an increase of pension to Andrew H. Clutter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 12396) granting a pension to Joseph Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Chestnut Ridge Grange, No. 1133, Washington County, Pa., favoring amendment of the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: Petition of New Mexico statehood convention, for an enabling act to permit Territory of New Mexico to form a State government—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Wesley B. Brown, Bryan, Ohio; David W. Bogard, Sherwood, Ohio; Stephen Lowe; Harriet M. Slough; and Jonathan Budd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert H. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of retail harness makers of St. Louis and East St. Louis, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Papers to accompany act to classify certain positions in first-class post-offices—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of John Butler, relative to services of certain volunteer soldiers who fought at Gettysburg—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Frank Selmar—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of the Brighton Commercial Club, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOOHER: Petitions of citizens of Andrew and Holt counties, Mo., for survey and improvement of Missouri River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRICK: Petition of citizens of Indiana, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Indiana, for a volunteer retired list of officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Indiana, against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Indiana, favoring a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of veterans of Illinois, favoring the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of New York, for improvement of Pearl Harbor Channel in the Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Holmes County Branch; Deer Palace Lodge, No. 186. Taylor County; Local Union No. 154; Oak Grove Local, No. 66, Santa Rosa County; Center Hill Local, No. 48, Sumter County; Clayland Local, No. 82, Suwanee County; Emerson Local, No. 220, Hamilton County; Boswick Local, No. 193, Farmers' Cooperative and Educational Union, favoring parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, favoring restriction of Asiatic immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Plumbers' Local Union No. 1234, Jacksonville, Fla., against sending United States troops to Goldfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel H. Wilson, Elizabeth B. Stussy, and George Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany H. R. 6089, to amend pure-food law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of Board of Trade, St. Louis, Mich., and Board of Trade, Alma, Mich., against Philippine tariff bill—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of J. W. S. Pierson and 43 others, of Stanton, Mich., and F. M. Taylor and 51 others, of Shepherd, Mich.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Richland Grange 1094, of Michigan, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel Barnard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of Robert L. McCook Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Glencoe, Minn., for the Lafean pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of Newark, N. J., indorsing bill relative to technical secondary education as drawn by Hon. CHARLES R. DAVIS, of Minnesota—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Commercial Club, and Topeka (Kans.) Commercial Club, for Federal aid for technical schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a petition of Red Wing (Minn.) Commercial Club, for improvement of Mississippi River channel—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of residents of Hastings, Minn., for appropriation for development of waterways—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, for ship-subsidy law—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Commercial Club of Williamsburg, Iowa, against parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of American Federation of Musicians, Local No. 79, Clinton, Iowa, against employment of Army and Navy bands—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Authors and Composers' Copyright League and Charles K. Harris, for amendment to copyright law of the clause inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of J. Edward Simmons, for appropriation to improve Pearl Harbor Channel, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of New Mexico Statehood League, for bill relative to statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, petition of Job Harriman et al., against modification of extradition treaties with Mexico—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Minor McKiddy and William T. Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellsworth Haggard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Stephen K. Ashley, Benjamin F. Lee, and William T. Belk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLERBE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Sarah Quick—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., and California State Retail Hardware Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of San Francisco, Cal., Board of Trade, for legislation to insure greater volume of sound currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of judges of United States circuit court of appeals of the ninth circuit, for an appropriation of $20,000 for purchase of library of law reports—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FASSETT: Petition of soldiers of New York State, favoring volunteer retired list of officers of civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Navigation Conference, for national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James H. Cowan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Retail Merchants' Association of Ottawa, Ill., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FULTON: Petition of Farmers' Cooperative Union of Alva, Okla., indorsing parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Day Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of North Side Board of Trade of the city of New York, for H. R. 230, deepening and widening channel between North and South Brothers Islands; for H. R. 231, deepening and widening Bronx Kills; for H. R. 229, completion of Bronx River improvements; for H. R. 219, completion of Westchester Creek improvements; for H. R. 221, completion of Harlem Ship Canal, and for H. R. 4039, improvement of East River in New York Harbor from Battery to Long Island Sound—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of North Side Board of Trade of the city of New York, for purchase of site for a public building in the borough of the Bronx, New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 16, Piano and Organ Workers and Musical Instrument Workers of America at New York City, for fair trial of Moyer and Pettibone—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. GRAFF: Petition of merchants of Illinois, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Business Men's Association of Depue, Ill., against any parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of James Carr, favoring bounty bill for Union ex-prisoners of war by Hon. E. L. TAYLOR—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Ricardo B. Harris, for amendment of new copyright bill in clause inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of J. Edward Simmons, for appropriation to improve Pearl Harbor channel, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Job Harriman, against any modification of extradition treaties with Mexico—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture for appropriation to maintain instruction in agricultural and home economics in agricultural high schools, and instruction in mechanic arts and home economics in city high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Pete Javolac—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Josephine Pagett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Willis Vidito—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of common council of Albany, Oreg., for appropriation to erect public building at Albany—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of First Baptist Church, La Grande, Oreg., for the Littlefield bill against original packages into no-license States—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, petition of Albert G. Rockfellow, for pension legislation in favor of participants in Indian wars in Oregon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, memorial of Oregon Wool Growers' Association, for legislation requiring manufacturers to designate percentage of wool, cotton, and shoddy in their goods—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper detailing history of Col. James Jackson, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Raaul W. Travers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Daniel B. Bush, for a volunteer retired list for civil war officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of Rawlins Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 35, Beatrice, Nebr., favoring bill to pay widows of civil war veterans $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Jerome B. Dann and Cyrus Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of members of Soldiers and Sailors' Home, Milford, Nebr., for the Sherwood bill, introduced in Sixtieth Congress—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Fairburg Branch, No. 1014, National Association of Letter Carriers, for legislation that the carriers' eight hours of service be performed within ten consecutive hours, or less than twelve hours at least—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a petition of citizens of Fourth Congressional district of Nebraska and M. N. Barnes, Beatrice, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Elbert M. Watts and James F. Youngblood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Paul Kerr—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Wiley Sanders—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Petition of Henry Haymond, for H. R. 9234, placing on volunteer retired list officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Resin W. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUFF: Petition of Rear-Admiral H. F. Picking, Naval Garrison No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 539, Karns City, Pa., for the Lafean pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Presbytery of Westmoreland, of United Presbyterian Church, for restoration of the motto "In God we trust"—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights and Measures.

Also, petition of 16 citizens of Zelienople and Harmony, Butler County, Pa., against percels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JENKINS: Petition of 23 business firms of the city of Bruce, Wis., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Gordon Jones, administrator of William M. Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of 366 citizens of San Francisco, Cal., for reestablishment of the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Julius Wolf, C. Gerhardt, M. Mohr, M. L. Cahn, and Andrew H. Stack, of San Francisco; also California Retail Grocers' Association, California Retail Hardware Association of Retail Grocers' Association of San Francisco, and Pacific Coast Hardware and Metal Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Peter C. Clifford, favoring restriction of Asiatic immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, favoring Bureau of Mining—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. KNAPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James L. Decker—to the Committee on Pensions.

by Mr. KÜSTERMANN: Petition of Science Club of University of Wisconsin, for legislation to conserve our forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of New York State Woman Suffrage Association, for a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution, prohibiting disfranchisement of citizens of the United States on account of sex—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Stephen Mummery, Brooklyn, N. Y., and New York Hippodrome, for amendment of clause in copyright

bill inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., for enactment of H. R. 256, consolidation of third and fourth-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., against H. R. 255, for transportation of freight on rural free-delivery routes—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Brooklyn, N. Y., relative to H. R. 535, preventing exclusion of a newspaper or periodical from the mails as second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LLOYD: Petition of 60 citizens of Schuyler County, Mich., against parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of post-office clerks of Chicago, for increase of salaries—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lucy W. Binford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of soldiers of Peabody and Yates Center, Kans., for the Sherwood bill giving soldiers $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Morris County, Kans., citizens, for volunteer retired list for civil war officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of T Square Club of Philadelphia, indorsing location of Grant Memorial—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of American Federation of Labor of Omaha, Nebr., for postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Omaha Central Labor Union, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 285, Department of Nebraska, for amendment to McCumber pension law so as to give all veterans of 65 $20 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of E. H. Stein and A. O. Orrin, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. POLLARD: Petition of labor unions of Omaha, Nebr., for postal savings banks—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of labor union of Omaha, Nebr., for parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RAINEY: Petition of N. E. Dye and 14 other old soldiers, of New Salem, Ill., and L. R. Barker and 21 other old soldiers, of Ripley, Ill., for the Sherwood pension bill granting $1 per day to all soldiers of civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Socialists of White Hall, Ill., against sending troops to Goldfield—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of Kansas State Horticultural Society, for parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Resolution of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, R. I.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Cornelia Marian Barnes Ralph, correcting record of War Department in dismissing from the service Lieut. Sylvester W. Barnes, late lieutenant, Company H, Thirtieth New York Volunteers, by erasing word "dismissed" in Special Order No. 238, of September 13, 1862, and substituting therefor the word "discharged"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James H. Berry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Mrs. A. Barrows, Cortland, N. Y., favoring proposed amendment to copyright law—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Joseph Bara de Gonzales and Emil Meyer—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., and Commercial Club of Cedar Rapids Iowa, for appropriation for Federal aid in instruction in mechanic arts and home economics in high schools and maintenance of agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of A. Whitehead and 15 others, of Sixth Congressional District, and Guy N. Hart and 14 others, of Ortonville, Mich., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: Petition of Desloge Miners' Union, also Flat River Miners' Union, against sending troops to Goldfield, Nev.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Executive Board of Western Federation of Miners; Bonne Terre Miners' Union, No. 231; Herculaneum Mining and Smelting Union, No. 248; Flat River District Union, No. 9; Doe Run Miners' Union, No. 230, and Deslogue Miners' Union, No. 229, against legislation exempting locators of mines from assessment work now required by law—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Barcelona Council, No. 42, Knights of Columbus, against change of postage on second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Petition of Cattle Raisers' Association against legislation to compel cattle industry to pay for inspecting dressed beef—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petition of New Hampshire State Grange, for parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Petition of Commercial Club of Plainview, Minn., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. H. Twiford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR: Petition of Worthington Kautzman et al., for travel pay as officers of United States Volunteers for war service in the Philippines at the rate allowed by law at time of their entry into the military service—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: Petitions of citizens of Akron and Summit counties, Ohio, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WALLACE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George W. Robinson and George C. Rimes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Clark County, Ark., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WATSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Collier M. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Petitions of J. S. Burt and 36 others, and W. S. Winner and 84 others, for amendment to the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WOODYARD: Petition of veterans of the civil war, for the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

## SENATE.

### TUESDAY, *January 7, 1908.*

Prayer by Rev. ULYSSES G. B. PIERCE, of the city of Washington.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

#### PORTO RICO PROVISIONAL REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting proposed drafts of provisos for insertion in the Army appropriation act for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, modifying the present law relative to the appointments of second lieutenants in the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### CLAIM OF JOHN W. WOOD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Postmaster-General, stating that pursuant to law he had transmitted to the Speaker of the House of Representatives the claim of John W. Wood, postmaster at Pasadena, Cal., for credit on account of loss resulting from the burglary of his office May 18, 1907, with the recommendation that a credit of $13,000 be authorized on account of postage stamps lost, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the twenty-first annual report of the Interstate Commerce Commission,

which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed.

FRENCH SPOILATION CLAIM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law and opinion of the court filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Two Cousins*, Elijah Devall, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the Boiling Fork Baptist Church *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Drummondtown, Va., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bryantsville, Ky., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Baptist Church of Grand Junction, Tenn., *v.* United States;

In the cause of Nannie H. Jones, Mary E. Hereford, John D. Hereford, Mrs. Fannie H. Jones, William F. Hereford, and Mrs. Mattie J. Orman, heirs of John T. Jones, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Church of Decatur, Ala., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Chattanooga, Tenn., *v.* United States;

In the cause of Stephen D. Clark for himself and as sole heir of Emily C. Lovelace, deceased, and of Charles L. Clark, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of Jane Jones, administratrix of the estate of Henry Jones, deceased, *v.* United States; and

In the cause of the Portland Company *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its chief clerk, announced that the House had passed a joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a memorial of Post E, Travelers' Protective Association, of Lafayette, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Pearl Harbor Channel in the Hawaiian Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of the New York State Dairymen's Association of Malone, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation making the Dairy Division a bureau in the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition to the Army and Navy Union of the United States of America, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the navigation conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for further improvements of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented the petition of Charles K. Harris, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Los Angeles, Cal., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation making certain changes in extradition treaties and immigration laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Navigation Conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the further improvement of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, praying for the removal of grade crossing tracks from Sixth, K, and Canal streets SE., in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented resolutions adopted at a meeting of the Petworth Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, indorsing the action of the Commissioners in endeavoring to have the present law repealed, in which the Washington Gaslight Company seeks to increase its capitalization, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Milo E. Benedict, of Concord, N. H., and the petition of T. E. Lesendre, of Nashua, N. H., praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of a Sunday-rest law for the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale and importation of opium throughout the United States, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Arthur W. Bailey, of Keene, N. H., and the petition of J. E. Henry & Sons Company, of Lincoln, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of the Asiatic Exclusion League, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the immigration into the United States of all Asiatics, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the New Hampshire State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' Association of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the construction of a cross-town street railway in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. McCREARY presented a petition of the Navigation Conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the further improvement of the National Harbor of Refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. ANKENY presented a memorial of the Washington State Grocers' Association of Seattle, Wash., and a memorial of the Everett Grocers' Association of Everett, Wash., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of General Harrison Post, No. 36, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Alexandria, S. Dak., and a petition of Leavitt Post, No. 103, Department of South Dakota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Groton, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation making $20 per month the maximum pension at the age of 65 years, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Waubay, Centerville, and Chamberlain, all in the State of South Dakota, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Red Wing, Minn., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the upper Mississippi River and the deep

waterways of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Brotherhood of the Bethlehem Presbyterian Church of Minneapolis, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a memorial of sundry retail merchants of Winger, Minn., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Underwood Post, No. 122, Department of Minnesota, Grand Army of the Republic, of Preston, Minn., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LONG presented a petition of Eggleston Post, No. 244, Department of Kansas, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wichita, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "Fuller pension bill," granting $40 per month to all ex-Union soldiers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented the petition of Frank Strong, of Lawrence, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the Appalachian and White Mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute Association of Reno County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to restore the foreign markets for the admission of live stock and agricultural products of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented a petition of Irwin McDowell Post, No. 19, Department of Oklahoma, Grand Army of the Republic, of Enid, Okla., praying for the passage of the so-called "per diem pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the State Horticultural Society of Topeka, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Wichita, Ottawa, and Gray County, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 614) granting an increase of pension to Edward C. Ellet, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Asiatic Exclusion League, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict the immigration of Asiatics, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of the Army and Navy Union, of Brooklyn, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to equalize and fix the pay of officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the New York State Dairymen's Association, praying that the Dairy Division in the Department of Agriculture be made a bureau of that Department, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. PERKINS presented a memorial of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of submarine torpedo boats for the defense of that city and the ports of the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of Aurora Post, No. 20, Grand Army of the Republic, of Aurora, Ill., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Carthage, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Republic, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Rockport, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1677) providing for the taking over by the United States Government of the Confederate cemetery at Springfield, Mo., which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 737) granting an increase of pension to Philo M. Russell, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Richmond, Ind., which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

RICHMOND, IND., *December 14, 1907.*

The following is a copy of a report made by a committee appointed by the president of the Commercial Club to investigate the subject of parcels post as proposed by the Postmaster-General, the Hon. George von L. Meyer. This report was adopted by the club, and the resolution attached was also adopted:

COMMITTEE REPORT.

The subcommittee selected from a general committee to look into the proposed parcels-post legislation beg leave to make the following report:

The Postmaster-General's request in his letter to this club, under date of November 2, 1907, asks for the comments and criticisms of this club on his proposed parcels-post measure.

It is the purpose of this committee to confine this short statement to just how this proposed legislation will affect the business interests of Richmond and immediate vicinity, because this is the field this club is supposed to protect and foster. That it is our judgment that for the main part at least this is the information the Postmaster-General wants, and for that reason he has asked the Commercial Club for their opinion of the proposed measure.

There is a deficiency at the present time in the postal service each year of over $10,000,000. Under this proposed change this deficit would be greatly increased. This deficit, as it is, does not flatter the postal management, and to increase it for the benefit of a small class of traders in cities would be the worst kind of class legislation.

Now, as to the effect on the local retail merchant. The retail merchant does not care to do a mail-order business. He does not carry a stock that can be catalogued successfully. His business depends on his customers coming to his store. Mail orders to local merchants means a credit business, whether the orders come by mail or by telephone, and a credit business of this kind is unsatisfactory, as every retailer in this city will verify.

If the local retailer should go into the mail-order business, and thus tend to keep trade from coming to his place of business, Main street would be changed.

The saving to the local merchant in postage, as business is now conducted, would be very little. At the present time the rural carrier is allowed to deliver goods on his route with or without pay as he chooses. Under this new law all this is stopped.

The local merchant gets no benefit in obtaining supplies of goods for his own use, as this does not apply to wholesale quantities.

The wholesaler and, in most cases, the manufacturer depends upon the retail merchant. If he is successful, they are prosperous. If the retail merchant's business declines, the wholesaler shares in the depression.

The fact that the wholesale interests of the entire country are against the parcels post is evident conclusion that it will be detrimental to the retail merchant, and the retail and wholesale interests are the life and backbone of our city.

We believe that any intelligent farmer who studies the full effect and meaning of a domestic parcels post will condemn it. The wise farmer knows that his home market is his best friend. He knows that when his home town is filled with life and trade he shares in this prosperity.

The mail-order houses have had unbounded prosperity in the past at a 16-cent mail rate. Now reduce this 25 per cent, or to 12 cents, and they will profit still more. A certain mail-order house will save $40,000 a year alone on mailing their catalogue by this reduction.

Parcels post encourages long-distance transactions, which is a condition that merchants in cities of our size and smaller have been trying to discourage as a matter of self-protection.

Is there a demand for a domestic parcels post? If so, from what source?

The farmer is not demanding it. The laboring man is not demanding it. Practically every jobbers' and manufacturers' association of the United States are in accord against it. Who have we left as being for it? The answer is plain.

It is the conviction of your committee that the passage of a domestic parcels-post bill such as proposed would be detrimental to the business interests of our city in that the disadvantages far outweigh the advantages of such proposed legislation: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the Richmond Commercial Club is opposed to the passage of a domestic parcels-post measure, such as proposed by our Postmaster-General.

COMMITTEE.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Elkhart, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of Post G, Indiana Division of Travelers' Protective Association, of Terre Haute; of the Fort Wayne Commercial Exchange, of Fort Wayne; of the Merchants' Protective Association of Montpelier, and of Post V, Travelers' Protective Association, of Laporte, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CURTIS presented a petition of the Veterans' Associa-

tion of Jefferson County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the inscription of the words "The United States of America" on all Government buildings, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Topeka, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the upbuilding of the American merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the State Horticultural Society of Topeka, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Wichita, Cimarron, Atchison, and Eskridge, all in the State of Kansas, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Topeka, Lawrence, and Sabetha, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented petitions of the Ladies' Literary Society of Waterloo; of Penelope Van Princess Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of Independence, and of the Mendelssohn Musical Society, of Manchester, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called "Beveridge child-labor bill," which were referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented memorials of the Commercial Association of Ottumwa and of sundry citizens of Keokuk, Lake Mills, Oakland, Fremont, and Ogden, all in the State of Iowa, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of Local Lodge No. 133, Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders' Union, of Waterloo, Iowa, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the employment of convict labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of Ross A. Nichols, of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation for the relief of Joseph V. Cunningham and other officers of the Philippine Volunteers, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the enactment of a general ship-subsidy law, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Manchester, Iowa, praying for the establishment of a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments of soldiers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Larrabee, Meriden, Kingsley, Hardin County, New Providence, and Osceola County, all in the State of Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Fort Madison, Keokuk, Melchoir, Neola, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Sioux City, and Carroll, all in the State of Iowa, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and modify the statutes relating to the classification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Council Bluffs and Emmettsburg, Iowa, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Encampment No. 8, Union Veteran Legion, of Council Bluffs, Iowa, and a petition of Henry Dillon Post, No. 150, Department of Iowa, Grand Army of the Republic, of Emmettsburg, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation making $20 per month the maximum pension at the age of 65 years, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Westhope, N. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BROWN presented a petition of Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called "postal savings-bank bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry memorials of citizens of Valentine, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Phil Sheridan Relief Corps, No. 16, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Schuyler, Nebr., and a petition of Live Eagle Post, No. 147, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Nebraska, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of George C. Oliver Post, No. 43, Department of Nebraska, Grand Army of the Republic, of Fairfield, Nebr., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the present pension law allowing a maximum pension of $20 per month to ex-Union soldiers at the age of 65 years, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry ex-Union soldiers of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the North Nebraska Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit polygamy, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 1063) granting an increase of pension to Emanuel Benton Schamp, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1064) granting an increase of pension to Levi S. Beemer, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1939) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia Wilson, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Evansville, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a volunteer retired list of the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Methodist Ministers' Association of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of La Fontaine, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of Post V, Indiana Division, Travelers' Protective Association, of Laporte; of Post A, Indiana Division, Travelers' Protective Association, of Fort Wayne; of Post O, Indiana Division, Travelers' Protective Association, of Anderson; of Post E, Indiana Division, Travelers' Protective Association, of La Fayette; of the Commercial Club of Richmond; of the Merchants' Protective Association of Montpelier, and of Post G, Indiana Division, Travelers' Protective Association, all in the State of Indiana, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of J. T. Whitlock & Co., of Rising Sun, Ind., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright bill relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of Lew Taylor's Post, No. 243, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic, of Alexandria, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation making $20 per month the maximum pension at the age of 65 years, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT presented sundry affidavits to accompany bill (S. 2305) granting an increase of pension to Bridget McGunn, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1139) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Williamson, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1131) granting a pension to Alexander Solomon, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1096) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Ferguson, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lincoln, Nebr., praying for the establishment of a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments of soldiers who served in

the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the board of directors of the Omaha Grain Exchange, of Nebraska, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the Federal inspection of grain, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Rawlins Post, No. 35, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Nebraska, of Beatrice, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the payment of $12 per month to all widows of soldiers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany bill (S. 1094) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Ewing, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of members of the Grand Army Post of Talmage, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation making $20 per month the maximum pension at 65 years of age, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Falls City, Nebr., praying that an appropriation be made for the erection of a public building at that city, which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the establishment of postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Omaha, Nebr., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Cedar Bluffs, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Westhope, N. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Typographical Union, No. 186, of Fargo, N. Dak., praying for Government ownership of telegraphs, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Assembly, the Typographical Union, and of Local Union No. 148, International Brotherhood of Bookbinders, all of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, praying for the removal of Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KITTREDGE presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Chamberlain, S. Dak., and a memorial of sundry citizens of Centerville, S. Dak., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURNHAM presented a petition of the New Hampshire State Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Manchester, Concord, and Nashua, all in the State of New Hampshire, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Orono, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the use of the mails for advertising intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Bridgeport, Conn., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the rivers and harbors of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a memorial of Barcelona Council, No. 42, Knights of Columbus, of Waterbury, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and modify the statutes relating to the classification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Connecticut, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a volunteer retired list in the Army, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, I present a paper which is an appeal of the members of the executive council of the National University committee of four hundred in behalf of the proposed university of the United States. It is a very valuable paper, and I move that it be printed as a Senate document.

The motion was agreed to.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. CULBERSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 485) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes, reported it with an amendment.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2694) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark., reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2662) to authorize the Arizona and California Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Colorado River at Parker, Ariz.;

A bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.; and

A bill (S. 2929) to authorize the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad to construct a bridge across the Pend d'Oreille River, in the State of Washington.

### COURTS IN NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. OVERMAN. From the Committee on the Judiciary I report back, without amendment, the bill (S. 456) to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C., and I ask unanimous consent that the bill be put on its passage.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It provides that two terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the western district of North Carolina shall be held in each and every year in the town of Salisbury, N. C., beginning, respectively, on the fourth Monday in April and October, to continue till the business is disposed of.

The clerk of the United States district and circuit courts at Statesville, N. C., shall be the clerk of the United States circuit and district courts at Salisbury, and he shall appoint a deputy clerk of that court, to reside at Salisbury, with the usual power of a deputy clerk in such cases.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. KITTREDGE, from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions of the Senate or recess of Congress, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

### REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. HEYBURN. From the Joint Committee on the Revision and Codification of the Laws of the United States I desire to report a bill, and I submit with it the report of the committee, which is in part 1 and part 2. It is a partial report and comprises the Title of Crimes alone.

The bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States was read twice by its title.

### ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Thursday next.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to submit to the Senate and to the Senator from Maine a proposition which seems to me opportune at this time.

The Joint Committee on the Revision and Codification of the Laws has just reported the criminal code, and the consideration of it is going to occupy a great deal of the time of this body. I therefore propose to ask unanimous consent that instead of adjourning over until a future day, in each instance the Senate shall hold a session subject only to the right to consider this bill, that we may take it up and proceed with the reading of it, which will occupy a long time, and with the consideration of it, which will be a long and tedious undertaking.

I merely ask the Senate to consent to this modification, that we shall not adjourn over, but that the Senate shall remain in session for the sole purpose of the consideration of this measure. Then Senators who desire to be present and to participate in the consideration of the report of the Committee on the Revision and Codification of the Laws will remain, and those who do not feel that their presence would be required will be free to go, knowing that no other business will be taken up for consideration. I think we will have to make some such agreement as that or we will never get the report of the committee considered.

Mr. HALE. My object in making the motion is for the purpose of giving to committees which were announced only near the close of the session before the holiday recess an opportunity for a week or so to work and prepare bills, which is, perhaps, more important than anything else. I do not insist on the motion if there is any business the Senate can engage in, either for the rest of to-day or for to-morrow, but I think it would be in the interest of the dispatch of legislation if we give the committees an opportunity to work and not be called in here every day this week at 12 o'clock.

Mr. BAILEY. Will the Senator permit me to make a suggestion?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. BAILEY. Even if the suggestion of the Senator from Idaho should be followed hereafter, which I hope will not be the case, because I think we all ought to deal with the question of codification, it would not apply to the motion of the Senator from Maine now, because the report of the Committee on the Revision and Codification of the Laws could not be printed and ready for us by to-morrow.

Mr. HEYBURN. I realize that, and it was more for the purpose of giving notice of my intention as to the future than to interfere at this time that I rose. I did not intend to interfere with the motion of the Senator from Maine.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine moves that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 2983) for the relief of the Bath Iron Works and others, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2984) to promote the administration of justice in the Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 2985) for acquiring national forests in the southern Appalachian Mountains and White Mountains, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also introduced a bill (S. 2986) to acquire certain land in Hall & Elvan's subdivision of Meridian Hill, in the District of Columbia, for a public park, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 2987) prohibiting the distribution of circulars and certain other advertising matter on private property within the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2988) to regulate the inspection and sale of flour within the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2989) to amend section 653 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relative to assessment life insurance companies or associations;

A bill (S. 2990) making personal taxes in arrears a claim against the person owing such tax to the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2991) to amend the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, to authorize dedication of lands belonging to infants or lunatics for public purposes;

A bill (S. 2992) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act in relation to taxes and tax sales in the District of Columbia,' approved February 28, 1898;"

A bill (S. 2993) to regulate embalming in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2994) for the opening of Jefferson and Fifth streets NW., District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2995) to provide for the extension of Kenyon street from Seventeenth street to Mount Pleasant street, and for the extension of Seventeenth street from Kenyon street to Irving street in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2996) authorizing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to issue duplicates of official papers which have been lost or destroyed;

A bill (S. 2997) to regulate appointments and promotions in the municipal government of the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 2998) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations for the better control in said District of markets and other places where foods are sold, and of laundries and other similar places, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 2999) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of New Hampshire avenue, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1907;

A bill (S. 3000) for the prevention of smoke in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 3001) to rectify the boundary line of Rock Creek Park; and

A bill (S. 3002) to provide for the extension of Nineteenth street from Belmont road to Biltmore street, in the District of Columbia, with a uniform width of 50 feet, and for other purposes.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3003) granting a pension to Katie Weschke, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3004) granting a pension to Elizabeth P. Collins (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3005) granting a pension to Edward H. Lomas;

A bill (S. 3006) granting a pension to Mamie E. McConnell;

A bill (S. 3007) granting a pension to Edmund J. Pickett; and

A bill (S. 3008) granting a pension to Bella C. Leach.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3009) for the relief of Levi T. Stafford, passed assistant engineer, United States Navy, retired, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3010) to correct the military record of Lieut. Sylvester W. Barnes, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3011) granting an increase of pension to Ellen H. Wilkinson;

A bill (S. 3012) granting an increase of pension to Jennie B. Truitt;

A bill (S. 3013) granting an increase of pension to Henrietta Van Duesen;

A bill (S. 3014) granting an increase of pension to Carrie A. Stark;

A bill (S. 3015) granting an increase of pension to William F. Windle;

A bill (S. 3016) granting an increase of pension to Charles Malm; and

A bill (S. 3017) granting an increase of pension to Edwin A. Atwood (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 3018) for the relief of John R. Nelson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 3019) to construct a tender for the use of the inspector of the first light-house district; and

A bill (S. 3020) to construct a tender for the use of the engineer of the first and second light-house districts.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3021) granting an increase of pension to John W. Shuman; and

A bill (S. 3022) granting an increase of pension to George W. Stone.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 3024) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint Maj. Gen. Oliver O. Howard, retired, to be Lieutenant-General United States Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 3025) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon

at Madison, in the State of South Dakota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. FOSTER introduced a bill (S. 3029) for the relief of the estates of Benjamin S. Story, Norman Story, and Sidney Story, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SMOOT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3030) granting a pension to John Hunter; and

A bill (S. 3031) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Wilkins.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced a bill (S. 3032) providing that mail matter relative to naturalization shall be transported free by registered mail, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 3033) providing for one additional circuit judge in the eighth judicial circuit; and

A bill (S. 3034) to provide for an additional judge of the district court of the United States for the district of Colorado.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3035) to purchase certain lands adjacent to the present site of Fort Logan, Colo.; and

A bill (S. 3036) to provide medals for certain volunteers of the war of the rebellion.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3037) to establish a fish-hatching and fish station in the State of Colorado, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 3038) to encourage the sinking of wells on the western plains; and

A bill (S. 3039) authorizing the sale of grazing lands in the States of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, Oregon, South Dakota, Washington, and Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3040) to reimburse the several States and Territories for expenses incurred in assisting the Government of the United States in raising, paying, organizing, supplying, and equipping troops for service in the war with Spain, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3041) granting pensions to the surviving members and the widows of members of the Forsythe Scouts; and

A bill (S. 3042) to increase proportionately with the present rating for total deafness the pensions of all persons who may be entitled to pension under the general laws for partial deafness.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 3043) to prevent fraudulent representations as to Government guaranties of food and medicines, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3044) to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and all acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the bill be read at length.

The bill was read the second time at length and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

A bill (S. 3044) to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States and all acts amendatory thereof, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the 1st day of June, 1908, every national banking association organized under the act of June 3, 1864, and any act supplementary or amendatory thereof, shall at all times have on hand in lawful money of the United States an amount equal to at least 20 per cent of the aggregate amount of its deposits, and whenever the lawful money of any such association shall be below the amount of 20 per cent of its deposits such association shall not increase its liabilities by making any new loans otherwise than by discounting or purchasing bills of exchange payable at sight. Nor shall such banking association make or pay any dividend of its profits until the required proportion of the aggregate amount of its deposits and its lawful money of the United States so intended to be held in reserve shall have been fully restored, and the Comptroller of the Currency shall notify any such association whose lawful money reserves are below the amount required to be kept on hand to make good such reserves, and if such association shall fail for thirty days thereafter to make good its reserves of lawful money the Comptroller of the Currency shall, with the concurrence of the Secretary of the Treasury, proceed to wind up the business of such association, as provided in section 5234 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

No part of the lawful money reserves which such national banking association is hereby required to have on hand in lawful money of the United States shall consist of anything but lawful money of the United States actually in the possession and custody of such national banking association.

All acts and parts of acts providing for the establishment or creation of central reserve banks, reserve banks, or additional reserve banks are hereby repealed, and any such central reserve banks, reserve banks, or additional reserve banks as may have been heretofore created and be now existing shall on or before the 30th day of June, 1908, pay and return to the respective banks to which such moneys may belong all the moneys which such reserve banks may hold or have in their possession or under their control to the credit of any other national banking association as a part of the lawful reserves of such other national banking association.

No national banking association shall after the passage of this act deposit any part of its lawful money reserve herein provided to be maintained and kept with any other bank or banking association or elsewhere than in the vaults of the national banking association to which such reserve may belong.

All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3045) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section 1 of an act entitled 'An act to amend sections 5191 and 5192 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes,' approved March 3, 1903," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3046) making the 12th day of October of each year a national holiday and designated Discovery Day, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3047) granting an increase of pension to Margaret K. Hern;

A bill (S. 3048) granting an increase of pension to Hattie L. Collins; and

A bill (S. 3049) granting an increase of pension to George Swinburne.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3050) granting an increase of pension to John Masmar;

A bill (S. 3051) granting an increase of pension to Daniel P. Andrus;

A bill (S. 3052) granting an increase of pension to William E. Ferree (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3053) granting an increase of pension to Jacob W. Kelley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3054) granting an increase of pension to Rufus B. Tucker;

A bill (S. 3055) granting an increase of pension to William Crawford;

A bill (S. 3056) granting a pension to Eliza Stone;

A bill (S. 3057) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gregory;

A bill (S. 3058) granting an increase of pension to Girden C. Day (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3059) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Shannon;

A bill (S. 3060) granting a pension to Alice A. Johnson;

A bill (S. 3061) granting an increase of pension to James G. Hannard;

A bill (S. 3062) granting a pension to Thomas Glynn;

A bill (S. 3063) granting a pension to Jane Elliott (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3064) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Greenley; and

A bill (S. 3065) granting an increase of pension to David M. Caviness.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3066) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3067) removing the charge of desertion from Marshall B. Lewis, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 3068) to repeal an act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States, approved July 1, 1898, and amended February 5, 1903; and

A bill (S. 3069) to limit the effects of the regulations of commerce between the several States and with foreign countries in certain cases.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3070) to create a Tuberculosis Commission, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

Mr. du PONT introduced a bill (S. 3071) to correct the military record of William S. Walker, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3072) granting a pension to Betty Zschammer, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3073) for the relief of the estate of W. W. Jackson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3074) for the relief of the estate of Mary S. Porter.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3075) granting an increase of pension to John S. Landon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3076) granting an increase of pension to Lucius A. Lovelace;

A bill (S. 3077) granting an increase of pension to Bailey D. Judkins;

A bill (S. 3078) granting a pension to Philippena Healy; and

A bill (S. 3079) granting an increase of pension to Henry Kemmer.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 3080) relating to liability of common carriers engaged in commerce to which the regulative power of Congress extends under the Constitution of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 3081) to amend an act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3082) to enable the United States to secure the exclusive use and possession of all lands within the present boundaries of the Fort Wingate Military Reservation in the Territory of New Mexico, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3083) providing for a military highway between Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley, Kans., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 3084) providing for the purchase of machinery, tools, implements, and animals for the Indians on Fort Belknap Indian Reservation in the State of Montana, to enable said Indians to engage in the raising of sugar beets and other crops, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3085) to provide for the payment of a bounty of $100 to soldiers who enlisted in the military service of the United States under the act of July 22, 1861, and who were discharged by reason of surgeon's certificate of disability, or for promotion, before the expiration of two years, and who have not received $100 bounty;

A bill (S. 3086) to regulate the retirement of certain veterans of the civil war;

A bill (S. 3087) to correct the military record of William L. M. Patterson; and

A bill (S. 3088) to correct the date of muster of Company F, Pacific Battalion, Missouri Home Guards (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 3089) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to appoint tariff experts to report upon schedules of duty, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3090) to provide for the payment of expenses of judges of the United States courts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3091) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Karoline Mulhaupt; and

A bill (S. 3092) for the relief of Mrs. Abigail A. Stover or her legal representative.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 3093) to provide for the enlargement of the present site or the purchase of a new site and the erection thereon of a building for subtreasury purposes at San Francisco, in the State of California, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3094) to grant honorable discharges from the United States Navy to certain officers and men of the naval militia of the State of California who performed active duty on board the U. S. S. *Marion* and the U. S. S. *Pinta* during the war with Spain, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3095) to increase the efficiency of the civil service and to retire therefrom at half pay superannuated, disabled, and otherwise incapacitated persons therein employed, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Civil Service and Retrenchment.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3096) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of David H. Hilderbrand, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3097) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Slaught, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3098) granting an increase of pension to Lavina W. Ellis; and

A bill (S. 3099) granting a pension to Amaziah H. Bolles.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3100) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Three Rivers, Mich., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3101) granting an increase of pension to Adaline J. Richardson;

A bill (S. 3102) granting an increase of pension to Stillman J. Perkins;

A bill (S. 3103) granting an increase of pension to Martin A. Butterfield; and

A bill (S. 3104) granting an increase of pension to Wellington K. Moore.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3105) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Madison, in the State of South Dakota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3106) to correct the military record of George W. Samson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3107) to correct the military record of George Weisel, alias Charles Loffler; and

A bill (S. 3108) to correct the military record of Charles Hope (with the accompanying papers).

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3109) granting a pension to Mary A. Kendall;

A bill (S. 3110) granting a pension to Edna Burnett;

A bill (S. 3111) granting an increase of pension to Eurith Knight;

A bill (S. 3112) granting an increase of pension to Allen Rude (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3113) granting an increase of pension to George W. Russell; and

A bill (S. 3114) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Welch.

Mr. ANKENY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3115) granting an increase of pension to Robert Flett;

A bill (S. 3116) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Hoagland;

A bill (S. 3117) granting an increase of pension to James W. Lankford; and

A bill (S. 3118) granting an increase of pension to Isaac V. Du Bois.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3119) to provide for an additional associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3120) to provide for the compensation of the appraiser and assistant appraisers of merchandise at the port of Philadelphia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3121) granting an annuity equivalent to $75 per month to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, who have attained the age of 60 years, and have been, or may hereafter be, awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril; and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect: and

A bill (S. 3122) to correct the military record of Edwin Moyer.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 3123) for the relief of John C. Colwell, captain, on the retired list of the United States Navy;

A bill (S. 3124) to correct the naval record of John Lindsay; and

A bill (S. 3125) for the relief of Jabez Burchard.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3126) to carry into effect the judgment of the Court of Claims in favor of the contractors for building the U. S. battle ship *Indiana;* and

A bill (S. 3127) for the relief of the widow of Everett Wroe.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3128) granting an increase of pension to Michael Noles;

A bill (S. 3129) granting an increase of pension to William Sherwood;

A bill (S. 3130) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Reess;

A bill (S. 3131) granting an increase of pension to Peter A. Ganlin (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3132) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kinsel;

A bill (S. 3133) granting an increase of pension to George Hemminger;

A bill (S. 3134) to pension volunteer army nurses;

A bill (S. 3135) granting a pension to Fidelia C. Losch;

A bill (S. 3136) granting an increase of pension to Annie T. Penrose;

A bill (S. 3137) granting an increase of pension to John Shroat;

A bill (S. 3138) granting an increase of pension to William Bessinger;

A bill (S. 3139) granting an increase of pension to Peter Schaddle;

A bill (S. 3140) granting a pension to Delphine F. Wright;

A bill (S. 3141) granting an increase of pension to John Cline (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3142) granting a pension to Mary McIlhenny;

A bill (S. 3143) to amend the act of March 2, 1903, increasing the pensions of those who have lost limbs or been totally disabled in them in the military or naval service of the United States;

A bill (S. 3144) granting a pension to Elizabeth E. Clark (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3145) granting an increase of pension to Emily E. Woodley (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3146) granting an increase of pension to Mary S. Chase;

A bill (S. 3147) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Keith;

A bill (S. 3148) granting a pension to Frank A. Betz (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3149) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rittenhouse;

A bill (S. 3150) granting a pension to John Wilkinson; and

A bill (S. 3151) granting a pension to Louisa W. Benade.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3152) supplementary to and amendatory of the act of May 9, 1902, entitled "An act to make oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products subject to the laws of any State or Territory or the District of Columbia into which they are transported, and to change the tax, provide for the inspection, and regulate the manufacture and sale of certain dairy products, and to amend an act entitled 'An act defining butter, also imposing a tax upon and regulating the manufacture, sale, importation, and exportation of oleomargarine,' approved August 2, 1896;" defining the duties of dealers in oleomargarine and other imitation dairy products; defining offenses against said act and prescribing penalties therefor, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 3153) to make Monterey and Port Harford, in the State of California, subports of entry, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3154) for the relief of the legal representatives of Samuel Schiffer, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. LONG introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3155) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents,' approved June 27, 1890," approved May 9, 1900; and

A bill (S. 3156) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. Strine.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3157) to authorize the War Department to transfer certain land belonging to the Fort Riley Military Reservation to the State of Kansas; and

A bill (S. 3158) for the relief of James Tulley.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3159) to authorize the extension, enlargement, and alteration of the public building in the city of Kansas City, Kans., which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 3160) providing for the erection of a public building in the city of Peru, Ind., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3161) to establish a United States Court of Patent Appeals and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3162) granting a pension to Harriet S. Robins, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FLINT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3164) to correct the military record of Paul Sinock (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3165) authorizing the appointment of Charles A. Sewall, M. D., as a first lieutenant and assistant surgeon on the retired list of the United States Army.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3166) granting an increase of pension to John F. Detwiler, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3167) for the relief of Elizabeth Bevins;

A bill (S. 3168) for the relief of the Greenbrier Distilling Company, of Louisville, Ky.;

A bill (S. 3169) for the relief of the estate of Spencer Hudson, deceased;

A bill (S. 3170) for the relief of the estate of John C. Russell, deceased;

A bill (S. 3171) for the relief of the trustees of the Baptist Church of Bowling Green, Ky.;

A bill (S. 3172) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Kinchen Bell, deceased;

A bill (S. 3173) for the relief of Mingo Peters; and
A bill (S. 3174) for the relief of William P. Wade.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3175) to correct the military record of Irvine Agee; and

A bill (S. 3176) to correct the military record of Milton Newcomb.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (S. 3177) granting an increase of pension to John H. Carter (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3178) granting a pension to Fannie Wilson;

A bill (S. 3179) granting an increase of pension to Alexander C. Carmen;

A bill (S. 3180) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Scott West;

A bill (S. 3181) granting an increase of pension to Sadie E. Ekin; and

A bill (S. 3182) granting a pension to William H. Denham.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3183) for the relief of William P. Watson, executor of Samuel Watson, deceased;

A bill (S. 3184) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Edmund W. Williams, executor of the estate of Joseph R. Williams, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3185) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the claim of Nathaniel F. Cheairs (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill (S. 3186) to amend section 3224 of the United States Compiled Statutes so as to prevent the restraining of the assessment or collection of any tax, State, county, municipal, district, or Federal, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3187) providing for the creation of a special fund with the Treasurer of the United States to insure the payment of deposits in national banks that may hereafter become insolvent, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3188) granting an increase of pension to Otis B. Smith;

A bill (S. 3189) granting an increase of pension to John G. Snook;

A bill (S. 3190) granting an increase of pension to Michael Denyant;

A bill (S. 3191) granting an increase of pension to John W. Ervine; and

A bill (S. 3192) granting an increase of pension to James Thompson (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3193) granting an increase of pension to Edwin F. Wood;

A bill (S. 3194) granting an increase of pension to T. D. G. Smith; and

A bill (S. 3195) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dodd.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3196) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Clark;

A bill (S. 3197) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Hughes;

A bill (S. 3198) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Hewitt; and

A bill (S. 3199) granting an increase of pension to Lavinia V. Persons.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3200) for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Charles Green, of Connecticut; and

A bill (S. 3201) for the relief of Lydia T. Hadlock, administratrix of E. C. Hadlock, deceased.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3202) to authorize patents to Santee Indians, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3203) to adjust and pay the claim of the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians in Minnesota for additional compensation for land ceded to the United States by the treaty of August 21, 1847, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3204) granting an increase of pension to Lewis F. Sycks; and

A bill (S. 3205) granting an increase of pension to Jacob M. Weekly.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 3206) for the relief of the estate of Sybil A. Penniman, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3207) for the relief of the White River Utes, the Southern Utes, the Uncompahgre Utes, the Tabeguache, Muache, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Ute Indians, known also as the Confederated Bands of Ute Indians of Colorado, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BURKETT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3208) to extend the provisions of the acts of June 27, 1890, and May 9, 1900, and February 6, 1907, regarding pensions, so as to include the officers and privates of Captain Stufft's independent company of Indian Scouts, Nebraska Volunteer Cavalry, and the widows and minor children of such persons (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3209) granting a pension to Lydia A. Holmes;

A bill (S. 3210) granting an increase of pension to Henry Ferster;

A bill (S. 3211) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. M. Morgan;

A bill (S. 3212) granting an increase of pension to G. N. Steinhoff;

A bill (S. 3213) granting an increase of pension to George D. Salyer; and

A bill (S. 3214) granting an increase of pension to John Kemmer.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3215) granting an increase of pension to John L. Daniels;

A bill (S. 3216) granting an increase of pension to William A. Fiske;

A bill (S. 3217) granting an increase of pension to John H. Cooper;

A bill (S. 3218) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Chester;

A bill (S. 3219) granting a pension to Helen E. Fish; and

A bill (S. 3220) granting an increase of pension to George W. Rowley.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 3221) granting an increase of pension to James W. Cobb, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3222) granting a pension to Clara D. Miller, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3223) granting an increase of pension to Hiram W. Shepard, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 3224) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Brown, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3225) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John C. Partlow; and

A bill (S. 3226) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Randolph F. Williamson.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3227) for the relief of Joseph Heaton, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3228) granting a pension to Sylvester C. Peters;
A bill (S. 3229) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Way;
A bill (S. 3230) granting an increase of pension to Dempsey Coats;
A bill (S. 3231) granting an increase of pension to Solomon Jones;
A bill (S. 3232) granting an increase of pension to Peter Maus;
A bill (S. 3233) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brady;
A bill (S. 3234) granting an increase of pension to George Burton;
A bill (S. 3235) granting an increase of pension to Enoch Van Wye; and
A bill (S. 3236) granting a pension to Isaac G. Cissna.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 3237) for the relief of C. E. Moore, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 3238) for the relief of J. Ware Butterfield;
A bill (S. 3239) for the relief of Stephen Murphy (with an accompanying paper); and
A bill (S. 3240) for the relief of William Harshberger.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 3241) granting a pension to Nancy L. Flew;
A bill (S. 3242) granting a pension to Flora A. Knight;
A bill (S. 3243) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Linn;
A bill (S. 3244) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Martin;
A bill (S. 3245) granting an increase of pension to John W. Moore;
A bill (S. 3246) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Moore;
A bill (S. 3247) granting a pension to Henry Mott;
A bill (S. 3248) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Pederson;
A bill (S. 3249) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Stevens;
A bill (S. 3250) granting a pension to Harry E. Wagner;
A bill (S. 3251) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McDonald;
A bill (S. 3252) granting an increase of pension to Lyman Aldrich;
A bill (S. 3253) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Plummer;
A bill (S. 3254) granting a pension to Lottie Baughman;
A bill (S. 3255) granting an increase of pension to H. S. Day;
A bill (S. 3256) granting a pension to Mary A. Cornell;
A bill (S. 3257) granting an increase of pension to Issachar R. Waggener;
A bill (S. 3258) granting a pension to Nathan Warren;
A bill (S. 3259) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Brady;
A bill (S. 3260) granting an increase of pension to J. S. Henry;
A bill (S. 3261) granting an increase of pension to A. B. Furguson;
A bill (S. 3262) granting a pension to Richard Burnside;
A bill (S. 3263) granting an increase of pension to James M. Stanley;
A bill (S. 3264) granting an increase of pension to William Hoover (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3265) granting an increase of pension to Emily Norman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3266) granting an increase of pension to Laura B. Sharp (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3267) granting an increase of pension to William H. Turner (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3268) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. White (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3269) granting a pension to Antoinette C. Constant (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3270) granting an increase of pension to William E. Barnes (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3271) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth I. Chapman (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3272) granting an increase of pension to John S. Cooper (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3273) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dreyer (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3274) granting an increase of pension to David A. Stewart (with accompanying papers); and
A bill (S. 3275) granting a pension to Rhoda C. Freeman (with accompanying papers).

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3276) granting an increase of pension to Job Musgrave, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 3277) granting a pension to John A. Johnson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3278) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Fairchild (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3279) granting an increase of pension to Mary V. Eveland (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3280) granting an increase of pension to Josiah U. Luyster (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3281) granting an increase of pension to Calvin C. Leaming (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3282) granting a pension to Daniel Barks (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3283) granting a pension to Elizabeth C. Cox (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3284) granting an increase of pension to James A. McCoy (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3285) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Proffitt;
A bill (S. 3286) granting an increase of pension to Charles Dominick (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3287) granting a pension to Joseph D. Britton (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3288) granting an increase of pension to David Bartlett (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3289) granting a pension to Mary E. Campbell;
A bill (S. 3290) granting a pension to John Wier;
A bill (S. 3291) granting an increase of pension to William W. Scott;
A bill (S. 3292) granting an increase of pension to Patrick O'Brien;
A bill (S. 3293) granting a pension to Emily Hendricks (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3294) granting an increase of pension to Reuben M. Elliott (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3295) granting an increase of pension to Miles J. Williams (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3296) granting an increase of pension to Charles McIntyre (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3297) granting an increase of pension to Thomas H. Wells;
A bill (S. 3298) granting an increase of pension to William G. Parrish (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3299) granting an increase of pension to James A. Warren;
A bill (S. 3300) granting an increase of pension to William H. Brown;
A bill (S. 3301) granting an increase of pension to Louise Spiers (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3302) granting an increase of pension to Martha W. Smith (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3303) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Rowland (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3304) granting an increase of pension to Jonas Fulmer (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3305) granting an increase of pension to Fannie E. Brown (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3306) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Bodkin (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3307) granting an increase of pension to Constantine P. Berry (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3308) granting an increase of pension to James S. Anderson (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3309) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Seim (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3310) granting an increase of pension to Archibald W. Mayden (with an accompanying paper); and
A bill (S. 3311) granting an increase of pension to Jane E. Hagaman.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally

read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3312) for the relief of Charles Yust;

A bill (S. 3313) for the relief of August Gloeser; and

A bill (S. 3314) for the relief of James N. Bowles.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3315) for the relief of Richard A. Hodges, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TELLER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3316) granting a pension to Julia L. Parrott;

A bill (S. 3317) granting an increase of pension to Alfred R. Babb;

A bill (S. 3318) granting an increase of pension to Mary O. Barbee (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3319) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Capansky;

A bill (S. 3320) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Creed;

A bill (S. 3321) granting an increase of pension to W. A. Gunn;

A bill (S. 3322) granting an increase of pension to George W. Haney (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3323) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Kline (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3324) granting an increase of pension to Edgar L. Patton;

A bill (S. 3325) granting an increase of pension to Henry Pierpont (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3326) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Umstead;

A bill (S. 3327) granting an increase of pension to Samuel West (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3328) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Woodward (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 3329) for the relief of William H. Crook, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PILES introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3330) granting an increase of pension to Lauren Mullin;

A bill (S. 3331) granting an increase of pension to Thomas F. Callen;

A bill (S. 3332) granting an increase of pension to William H. Johnson;

A bill (S. 3333) granting an increase of pension to William A. Plantz; and

A bill (S. 3334) granting an increase of pension to Turner Lacey.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 19) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation within the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LONG introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 20) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to certify certain lands to the State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 21) providing for a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia River between Priest Rapids and Wenatchee, State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

### PROPOSED FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to introduce three bills on the subject of the national banks, and as they are comparatively short I ask that they may be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

With reference to one of these bills—that is, the bill to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1907, and for other purposes—I desire to say that I am not unmindful of the constitutional provision which requires bills for raising revenue to originate in the House of Representatives. I invite the attention of the Committee on Finance, to which the bill will go, to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Nebeker case, in 167, and in the Millard case, in 202, United States Supreme Court Reports, for its consideration. If the bill ought not to originate here, it will at least express my personal opinion as to what legislation on that line should be enacted at the present session.

The bill (S. 3026) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1907, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 3026) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1907, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 3 of the act entitled "An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes," approved March 4, 1907, be amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 3. That section 5153 of the Revised Statutes be amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5153. All national banking associations, designated for that purpose by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be depositaries of public money, under such regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary; and they may also be employed as financial agents of the Government; and they shall perform all such reasonable duties, as depositaries of public money and financial agents of the Government, as may be required of them. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the associations thus designated to give satisfactory security, by the deposit of United States bonds and otherwise, for the safe-keeping and prompt payment of the public money deposited with them, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government: *Provided*, That the Secretary shall, on or before the 1st of January of each year, make a public statement of the securities required during that year for such deposits. And every association so designated as receiver or depositary of the public money shall take and receive at par all of the national currency bills, by whatever association issued, which have been paid into the Government for internal revenue, or for loans or stocks: *Provided*, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the deposits herein provided for, as far as practicable, equitably between the different States and sections: *Provided further*, That whenever public money is deposited in national banks under authority of this section, said banks shall pay to the United States interest on such deposits, to be collected by the Secretary of the Treasury, as follows: For the months of August, September, October and November of each year, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum; for the months of December, January, February, and March of each year at the rate of 4 per cent per annum; and for the months of April, May, June, and July of each year at the rate of 6 per cent per annum."

The bill (S. 3027) to require national banks to have and keep on hand in their vaults the reserve required by law, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act every national bank shall have and keep on hand in its vaults the reserve of lawful money provided for by law. All laws and parts of laws which authorize national banks to have and keep part of their reserve with other national banks, and all laws and parts of laws otherwise in conflict herewith, are hereby repealed.

The bill (S. 3028) to further protect deposits in national banks, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 3028) to further protect deposits in national banks, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That in every case where any national bank which accepts the provisions of this act becomes insolvent or is unable to pay its deposits in whole or in part, all national banks which shall accept the provisions of this act shall pay whatever may be due the depositors of such bank which it is unable immediately to pay and the amount to be paid by each of said banks shall be in proportion to the combined capital and surplus of each, as shown by the statement of the condition of the banks made to the Comptroller of the Currency next preceding the insolvency or failure to pay deposits. By deposits as herein used is meant individual deposits subject to check and which bear no interest: *Provided, however*, That such deposits shall bear interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum from and after such insolvency or failure to pay deposits until paid.

SEC. 2. That whenever any national bank which accepts the provisions of this act shall become insolvent or is unable to pay its deposits in whole or in part it shall be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency, in addition to the duties now devolved upon him by law with reference to insolvent or failed banks, as speedily as practicable to assess all national banks which have accepted the provisions of this act their pro rata of the indebtedness due depositors by such bank, as provided in the foregoing section, and to collect and pay the same to the depositors entitled thereto. The necessary expenses incident to the enforcement of this act shall be paid as in other cases of insolvent or failed banks: *Provided*, That the depositors shall be paid in full: *Provided further*, That after exhausting all the resources of such insolvent or failed bank and the liabilities of the stockholders therein and paying all necessary expenses incident to the settlement of the affairs of such bank, the Comptroller of the Currency shall refund to the respective banks which contributed their pro rata to the payment of the deposits in such insolvent or failed bank the balance, if any, in proportion to the contributions of such banks.

SEC. 3. That immediately after the passage of this act the Comptroller of the Currency shall address a communication to each national bank then in operation, inclosing a copy of this act, inquiring if the bank will accept the provisions thereof. All communications of the banks in reply to such inquiry shall be filed and preserved by the Comptroller of the Currency as part of the archives of his office. The banks which accept the provisions of this act shall be held and bound thereby and the liability may be enforced by the Comptroller of the Currency. In case any bank shall decline to accept the provisions of this act, or shall fail to reply to the communication of the Comptroller of the Currency on the subject within twenty days, such bank and the depositors therein shall be denied all benefits arising under this act: *Provided*, That as additional national banks are organized they shall have ten days from the date of their charters to avail themselves of the provisions of this act, and upon failure to file their acceptance thereof within that time such banks and their depositors shall be denied all benefits arising thereunder.

SEC. 4. That as acceptances of the provisions of this act are received by the Comptroller of the Currency, it shall be his duty to issue to each bank which accepts the same a certificate under his hand and seal, stating substantially the fact of acceptance and said certificate shall expressly state that the deposits of the bank are further protected by this act, which certificate may be published by the bank. It shall also be the duty of the Comptroller of the Currency to transmit to the Congress, at the beginning of each session, the name and location of each national bank which has accepted the provisions of this act and the name and location of each national bank which has declined or failed to accept the same.

SEC. 5. That no public money shall be deposited or remain in any national bank which declines or fails to accept the provisions of this act.

SEC. 6. That nothing in this act shall be taken, held, or construed as implying or fixing any liability upon the United States to guarantee deposits in any national bank, and it is hereby declared that the extent of the obligation of the United States is to enforce this act.

PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 3163) to create a tariff commission, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, just a word upon this bill. It will be found upon reading that it is drafted on most conservative possible lines. It does not go a great deal further than Congress in the past has already gone. I think enough tariff commission bills will be introduced, and I desire to say that I am not wedded to this or any other particular plan, and if any other bill or any other suggestion shall come up which seems to accomplish the purpose of merely finding out the facts to aid Congress in legislating when the question may arise I shall be glad, so far as my vote is concerned, to adopt it in preference to my own bill, if it seems more advisable.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BEVERIDGE, it was

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 3163) to create a tariff commission be printed for the use of the Senate.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I introduce a bill and ask that it may be read at length, so that it may be printed in the RECORD.

The bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

A bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That any national banking association which has circulating notes outstanding, secured by the deposit of United States bonds to an amount of not less than 50 per cent of its capital stock, and which has a surplus of not less than 20 per cent, may make application to the Comptroller of the Currency for authority to issue additional circulating notes to be secured by the deposit of bonds other than bonds of the United States. The Comptroller of the Currency, if in his judgment business conditions demand such additional circulation and the condition of the association making the application warrants the issue, may approve such application, and shall determine the time of issue and shall fix the amount, within the limitations hereinafter imposed, of such additional circulating notes to be issued. Whenever after receiving notice of such approval any such association shall deposit with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States such of the bonds described in section 2 of this act as shall be approved in character and amount by the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be entitled to receive, upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned as provided by law, equal in amount to 75 per cent of the market value, as fixed by the Treasurer of the United States, of the bonds so deposited, such additional circulating notes to be used, held, and treated in the same way as circulating notes of national banking associations heretofore issued and secured by a deposit of United States bonds, and shall be subject to all the provisions of law affecting such notes: *Provided*, That the amount of such additional circulating notes delivered at any time to any association shall not in any case exceed the limit fixed for such issue by the Comptroller of the Currency: *And provided further*, That the total amount of circulating notes outstanding of any national banking association, secured by United States bonds or otherwise, shall not at any time exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital and surplus: *And provided further*, That there shall not be outstanding at any time circulating notes issued under the provisions of this act to an amount of more than $250,000,000: *And provided further*, That all acts and orders of the Comptroller of the Currency and the Treasurer of the United States authorized by this section shall have the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury.

SEC. 2. That the Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may accept as security for the additional circulating notes provided for in the preceding section, bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of any State of the United States, or any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county in the United States which has been in existence as a city or county for a period of fifteen years, and which for a period of ten years previous to such deposit has not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it, and which has at such date more than 20,000 inhabitants as established by the last national census, and whose net indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes; or the first-mortgage bonds of any railroad company, not including street-railway bonds, which has paid dividends of not less than 4 per cent per annum regularly and continuously on its entire capital stock for a period of not less than five years previous to the deposit of the bonds. The Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may accept, for the purposes of this act, securities herein enumerated in such proportions as he may from time to time determine, and he may at any time require the deposit of additional securities, or require any association to change the character of the securities already on deposit.

SEC. 3. That all bonds deposited to secure circulating notes issued in accordance with the terms of this act shall be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the association depositing them, with a memorandum to that effect attached to or written or printed on each bond, and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association making the deposit. A receipt shall be given to the association by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, stating that such bond is held in trust for the association on whose behalf the transfer is made, and as security for the redemption and payment of any circulating notes that have been or may be delivered to such association. No assignment or transfer of any such bond by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid unless countersigned by the Comptroller of the Currency. The provisions of sections 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166, and 5167 of the Revised Statutes respecting United States bonds deposited to secure circulating notes shall, except as herein modified, be applicable to all bonds deposited under the terms of this act.

SEC. 4. That section 5214 of the Revised Statutes, as amended, be further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5214. National banking associations having on deposit bonds of the United States, bearing interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum, including the bonds issued for the construction of the Panama Canal, under the provisions of section 8 of 'An act to provide for the construction of a canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific oceans,' approved June 28, 1902, to secure its circulating notes, shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-fourth of 1 per cent each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such bonds; and such associations having on deposit bonds bearing interest at a rate higher than 2 per cent per annum shall pay a tax of one-half per cent each half year upon the average amount of such of its notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such bonds. National banking associations having on deposit bonds to secure their circulating notes other than bonds of the United States shall pay a monthly tax of one-half of 1 per cent upon the average amount of such of their notes in circulation as are based upon the deposit of such bonds. Every national banking association having outstanding circulating notes secured by a deposit of bonds other than bonds of the United States shall make monthly returns, under oath of its president or cashier, to the Treasurer of the United States, in such form as the Treasurer may prescribe, of the average monthly amount of its notes so secured in circulation. The taxes received on circulating notes secured by bonds other than bonds of the United States shall be paid into the Division of Redemption of the Treasury and credited to the reserve fund held for the redemption of United States and other notes."

SEC. 5. That section 9 of an act approved July 12, 1882, as amended by the act approved March 4, 1907, be further amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 9. That any national banking association desiring to withdraw its circulating notes, secured by deposit of United States bonds in the manner provided in section 4 of the act approved June 20, 1874, is hereby authorized for that purpose to deposit lawful money with the Treasurer of the United States and, with the consent of the Comptroller of the Currency and the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to withdraw a proportionate amount of bonds held as security for its circulating notes in the order of such deposits; and in like manner and effect any such association desiring to withdraw any of its circulating notes, secured by the deposit of bonds other than bonds of the United States, may make such withdrawal at any time by the deposit of lawful money or national bank notes with the Treasurer of the United States, and upon such deposit a proportionate share of the bonds so deposited may be withdrawn: *Provided*, That the provisions of this section shall not apply to United States bonds called for redemption by the Secretary of the Treasury, nor to withdrawal of circulating notes in consequence thereof."

SEC. 6. That section 5172 of the Revised Statutes be, and the same is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 5172. In order to furnish suitable notes for circulation, the Comptroller of the Currency shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, cause plates and dies to be engraved, in the best manner to guard against counterfeiting and fraudulent alterations, and shall have printed therefrom, and numbered, such quantity of circulating notes, in blank, of the denominations of $5, $10, $20, $50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $10,000, as may be required to supply the associations entitled to receive the same. Such notes shall state upon their face that they will be redeemed by the United States in lawful money upon presentation at the Treasury. This pledge shall be certified by the written or engraved signatures of the Treasurer and Register, and by the imprint of the seal of the Treasury. They shall also express upon their face the promise of the association receiving the same to pay on demand, attested by the signature of the president or vice-president and cashier. Upon request of any national banking association the Comptroller of the Currency, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, shall cause to be prepared circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned, as provided by law, to an amount equal to 50 per cent of the capital stock of such association; such notes to be deposited in the Treasury or the subtreasury of the United States nearest the place of business of the association making the request, and to be held for such association, subject to the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, for their delivery as provided by law."

SEC. 7. That circulating notes of national banking associations, when presented to the Treasury for redemption, as provided in section 3 of the act approved June 20, 1874, shall be redeemed in lawful money of the United States.

SEC. 8. That national banking associations located outside of reserve or central reserve cities, which are now required by law to keep a reserve equal to 15 per cent of their deposit liabilities, shall hereafter hold at all times at least two-thirds of such reserve in lawful money. The provisions of section 5191 of the Revised Statutes, with reference to the reserves of national banking associations, shall not apply to deposits of public moneys by the United States in designated depositaries.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I have asked that this bill be read and printed in the RECORD for the purpose of calling the attention of Senators to its provisions.

I am authorized by the Committee on Finance to say that that committee will proceed to the prompt and careful consideration of this bill and other measures having the same purpose in view; and I have to request Senators who have bills or amendments to present that they present them at as early a day as

possible. I also ask that 1,000 additional copies of the bill may be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON. Before the Senator from Rhode Island takes his seat, I desire to know if he can give us any information about what action the Committee on Finance will take on the resolution providing for an inquiry into the causes of the present financial stringency?

Mr. ALDRICH. The committee have been, as the Senator from Texas may be aware, reasonably busy with other things, and we have not as yet had an opportunity to take up that question. The Senate at this moment has not received from the Secretary of the Treasury the information asked for by the resolution which the Senate passed before the holiday recess. So far as I am concerned personally, I should be very glad at any time to take up the resolution of the Senator from Texas, and, if the Senator so desires, I will now promise that it shall be taken up at the next meeting of the committee.

Mr. CULBERSON. When will that be?

Mr. ALDRICH. Next Tuesday.

Mr. CULBERSON. I simply made the inquiry, Mr. President, because the Senator seemed to speak by authority when he said the committee was ready to take up other matters to which he referred but made no specific reference to this resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say that the Senator's resolution is included in the matters to be taken up by the committee at its next meeting.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill having been read twice will be referred to the Committee on Finance. The Senator from Rhode Island asks that 1,000 additional copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered.

GRAZING ON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CARTER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 2968) providing for the control of grazing upon the public lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. CARTER. Before the reference of the proposed amendment is completed I desire to challenge briefly the attention of the senior Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT].

The bill to which this amendment is directed proposes a disposition of public lands by way of general leasing. I submit to the Senator that the Committee on Public Lands is the proper committee of the Senate to take charge of the bill rather than the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and to bring the matter forward I move that the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 2968) providing for the control of grazing upon the public lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States, and that it be referred to the Committee on Public Lands, that committee, I think, having proper jurisdiction of it.

Mr. BURKETT. The chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is not now here. I have not any preference one way or the other, except that last year for some reason—I do not know why—the bill was sent to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, as the Senator perhaps knows, and, if he does not I will tell him, spent a good many days last year investigating the question; they had a good many hearings, and they thrashed out the subject pretty thoroughly, so to speak.

When the bill was introduced at the present session I think there was some controversy as to which committee it should be referred, and it was finally decided that it should go to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, because that committee had already had it under consideration last year and had had hearings on it; that a good deal of time would be saved in not going over the same ground again, and that if it should not come out as a bill it would probably come out as an amendment to the agricultural appropriation bill, on account of the fact that it put this grazing land in the control of the Agricultural Department.

Now, as to the correctness of the Senator's position as to where the bill should go, under the rules, I am not disposed to dispute his judgment, because it is better than mine, and also because I am rather inclined to think that originally the bill perhaps should have gone to the Committee on Public Lands. But, having gone to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry last year, and that committee having taken jurisdiction of it, and having had hearings, and being informed upon the matter, it occurs to me that it would hardly be for the best interests of legislation to have a new committee go over the same ground.

I will say to the Senator, if he will indulge me for a moment, that I am anxious to have the bill come out of some committee at the present session of Congress, so that it may be discussed and passed upon by the Senate, and with the multitude of business the Public Lands Committee always have I fear if it should go there they might not have the time at this session to give it such an investigation and have such hearings as would enable them to make a report or justify them in their opinion in making a report.

This is a matter which has been discussed so much in the open Senate that I should like to have it come out from the committee as soon as possible, so that we might consider it here again.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, my motion was made in the interest of the orderly conduct of business in the Senate. Inasmuch as the bill makes a disposition of public lands it is clear to my mind that under the unbroken line of usage here the Committee on Public Lands is the proper committee of the Senate to dispose of the matter. The subject is so important that I think it is unfortunate to keep it in the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry with a view to having it presented to the Senate on an appropriation bill. Now and then the necessity of time apparently requires that a great question shall be disposed of in the midst of the line of appropriation items, but I think in the main that class of legislation is unfortunate.

I shall not press the motion at this time, but ask that it may lie over in view of the absence of the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. I will present it at a later day. Let the amendment lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will lie on the table.

PERSONNEL OF THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Mr. HALE. I move to have reprinted, with additional matter, Senate Document No. 115, Sixtieth Congress, first session, being personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps, appointments of boards to make recommendations in regard to the different staff corps of the Navy and Marine Corps, and reports of the same.

The motion was agreed to.

COPYRIGHT ACTS.

On motion of Mr. SMOOT, it was

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 2499) to amend and consolidate the acts respecting copyrights, be reprinted for the use of the Committee on Patents.

PRINTING OF STATISTICAL MATTER.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved*, That there be printed 5,000 copies of the "Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800-1907, and Commercial and Financial Statistics of Foreign Countries." (From Statistical Abstract of the United States.)

SURVEY OF CORSICA RIVER, MARYLAND.

Mr. RAYNER submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Corsica River, Maryland, and to submit a plan and estimate for its improvement.

IMMIGRANT STATIONS AT BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, directed to report to the Senate an estimate of the cost of the construction of new immigrant stations and suitable buildings in connection therewith at the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, and further to report to the Senate as to the advisability of securing new sites for immigrant stations at said ports and an estimate of the cost of such sites as he may deem most suitable.

CONTROL OF LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

Mr. CLAY. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to report at the earliest convenient day a bill providing that all fermented, distilled, or other intoxicating liquors or liquids transported into any State or Territory, or remaining therein, for use, consumption, sale, or storage therein shall, upon arrival within the borders of the State and before or after delivery to the consignee in such State or Territory, be subject to the operation and effect of the laws of such State or Territory enacted in the exercise of its police powers to the same extent and in the same manner as though such liquids or liquors had been produced in such State or Territory, and shall not be exempt therefrom by reason of being introduced therein in original packages or otherwise.

That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider and report whether or not Congress has the constitutional right to pass a bill prohibiting the transportation of liquors from States, counties, or municipalities where such liquors are legally sold into States, counties, or municipalities where local option or prohibition prevails.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I shall object to its present consideration. I do not think there is any immediate call for the resolution. The membership of the committee has just been filled up, and we have had no opportunity to consider any bills before the committee. I think the committee will take up the measure referred to in regular order, and it seems to me it is entirely out of place to offer a resolution of that kind now, because it is a reflection on the committee and amounts to an assertion that the committee is derelict in its duty. It might be appropriate later in the session, but certainly at this time there is no occasion for such a resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will lie over.

Mr. CLAY. One minute, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will state that debate can proceed only by unanimous consent.

Mr. CLAY. I desire to say just a word.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Senator from Georgia will proceed.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I certainly did not intend to reflect upon the committee, nor do I think the resolution can be construed as a reflection upon the committee. In the first place, several States in this Union have voted absolute prohibition in those States. They have said by law that liquor shall not be manufactured or sold in those States, and when the legislature of a State has enacted such legislation, certainly Congress ought to come to its relief and prevent the shipment of liquors into that State.

In reply to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], I desire to say a word. During the last session of Congress there was introduced in the Senate a bill to carry out the legislation outlined in the pending resolution. The bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. In fact, an examination of the files of that committee will show that not only one bill, but two bills of the same general character were introduced. I desire to say to the Senator from Minnesota that during the last session of Congress those bills were allowed to sleep in the committee, and were not acted upon. We have now been in session nearly thirty days, and I do not believe this legislation should be allowed to sleep the remainder of the session. Mr. President, we have been notified through the public press that very little legislation, other than the supply bills, is to take place during the present session. Where States have enacted legislation providing for prohibition, the citizens of those States have a right to come to Congress and ask that they be protected from the sale and shipment of whisky by other States.

I merely introduced the resolution to test the sense of the Senate, and I intend to ask a yea-and-nay vote on it at the proper time. I do not doubt that the Judiciary Committee will carry on the will and wishes of the Senate. It was not my intention to reflect in any way upon a single member of that committee, probably the ablest committee of this body. It was simply to test the sense of the Senate and to see whether or not the Senate was in favor of legislation of this character at the earliest possible day.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the resolution and it will lie on the table.

SUSPENSION OF ASSESSMENT WORK ON MINING CLAIMS.

Mr. CARTER. I offer a resolution and request its immediate consideration. I call the attention of the Senator from Colorado (Mr. TELLER) to the resolution.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate Senate bill No. 1192, entitled "A bill to amend an act entitled 'An act to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relating to mining claims.'"

Mr. TELLER. I object to the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection to the present consideration of the resolution is made and it will lie on the table.

COMPILATION OF LAWS RELATING TO INDIAN AFFAIRS.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to have prepared for the use of the Senate a compilation of the laws, agreements, Executive orders, proclamations, etc., relating to Indian affairs passed and proclaimed since December 1, 1902.

FOREST-RESERVE LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 18, 1907, certain information relative to Conrad Kohrs, as being the only person who has filed in the General Land Office since February 26, 1907, proof of his conveyance to the United States, etc., of title to 440 acres of land, upon which no selection has been made under the act of June 4, 1897, etc., which, on motion of Mr. CARTER, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

DRAINAGE OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 11, 1907, a report upon the examinations for the drainage of lands made by the Interior Department, which, with the accompanying papers and illustrations, was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the annual report of the Secretary of War for the year 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

FRANCHISES GRANTED IN PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Island and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stat., 77), I transmit herewith copy of a franchise, granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to Antonio Roig, entitled "An ordinance granting to Antonio Roig an extension of six months for the completion of a railway authorized to be constructed and operated by a franchise passed on the 8th of August, 1905."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stat., 77), I transmit herewith copy of a franchise, granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to J. G. White & Co. (Incorporated).

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with section 32 of an act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, I transmit herewith certified copies of franchises, granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to Guanica Central and to the municipality of Cayey.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1908.*

DISTRICT JUVENILE COURT.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a report by Judge William H. De Lacy of the first year's operations of the juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

HENRY FISHER, OF DELAWARE.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, ordered to lie on the table and be printed:

*To the Senate:*

I transmit herewith a report from the Secretary of State answering, so far as concerns the Department of State, the resolution adopted by the Senate on December 16, 1907, calling for copies of papers relating to one Henry Fisher, of Delaware.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting, in response to a resolution of December 16, 1907, certain information with reference to the accounts, papers, and documents relating

to Henry Fisher, deceased, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

EMPLOYEES FOR THE CENSUS OF 1910.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the Census and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In the taking of the census of 1910 it will probably be necessary to employ about 4,000 additional persons in the temporary force at Washington. I urge upon the Congress that in the enactment of a law for the taking of the census provision be made that these persons be selected in accordance with the civil-service rules. The Civil Service Commission is amply able through its regular examinations to promptly supply all needed eligibles having the requisite qualifications.

The noncompetitive examinations used in selecting the force at Washington of the last two censuses served only as a cloak to hide the nakedness of the spoils system. Such examinations are useless as checks upon patronage appointments. They prevent the most incompetent from being appointed, but they do not secure the appointment of the most competent, and they afford no check upon political appointments. It is idle to say that such examinations are fair, for the unfairness and favoritism come in in the choosing of the men who shall be allowed to try them. The great majority of the clerical employees of the last two censuses were far below the average of the persons appointed through competitive examinations in like grades. Statistics prepared on this point show that only about 50 per cent of the applicants who were employed in the last census were able to pass the competitive examinations under the civil-service rules, while of all other applicants for the same examinations throughout the country about 67 per cent passed. As appointments are made under the competitive system from those highest in grade, there is even a much wider margin of difference in intelligence and clerical capacity between the two classes than these figures indicate. Much of the value of a census depends upon the faith of the public in it. The taint of the spoils system will not merely hamper and delay the economical and efficient taking of the census, but will impair the belief of the public in its honesty.

These additional employees are certain to seek to be retained in the permanent service at the close of taking the census. If they are selected for the temporary force upon a patronage basis it will be unjust and improper to give them preference over those of superior merit having claims under the civil-service law; and yet the very men who now most strongly object to having these employees put under the civil-service law will then endeavor in every way to secure their transfer to the service protected by that law. This has been the unfailing experience of the past. When a branch of the public service is by law exempted from the operations of the civil-service law, so as to admit persons without regard thereto, the strongest pressure is certain to come later from the very individuals who secured the passage of the exemption law to have those they exempted transferred to the classified service. This effort is being made every day. It is proof positive that all these branches of the public service like the Census should be put without qualification under the civil-service law.

I invite attention to the following letter from the Civil Service Commission and to the quotations contained in it from former Commissioners of the Census:

"DECEMBER 21, 1907.

"The PRESIDENT:

"The bill to provide for the new census (H. R. 7597) provides that the additional employees shall be appointed upon 'such noncompetitive examination as the Director of the Census, in cooperation with the United States Civil Service Commission, may prescribe, the examinations to be held under the direction of said Commission * * *.' Persons having previous experience in census work are excepted from examinations, and the permanent force may be recruited from the temporary force. This proposed legislation is only slightly less vicious than previous census laws. By its noncompetitive feature it permits of the places being apportioned as patronage; and although the persons recommended must be examined, the examinations are not open to public competition. Persons thus appointed for patronage reasons, including persons appointed for the same reasons in previous census work, may be continued in the permanent force. This suspension of the competitive system and the substitution of the patronage system not merely in the temporary force but in the permanent force, which is now subject to competition, opens the door for the removal of persons appointed under the rules to make places for persons appointed by strong political influence. This provision is not merely a backward step, but will inflict a grave blow upon the merit system and discredit competitive examinations. It was only with great difficulty and with your very earnest support that the House provision to allow the temporary employees of the last census to be made eligible to appointment in the classified service without examination was modified.

"Hon. Carrol D. Wright, when Commissioner of the Census, stated that the absence of civil-service rules made an extra cost of $2,000,000, and afterwards said:

"'The above statements more than justify the opinion which I expressed in the report on a plan for a permanent census service, for instead of an extra cost of $2,000,000, to which I guardedly limited myself, it is apparent that under the first comparison there was an extra cost of $6,421,245 and under the second comparison of $3,372,025. the magnitude of the census work, the lack of time for preparation, the temporary nature of the force, etc., may properly, and perhaps sufficiently, account for the extraordinary expense above the $2,000,000 which I have attributed to the absence of civil-service rules.

"'The figures which I have given thoroughly justify the opinion Mr. Porter expressed to me several years ago, that it would have been much better had the Eleventh Census been taken in accordance with civil-service rules, an opinion he has now given to the public in an interesting article in the North American Review for the current month (December, 1897), in which he gives as one of the faults of the system under which censuses have been taken "the placing upon the shoulders of the Superintendent, whose mind should be fully occupied with his experts in planning the work, the responsibility of the appointment of an office force of several thousand clerks."'

"I have the honor to be, very respectfully,

"JOHN C. BLACK, *Commissioner.*"

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 1 o'clock and 45 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, January 9, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

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## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 7, 1908.*

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

George L. Godfrey, of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Des Moines, in the State of Iowa. (Reappointment.)

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William H. Jordan, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

APPRAISER OF MERCHANDISE.

George W. Wanmaker, of New York, to be appraiser of merchandise in the district of New York, in the State of New York, to succeed Edward S. Fowler, resigned.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Christian Schuebel, of Oregon, to be United States attorney for the district of Oregon, vice William C. Bristol, whose nomination has been withdrawn, and who is now serving under a recess appointment.

REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.

William Balderston, of Boise, Idaho, to be register of the land office at Boise, Idaho, vice Addison T. Smith, resigned.

RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

John P. Dickinson, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Hugo, Colo., his term having expired December 7, 1907. (Reappointment.)

SECRETARY OF ARIZONA.

John H. Page, of Arizona, to be secretary of Arizona, vice William Francis Nichols, whose term will expire March 30, 1908.

APPOINTMENT IN THE ARMY—GENERAL OFFICER.

Col. Medorem Crawford, Coast Artillery Corps, to be brigadier-general with rank from January 3, 1908, vice Smith, retired from active service.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

*Pay Department.*

Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel from January 1, 1908, vice Whipple, appointed paymaster-general.

Maj. Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from January 1, 1908, vice Muhlenberg, promoted.

*Coast Artillery Corps.*

Capt. John P. Hains, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from December 27, 1907, vice Skerrett, detailed as paymaster.

First Lieut. David Y. Beckham, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from December 27, 1907, vice Hains, promoted.

*Infantry Arm.*

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be colonel from December 23, 1907, vice Lockwood, Twenty-ninth Infantry, retired from active service.

Maj. William R. Abercrombie, Thirtieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from December 23, 1907, vice Bailey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, unassigned, to be major from December 23, 1907, vice Abercrombie, Thirtieth Infantry, promoted.

Capt. William C. Wren, Twenty-third Infantry, to be major from January 1, 1908, vice Andrus, Twelfth Infantry, retired from active service.

First Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., Eleventh Infantry, to be captain from December 11, 1907, vice Walker, Sixth Infantry, retired from active service.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 3, 1908.*

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

George Meredith Peek, of Virginia.
Perry Mozart Gallup, of New York.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 4, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

John Nesmith Greely, of Massachusetts.
Webster Allyn Capron, of Virginia.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

William Pegram Wilson, of Michigan.
Charles Laurance Williams, of New York.
Alexander James Stuart, of Michigan.
Chester Jennings Goodier, of New York.
John Edward Townes, jr., of Virginia.
Robert Emory Vose, of Ohio.
Dean Hall, of Massachusetts.
John Stuart Williams, of Pennsylvania.
George Ruhlen, jr., of the District of Columbia.
John Edward Mort, of Virginia.
Junnius Pierce, of New York.

INFANTRY ARM.

John Waring Simons, jr., of South Carolina.
Jubal Anderson Early, of Virginia.
Charles Pope Hollingsworth, of Maryland.
Edward Graham Taylor, of the District of Columbia.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 5, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Thomas Donaldson Sloan, of New York.
Frederick Monroe Barrows, of New York.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Henry Wirt Thomas Eglin, of Virginia.

INFANTRY ARM.

Alfred Henry Erck, of Massachusetts.
Fred Philip Jacobs, of Colorado.
Walter Scott Greacen, of New York.
Cary Ingram Crockett, of Virginia.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 1, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Sergt. John Gavin Tyndall, Troop A, First Cavalry.

Sergt. Alfred Lawrence Pearson Sands, Troop F, Third Cavalry.

Sergt. Charles Peaslee George, jr., One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Master Gunner Thomas Franklin McNeill, Coast Artillery Corps.

INFANTRY ARM.

Master Gunner Thomas Mayne Reid Herron, Coast Artillery Corps.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 2, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Sergt. Charles William Harlow, General Service.

Sergt. Harold Steelman Naylor, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry.

Private William Henry Rucker, Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. William Henry Shepherd, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Sergt. Marshall Guion Randol, Battery F, First Field Artillery.

INFANTRY ARM.

Corpl. Frank Wilson Braden, Company A, Eighth Infantry.

Sergt. John Delbert Reardan, Eighty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Sergt. Ernest Leonard Pell, Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Sergt. Joseph C. Hatie, Company D, Thirtieth Infantry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. John E. Pillsbury, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Capt. Charles W. Rae, United States Navy, to be Engineer in Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, United States Navy, to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Lieut. Commander Edward H. Campbell to be Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, with the rank of captain, for a period of four years.

The following named captains, who were transferred to the retired list of the Navy from the 30th day of June, 1907, to be rear-admirals on the retired list of the Navy from that date, in accordance with a provision contained in the naval appropriation act approved June 29, 1906:

George P. Colvocoresses,
William H. Reeder,
John M. Hawley, and
Perry Garst.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1908, vice Lieut. Commander Gregory C. Davidson, resigned.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 3d day of January, 1908, vice Lieut. Commander Joseph L. Jayne, promoted.

ASSISTANT SURGEONS IN THE NAVY.

Lawrence M. Schmidt, a citizen of Illinois, and
Egbert G. Mackenzie, a citizen of New Jersey.

Second Lieut. Lauren S. Willis to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of July, 1906, vice First Lieut. John C. Beaumont, promoted.

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

Jesse D. Jefferson to be postmaster at Valdez, Alaska, in place of Frank M. Boyle, removed.

ALABAMA.

Henry L. Marsh to be postmaster at Abbeville, Henry County, Ala. Office became Presidential April 1, 1906.

ARKANSAS.

James U. Brown to be postmaster at Huttig, Union County, Ark. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

John Edwards to be postmaster at Gurdon, Clark County, Ark., in place of John Edwards. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1908.

Robert L. Floyd to be postmaster at El Dorado, Union County, Ark., in place of Robert L. Floyd. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

R. M. Jordan to be postmaster at Fordyce, Dallas County, Ark., in place of Lulu V. Cox, resigned.

M. B. Leming to be postmaster at Waldron, Scott County, Ark., in place of Adolphus G. Leming. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1908.

Owen J. Owen, jr., to be postmaster at Conway, Faulkner County, Ark., in place of Owen J. Owen, jr. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1908.

Fidelles B. Schooley to be postmaster at England, Lonoke County, Ark., in place of Fidelles B. Schooley. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

CALIFORNIA.

William C. Campbell to be postmaster at Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, Cal., in place of William C. Campbell. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

Theodore W. Leydecker to be postmaster at Alameda, Alameda County, Cal., in place of Theodore W. Leydecker. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1907.

Cabot A. Yerxa to be postmaster at Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, Cal. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908. (Postmaster resigned.)

CONNECTICUT.

Warren W. Averill to be postmaster at Pomfret Center, Windham County, Conn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

William H. Brown to be postmaster at Jewett City, New London County, Conn., in place of William H. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

John R. Merrick to be postmaster at Totoket, New Haven County, Conn., in place of John R. Merrick. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

DELAWARE.

Harry B. Johnson to be postmaster at Wyoming, Kent County, Del., in place of Carroll S. Fisher. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

GEORGIA.

James B. Aaron to be postmaster at Lyons, Toombs County, Ga. Office became Presidential October 1, 1906.

William O. De Loache to be postmaster at Talbotton, Talbot County, Ga., in place of William O. De Loache. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

Mattie E. Gunter to be postmaster at Social Circle, Walton County, Ga. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Virginia W. Henderson to be postmaster at Oxford, Newton County, Ga., in place of Virginia W. Henderson. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Benjamin R. Leggett to be postmaster at Broxton, Coffee County, Ga. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

William Clemans to be postmaster at Mansfield, Piatt County, Ill., in place of William Clemans. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

W. E. Hawthorne to be postmaster at Granville, Putnam County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908. (Postmaster resigned.)

Harry E. Spear to be postmaster at Polo, Ogle County, Ill., in place of Harry E. Spear. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

INDIANA.

Harry C. Linkhart to be postmaster at Hobart, Lake County, Ind., in place of Charles O. Johnston. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

IOWA.

Daniel Anderson to be postmaster at Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa, in place of Daniel Anderson. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Charles H. Austin to be postmaster at Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa, in place of Charles H. Austin. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

F. V. D. Bogert to be postmaster at Paullina, O'Brien County, Iowa, in place of F. V. D. Bogert. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1908.

A. J. Cleveland to be postmaster at Pleasantville, Marion County, Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908. (Postmaster resigned.)

Walter M. Cousins to be postmaster at Alden, Hardin County, Iowa, in place of Walter M. Cousins. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1908.

Charles A. Reynolds to be postmaster at Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa, in place of Charles A. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

KANSAS.

John Grant to be postmaster at Ellinwood, Barton County, Kans., in place of Joseph W. A. Cooke, removed.

Florence Lowe to be postmaster at Turon, Reno County, Kans. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Harvey J. Penney to be postmaster at Hays, Ellis County, Kans., in place of Harvey J. Penney. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

KENTUCKY.

Thomas Boggess, jr., to be postmaster at Ashland, Boyd County, Ky., in place of Thomas Boggess, jr. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Frank A. Mitchell to be postmaster at Vanceburg, Lewis County, Ky., in place of Ethel E. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

MAINE.

Lindley H. Folsom to be postmaster at Greenville, Piscataquis County, Me., in place of Lindley H. Folsom. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Paul R. Bridgman to be postmaster at Ware, Hampshire County, Mass., in place of Paul R. Bridgman. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

Charles F. Hammond to be postmaster at Nantucket, Nantucket County, Mass., in place of Charles F. Hammond. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

George H. Seymour to be postmaster at Monson, Hampden County, Mass., in place of George H. Seymour. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

Fay Cravens to be postmaster at Milaca, Millelacs County, Minn., in place of Charles F. Searle. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Henry M. Henderson to be postmaster at Verndale, Wadena County, Minn. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Raleigh M. Pope to be postmaster at Mora, Kanabec County, Minn., in place of Raleigh M. Pope. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Justin E. Stiles to be postmaster at Wells, Faribault County, Minn., in place of Justin E. Stiles. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1908.

MISSOURI.

William J. Godt to be postmaster at New Haven, Franklin County, Mo., in place of William J. Godt. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Frank C. Miller to be postmaster at Oran, Scott County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW JERSEY.

Charles H. Bennett to be postmaster at Dover, Morris County, N. J., in place of Guido C. Hinchman, removed.

Henry S. Garretson to be postmaster at Dunellen, Middlesex County, N. J., in place of Peter W. Brakely, removed.

Richard Willard Sloat to be postmaster at Hudson Heights, Hudson County, N. J., in place of William C. Fink, resigned.

NEW MEXICO.

Bonifacio Lucero to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County, N. Mex., in place of Luther M. Shely, deceased.

NEW YORK.

Manly A. Aiken to be postmaster at Kenwood, Madison County, N. Y., in place of Myron H. Kinsley, deceased.

James H. Callanan to be postmaster at Schenectady, Schenectady County, N. Y., in place of James H. Callanan. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Myatt E. Goring to be postmaster at Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y., in place of John Heald. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Charles F. Shelland to be postmaster at Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y., in place of Charles F. Shelland. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1907.

Harvey D. Waite to be postmaster at Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Peter H. Zimmerman to be postmaster at Wayland, Steuben County, N. Y., in place of Peter H. Zimmerman. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hans A. Alm to be postmaster at Hankinson, Richland County, N. Dak., in place of Hans A. Alm. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

Charles Leathart to be postmaster at Fairmount, Richland County, N. Dak., in place of Charles Leathart. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

OHIO.

Charles H. Bryson to be postmaster at Athens, Athens County, Ohio, in place of John Finsterwald, removed.

J. W. Bryson to be postmaster at Glouster, Athens County, Ohio, in place of Robert S. King. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1907.

Will S. Fornshell to be postmaster at Camden, Preble County, Ohio, in place of Will S. Fornshell. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1906.

J. L. Gilmer to be postmaster at Hubbard, Trumbull County, Ohio, in place of William M. Evans. Incumbent's commission expires February 29, 1908.

Charles A. McKim to be postmaster at Celina, Mercer County, Ohio, in place of Robert S. King. Incumbent's commission expired May 16, 1906.

Emil H. Moser to be postmaster at Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio, in place of Wilbert C. Davis. Incumbent's commission expired June 30, 1906.

OKLAHOMA.

Addison F. Farr to be postmaster at Hooker, Beaver County, Okla. Office became Presidential July 1, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Caleb S. Brinton to be postmaster at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa., in place of Caleb S. Brinton. Incumbent's commission expired March 2, 1907.

Frank R. Hammond to be postmaster at Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pa., in place of Frank R. Hammond. Incumbent's commission expires January 11, 1908.

James A. Pearce to be postmaster at Avonmore, Westmoreland County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Daniel W. Reynolds to be postmaster at Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa., in place of Daniel W. Reynolds. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Fred C. Bowles to be postmaster at Dell Rapids, Minnehaha County, S. Dak., in place of David E. Ward. Incumbent's commission expires January 7, 1908.

Ernest E. Edwards to be postmaster at Armour, Douglas County, S. Dak., in place of Bayard T. Boylan. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

Robert A. Espey to be postmaster at Bellbuckle, Bedford County, Tenn., in place of Reuben C. Couch. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1907.

Richard N. Hudson to be postmaster at Sweetwater, Monroe County, Tenn., in place of James M. Pardue. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Finis R. Sharp to be postmaster at Manchester, Coffee County, Tenn., in place of Euclid W. Smartt, jr., resigned.

Charles D. Wilkinson to be postmaster at Pulaski, Giles County, Tenn., in place of William B. Farris. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

TEXAS.

Wesley J. Clarke to be postmaster at Dalhart, Dallam County, Tex., in place of Wesley J. Clarke. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1908.

W. P. Harris to be postmaster at Sulphur Springs, Hopkins County, Tex., in place of William C. Hurley. Incumbent's commission expires January 27, 1908.

Jesse H. Harrison to be postmaster at Daingerfield, Morris County, Tex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908. (Postmaster resigned.)

WASHINGTON.

Robert O'Neil to be postmaster at Lynden, Whatcom County, Wash. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 7, 1908.*

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

William Balderston to be register of the land office at Boise, Idaho.

POSTMASTERS.

MONTANA.

Charles A. Peterson to be postmaster at Plains, Sanders County, Mont.

OKLAHOMA.

Albert S. Yates to be postmaster at Texhoma, in the county of Beaver and State of Oklahoma.

WISCONSIN.

Daniel E. Frost to be postmaster at Stevens Point, Portage County, Wis.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### TUESDAY, *January 7, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. SLEMP to the Committee on Accounts and also to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GREENE, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence for one week, on account of illness.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the reference of House resolution 115 was changed from the Committee on the Judiciary to the Committee on Rules.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Sundry messages, in writing, from the President of the United States were communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.

BRIDGE ACROSS ST. FRANCIS RIVER IN ARKANSAS.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 194) to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison in said county and State.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill reported from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I want to ask the gentleman from Arkansas if this has been reported by a committee?

Mr. MACON. It has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and the contract is already let for the construction of the bridge.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MACON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the President's message and also the resolution distributing it.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. OVERSTREET in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of House resolution No. 43.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, the resolution has not been read, and I ask that it be read.

The Clerk read the resolution, as follows:

House resolution 43.

*Resolved*, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress at the present session as relates to the revenue and the bonded debt of the United States be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

That so much as relates to the appropriations of the public revenue for support of the Government as herein provided, namely, for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses; for sundry civil expenses; for fortifications and coast defenses; for pensions; for the District of Columbia, and for all deficiencies be referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

That so much as relates to the judiciary of the United States, to the administration of justice, to the punishment and prevention of crime, and to the organization of courts be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

That so much as relates to banks and banking and the currency be referred to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

That so much as relates to commerce and the Isthmian Canal be referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

That so much as relates to the improvement of rivers and harbors be referred to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

That so much as relates to the merchant marine and fisheries be referred to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

That so much as relates to agriculture, and appropriations therefor, and to forestry be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

That so much as relates to the foreign affairs, the consular and diplomatic service, including appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

That so much as relates to the military establishment, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

That so much as relates to the naval establishment and to the construction of additional vessels for the Navy, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

That so much as relates to the post-office and post-roads and to the carrying of the foreign mails, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

That so much as relates to the public domain be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

That so much as relates to the relations of the United States to the Indian tribes, and appropriations therefor, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

That so much as relates to the Territories, Alaska, and the Hawaiian Islands be referred to the Committee on the Territories.

That so much as relates to the islands which came to the United States through the treaty of 1899 with Spain (except so much as relates to the revenue and the appropriations) be referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

That so much as relates to the mining interests be referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

That so much as relates to the levees of the Mississippi River be referred to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River.

That so much as relates to education be referred to the Committee on Education.

That so much as relates to labor be referred to the Committee on Labor.

That so much as relates to the affairs of the District of Columbia (excepting appropriations) be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

That so much as relates to reform in the civil service be referred to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

That so much as relates to the election of the President, Vice-President, or Representatives in Congress be referred to the Committee on Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress.

That so much as relates to the irrigation of arid lands be referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

That so much as relates to statuary and pictures be referred to the Joint Committee on the Library.

That so much as relates to the census be referred to the Committee on the Census.

That so much as relates to the industrial arts and expositions other than revenue and appropriations be referred to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, this is the usual resolution for the distribution of the various subjects and contents in the President's message to the appropriate committees of the House under the rule. Having said that much, I have said all that there is to say in regard to it. It is unanimously reported to the House by the Committee on Ways and Means. If any gentleman desires to ask any questions in regard to it, I will be glad to answer, if I can.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some time.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some understanding about the speech making. That is a plain way of putting it.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I have not been asked by any gentleman on this side of the House for any time. I propose to reserve the balance of my own time if there are no questions to be asked, and I will then yield to any gentleman on the other side who desires to take the floor in his own right.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to control half of the time.

Mr. SHERMAN. But no agreement of that kind has been made as yet.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest that the gentleman take the floor for an hour in his own right and that we arrange the matter afterwards.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. But I do not want to make any remarks myself. There are several gentleman over here, however, who are not unwilling to do so. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman asks unanimous consent I shall not object to it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Very well. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I be permitted to control half the time.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, there has been no time fixed for debate, and there could not be any arrangement to control half the time. The gentleman can have an hour in his own right. Half the time would mean all the rest of the session.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Oh, I understand that perfectly well.

Mr. PAYNE. I desire to say to the gentleman from Missouri that the time is without limit, and I think there will be no difficulty in getting all the time that he wants on that side of the House—of course, subject to the coming in of other business perhaps more important even than debate on this question.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I desire to yield thirty minutes to the gentleman from Texas, Mr. SHEPPARD.

Mr. PAYNE. I reserve the balance of my time, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York reserves the balance of his time, and the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Missouri, who yields thirty minutes to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. My inquiry is this: Can we agree on time in the committee, or do we have to go back into the House to make that agreement?

The CHAIRMAN. By unanimous consent the committee may fix the limits of the debate.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It seems to me by unanimous consent, then, that somebody on this side ought to control half of the time and somebody on the other side control the other half of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say to the gentleman from Missouri that that arrangement is desirable where there is pressure for time, but where there seems to be abundance of time it is not necessary. However, the committee has the power by unanimous consent to fix the time of debate. The gentleman from Missouri will understand further that under the existing conditions the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] having been first recognized and being entitled to an hour, and reserving the remainder of his time, the Chair has now recognized the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], who is entitled to an hour.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I yield thirty minutes of that hour to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. SHEPPARD].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas for thirty minutes.

Mr. SHEPPARD. I rise, Mr. Chairman, without partisan feeling or purpose briefly to submit the reasons which prompted me to introduce at the opening of the present session a bill providing that the words, "In God We Trust," should be retained upon the coins of the United States. On recent issues of gold coins designed by the late Augustus St. Gaudens this striking sentence, so expressive of American reverence and faith, has been omitted by order of President Roosevelt. It may be interesting to refer here to the circumstances under which this motto was first inscribed upon our coinage. In November, 1861, when the foundations of the Republic were shaking, a Pennsylvania minister warned the Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Salmon P. Chase, that if the nation should perish no evidence of the religious faith of its inhabitants would be preserved upon its coins. Impressed by the minister's appeal, the Secretary of the Treasury, affirming that no nation could be strong except in the strength of God or safe except in His defense, and that the trust of the American people in God should be declared on the national coin, requested the Director of the Mint to prepare a device "with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition." It was discovered that legislation would be necessary, as the act of January, 1837, prescribed the mottoes and devices for our coins. In April, 1864, in March, 1865, and in February, 1873, Congress enacted laws providing in substance that the words, "In God we trust," might be inscribed upon such coins as would admit of such motto.

Mr. Chairman, Congress ought not to permit this legend to be stricken from the coinage. The American people are fundamentally a religious people. They are distinguished by a devotion to religious and civil freedom. Perhaps every form of religious thought is represented among us and yet we are one in the recognition of a supreme and all-wise God. The opportunity to worship the omnipotent Father according to the conscience of the individual is the basis of American history, the corner-stone of the American Commonwealth. There is an essential relation between God and freedom. Liberty as a permanent prerogative of the people was for all practical purposes an impossible conception before Abraham's proclamation of the one all-seeing God. After this proclamation men who had worshipped kings and idols came soon to realize that the God of the spirit was the only rightful sovereign. They came soon to understand that with the same spiritual Father men were brothers both here and hereafter. It followed immediately that men were spiritual and political equals, and liberty, equality, fraternity, dawned upon the human race. Thus God is the source of liberty and religious freedom the basis of political independence. Voltaire, the scoffer, the satirist, but above all the analyst profound, expressed this truth with evident application to the American Republic when raising his withered hands above the grandson of Benjamin Franklin who had besought for the youth the aged philosopher's benediction, he whispered, "God and Liberty." It was the idea of the one God and the resultant conception of human brotherhood that made the Hebrew nation the world's first self-governing commonwealth and enabled it to embody the highest religious and civic ideals six centuries before Greece knew an alphabet and more than a thousand years before the Latins founded Rome.

These principles were the basis of the Mosaic code, a code which is to-day the framework of civilization and government, a code which enters elementally into the civil and criminal codes of all modern states, a code which taught the elevation of woman, the love of home, the sanctity of property and life, the observance of the Sabbath, charity, fraternity, representative government, systematic education, contempt for luxury and extravagance, equal rights and rigid justice. These principles have made the Hebrew commonwealth a model and a light in the reformations, awakenings, and revolutions of the world. In the American Revolution arguments in behalf of independence and against all despotism were liberally drawn from Judaic literature and teaching. Throughout the colonies the Hebrew nation was cited as the ideal republic. On the day the Continental Congress declared our independence Franklin, Adams, and Jefferson were appointed to prepare a seal for the United States and for a device they selected a representation of Moses watching the Red Sea as it enveloped Pharaoh, adding beneath the picture the words, "Resistance to tyrants is obedience to God." It is of more than human import that the Hebrew commonwealth, embodying the ideas of God and liberty, was the chief example of the American patriots and that the United States, representing in the spirit underlying its institutions the Hebrew nation more closely than does any other country, was the first government since the final destruction of Jerusalem, seventeen hun-

dred years before, under which the Hebrew people were admitted to unrestricted and coequal citizenship.

The beginnings of the United States were essentially religious, and a divine purpose may be seen in the events which made possible our country and its institutions. Surely there was omnipotent design in the fact that the invention of printing, the discovery of America, and the European Reformation took place within the same century. The printing press brought the Bible to the people, and they rose from the serfdom of ages to stand before God as untrammeled children; before each other as brothers and as equals. With the Reformation began the movement to free the soul, the brain, the arm of man—a movement which culminated on this hemisphere in the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Despotism was assailed, and wars, commotions, persecutions raged through Europe. That this movement might reach fruition in a new world undisturbed by the errors and oppressions of the old, God pointed the frail caravels of Columbus to these virgin shores. It was of more significance than even Columbus dreamed that on landing at Salvador his first act was to kneel upon the soil and dedicate the infant continent to the King of Kings. Thus under the especial favor of Providence America began. I now propose to show that the finger of God may be traced in every crisis of American history and that the dominant note of American character has been an unfaltering trust in the wisdom and the justice of Omnipotence. [Applause.]

It is worthy of remark that every effort to exploit this country for sordid ends failed utterly; the adventurers in search of gold and notoriety came to grief. On the contrary, the valiant spirits who braved the trackless tides, the storms, the savages, the snows to establish in America a government of the free, who fled religious and political oppression to erect upon these shores the altars of religious and political liberty—the Puritan, the Huguenot, the Catholic, the Quaker, the Walloon, the Waldensian, the Covenanter, the Lutheran, the Cavalier, the Dissenter, the Highlander, the Moravian, the Jew; in fact, the hosts of earth's exiled and earth's wronged—flourished here under difficulties so tremendous, such pestilences, famines, massacres, and dissensions, that their preservation and advancement can be attributed to no other source than the God whose worship they came to maintain in its original purity, whose freedom they were to transmit to posterity and eternity. [Applause.] Before commencing each day's work the colonists at Jamestown assembled in the little church to invoke the blessings of Jehovah. "Doubt not," they wrote their friends at home, "God will raise our state and build His church in this excellent clime." When in 1619 the house of burgesses, the first legislative body in America, was established in this colony one of its first resolutions was a recognition of God. When the little congregation of John Robinson in the north of England was driven by the minions and measures of intolerance to Holland to become immortal pilgrims in the cause of liberty and the truth they were animated by a deathless trust in God.

Before landing on Massachusetts soil, after leaving Holland, they paused to compose upon the *Mayflower* our first written Constitution, and they began that remarkable document in the name of God. The first sentence summarizes the doctrines of God and freedom on which American institutions rest. Throughout colonial times the fires of faith and brotherhood were kept ablaze by Higginson, Hooker, Eliot, Mayhew, Williams, Davenport, Fox, Penn, Barclay, Keith, Whitfield, the Wesleys, Edwards, and other champions of an unshackled gospel, an unshackled manhood. They originated the religious revivals which have become so splendid a feature of American life. The first work of the first printing press in America, established in 1639, was a metrical version of the Psalms.

The life of Washington, the buttress of the Republic in its most perilous emergencies, shows instance after instance of divine intervention. One of the most notable of these was his preservation during the slaughter of Braddock's troops on the Monongahela in the French and Indian war. So marvelous was his escape that he at once accredited it to the Almighty. Writing his brother, Augustine, he said: "By the all-powerful dispensation of Providence, I have been protected beyond all human probability or expectation; for I had four bullets through my coat, two horses shot under me, yet escaped unhurt, though death was leveling my companions on every side around me." Indeed, his survival excited universal comment. One of the foremost clergymen of the time, Rev. Samuel Davies, voiced the general opinion when he referred to Washington, in a sermon shortly after Braddock's defeat, as "that heroic youth, Colonel Washington, whom I can not but hope Providence has hitherto preserved in so signal a manner for some important service to his country." [Applause.]

The first Continental Congress, with the assembling of which the Revolution morally began, was opened with prayer. On the second day the distinguished body met under the disturbing influence of a rumored bombardment of Boston. Indignation was on every brow, sympathy in every heart. The thirty-fifth Psalm, wherein David recites his wrongs and cries out for the shield and buckler of the Lord, was read by the Chaplain with such fervor and such effect that he broke into a thrilling prayer for the colonists and that John Adams afterwards expressed the belief that Heaven had ordained this passage to be read that morning. When the Chaplain concluded there was the silence of death. Then rose Patrick Henry, and under the impulse of that tremendous moment exclaimed in part: "The distinctions between Virginians, Pennsylvanians, New Yorkers, and New Englanders are no more. I am not a Virginian, but an American." [Applause.] With that sentence, inspired by more than human surroundings, the birth of American citizenship was complete, the germ of the American Republic was in flower. During the following year Henry expressed a similar sentiment when in his memorable address before the Virginia Revolutionary convention he said that there was a just God who would raise up friends to fight the battles of the colonists and welcomed liberty or death.

Ethan Allen crowded American history into a single sentence when he demanded the surrender of Ticonderoga in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress. On Cambridge Common, the day before Bunker Hill, we see the president of Harvard praying among our troops. The colonists began the American revolution with prayer, and before the war was over the British, too, had learned to pray. [Applause.] On assuming command of the Continental Armies, Washington expressed the most unqualified confidence in the Deity. So desperate was the situation at the onset of a struggle between a fledgling nation and one of the foremost powers of the earth, such the destitution, lack of discipline, lack of numbers among the colonials, that Washington wrote a friend in confidence: "We are now left with a good deal less than half-raised regiments and about 5,000 militia. * * * If I shall be able to rise superior to these and many other difficulties which might be enumerated, I shall most religiously believe that the finger of Providence is in it to blind the eyes of our enemies." Can we doubt the partiality of the Creator when we recall the unspeakable suffering, the disparity of strength, the bitter winters, the ragged uniforms, the bloody prints of shoeless feet, the poverty of state and individual, the inherent weakness of government, the treacheries and intrigues through which the patriot cause ascended to consummate victory?

Can we question the especial aid of the Ruler of all Worlds when we see the fog refuse to rise that August morning in 1776 until our army had retreated from almost certain annihilation on Long Island, and then some five years later observe the dawning daylight drive the escaping Cornwallis back to Yorktown and surrender? Can we deny the interposition of Divinity when in the gloomiest hours of the conflict we see the tattered Continentals retreat barefooted over frozen roads, crossing, when almost overtaken, the Catawba and the Yadkin, whose waters successively rose to delay their pursuers? Is it strange that after the decisive victory of Yorktown the Continental Congress immediately proceeded to a church and, after expressing public thanks to God, proclaimed a day of national thanksgiving, in which the entire country joined most fervently? Is it strange that Washington, on surrendering his commission, deemed it an imperative duty to commend the nation to the continued protection of Omniscience?

As the first act of Columbus on American soil was a recognition of Providence, it was remarkably fitting that nearly three centuries later the first act of the First Congress under the present system, after hearing the inaugural address of Washington, which glowed with expressions of gratitude to Heaven, was to assemble in a church and there unite in supplication to the Lord of all. Before the adjournment of that initial session Congress requested the President to recommend a "day of public thanksgiving and prayer, in acknowledgment of the many signal favors of Almighty God, and especially His affording the people an opportunity peaceably to establish a constitutional government for their safety and happiness." De Tocqueville, the great French historian and philosopher, who wrote the most accurate and remarkable analysis of American character yet given to mankind, observed after visiting the United States in the first half of the last century: "It never must be forgotten that religion gave birth to Anglo-American society." It is hardly possible to dissociate the miraculous

growth of the American Republic in population, in territory, in material and spiritual strength, in world influence, and importance from the cooperation of an agency more than mortal.

Especially is this true when we consider the questions of internal policy which, after threatening the existence of the country for seventy years, were not permanently settled until the altars of a reunited country had been christened in the blood of brothers.

When in the exciting hours of the Clay compromise of 1850 the strife of contending factions was angriest, Benton, his turbulence for once subdued, said, concerning the solution of the pending problem: "It seems to be above human reason. But there is a wisdom above human, and to that we must look." On leaving his home at Springfield in February, 1861, for the assumption of the Presidency, when the signs of the storm through which he was to guide the imperiled nation were everywhere apparent, Lincoln voiced the traditional American trust in God when he said to the neighbors who had come to say farewell:

My friends, no one not in my position can appreciate the sadness I feel at this parting. A duty devolves upon me which is perhaps greater than that which has devolved upon any other man since the days of Washington. He never would have succeeded except for the aid of Divine Providence upon which at all times he relied. I feel that I can not succeed without the same divine aid which sustained him. I hope you, my friends, will all pray that I may receive the same divine assistance with which success is certain.

Both sides in the appalling conflict which ensued, leaders and followers alike, Lincoln, Davis, Grant, Lee, McClellan, Jackson, and other mighty figures, exhibited a heroism in march and charge, in camp and Cabinet, a devotion to truth as each conceived it, that could proceed only from the most unlimited faith in the Infinite Preserver. [Applause.]

Both sides achieved eternal victories, the one having preserved a nation, the other having defied annihilation and challenged death for its conception of the right. [Applause.] When the assassination of Lincoln in April, 1865, had filled the world with gloom and dread and disturbances more violent than those of war seemed imminent, we hear the voice of Garfield as he lifted the American flag above the rioters in New York, "God reigns and the Government at Washington still lives." Immediately the country caught the spirit of this matchless appeal and another crisis had been mastered. It was about this time, at the culmination of the period which established the unity and permanency of the Republic that Congress, as if by inspiration, ordered the sentence "In God we trust," a sentence summarizing the history and reflecting the character of the American people, to be inscribed upon the nation's coinage. For more than forty years it has there remained to remind us of our origin and the world of our faith. Who can doubt that its educational and ethical value has been immense? Who will not regret its displacement on certain coins to make way for the Gaudens design, a design which shows on one side a woman in savage head-dress, on the other a Roman eagle in predatory flight—the one side a degradation of woman, the other a eulogy of war? [Applause.]

It is particularly appropriate that the inscription "In God we trust" should appear upon our national moneys. The coinage of a country is the most concrete and universal evidence of its sovereignty. Is it not fitting that this most elemental expression of government should contain a recognition of the power to which the Government owes its foundation, its growth, its glory? Again, the coinage is, as a rule, the first and most general token of government with which American children and foreigners seeking our citizenship become familiar. It enters fundamentally into the people's lives and thoughts and hopes. It is the vitalizing element in commerce, society, and government. Bearing the words "In God we trust," it would suggest to every child and every citizen the genius of American institutions; it would lead every foreigner to study American ideals in the light of a proper philosophy. [Applause.] It is a poor time to remove this motto when economic disaster shrouds the land, when the successful and the rich of yesterday are the suicides and paupers of to-day. For the reasons enumerated, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that the beautiful and stately sentence "In God we trust," so symbolic of American history, American aspiration, American faith, should be permanently inscribed upon the coinage of the United States. [Applause.] And permit me, sir, to express the firm belief that the eye of God is watching the American fleet as it speeds to-day through distant seas beneath strange suns and stranger stars, and that if we are destined, contrary to our desires and prayers, to meet in combat the foremost heathen power of the globe, the God of Washington, of Lincoln, and of Lee will again crown the American arms with victory. [Great applause.]



APPENDIX A.

[Extract from Christian Herald, Dec. 25, 1907.]

LET CONGRESS RESTORE IT.

In presenting in this issue the opinions of a large number of our readers regarding the removal of the time-honored motto, "In God we trust," from the national coinage, the Christian Herald makes no apology for devoting considerable space to the topic which is still uppermost in the minds and hearts of many Americans. These letters represent only a portion of the very large number actually received; but they are sufficient to show beyond all cavil the trend of public opinion, which is distinctly averse to the removal of the motto.

It is not necessary here to review the many reasons set forth by the writers of these letters in favor of restoration. Their conclusions are fairly representative of American public opinion as a whole, and these conclusions must be apparent to every fair-minded person.

"A shock to the nation," "a blow at Christian sentiment," "the removal of an honored landmark," "a degenerate step backward," "a national blunder," "a slap in the face of our heavenly Father"—such are some of the expressions which show how deeply our people have been stirred by the effacement of the motto. They feel that a great wrong has been committed in sacrilegiously removing the words which imply national recognition of God's protecting care over our land and people and that dishonor has been done to the memories of those noble men who, in a time of severe national stress and trial, placed the motto on our coinage.

We note that a measure has already been introduced in Congress for the restoration of the motto. Every loyal American citizen will desire its passage. Let us see to it that we do not falsify history by impiously effacing from our coinage the recognition due to Him to whom we owe all our national greatness, happiness, and prosperity.

[Extract from Christian Herald, December, 25, 1907.]

A GREAT NATIONAL PROTEST.

Nothing that has happened in years has touched the American heart more deeply and painfully than the removal of the time-honored motto from the national coinage. Many hundreds of letters on the subject have been received by the Christian Herald, and they are still coming, in apparently undiminished volume. The overwhelming majority demand the restoration of the motto. These letters, which come from every State and are a sure index of the general feeling throughout the nation, if published in full, would fill almost an entire issue of the Christian Herald. We give a number of them in these two pages:

SHOW THE WORLD WHERE WE STAND.

Every effort should be made to have the motto restored to our coins. It has always impressed me as being a beautiful and yet positive way of showing the world just where and how we stand in our relation to Him "whose we are and whom we serve."

MRS. JAMES MITCHELL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RESTORE THE MOTTO.

We trust that this motto may be restored on the coin and there remain.

MRS. WM. CARROLL.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

THIS IS "GOD'S COUNTRY."

As this is God's beloved country, the words should certainly be retained along with the American eagle.

ELBRIDGE G. STOUT.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE NATION SHOULD TRUST IN GOD.

I am sorry that the motto "In God we trust," has been left off of our coins. It inspired us to know that we, as a nation, trusted in God, and were not ashamed to admit it. May we continue to trust in God as a little child would trust its mother. "Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah there is everlasting strength." Isaiah, 26:4.

MRS. MINNA O. BRAND.

EUREKA SPRINGS, ARK.

REMOVING THE SOLID FOUNDATION.

It caused us sorrow when we observed on the new coins the absence of the revered and time-honored motto. To eliminate this would seem like removing the solid foundation upon which America stands and has stood for years. It would seem like ignoring the sacrifices made by the Pilgrim Fathers, the victories of the American Revolution and the triumph of faith in God manifested by Lincoln when, after prayer, with the stroke of his pen, 3,000,000 slaves were set free.

MRS. L. H. KENNEY.
AMELIA STEWART.
T. R. S. CRAIG.
M. E. MCKAIG, *Philadelphia.*
EARL B. CRAIG, M. D.

WILMINGTON.

GOD THE NATION'S STRENGTH.

The motto, "In God we trust," should never be dropped from our coins. Who but God has been our strength and stay and made us the nation we are to-day? Praise and honor to His holy name.

S. A. D. H.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

LIKE THE ATHEISM OF FRANCE IN 1790.

The dropping from our coins of the motto "In God we trust" appeals to every Christian who has a spark of patriotism left in his heart. No Christian whose forefathers had a hand in helping to found this God-given country, and who, in fleeing from home and native land to avoid persecution, left all that they held dear to find a home where they could worship God in peace and security, can possibly object to the stamping of that dear name and motto for which their fathers suffered so much. I never dreamed that President Roosevelt would sanction such a want of reverence. It seems too much like the first step toward ruin, and not far removed from the act of France in the revolution of 1790, when they decreed that God did not exist.

N. W. MERRILL.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"GOD FORBID."

God forbid that they change the motto on our coin.

N. W. WINSTON.

LOUISA, VA.

WHICH SIDE WANTS THE MOTTO?

There are only two great leaders in this world, Christ and the devil. They are the very opposite in almost everything. Which of these desires the motto on our coins to remain, and which one wants it erased? I think the party of Christ wants it to remain, while the other party would like to see it forever erased from every coin and the image and knowledge of Jesus erased from every heart.

REV. W. T. LONE.

STATESVILLE, N. C.

ARE WE FORGETTING GOD?

I am decidedly in favor of replacing the motto "In God we trust" on our national coin. It seems to me that there is a general tendency to go away from God in nearly everything now.

MRS. M. E. CRAVATH.

EDMUNDS, N. DAK.

CLING TO THE MOTTO.

If we, as a Christian nation, allow the removal of our motto, "In God we trust," from our coins on account of ridicule and irreverence, we disown God and give permission also to remove the date for the same cause. Can our nation afford to do this?

Cling to our motto, "In God we trust,"
This for our nation surely is just.
God is our leader, He is our Guide,
Do not insult and set Him aside.

B. L. TURNER.

PITTSFORD, MICH.

PUT BACK THE MOTTO.

Shall we not have the motto still,
These words, "In God we trust,"
Upon our gold and silver coins?
Yes, keep it there we must.

Our God has fought our battles well,
Kept us through good and ill;
Has given us peace and plenty, too;
Can we not trust Him still?

Are we a Christian nation yet,
And fear the truth to own?
"In God we trust," oh, let that fact
In every land be known.

Put back the motto on our coin,
And let us keep it there;
And as a nation, by our deeds,
Its truthfulness declare.

A. R. P.

WALTON, N. H.

WE NEED GOD'S HELP ALWAYS.

I am distressed that our good President should remove our ancient landmark. We are a Christian nation, but there is much to alarm us. Violence and suicides reign. In a single issue of the Ledger six suicides were reported. There is so much lawlessness and ungodliness that we need all the help and the recognition of our God to sustain us in our perils.

MRS. E. B. STARK.

GERMANTOWN, PA.

A DANGEROUS STEP.

We should keep the sacred motto, "In God we trust," on all our national coinage, because it is a sermon in itself and shows to the world that we as a nation believe in one God and recognize Him in our very commercial life. I hope and trust the inscription will be replaced. Many things that are dangerous we are doing as a people, among them ruling the Holy Bible out of our public schools in so many cities.

J. M. STONER.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

DEPRECATED BY ALL GOOD MEN.

I join with all good men in deprecating this sad departure from the God-honoring ways of the wise men of other days. The word still remains true, "Them that honor Me I will honor, and they that despise Me shall be lightly esteemed." I Sam., 2:30.

JOSEPH B. MAXFIELD.

NEW YORK.

RESTORE THE WORDS.

"In God we trust." Most woeful day
When ceases thus our land to pray.
Restore the words you took away
From off our coins—brook no delay.
No matter what the scoffers say,
"In God we trust"—no better way.

Then lift us high, don't drag us down,
And with the stars let's wear the crown.
"In God we trust"—let's pass it on
Each time we trade with God's own coin.
Let's raise the standard to the throne,
On coin, in life, the Lord to own.

THEODORE LOW.

ROANOKE, VA.

A SAD MISTAKE.

I think it is a sad mistake to remove the motto. With the widespread desecration of the Sabbath, the motto gone from our coins, the name of Jesus taken from the song books at Christmas, where are we drifting? When I heard that the words "In God we trust," were left off the new coins, it seemed as though a star had fallen from the flag.

Shall we now cease to trust Him? Are we ashamed? It is written: "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord."

MARY E. BRYAN.

MILLINGTON, MD.

WILL THE BIBLE BE DROPPED NEXT?

We are much opposed to the dropping of the motto "In God we trust." Man must and ever will repose his trust in something; it may be wealth, influence, an idol, himself. No one of these can be trusted. "Trust ye in the Lord forever, for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." The dropping of the motto must have its root very near the borders of atheism; the next step may be the dropping of the Bible, as in the time of the French revolution.

E. M. SAPP.

SHINNSTON, W. VA.

DO WE TRUST IN GOD ANY MORE?

Some one said to me the other day, "I guess they are going to leave it off because we don't trust in God any more." If that is not "making light of the matter" and leaving us in bad shape for the future, if many people reason that way, I am much mistaken. I am one of those who still "Trust in God," whether the motto be on or off of our coins. I believe, too, for the welfare of coming generations, we can not keep the solemn words too conspicuously in the sight of our people.

C. S.

CANTON, OHIO.

A "GREAT BLUNDER."

The inscription was a natural outcome of our faith, and its removal is a probably undesigned slap in the face to the predicted programme of the gospel. If the allegation of "bad taste" be right, the prophet was surely wrong when he declared that the sacred inscription on the high priest's miter. "Holiness unto the Lord," should eventually find place on the "bells of the horses." God commanded the ancients to write the sacred verities of their faith upon the posts of their houses, and afterwards, by the mouth of Isaiah, denounced those who showed their divided allegiance in setting up their memorial "behind the doors," where they could not be seen. A nation's faith needs no protection from the jests of a few fools. Only a great man could be capable of so great a blunder.

(REV.) WM. POWICK.

ALLENTOWN, PA.

LET THE MOTTO STAND.

The motto is an expression of honor, gratitude, and love from the American nation to the God who made them free. The God of love wants public expression from His people, that the world may see and profit by it, and He honors any opportunity taken to acknowledge Him.

Can this nation afford to cast aside so far-reaching an opportunity as is given by the motto on the coins, to honor the God who has so abundantly blessed them? Let the beautiful words stand forth on gold and silver, and keep ever before our eyes the thought of Him who gave us liberty.

ADA F. BUTTON.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

CONGRESS SHOULD RESTORE IT.

Congress should restore the motto on our national coins as the motto of all our basic laws. Historians of future centuries would then know beyond doubt that these coins represented a Christian nation which trusted in God, notwithstanding the skeptic's opinion.

F. S. CASHION.

HENNESSEY, OKLA.

A MENACE TO OUR INSTITUTIONS.

The proposition to remove the motto is not American, and it should be retained as a landmark of our beloved country. The war upon the Bible, the recent action of the school board in New York to exclude the name of Christ from the books of song, and the removal of our national motto from our coins, all should be regarded as a menace to our Government and its institutions.

REV. D. BANCROFT.

SPERRY, IOWA.

HOW AN IMMIGRANT VIEWS IT.

When I first came to this country and noticed the motto on the first dollar I received my heart was moved and I felt more warmly toward the American Government. The motto is a Christian herald to all nations.

Let all the people together join
And keep the motto on the coin.

JOHN OWEN.

BLACKINTON, MASS.

IT EXPRESSES THE NATION'S FAITH.

It is the nonsectarian motto not of the few, but of the many, and being such should not have been removed from the coinage without popular approval. A motto expressive of patriotism has no more right upon our coins than one expressive of the faith without which a nation would presently find itself in the dust. Old Glory is not too good for everyday use; neither is the grand old motto which has so long publicly expressed the highest faith of the great American people.

CHARLES B. THOMPSON.

RUTLAND, VT.

LET CONGRESS RESTORE IT.

Replace the motto on all gold and silver coins by the highest authority of this nation—an act of Congress. I manifested my love of country by leaving my wife and three sons and serving three years in the Eleventh Kansas Volunteers. Am now nearing the four-score mark, but hope and pray, ere God calls me home, to see this motto replaced on our coins, thus acknowledging God who has kept us and manifesting to the world that we are a Christian people.

G. W. WALKER.

SALINA, KANS.

THEY STAND FOR OUR HIGHEST IDEAL.

These words on the nation's coins have all these years stood for an ideal, and if retained will continue as a silent monitor to point the way. If removed, what a lever it will put into the hands of the atheist!

PAUL GRABILL.

DES MOINES, IOWA.

RESPECT THE DIVINE PROMISE.

God says, "He that honoreth Me, I will honor," and that stands for nation as well as individual.

FRED LEACH.

CAPAC, MICH.

SHOULD BE INSTANTLY REPLACED.

As an American citizen I believe the motto "In God we trust" should be instantly restored to its time-honored place on our national coins. While absolutely nonsectarian, it expresses the deep, unwavering faith of the vast mass of our people. Its removal shocks the moral sense of the nation, and nothing less than its prompt and full restoration will satisfy the conscience of this Christian land.

CHAUNCEY N. POND,
*Editor Plantation Missionary.*

OBERLIN, OHIO.

DISHONORING GOD.

Nations are honored or dishonored as they honor or dishonor God. "Blessed is that nation whose God is the Lord." I feel that a great many of our blessings as a nation are due to this public testimony of trust in God.

MRS. HARRY WATKIN.

EAST LIVERPOOL, OHIO.

DON'T HAUL DOWN THE BANNER.

The removal of the motto shows an evidence of weakness and a catering to the adversary on the part of the authorities in power. So long as we claim to be a Christian nation, Christian mottoes should dominate its citizens. When a professedly Christian nation obliterates its Christian motto it permits or licenses the banner of truth to be hauled down and trampled under the feet of men.

E. FRANCIS.

AUSTIN, ILL.

IS IT BLASPHEMY?

The Government of the United States has for many years proclaimed to the world that "In God we trust," but now she backs down; takes it all back. We trust in God no longer. If that is not blasphemy, what is it?

E. R. REED.

MADISON, WIS.

KEEP THE BANNER FLYING.

It is true this sublime sentiment has often been made the subject of blasphemous insult, but so has our flag. We do not ignore Christ because He has been scourged and spit upon. We do not haul down the Stars and Stripes because they have at times been trampled under brutal feet. Let us nail our colors to the masthead and go on to either defeat or victory, with our banners flying and with our trust in the living God emblazoned upon our coinage!

ELIZABETH A. REED.

CHICAGO, ILL.

AN EVENT OF ILL OMEN.

Are we grown so arrogant and independent that we need no longer proclaim to all nations our trust in God? I predict our troubles have not begun if we do not have the motto replaced.

MRS. E. M. GAUSE.

CROCKETT, TEX.

A NATION'S INDIGNATION AROUSED.

The plan to eliminate "In God we trust" from our national coinage has aroused the indignation it justly deserves.

HOUSTON BRELAND.

HATTIESBURG, MISS.

A BACKWARD STEP.

The elimination of the motto is a backward step. This step is on a par with the un-American, illogical policy of banishing the Bible and its teachings from the public schools of New York and Ohio.

F. J. OBLINGER.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

A PRESBYTERIAN PASTOR'S PROTEST.

I consider this a time to register my protest as it pertains to the unexpected action taken by our President. It only proves the saying correct which declares "All great men are not always wise." We, as citizens of the Republic who love that sacred sentence, ought not to be robbed of our right use of it because of the other fellow's abuse of it. We would not like to see this landmark removed and none put in its place.

(REV.) H. W. EWART.

SUMNER, IOWA.

A STRONG PROTEST URGED.

From friends who have expressed their opinions concerning the removal of the motto, I have not heard a dissenting voice. I feel with them that it should be retained, especially on our silver coins, as they are most in circulation. Let us hope that a strong protest on the part of our people may assure the continued imprint of a sentiment which acknowledges faith in the Almighty.

JULIA BILLINGS.

NEW YORK CITY.

OUGHT TO BE RESTORED.

The reason given in The Christian Herald for the words "In God we trust" being placed upon the coinage ought to hold for all time. I sincerely hope that the words "In God we trust" may be restored to the coinage.

ELLEN J. SALISBURY.

BERLIN, WIS.

A BLOW AT CHRISTIAN SENTIMENT.

The motto has adorned our coin for many years; and if left off now, the effect will certainly not aid or increase Christian sentiment, but rather the reverse. We should trust God in all things. Why, then, is the motto out of place on our coins when we claim to be a Christian nation?

W. C. OLIVER.

OAK RIDGE, N. J.

A TRUE AMERICAN'S PROTEST.

I am now in the eighty-first year of my age. My forefathers (on my father's side) were among the Pilgrims of Plymouth, and my grandfather was a soldier of the Revolution. My ancestors, paternal and maternal, took part in the early affairs of this God-blessed country.

"In God we trust" is the basic expression of our faith and trust as a free and united people. David, "the sweet singer of Israel," called upon his people to trust in God and sing his praise for their deliverance from bondage. Our Key-written song, "The Star-Spangled Banner," gives the theme for our praise and the source of our deliverance. Our silver and gold, with the motto indelibly stamped thereon, circulate, and our flag floats, in and over "the isles of the sea." From these the Cubans and Filipinos may learn our mission and profit by our example. "The isles shall wait for his law." Isa., 42: 4.

Shall we not profit by the history of nations in the past and learn wisdom? Read I Sam., 8: 7.

When the order was given to strike "In God we trust" from our coin, it was the worst strike ever ordered in the history of our country. Congress should at once order a halt and a restoration of the motto.

JOHN W. PALMER.

PORT REPUBLIC, VA.

Letters favoring the restoration of the motto have also been received from Thomas Thorsen, Edmund, Wis.; W. B. Essick, Manley, Nebr.; Mrs. E. M. Colvin, Indianola, Iowa; Mrs. Carroll, Brooklyn, N. Y.; E. M. F., Bloomfield, N. J.; T. C. Overman, Marion, Ind.; A. E. Cunningham, Stamford, Conn.; G. D. Telfer, Elroy, Wis.; Abram Wilson, Westbranch, Iowa; Mrs. E. M., Kingston, N. Y.; Mrs. H. E. Parker, Warehouse Point, Conn.; A Reader, Marvin, Kans.; Fannie L. Lake, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Rev. H. Rupley, Buck Creek, Ind.; D. N. Tarrand, East Hardwick, Vt.; W. H. Seymour, Lake Crystal, Minn.; M. M. Middlebrook, Atlanta, Ga.; J. J. Dack, Stanton, Minn.; James T. Runders, Blue Rapids, Kans.; C. H. Held, Lancaster, Ohio; Wilma Rose, Hickory Valley, Tenn.; John H. Evy, Morristown, Tenn.; Miss H. W. Reneveld, Kalamazoo, Mich.; Mrs. W. A. Wilson, Keysville, Va.; J. C. Barnes, Eddyville, Nebr.; Dr. J. L. Davis, Seville, Tenn.; Mrs. L. G. Curts, Alexandria, Mo.; Mrs. Emma Randolph, Sterling, Ill.; Benjamin Ewans, Cambria, Wis.; Mrs. M. E. Shear, Clearmont, Mo.; E. K., Walden, N. Y.; Ruth Greenman, Frankfort, Ky.; W. R. Metcalf, Bosworth, Mo.; Harry K. E. George, Rochester, N. Y.; John F. Idol, Burlington, N. C.; Mrs. John Hittle, Rossburg, Ohio; Mrs. L. J. Whitcomb, Albion, Mich.; O. W. Beckett, Stronghurst, Ill.; Mrs. W. P. Welsher, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. George School, Potosi, Wis.; Mrs. Harriet Hurst, Potosi, Wis.; M. A. Cone and M. L. Cone, Bloomfield, Mo.; Margaret S. Baker, Xenia, Ohio; Winslow Buck, Moberly, Mo.; Ellen T. Carle, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; William Kramer, Girardville, Pa.; E. F. Gilletts, Dresden, Kans.; S. Yutema, Hudsonville, Mich.; Thomas Henshall, Kansas City, Mo.; Mrs. W. L. Cook, Worcester, Mass.; William Haughton, Albany, N. Y.; James Meloney, Imperial, Pa.; Jennie Bullerfeld Smith, Cynthiana, Ky.; Henry Schnetzer, Lancaster, Nebr.; Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Holcomb, Butternut, Mich.; S. S. Shipley, Luther, Okla.; W. W. Pollock, Kirksville, Mo., and many others.

APPENDIX B.

[Extract from Knoxville (Tenn.) Sentinel, December 19, 1907.]

COINAGE MOTTO IS AUTHORIZED.—CONGRESS ENACTED A LAW PROVIDING FOR "IN GOD WE TRUST."—SALMON CHASE ITS AUTHOR.—LINCOLN'S SECRETARY OF TREASURY ACTED UPON CLERGYMAN'S SUGGESTION.

The statement in President Roosevelt's letter to the effect that there had been no warrant in law for placing the motto "In God we trust" upon United States coins naturally suggests the question, How and by what authority did the motto get there? [says the New York Evening Post].

That question is fully answered by a report of the Director of the United States Mint, reprinted in 1897 in the Bankers' Magazine, of this city.

A first suggestion of such recognition of the Deity came, in 1861, from a Pennsylvania clergyman, who feared that antiquarians of the future might deduce that the United States had been a pagan country because of the absence of any evidence to the contrary on its coins.

But the form of the recognition as it was finally adopted and stamped upon the gold and silver coins was determined by Salmon P. Chase, Secretary of the Treasury in President Lincoln's Cabinet. There was no specific act of Congress directing that the words "In God we trust" be put upon the coins, but, although President Roosevelt found no "warrant in law" for the words, it is a matter of record that the Secretary of the Treasury ordered the Director of the Mint to stamp them on the money, and in 1864 Congress authorized such devices on the coins as should be fixed by the Director, with the approval of the Secretary.

SUGGESTED BY A CLERGYMAN.

Further legislative authority for the motto was given by the coinage bills passed by Congress in 1865 and 1873.

The report of the Director of the Mint is as follows:

"From the records of the Department it appears that the first suggestion of the recognition of the Deity on the coins of the United States was contained in a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Hon. S. P. Chase, by the Rev. M. R. Watkinson, minister of the gospel, Ridleyville, Pa., under date of November 13, 1861, which was as follows:

"'RIDLEYVILLE, PA., *November 13, 1861.*

"'DEAR SIR: You are about to submit your annual report to Congress respecting the affairs of the national finances.

"'One fact touching our currency has hitherto been seriously overlooked. I mean the recognition of the Almighty God in some form on our coins.

"'You are probably a Christian. What if our Republic were now shattered beyond reconstruction? Would not the antiquarians of succeeding centuries rightly reason from our past that we were a heathen nation? What I propose is that, instead of the Goddess of Liberty, we shall have next inside the thirteen stars a ring inscribed with the words 'perpetual union;' within this ring the all-seeing eye, crowned with a halo; beneath this eye the American flag, bearing in its field stars equal to the number of States united; in the folds of the bars the words 'God, liberty, law.'

"'This would make a beautiful coin, to which no possible citizen could object. This would relieve us from the ignominy of heathenism. This would place us openly under the divine protection we have per-

sonally claimed. From my heart I have felt our national shame in disowning God as not the least of our present national disasters.

"'To you, first, I address a subject that must be agitated.

"'M. R. WATKINSON,

"'*Minister of the Gospel.*

"'Hon. S. P. CHASE, *Secretary of the Treasury.*'

AUTHORIZED BY S. P. CHASE.

"Under the date of November 20, 1861, the Secretary of the Treasury addressed the following letter to the Director of the Mint:

"'TREASURY DEPARTMENT, *November 20, 1861.*

"'DEAR SIR: No nation can be strong except in the strength of God or safe except in His defense. The trust of our people in God should be declared on our national coin.

"'You will cause a device to be prepared without unnecessary delay with a motto expressing in the fewest and tersest words possible this national recognition.

"'Yours, truly, S. P. CHASE.

"'JAMES POLLOCK, Esq.,

"'*Director of the Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.*'

"It was found that the act of January 18, 1837, prescribed the mottoes and devices that should be placed upon the coins of the United States, so that nothing could be done without legislation.

"In December, 1863, the Director of the Mint submitted to the Secretary of the Treasury for approval designs for 1, 2, and 3 cent pieces, on which it was proposed that one of the following mottoes should appear: 'Our country;' 'Our God;' 'God, our trust.'

LEGISLATION BY CONGRESS.

"The Secretary of the Treasury, in a letter addressed to the Director of the Mint, under the date of December 9, 1863, uses the following language:

"'I approve your mottoes, only suggesting that on that with the Washington obverse the motto should begin with the word "Our," so as to read: "Our God and our country," and on that with the shield it should be changed so as to read: "In God we trust."

"An act was passed April 22, 1864, changing the composition of the 1-cent piece and authorizing the coinage of the 2-cent piece, the devices of which were to be fixed by the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury; and it is upon the 2-cent bronze piece that the motto 'In God we trust' first appears.

"The act of March 3, 1865, provided that in addition to the legend and device on the gold and silver coins of the United States it should be lawful for the Director of the Mint, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, to place the motto 'In God we trust' on such coins as shall admit of the inscription thereon. Under this act the motto was placed upon the double eagle, eagle, and half eagle, and also upon the dollar, half, and quarter dollars in the latter part of 1865.

"The coinage act of February 12, 1873, provided that the Secretary of the Treasury may cause the motto 'In God we trust' to be inscribed on such coins as shall admit of such motto.

"This is a brief history of the motto 'In God we trust,' as shown by the records of the Department."

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CINCINNATI, OHIO, *November 14.*

Deploring the failure to put the motto "In God we trust" on United States coins, the Presbyterian Brotherhood of America, at its final session to-day, adopted a resolution urging Congress to restore the inscription on all coins.

Mr. PAYNE. I now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. BOUTELL].

Mr. BOUTELL. Mr. Chairman, I have listened, as I am sure all the members of the committee have listened, not only with great pleasure but with profit, to the eloquent remarks of the scholarly gentleman from Texas, and I think we will all concede that in every fit and appropriate way the American people should show to the world that we are a God-fearing people. No nation has ever had greater cause to thank Providence for the career which it has had in its national life. But it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, there is an appropriate time and an appropriate manner to show that trust in an overruling Providence.

I presume that the appropriateness of time and place and manner of rendering unto God the things that are God's was never better shown than in that remarkable parable in which a coin was used as an illustration with such convincing effect. The way in which to show, Mr. Chairman, our trust in God is in our lives as individuals and in our influence as a nation. There are, however, occasions where the expression of our faith would be untimely and therefore irreverent. If the removal of this legend indicates that we have lost our faith as a people or that the President in approving its removal was lacking in proper reverence and regard for national ideals, then the criticisms of the gentleman from Texas would perhaps be justifiable. But do we strengthen our faith or reverently exhibit it by blazoning it upon our coinage?

Following along the line of argument of the gentleman from Texas, it would be as appropriate to place this motto upon all the commissions and other documents that are issued by the United States. Let me close by reading the words of that parable which, as I have said, show the proper time and place and manner of displaying our faith in Omnipotence and the propriety of discriminating between things worldly and things divine. I read from the twenty-second chapter of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, beginning at the fifteenth verse:

15. Then went the Pharisees, and took counsel how they might entangle Him in His talk.

16. And they sent out unto Him their disciples with the Herodians, saying, Master, we know that Thou art true, and teachest the way of God in truth, neither carest Thou for any man: for Thou regardest not the person of men.

17. Tell us, therefore, What thinkest Thou? Is it lawful to give tribute unto Cæsar, or not?

18. But Jesus perceived their wickedness, and said, Why tempt ye Me, ye hypocrites?

19. Shew Me the tribute money. And they brought unto Him a penny.

20. And He saith unto them, Whose is this image and superscription?

21. They say unto Him, Cæsar's. Then saith He unto them, Render therefore unto Cæsar the things which are Cæsar's; and unto God the things that are God's.

22. When they had heard these words they marveled and left Him, and went their way.

This doctrine was sufficient warrant for the course pursued by the President, who has displayed good judgment, discriminating taste, and a proper reverence.

Mr. Chairman, let me repeat in closing that the place to show the faith to which the gentleman from Texas has so beautifully alluded is in the lives of our citizens and in the influence of our Government, and let us make our coinage the sound coinage of a faith-keeping Commonwealth. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, how much time is there remaining?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has thirty-four minutes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I now yield twenty minutes to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK].

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I am not here to make a prepared speech, in the hope that I may either entertain or instruct you, but there are certain observations that I now desire to make as to the state of the country and as to the President's message, which is so broad that it covers almost every subject of national interest, and as to the state of the country, and certain particular criticisms as to certain parts of that message.

In the first place, Mr. Chairman, I believe that it will now be generally conceded throughout the country that we, at least, have a panic—a real, widespread Republican panic. It is an inexcusable panic because cotton, corn, and wheat have all brought good prices, and the agricultural and manufacturing interests of the country have prospered as never before at the very time when this panic came. It is a panic caused by tremendous stock-gambling operations all over the country, and especially in that great center of such operations, New York City. The fact that this panic stretches out from New York to every part of the country, and from the stock gamblers themselves to every class of industrious and honest citizens, is a fact for which the Republican party is entirely responsible and from which responsibility it may not hope to escape. New York would never have been the industrial and financial despot of the Republic but for the reserve-city provisions in our national banking laws, making New York the chief reserve city of the entire country and allowing other national banks in the minor reserve cities, in which list of cities are included the principal financial and industrial cities of the Republic, to keep on deposit in New York one-half of their cash reserve fund, and allowing about 4½ per cent of the cash reserve fund of all the other national banks in the country to be kept there. The national bankers can, by keeping in New York as much of their reserve fund as the law allows, obtain either credit or interest from the New York banks, and sometimes both. This system makes New York the great money center of the Republic, its financial despot, and when New York sneezes we all must take snuff. The result is that the suspension of currency payments in New York has occasioned a like suspension of currency payment by the banks throughout the country, and the stock gamblers and frenzied financiers in New York have brought financial disaster to every part of our country by being unable or unwilling to turn loose the money that is so essential to the business of the country and which has been banked up there under the provisions of the law to which I have referred. This law was enacted and is kept in force by the Republican party, and the responsibility for it is clearly upon that party.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to ask this question of my Republican friends: When you go to the country in the election about to come, will you say that it is a Roosevelt panic? Will you say that it is a Roosevelt panic because Mr. Roosevelt has been "Democratic in spots," to use the words of a much more distinguished Democrat than myself, or do you propose to stand by him and say, as you have been shouting and vociferating for the past four years, that the Republican party, as well as Mr. Roosevelt, is responsible for what has been done? Republican financiers in New York City and throughout the country and Republican newspapers in New York and in other States are now assuming the "safe, sane, and conservative" pose; they are now saying that Mr. Roosevelt's trust baiting, more deadly than either his "bear baiting" or his "wolf hunting," has caused the panic; they are saying that persecution of the railroads and the demagogic arraying of the people against property interests are responsible for impaired confidence and

the resulting financial troubles. Only the other day the distinguished gentleman who so eloquently nominated the President at your last national convention referred to him as the "man on the barrel," exhorting the crowd to madness and almost to mob law, and the great Republican newspapers in New York printed in parallel columns the eloquent words of ex-Governor Black at the Republican convention in 1904 and the scorching words of the same distinguished gentleman before the New Hampshire Bar Association in 1907.

Now, so far as I may venture to speak for the Democratic party, I wish to say that we do not believe that Mr. Roosevelt is responsible for this panic; we do not believe that even his so-called "trust baiting" has caused it; we do not believe that his prosecution of the trusts has been wrong; we do not believe that the requirement that the railroads shall charge the public only just and reasonable rates is a mistake. If these policies have exposed overcapitalization, if they have wrung the water out of certain stocks and securities that have been foisted on an unsuspecting public, if they have bared robbery, if they have put an end to, or even lessened, discriminatory dealings and unjust charges, then we ought to be glad to submit to any little temporary flurry which has resulted from "the turning on of the light." To use substantially the President's own figure of speech, I submit that if there is a cancer in the body politic, then the knife of the surgeon must be fearlessly applied in order to save the life of the patient, even if the operation is painful. It is far better to submit to the pain of the operation in order that a sound condition may be restored than to await certain death that would come from the disease if the operation were not performed. [Loud applause.]

So-called prosperity is not so dear that we are willing to purchase it at the price of supine and unmanly submission to extortion and injustice. [Applause.] If railroad securities are so delicate and sensitive that they can be blighted and withered because the railroads are required to do simple justice to the public, then the sooner these securities are pruned to a proper size and shape the better for the public. The Democratic party does not advocate and has never advocated injustice to railroads or to any other corporation, but it has never submitted to and will never submit to injustices from the railroads or other corporations to the public even if the failure to so submit will cause not one but many panics. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, it is my desire to show you and the country how proud some of the most prominent Republicans in Congress have been, for a long time past, of these very policies that the President has advocated, and which these "safe, sound, and conservative" newspapers in the North and in the West, in the East and in the South are saying has wrecked business, ruined industrial conditions, and brought on a distressing panic. On June 26, 1906, my eloquent and able friend from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] made a speech on the floor of this House that was so forceful and so eloquent that the Republican Congressional campaign committee thought it worthy of preservation and embalmed it in your last Republican text-book for the Congressional campaign of 1906; and, by the way, there are some very interesting things in that book. I see from the back of it that you can buy it somewhere in New York City, either on Broadway or on Wall street (Broadway, I believe, but pretty near Wall street). You can buy it for one dollar, and I tell you it is worth the money—not as a source of information, for I think it is largely a mass of misinformation, but is a compilation of Republican admission and confessions, and of a whole lot of things that are going to rise up and hit the Republican party in the face whenever it becomes once more thoroughly "safe, sane, and conservative" and nominates some conservative reactionary for President. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

But, to return to Mr. TOWNSEND'S speech. He said:

> The Sherman antitrust law, a Republican measure, has been enforced by a Republican Executive until illegal combinations are in great fear and trembling, while some of their constituents are either on the road to the penitentiary or hiding from the officers of justice. Under the leadership of an incorruptible, fearless, and patriotic President, supported by an equally patriotic Congress, a campaign has been made against fraud and corruption in what hitherto has been called "high places," which has given hope and courage to honest men, and placed the crown of honor where it belongs, upon the brow of true American manhood.

But the distinguished gentleman from Michigan is not the only authority that I wish to cite in this connection. Let me call your attention to the remarks of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] made on this floor, on the very day following the speech of the gentleman from Michigan, on June 27, 1906. This speech was also considered worthy of the embalming process, and is likewise to be found in the last Republican text-book.

The gentleman from Indiana, with that exuberance and eloquence for which he is so justly famous, gave a long list of the naughty trusts that have been brought to the bar of justice by this great Republican President. He spoke of the paper trust, of the tobacco trust, the drug trust and the elevator trust (I did not know that there was one of that character until I heard his speech), of the coal trust, and of a host of other wicked trusts, a brief summary of which required nine pages of eloquence, so numerous and so naughty were they. Why, he then mentioned the Nome retail-grocery trust in far-away Alaska. On that subject he said:

> The Government's prosecution of the trusts has extended even to far-away Alaska. Complaint was made that there was a combination known as the "Nome Retail Grocers' Association," which had fixed prices and suppressed competition. The Government took action, won a decree in its favor against the combination, and the Attorney-General is advised that the effect has been very salutary.

But Mr. Chairman, let me say, without any invidious comparison, that I am about now to quote from a gentleman who is still more distinguished as an exponent of Republican policies. I refer to no less a person than the distinguished Speaker of this House, who, returning to the bosom of the people who sent him here, made on August 16, 1906, an able and eloquent speech to his own constituents, explaining what Congress had done and what the state of the country was. On the subject "trust baiting," the Speaker said:

> He [referring to the President] has been particularly zealous in administering the law against the trusts and combinations of capital which have ignored the old adage of "live and let live." The beef trust, the paper trust, the tobacco trust, the drug trust, the coal combinations, and various combinations of railroads and shippers have felt the heavy hand of the law, and learned that it is strong enough to compel them to give all a square deal. The record of trust prosecutions and investigations into their practices is too long to here recite, but it is acknowledged to be the most creditable even by our political opponents.

Not only that, gentlemen, but you have been boasting for several years past of the railroad rate legislation. You have said that the Republican party is responsible for it, assumed the credit and claimed the glory of it. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND] boasts of it; the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] is also proud of it, and the Speaker of this House [Mr. CANNON] commends it. Each of them so expressed himself in the speeches to which I have already referred. Not only that, but your great leaders have spoken of President Roosevelt in terms of such unstinted admiration, of such broad and comprehensive commendation, and of such fulsome adulation, that the adjectives of a vocabulary no richer than mine would stand aghast at the task of repeating what you have said on this subject. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. TOWNSEND], in the speech to which I have referred, said:

> Theodore Roosevelt, President of the United States, needs no encomium from me. He has already written his name high upon that illustrious roll of fame, along with those of Washington and Lincoln. Washington established the Republic; Lincoln preserved it; Roosevelt has dedicated it anew to the cause of justice and equality. The first two escaped not the calumniator and detractor. No man who has been strong and courageous for the right ever did, but the people, they who make republics, have crowned him benefactor. Some there have been who have sought to belittle our great President and have been audacious enough to attack him, but they only bear scars, and 80,000,000 American people have awarded him the victory. He at times may have been impulsive, but the impulse was born of love for the people; he has been strenuous, but the exigencies of the times have demanded it, and it has been the strenuosity of public service. He has done things, and who is there so reckless as to rise here or elsewhere and condemn what he has accomplished? By his fruits ye shall know him.

The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. WATSON] paid the President the exceedingly valuable compliment in his speech of making no reference whatever to the Paul Morton incident.

Hear, also, the distinguished and lovable Speaker of the House break into eloquent eulogy of the President in his address to his constituents. He says:

> In the Executive Departments of the Government the record of the party has been brilliant, courageous, and honest, and the name of "Roosevelt" has become a synonym for all those qualities throughout the realms of civilization. He has been the President of all the people, and he has been tireless in his efforts to serve the people by wise, just, and fearless administration of the law.

It seems to me that the Republican party, and particularly most of its members in Congress, is thoroughly committed to Roosevelt and Rooseveltism; I believe that it would be a difficult task for them to go to the country with the contention that we have had a Roosevelt panic, and yet how are they to admit that this is a Republican panic, since the most effective campaign argument that they have ever made is the false charge that the Democratic party was responsible for the last great panic that we had and the contention that no party under whose administration a panic occurred ought to be trusted by the people with power? What becomes of them in the next election if the people should determine to apply the old-time yardstick to them? The only safety for the leading lights of

the Republican party, in Congress at least, unless they are prepared to do a lot of humble-pie eating, is to nominate the Secretary of War, who at least has the manhood not to eat his own words and chew up his own record because hard times have come.

A large and ever-growing number of people in this country believe that there ought to be a revision of the tariff. Many of the Republicans even believe so. Now, when shall we have tariff revision? Now, I am going to cite you two authorities on that subject and neither of them is Democratic authority. One of them is that gentleman whose name is on every lip and was once first in every Republican heart. I do not know whether this is still true since the panic came. I refer to the President of the United States. Mr. Roosevelt says that we ought to have tariff revision after the Presidential election. If tariff revision is a good thing, if certain of the schedules need altering, why wait until after the election? If the people are suffering from wrongs and injustices, why postpone relief? Surely it is no sufficient answer to say, that to give relief from wrongs and injustices may bring on "business disturbances." The President himself contends that this is no good answer as far as the trusts and the railroads are concerned.

Let me inquire, in all sincerity and candor, why the same doctrine does not hold good when it comes to giving relief from an unjust tariff?

But I promised to quote from another distinguished Republican authority on the subject as to when we ought to have tariff revision; that authority is a Republican statesman, hardly less distinguished than the President himself, who is no less a person than the Speaker of this House, who in the same speech to his constituents, to which I have already referred, said we ought to have tariff revision when we no longer had prosperity. On that subject, the Speaker said:

> Tariff revision in time of prosperity always has halted and will always halt business activity, production, and commerce. The manufacturer will lessen his output, for he fears to pile up his product unless there is reasonable certainty of realizing its cost and a fair profit. The farmer halts in making improvements and consumes less, because there is a shortened demand for his products. The decrease in the wages of labor alone pending revision would amount to many hundred million dollars. Where there is confidence and prosperity without precedent, there would be doubt and destruction of confidence.
>
> I heartily indorse the platform lately adopted by the Republicans of Indiana, which in substance says that the Republican party will revise the tariff when it will do more good than harm to the masses of the people.

The latter part of this utterance smacks of some Delphic oracle, when the Speaker says that the Republican party will revise the tariff "when it will do more good than harm to the majority of the people." It is my judgment that if the Speaker is left to decide when the time shall arrive, we might possibly hope to see it twenty-four hours in advance of judgment day. Still, after all, the proposition of the Speaker was that the tariff ought to be revised when hard times came, and I think it would be a good thing for the country if we could act in accordance with the Cannon doctrine instead of the Roosevelt doctrine, and revise the tariff now, when we no longer have the prosperity of which our friends have been so long boasting. [Applause.] Under the Cannon doctrine what better time for revision than the present could be selected?

Now, let me call your attention to one specific reason why the tariff ought to be revised at once. It is an undoubted and undeniable fact that many large American manufacturers are selling enormous quantities of their products very much cheaper abroad than they are at home. Two years ago the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] said on this floor that only 3 per cent of the steel output, for instance, was sold to the export trade at a lower price than it was sold at home. There was considerable debate on this floor as to whether American manufacturers were selling cheaper abroad than at home. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], as I remember it, took one horn of the dilemma and denied the allegation that there was a difference in the two prices; the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] took the other horn of the dilemma. He confessed and avoided. He said that it was a good thing, because, otherwise, American labor would have been out of employment. He said there was very little of it anyhow, and that it was necessary in order to keep American labor from going home to a hungry and foodless family. In support of his contention he cited the testimony of Judge E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors of the United States Steel Corporation, delivered before the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, on April 11, 1906. I invite the attention of the House and of the country to this colloquy between Judge Gary and Mr. SPIGHT of Mississippi, a member of that committee.

> I would like to ask this question—

Said Representative SPIGHT—

> Has your company ever delivered your product in foreign yards at a cheaper rate than you sell to the domestic customers at your mills?
>
> The United States Steel Corporation is not an operating company—

Replied Judge Gary—

> But I suppose you refer to our subsidiary companies. I have already stated that we have sold some of our products for export at certain prices, but those prices were f. o. b. the mill, and we have never delivered our products abroad for less than the cost to the domestic consumer at our mill.

Now, in opposition to that statement of Judge Gary, I desire to invite the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] to an article from the New York Commercial on January 2, 1908. This paper is considered to be one of the greatest commercial papers in the country, and its utterances are generally accepted as high authority on matters industrial, commercial, and financial. In the course of the article to which I refer, and which I shall read, a citation is made from the Industrial World, an iron and steel publication, of Pittsburg, Pa., which is not suspected of having any Democratic tendencies. The article reads as follows:

> Independent makers of tin plate and sheets are complaining over a report that the United States Steel Corporation has sold to Welsh tin plate makers 100,000 tons of sheet bars at $10 a ton cheaper than they are quoting to manufacturers in the United States. Incidentally, the manufacturers of tin plate and sheets are chafing because they are unable to get steel bars at a price in keeping with prevailing conditions.
>
> Advocates of lower duties are using the recent sale as an argument against the high tariff which enables the United States Steel Corporation to hold up the American steel makers for $29 a ton while the same product is laid down at Swansea for $21.98. The cost of transportation to Wales is about $4.10 per ton, so that the actual price received f. o. b. Pittsburg is $17.80, against $29 quoted to the consumers in the Pittsburg district.

The Industrial World, an iron and steel publication in this city, which was founded for the purpose of maintaining the high tariff, in an editorial condemning the transaction, says:

> Viewed from any conceivable standpoint these transactions deserve the severest condemnation. What does most to discredit the protective tariff system, what does most to unsettle the confidence of American consumers in the maintenance of the prices on all steel products, what does most to expose the sham in the claims made as to costs of iron and steel production, what does most to show that international price and agreements are likely to become universal, is the dumping of steel in foreign markets at prices enormously lower than the domestic rates. Nothing can do more to discredit the protective tariff system than such operations. The tariff on such material is high, yet it is only $6.70 Did the Steel Corporation tie the foreign powers up tight, and did not the latter know that if they resold, their shipments would be stopped very promptly? They could ship these bars to the United States at a profit after paying transportation charges. The cheap plea of keeping mills going and employing labor through these exports is an insult to the intelligence of the American public. How much more employment would be created if the domestic prices were reduced to half as much?

Surely the gentleman from Pennsylvania will not contend that either one of these newspapers have manufactured statements in order to help the Democrats or to hurt the Republicans. I do not believe that he will or can dispute the facts stated in that article.

When—no, I will not say thieves, but high protectionists fall out, then honest men may hope to get their dues. [Laughter and applause.] The gentleman from Pennsylvania said on the floor of this House two years ago that we had to sell to the export trade at a smaller price in order to keep American labor employed.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I yield to the gentleman fourteen minutes, which is the rest of my hour.

Mr. HARDWICK. I thank the gentleman.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania contended that these sales must be made at a lower price to foreign consumers than to domestic consumers in order that the American workman might not go to a desolate home and a foodless feast, and yet this paper, which was "founded for the purpose of maintaining a high tariff," says that this very argument is an insult to American intelligence. The paper referred to contends, just as the Democratic party contended two years ago, that if the American manufacturer would sell his product a little cheaper to the American consumer, the American consumer would be able to buy more of it and labor would be employed just the same. [Applause.]

The question as to when the tariff is to be revised is entirely within the control of the Republican party. Will that party follow the Roosevelt plan and revise it after the election, or will it accept the Cannon doctrine and revise it either when we have no more prosperity or "when it will do more good than harm to the great mass of the people?" The responsibility of this question rests entirely upon Republican shoulders. We Democrats, as yet, have no power to revise it. We say that it ought to be revised now. We say that revision has

been too long delayed. We have been insistent, persistent, and consistent in our demand that the people shall have relief from the burdensome duties and oppressive schedules of the Dingley tariff. So far the people have made the mistake of denying to themselves the relief that will come from revision, but surely they will realize what their true interests are before much longer, and surely when high priests in the temple of protection, like my distinguished friend from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] and this iron and steel publication which was founded "for the purpose of maintaining a high tariff," disagree—when high priests of that distinguished and exalted character differ, then the honest consumer is about to come into his own.

Who is to revise the tariff? We can not settle when it is to be revised, but I tell you, and I say it without any intention of giving personal offense to anyone, that I had as soon call on a convention of thieves to revise the laws against larceny as to call a convention or congress of people who believe in high protection for protection's sake alone to revise the tariff laws. If there is any revision of that character, it will be a revision upward and not a revision downward. If the masses of the people are to ever get any relief, the tariff must be revised in their interest and not in the interest of the protected manufacturing classes. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

There is one other thing in the President's message to which I wish to refer as briefly as may be in the somewhat limited time at my disposal. The one thing only, outside of some few personal views and social habits, that keeps the President from being a pretty good Democrat is that he is fundamentally and entirely a Hamiltonian. He seems to believe in the centralization of all power in the Federal Government and in the absorption of as much of the Federal power by the Executive as possible. He has never believed and will never believe in the protection and preservation of the rights of the States. The doctrine enunciated by Secretary Root that when the States no longer exercise the powers confided to them exclusively by the Constitution, then the nation must assume and exercise these powers in order to protect the people, and that it can be done by executive and judicial construction is most dangerous, destructive, and even revolutionary.

There is little doubt, however, that the President shares this belief with his Cabinet officer. In this very message of his he contends because wheat, corn, and grain are raised in many different States, and a uniform standard of grade is desirable, that therefore Congress ought to establish the national system of grading wheat, corn, and grain. The same contention might be made with equal plausibility about cotton. The President contends further that the products to which he refers, viz, wheat, corn, and grain, ought not to be admitted to interstate or foreign commerce unless they conform to the national standard. Gentlemen of the House, this doctrine is dangerous to the extreme. If the power to regulate interstate and foreign commerce is to be made the pretext and excuse for seizing upon and regulating every domestic affair and every internal concern in every State in the Union, how long will the States continue to exist, and how long will the constitutional system of government founded by our fathers, and which Republicans as well as Democrats profess to love, survive? This continuous and insidious encroachment upon the powers and rights of the States contravenes the most fundamental doctrine of the Democratic party; and as it seems to be the President's theory of the Government, I say that for that reason, in spite of the many good things that he has done, and in spite of the many noble impulses that he has had, he can never be a Democrat; and if our Republican friends console themselves with the delusion that they have ever lent him to us, then we give him back to them with our compliments. [Applause.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I reserve whatever time I have left.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri has two minutes remaining which he reserves.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. How much time does the gentleman from New York yield?

Mr. NORRIS. I desire to take the floor in my own right, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized in his own time.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a few observations on the subject of banking, and I want to say at the beginning that I am laboring under some embarrassment in undertaking to discuss this subject, for the reason that heretofore it has generally been conceded that no one had a right to any opinion upon any subject pertaining to banks or banking or financial matters unless he was engaged in the banking business, and I know that what I say will be looked upon with suspicion and passed over lightly by many people, for the reason that it is a well-known fact that I am not a banker. And yet, Mr. Chairman, I believe that that idea that is so prevalent is absolutely wrong, and that I, as a matter of fact, should not be called upon to apologize for having ideas on this subject, even though they may be erroneous, simply because of the lack of money on my part to enter into the banking class.

The banking business is something that everybody, in a general way, in this country is interested in. There are, however, three classes of people who are particularly and directly interested in the business. First, there is the banker; second, the depositor, and third, the borrower.

Each one of these classes is interested in the business from honorable and lawful reasons, but at the same time it must be admitted that these reasons are all selfish. The banker is engaged in the business, not for philanthropic purposes, but for the purpose of making money for himself. The depositor puts his money in the bank, not because he is anxious to have the banker make money out of it, but because it is a convenience to him and enables him better to transact his business with checks and drafts. The borrower borrows the money which the depositor has put in the bank, not because he wants to assist the bank or accommodate the depositor, but because he anticipates a profit to himself out of the transaction; he expects to make more money on the loan than the interest he has to pay to the banker to obtain it.

It is quite clear, therefore, that the banker is not the only interested person in this class of legislation. It is equally clear that in legislating on the subject we should take into consideration the welfare of the other parties having a direct interest in the subject, and should not confine our attention entirely to looking after the interests of banks alone.

While I have never been, and in my fondest hopes and dreams have never hoped to become, a banker, I have occasionally been a depositor and many times a borrower. I feel, therefore, that while I may not be entitled to speak for or represent the banker in the consideration of the subject, I have a right to a respectful hearing at your hands as representing not only the people generally, but the depositor and borrower in particular. But, assuming that these three classes of people are equally honest—we should assume that they are honest, as most of them are, and we want particularly to legislate for those who are honest—it will be found that the interests of all are identical and that legislation which would prove beneficial to one class would be equally beneficial to each of the others. In a proper sense, however, we should scrutinize closely the demands of any class of people asking for legislation applying particularly to subjects in which they have a direct interest, as men, while perfectly upright, are frequently unwittingly prejudiced in matters pertaining to their own individual business and in which they have a direct interest, financially or otherwise. Bankers are beyond question as honest and intelligent as any other class of people, yet, like the rest of mankind, are subject to the weaknesses of human nature, and when we legislate upon a subject in which they have a direct financial interest we should look with the closest scrutiny upon their purposes and should take into consideration their financial interests in the contemplated legislation.

We should consider the subject from a broad standpoint. Realizing that their views may be warped unconsciously by their interests, bearing in mind that the people generally are interested in the proposed measure, and that the business of the entire country is affected by and connected with the banking business, these reflections should govern us in the consideration of any legislation we may enact on the subject.

The very foundation of the banking business is the depositor. Without the depositor there would of necessity be no banks. The banker would be deprived of his occupation and the business world would be compelled to resort to other methods of doing business. The depositor leaves his money with the bank only so long as he has faith and confidence, not only in the soundness and stability of the bank, but in his ability to obtain his money upon demand.

It seems to me, therefore, Mr. Chairman, that we could not better advance the interests of the people generally and of the banks in particular than to guard safely the rights of the depositors. With that in view I have introduced a bill, H. R. 159, that I will print in my remarks at this point.

The bill is as follows:

A bill (H. R. 159) to secure the payment of depositors in national banks.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, that within thirty days after the passage of this act every national bank engaged in the business of banking shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States one-fifth of 1 per cent of its de-

posits as shown by its last report to the Comptroller of the Currency. Any national bank organized prior to the passage of this act and subsequent to the last preceding report to said Comptroller shall pay to said Treasurer one-fifth of 1 per cent of its deposits on the day this act goes into effect.

On the 1st day of July annually after the passage of this act every national bank doing a banking business shall pay to said Treasurer one-fifth of 1 per cent of its average deposits for the preceding fiscal year as shown by the reports made to the Comptroller of the Currency during said year. Any national bank organized subsequent to the last report to the Comptroller of the Currency for that fiscal year shall pay said Treasurer one-fifth of 1 per cent of its deposits on the 30th day of June of said fiscal year. Any national bank organized after the passage of this act shall, before it is allowed to do a banking business, pay to said Treasurer one-fifth of 1 per cent of its paid-up capital stock.

SEC. 2. That the money so paid to the Treasurer of the United States as provided in section 1 of this act shall constitute a fund for the security of deposits in national banks and shall be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall invest and disburse the same as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 3. That whenever a receiver shall be appointed for the purpose of closing up the affairs of any national bank, the Secretary of the Treasury, out of said fund, shall pay through said receiver all balances due depositors as soon as the amounts due can be ascertained, and thereupon the Secretary of the Treasury shall be subrogated to all the rights of said depositors and in the settlement of the affairs of such bank, all dividends that would have been due to said depositors shall be paid to the Secretary of the Treasury, and the same shall be by him paid into and become a part of said fund: *Provided*, That no part of said fund shall be used for the payment of any deposit where the bank had given and the depositor accepted collateral security for the payment of same.

SEC. 4. That the Secretary of the Treasury shall invest said fund, or such part thereof as he may deem expedient, in the bonds of the United States, and in any future issue of Government bonds bearing not more than 2 per cent interest he shall have the right to purchase at par any part of the same with money belonging to said fund. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized to sell any of said bonds belonging to said fund whenever it is necessary so to do for the purpose of paying depositors of insolvent national banks, as provided in section 3 of this act, and whenever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be necessary to sell bonds belonging to said fund and there is any money in the Treasury of the United States available for the purpose of purchasing and retiring Government bonds, he is hereby authorized on the part of the Government of the United States to purchase from said fund at par any bonds that were originally purchased from the Government at par.

SEC. 5. That at the beginning of any fiscal year when the assessments hereinbefore provided for shall become due and payable, no national bank shall be required to pay any part of its assessment that would make the total amount paid by it into said fund, after giving it credit for its proportionate share of the gain and deducting its proportionate share of the loss, exceed 2 per cent of its average deposits for the preceding fiscal year, as shown by its reports to the Comptroller of the Currency, and at said time if the amount theretofore paid into said fund by any national bank, after adding its proportionate share of the gain and deducting its proportionate share of the loss, is in excess of 2 per cent of its said average deposits for the preceding fiscal year, then the Secretary of the Treasury shall, out of said fund, pay said excess to said bank.

SEC. 6. That at the expiration of the charter of any national bank, should the same not be renewed or extended, or if any national bank shall desire to go into liquidation and cease doing banking business, after the payment by any such bank of all its depositors in full, the Secretary of the Treasury shall deduct from the total amount paid into said fund by such bank its proportionate share of the losses, if any, and pay to said bank out of said fund 90 per cent of the balance.

SEC. 7. That after the passage of this act the Secretary of the Treasury shall not deposit any of the money of the United States in any bank which has not complied with provisions thereof, and he is hereby authorized to deposit in any bank that has complied with the provisions of this act, without taking any collateral security therefor, any money belonging to the United States, not exceeding 5 per cent of the paid-up capital of said bank, and not exceeding in any case the sum of $10,000.

SEC. 8. That if the Secretary of the Treasury shall be unable to invest the said fund hereby created by this act in the bonds of the United States, as provided by section 4 hereof, he shall be authorized to deposit not exceeding one-half of said fund in banks complying with this act: *Provided*, That not exceeding 5 per cent of the paid-up capital nor more than $10,000 shall be deposited in any one bank: *And provided also*, That all such deposits shall draw interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum.

SEC. 9. That if any national bank shall refuse or neglect to pay its assessment within thirty days after the same shall become due, the said assessment shall draw interest at the rate of 10 per cent from the day the same became due, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall proceed to collect the amount due from said bank by due proceedings at law.

This bill provides for a guaranty of deposits in national banks by a fund which is raised by an assessment levied upon the banks in proportion to the average deposits. I have provided in section 1 that an annual assessment of one-fifth of 1 per cent shall be levied upon the average deposits in national banks as shown by their reports to the Comptroller of the Currency for the preceding fiscal year. In order that the law may have immediate force after its passage, I have provided that an assessment shall be made immediately upon the passage of the law. It seems to me that it is right that the assessment should be made upon the deposits rather than upon the capital stock, because it is the deposits that the bill undertakes to secure, and the bank therefore pays a rate in proportion to the risk assumed.

The only instance in the bill where banks would be required to pay an assessment on their capital stock would be in cases where banks are organized after the passage of the law. A bank that would be organized on the 2d day of July, for instance, if there were not some provision of this kind, would not be required to pay any assessment until the 1st day of the next July, receiving one year's benefit of the law without being assessed therefor.

In order to avoid any discrimination of this kind it is also provided in section 1 that banks organized after the passage of the law shall pay the assessment on their capital stock, which constitutes their contribution to its guaranty fund, up to the beginning of the next fiscal year. The fund so raised is to be under the control of the Secretary of the Treasury, and in case of the failure of a national bank and the appointment of a receiver therefor the Secretary is authorized to immediately pay all the depositors of the insolvent bank, and he is subrogated to all rights of depositors, and dividends that are thereafter paid are paid into this fund instead of to the depositors. The fund thus created for the security of depositors is limited to 2 per cent of the average deposits in all national banks, and whenever a national bank has paid into this fund an amount that equals 2 per cent of its average balances, as shown by its report to the Comptroller of the Currency for the preceding fiscal year, its payments thereupon cease; and if at the beginning of any year it is found that the payments made to this fund by any bank exceed 2 per cent of its deposits, then the Secretary of the Treasury refunds to the bank this excess. This practically provides for a paid-up policy on the part of the bank.

It will be observed also that the fund created by this bill for the securing of deposits automatically increases or decreases as the deposits increase or decrease.

In my judgment the enactment of this law would not only absolutely secure depositors, but as a result there would be but few failures, and in case of a failure there would not likely be a loss to the fund, but only a temporary reduction of the fund by the withdrawal of sufficient money to pay off the depositors. It may be that one-fifth of 1 per cent is too high an assessment. I am inclined to think that one-tenth of 1 per cent would be sufficient. This is, however, a matter that is easily remedied and, as a matter of fact, is an unimportant item. When we take into consideration that a bank will be able to secure a paid-up policy for the protection of its depositors, it is not so very important what the rate of payment is; the aggregate sum paid by the bank would in any case be the same. It is well, however, to be on the safe side, and to have the assessment too high rather than too low, because under the provisions of the bill it would require several years before the fund created by it would assume such proportions that it would be regarded as absolute security, and therefore the larger the fund became the greater the security to the depositor, and therefore the greater benefit to business generally.

It would be well to consider also that when a bank reaches the stage of having paid up in full its proportionate share of this fund, the effect would at once be seen in the increased value of its stock. There can be no doubt but what the value of stock in a bank having a paid-up policy in this fund would be materially increased, so that it would be to the advantage of the bank, rather than otherwise, to pay its share of the fund as soon as possible.

If we pass this bill, or some similar bill, we eliminate from the banking business the greatest danger and the greatest peril that has heretofore assailed it. We would give to the country, and to the business all over the country, a firm foundation and a quietude that would not be disturbed by sudden flurries or by an occasional bank failure. The closing of a poor bank by the Government officials would not be followed by runs on good banks properly managed. The circulating medium of the country would not be affected and curtailed every time there is a bank failure or a perturbed money market, owing to the withdrawal of deposits and the hiding of money in secret places.

Objection has been made that a law of this kind would have a tendency to cause the good and careful banker to pay for the losses of the poor and reckless banker. It is also alleged in objection to this kind of legislation that the banker who has built up and established a business by efficient business methods would be placed on the same basis as the reckless plunger who has no regard for the rights of the people whose money he handles in his bank. While I do not believe these arguments are based on fact, but believe that absolutely the reverse would be shown to be true, yet it is a sufficient answer to say that the good banker is now, and always has been, at the mercy of the reckless banker. No one appreciates more than does the safe and careful banker the interference with his business and the injury to the same which is occasioned by the business tactics of the banker whose methods are, to say the least, questionable and unsafe.

The passage of this law would in no way change the individuality of banks or bankers; on the other hand, it would af-

ford to all of them a stability and inspire the people with a confidence they have never heretofore entertained. There is no doubt but that the Government officials often permit a shaky bank to continue doing business simply through the fear of disastrous results that the closing of such bank would have upon the good and substantial banks in the same vicinity. The passage of this bill would prevent such conditions, and when the Government officials discovered the unsafe condition of a bank, or when the officers of such bank refused to comply with the law or the demands of said Government officials, such bank would be immediately closed by Government authority, thus relieving not only the community at large, but the safe bankers in the vicinity of such bank. The Government could then act without fear of disturbing business or injuring innocent banks, and before the offending bank had gone so far in its reckless course as to cause loss to the depositor or to the stockholder.

The objectors to the proposed law assume that such law would be detrimental to banks, when, as a matter of fact, it should be perfectly apparent to them that the reverse would be the case. Whenever you remove the fear of the depositor, you place the banking business on a firmer and more substantial basis. It can never be placed upon such a basis until this fear is removed. In order to remove it you must convince him that his deposits are not only secure, but that they are at his command at any time. Such a law, by accomplishing such result, would not only bring relief to the country generally, but would be of the greatest financial benefit to the banker himself, and by opposing such legislation he is standing in his own light.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr NORRIS. Certainly.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. I would like to see every mercantile obligation in the country worth 100 cents on the dollar, of course. What is the proposition the gentleman makes—that the Government guarantee the deposits?

Mr. NORRIS. No.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Or that the deposits shall be guaranteed by a fund?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Collected from the bankers?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Does the gentleman as a lawyer think the United States Government has a right to tax one institution to make up the losses of another—not as a question of revenue at all, but purely for outside purposes?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes, I will say, in answer to the gentleman. I believe Congress has the right to pass any law that would be a reasonable regulation of the banks.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Without regard to whether it is constitutional or not?

Mr. NORRIS. If it is an unreasonable regulation it would be unconstitutional, but if it is held to be a reasonable regulation it would be constitutional. In my judgment we can regulate the banks, and if we do not overstep the bounds of reason, the courts would hold that our law was constitutional.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. Does the law provide for State banks as well as national banks?

Mr. NORRIS. No.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. It relates purely to national banks?

Mr. NORRIS. Only to national banks.

Mr. HARDY rose.

Mr. NORRIS. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas in a minute. The gentleman from Connecticut asks the question whether it is right to tax one man to pay the losses of another. I have just finished saying that in the banking business the good banker has always been paying the losses of the poor banker. The proposed assessment would lessen the payments of such losses in the future. The money that is paid into this fund would still remain as an asset of the bank.

To my mind the suggestion contained in the question of the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] that this bill would compel one man to stand the losses suffered by another has no application whatever. In the first place, we must take into consideration the fact that a bank is a quasi-public institution. From the very nature of the case the banker, in order to make money, must have deposits. In other words, he makes his profits out of other people's money. The national bank must have a charter from the United States Government before it is allowed to do business. It is not only proper, therefore, but it is legal and right that the Government should prescribe by law the rules and regulations under which he shall be allowed to do business—under and by virtue of which he shall be allowed to receive the money of the people generally and to handle it as his own. This is no new principle even in the national banking system. We have already provided by law for a great many rules and regulations controlling national banks. If we are to reject a law similar to the one I am discussing because it provides for the regulation of the banking business, then to be consistent we ought to repeal every other law that controls and governs national banks. Moreover, as suggested before, the assessment which the bank pays into this fund is still an asset of the bank.

It is part of the resources of the bank. It is in reality part of the property of the bank. When the Secretary of the Treasury invests it or deposits it, as provided in this bill, the banks get the benefit of the accretions by way of interest. As a matter of fact, there can be no valid objection made to this kind of a law on the ground that it will wrongfully assess one party for the payment of the debts of another. The banker himself will realize the greatest benefit—the financial profit will accrue more to the banker than to any other person. Under present conditions the banker who knows that across the street is another bank doing an unsafe business spends sleepless nights, haunted by the coming of the day when the unsafe bank shall fail and his bank thus be subjected to a run on the part of its depositors. However careful and honest he may have been, he knows that when that failure does come every depositor in his institution will be filled with fear and trembling, not necessarily because they fear his bank is unsafe, but because they realize that under such conditions it is the habit of people to become panicky about their funds, and there is a rush on the bank to withdraw the same.

This class of depositors, even though they may have no fear of the solvency of the bank, know that however solvent it may be it is liable to be compelled to close its doors on account of the unwarranted fears of other depositors, and such people are forced to take steps to defend themselves and supply themselves with ready money to do business by drawing out their money deposited in the bank. The banker who knows that some other bank in his town is liable to fail commences immediately to draw in his funds. He compels borrowers to pay their loans and refuses to make loans to others in order that he may prepare himself for the run which he anticipates when the other bank fails. He therefore not only suffers untold torment of mind, but his bank is unable to make the legitimate profit in the business to which it is honestly entitled. He has funds in his bank that he would gladly loan to the borrowers who make application therefor, but in order to be prepared for the fatal day he considers it unwise to grant such requests. He not only suffers in mind while his institution loses money on account of this condition of affairs, but the community of business men in his vicinity is deprived of the legitimate and proper right to borrow money out of the bank, and in this way the entire business of the community is affected and the money that should be circulating in the hands of the people is locked up in the vault awaiting the time when the other bank shall fail and when the anticipated run on the good bank shall begin.

There are several sections in this bill which might be considered as somewhat foreign to the subject, and which might be eliminated without interfering with the main object of the bill.

Section 8 provides how the Secretary shall invest the money constituting this fund. In my judgment it would be wise to give the Secretary of the Treasury a larger discretion in this matter than is provided in this section. I think it would be wise perhaps to provide for the depositing of a larger amount of this fund in the banks.

In section 7 it is provided that the Secretary of the Treasury can deposit any funds belonging to the Government in banks that have complied with this law without taking any security therefor except such as is given by this act, limiting

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such deposits, however, to not exceeding 5 per cent of the paid-up capital of any bank, and not exceeding in any case the sum of $10,000.

This section, of course, could be eliminated from the bill without in any way interfering with it, but in my judgment it should remain, because by its provision the Secretary of the Treasury would be enabled to distribute the funds of the Government over the country and would not be compelled to confine himself to the larger banks and the larger cities, and, at the same time, it would give an illustration to the country at large that the Government itself had faith and confidence in the banks that have complied with the law, which would go a great way toward restoring confidence on the part of the people generally, and, at the same time, the Government would be absolutely protected and would run no risk whatever by such deposits.

While I believe the bill would be held to be constitutional

by the courts, yet if there be any serious doubt on this point and it were necessary to secure votes for its passage in the House, I would have no objection whatever to the striking out of section 9, the same being the section which provides for compulsory payment on the part of the banks of the assessment provided in the bill. In lieu of this section I would substitute another which would provide that the law should apply only to such banks as voluntarily accepted its provisions. There is no doubt but what if we provided that after the passage of the law national banks should have thirty days' time in which to decide whether they should accept or reject the provisions of the bill that practically every bank in the United States would avail itself of the opportunity to come in under this law, for the reason that it would mean a profit to them as well as security to the depositor.

This bill makes no provision for any banks except national banks. In my judgment it would be difficult for Congress to properly frame a law that would permit the coming in of State banks under its provisions, and even though it could do so, it would be doubtful whether it would be wise to permit such banks to avail themselves of the provisions of this law, for the reason that they are not subject to the laws of the United States, but are controlled and governed entirely by State laws. The enactment, however, of such a law on the part of Congress would, in my opinion, be followed by the enactment of a similar law in every State of the Union, so that in a short time all the banks of our country would be practically under the same law and governed virtually in the same way. Congress passed a pure-food law, but it was conceded that this law applied only to interstate commerce. Following closely upon the enactment of this national law by Congress the different States enacted the same or similar statutes, which applied to the respective States, thus making the system complete. The same rule would prevail, and, I believe, the same custom would be followed if we enacted this law.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. NORRIS. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. HARDY. I believe I agree with the gentleman entirely in his proposition for the guaranty of these deposits, but is not the question of a tax or the levying of an assessment on the bank or on the deposits of the bank for the purpose of this guaranty just as much within the purview of the Constitution as the present practice of taxing the issue of bank notes?

Mr. NORRIS. I should think so.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. May I call the gentleman's attention to one thing? He thinks so, perhaps, but if he thinks twice he will not think so. The present tax is for revenue purposes and goes into the Treasury to meet the expenses of the United States Government. In this other case it is for an individual purpose, namely, to prevent the loss of a private concern.

The gentleman says that the bank deposits will undoubtedly increase when guaranteed. I would like to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that probably 90 per cent of all the deposits in the United States to-day in banks are the result of discounting of paper, and I would like to ask him whether, in his judgment, the discounting of paper would not enormously increase at the moment the paper was discounted and the proceeds put to the credit of the depositor? Does not the gentleman think there would be an enormous increase of the fictitious deposits if they were guaranteed the moment the fake paper was discounted and the proceeds placed to the credit of the so-called depositors?

Mr. NORRIS. From the gentleman's question I judge that such a proceeding would necessitate the consent of the bank to bring about those fictitious deposits.

Mr. HILL of Connecticut. That is entirely true.

Mr. NORRIS. Then I would say there is not any danger in it. If the banker wants to bring about a fictitious deposit on which he has to pay an assessment, let him do it. I do not think there is any danger of a banker doing that, because his own protection would guard against it. Besides, such a procedure would be unlawful, and we have no right to assume that the banker would do an unlawful act, especially when it would be against his interest to do so. I do not believe there is any doubt in any man's mind who has ever witnessed a panic but what if the depositor was assured that there was no danger of losing his money a run on a bank would be something unknown, and just as soon as you do insure the depositor that he will not lose his money he is not going to take it out of the bank. We all know, too, in a general way, that there are millions of dollars in hiding now, and there always have been, and that this little flurry has been the means of hiding many more millions. If this law were passed, I believe, Mr. Chairman, that within thirty days money would come out of hiding that has not before seen the light of day. Old stockings and old tin cans would be emptied, and yield up their golden treasure, and the money of the country would assume its legitimate and proper sphere in the channels of business and trade throughout the land. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. NEEDHAM in the chair). The Chair will be pleased to recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I am like the gentleman who has just taken his seat. I am not especially prepared to make any address upon the President's message at present, but there are some things that occur to me that seem to me to be nonpartisan and that seem only necessary to be brought to the minds of the people in order to command unanimous consent. If I can make one or two things so plain, so clear, that all men can see them, I shall have done all I hope to do.

I have attended within this last year numerous large meetings called in behalf of river and harbor and canal appropriations; and I believe that the greatest subject before the American people to-day for the advancement of the welfare of our country is the improvement of the rivers and harbors and inland navigation of this great land of ours. I want to say, however, that there is no possibility of ever making the inland navigation of the country a success until railroad regulation be first complete and perfect. I listened to the addresses of numerous members of these conventions; I heard the chairman of the Committee on Rivers and Harbors of this House address one convention and use the expression that there ought to be some other weapon in the armory of the Government to regulate railroad freights than appropriating millions of dollars to afford paper or real water competition. His exact language was:

> The motto of the railroad is to get business. If a water rate is established, rates are put down, and some people say, "We are in favor of river improvement; we don't care if a single boat don't go on the river." It's not worth while to make a $10,000,000 improvement in a river along a railroad to make it lower its freight rate and behave itself. There ought to be in the armory of the law another authority which would compel that. So in the past when our rivers have been attempted to be improved, the railroads, instead of cooperating, have seen fit wherever proper terminals have been made and loading machinery provided, to immediately put down their rates from that point to such an extent as to discourage shipments by water from that point, and if possible lead to the abandonment and possible decay of terminals and any shipping on the river.

I want to call the attention of those Members of this House who will hear me, to certain conditions that exist to-day. I stood on the deck of a steamer running down the waters of the Mississippi for two whole days. What a glorious stream! Given us by nature! And yet I did not see one single barge floating or rolling upon those water carrying the freight of this great country of ours; a river that could carry millions and billions of tons, and yet its waters are unburdened by the freight of the land. And I saw railroads by its side loaded with saw logs even. What to-day prevents the carrying of freight on the great Mississippi River? Mr. BURTON said that as soon as any town perfected its landing facilities and the machinery to load and unload, just that soon the competition of the railroad was put into operation. In those towns that had water competition, they reduced their rates to such a point that boats could no longer travel the waters, and the boats were driven from the streams, the landing places were abandonded, the loading and unloading machinery sold or left to decay. Then the railroads raised their rates of freight. Sometimes they maintained very low rates between river points perpetually in order to prevent the establishment of water shipping routes, but while lowering rates between river points, they raised their rates to interior points so as to get the average rate that they desire to impose upon the people. Now let me state to the Members of this House the simple facts in this relation. I could state them in general terms. But in order to illustrate the general and universal practice of railroads, I will state them specifically. The freight rate on flour from St. Louis to Helena, Ark., is 20 cents a hundred, because St. Louis and Helena are both on the river. The freight rate from St. Louis to Paragould between those two places but away from the river is 60 cents a hundred pounds. Now, what is the matter? Paragould is 100 miles nearer St. Louis than Helena and freight from St. Louis to Helena by rail goes right through Paragould, yet in order to drive off freight-carrying vessels, railways will lower, and have lowered their rates to the competitive water point, Helena, and in order to recoup themselves the railroads are allowed to impose and have imposed high rates on the noncompetitive point, Paragould. The governor of Florida, addressing the Memphis convention, said that years ago he and his father owned a freight fleet on the St. Johns River, but soon after a railroad was built parallel to that river their landings and wharves were abandoned, the boats went off the river and were sold for junk, the railroads

carried the freight, and St. Johns River ceased to be navigated. Not only so, but you hear advocates of river improvement say, as cited by Mr. BURTON, "We want the river improved to give us water rates if a boat never goes down the river."

I want to say that I will not stand willing to vote for one dollar of improvement for a stream for only paper navigation, or just to give one city better railroad freight rates than another. It too frequently happens that great cities do not care what rates are charged so long as they are given special low rates as compared with other cities. Let me tell you, sir, I want to get good freight rates for the cotton of my State, and that is a very important matter to the farmers of our country. We raise 3,000,000 bales of cotton annually, and on that cotton we pay an average freight of $2.50 per bale to carry it to the Gulf, a distance on the average of less than 300 miles. From my home to Galveston, which is about the average distance—260 miles—we pay 55 cents per hundred, or $2.75, per bale, and from Memphis to New Orleans, 456 miles, the railroads only charge 17 cents per 100 pounds or 85 cents per bale. That is the difference in the freight on my cotton carrying it to the Gulf and the Memphis cotton carried nearly twice as far by the side of the Mississippi River. My countrymen, does the presence of the Mississippi River enable the railroads to carry freight any cheaper than they could if the river were not there at all? They carry a train load of cotton from Memphis to New Orleans, say 1,000 bales, and the freight charge is $850. They take the same train and crew, the same engine, and the same cars and put them on the track at my home and carry the same amount of cotton only 260 miles, and when it gets to its destination the freight charge is $2,750 or $1,900 more.

When I ask a railroad man why he makes this discrimination between my town and Memphis, he says, "It is necessary to make that cheap rate in order to get business at Memphis." But, I ask him, "Do you want the business if it is not a profitable one?" If he has good sense enough to know that I know the truth when I hear it, he answers, "No." Then I ask him, "There was a profit in your transportation of that freight at $850 per train load?" and he answers, "Yes." I ask him then, "Does the presence of the Mississippi River, with which you were competing, enable you to carry freight any cheaper? Did it make your cross-ties last any longer? Did it make your rails any better? Did it pay the wages of your brakemen or engineers, your firemen or conductors?" and he answers, "No." "Then you could handle that freight and haul it just as cheaply if the Mississippi were 1,000 miles away as you do to-day, could you not?" and he must say, "Yes." Strange that when last summer our State railroad commission reduced freight on cotton from my town to the Gulf from $3 to $2.75 per bale the railroads were ready to enjoin the commission and almost ready to swear the reduction would bankrupt them, and yet I say that if the railroads were not voluntarily bankrupting themselves in hauling cotton from Memphis to New Orleans at 85 cents per bale, they were and are robbing the people of Texas in charging them $2.75 per bale. Whenever the laws of our land recognize that railroad rates are to be regulated according to the value of the service performed, and not according to the contiguity of rivers or waterways, then they will begin to start aright upon the question of railroad regulation and inland water navigation. And I want to tell you when railroads are by law forbidden to lower their freight rates between water points in order to break up water transportation and to recoup themselves by raising rates at interior points, you will have done more to navigate the Mississippi and our inland streams in a day by the passage of that law than you will by voting hundreds of millions of dollars for the improvement of your river transportation. [Applause.]

So far as actually navigating the Mississippi between the city of St. Louis and New Orleans, if the present policy of railroad rates is to be continued, every dollar that has been expended on that river by the Government had just as well be cast into the sea. Listen to what Mr. Vance, chairman of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association, said at Memphis:

> Ten years from the introduction of steam navigation on the Mississippi the whole West was a scene of active enterprise. The rich products of the West were gathered from the remotest tributaries of the Ohio on the east, and from the Red River on the west, and were transported by hundreds of magnificent steamers, traversing every river and every great stream between the Allegheny ranges on the east and the Rocky Mountains on the west. Gentlemen, where to-day are the hundreds of magnificent steamers traversing the Mississippi laden with the rich treasures of the Ohio and Red rivers? Is there one steamer plying between New Orleans and St. Louis, where 7 miles of paved wharf awaits its coming anxiously? Is there, in fact, one steamer plying between New Orleans and Memphis? When the *Orleans*, in the very early years of the nineteenth century steamed down the Ohio, her whistle sent the noble red man scampering from the banks of the river to the thickest woods when its echoes shrieked at every bend. To-day, and I say it in all kindness, the noble red man might line the banks of the Mississippi in peace, so far as the whistle of a steamer on the river is concerned, unless the steamer bore the brand of the Ohio on her pennant, for none others ply your waters in the through trade from the great city of St. Louis to New Orleans.

I want to add, from what I saw, that if the red man wasn't full of imagination he wouldn't often be scared by any Ohio steamers, for I sat on the open deck of a steamer for two whole days, moving from St. Louis to Memphis, and during that time saw not one freight-laden vessel, and yet the Mississippi is capable to-day of carrying more freight than almost any of our rivers will or ever can be made, but she is a useless, slumbering giant.

Mr. Chairman, I want to call attention to some few other facts currently known. The railroads in the State of Georgia, to transport rock from the quarries of north Georgia charge 20 per cent more than they do to transport rock from the Vermont quarries down to north Georgia. Attention was called to this fact in that hot campaign of last year in your State [turning to Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia], and it was shown that those quarries from Vermont furnished rock for southern Georgia with cheaper freight than the quarries from north Georgia, 1,000 miles nearer home could do it. Why? Because the quarries from Vermont might load their rock on the Connecticut River and carry it to the Atlantic Ocean and then up the little streams to your south Georgia building towns, and in order to kill that transportation by water the railroads arbitrarily reduced the rates of freight from the Vermont quarries through to Georgia and raised their rates on the helpless north Georgia quarries to recoup themselves, as they do the freight on other commodities to other helpless points. Only the other day C. S. E. Holland, president of the Intercoastal Canal Association, at Victoria, Tex., said at Houston, Tex.:

> There is one question that is deserving of the most careful and considerate attention at the hands of this convention, and that is the question of craft for navigation after we receive the waterway. I received a letter some time since from an old citizen living near Matagorda. He inclosed a clipping from a Brazoria newspaper, which contained the information that the railroads were charging 25 cents per 100 for shipping cotton from Brazoria to Galveston, the gin being located on a river bank, the river with a sufficient depth and a connection with our canal at Velasco so that boats can now carry it to Galveston, but no boats to carry it and the result was that a haul of 1 mile to the railroad station over bad roads was necessary. This gentleman stated that he had experience in putting on a boat and reducing the rate in a similar case, but that so soon as the railroad met the rate, he was left without tonnage and was compelled to sell his boat for less than half its cost, because he could not make a living with the small amount of freight he could procure. He further stated that the railroads would put the old rates back again so soon as the boats are eliminated.

Mr. Holland urges the formation of a sort of volunteer association of patriotic citizens, who would guarantee and furnish tonnage to the shipowner even when the roads were offering to ship cheaper, but surely no student of human nature believes such plan possible. To depend on men in any city using boats when it is to their pecuniary interest to use railroads shows strong faith, but I fear very little knowledge. The truth is that the railroad capital of this country has got the private citizen by the throat, and is allowed under our laws to shake him as it pleases and to take from him, under railroad tariffs, just what it will. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Now, if we are to start right the slate should be wiped off, and I defy any man to show me where last year's legislation has yet resulted in the reduction of any freight rates. In fact, it is about admitted that since the action of last Congress the railroads have been making a concerted raise in rates under claim of necessity for increased expenditure to enable them to handle the freight. Yet, even last fall, at a time when it was claimed there was a congestion of freight and a dearth of cars and no way to transport our freight, and when James J. Hill was appearing to champion waterway improvement and urging the necessity of extravagant railroad bond issues to build or better equip roads, at that very time the Southern Pacific Railroad Company applied to the Commission at New Orleans for leave to reduce their rates on cotton from 18 to 12 cents a hundred pounds. Why? They wanted to get the little traffic that was going down the bayou from Houston to Galveston and then across the Gulf. They wanted to cut that out. They could ship over 300 miles from Houston—from Houston to New Orleans—for 12 cents a hundred pounds, but they demanded 55 cents a hundred pounds for 260 miles of transportation from my town, and were threatened, as they said, with bankruptcy because they were not allowed to charge 60 cents.

It is a great and absolute truth that no railroad can haul any given commodity, in a given quantity, through any place cheaper than it can haul it to that place. We have on our statute books a law which says in substance that no railroad shall charge more for hauling freight to a place than through it, or more for a short haul than for a long haul; but there is added to that the ingenious phrase, "provided conditions are similar," and

whenever you get a railroad before a court in order to justify a greater charge for a short haul than a long haul they can always show that conditions are not the same, and they actually boldly present to courts, as a right they claim, that in order to "get business" they ought to be allowed to lower their rates at possible water-competing points and raise them at noncompeting points to recoup themselves or to support themselves while they are crushing out competition. They do not use these words, but that is what their claim means; and stranger than the claim is the fact that courts declare "the law allows and the court doth award the right," and courts allow pronounced in their presence without rebuke the monstrous doctrine that the railroads' only rules by which to fix rates are, first, "to get business," and second, "to tax the traffic all it will bear." If railroads are required to compete with waterways all along their line—that is, to fix rates at their water-competing points no lower than they do at noncompeting points—then if they take the traffic it is well. It simply shows that railroads can ship cheaper than waterways; but that is not true, and none know it better than the railroads. Given fair competition and the railroads will haul the costly and perishable freight and water will haul the cruder stuffs—coal, logs, coke, timber, etc.—at one-fifth the cost railroads can afford to haul them. Under the cutthroat competition heretofore all water transportation has been destroyed and not a river, not a canal in the United States is freely used. I say that if we should introduce and pass a bill which will provide that no railroad shall ever charge more for hauling a given quantity of freight of a given character to a place than they do through that place and beyond it, you will cut off more charges that are wrong and which are imposed upon and collected from the people than the salaries of all the officials of the Government would amount to per annum. I have introduced just that bill—H. R. 4801.

My countrymen, I want the people of America to take up this question. I would like to see the Congress of America lead in that respect, and not wait till they are driven by an outraged public opinion, after the people have dumped their millions into unnavigated rivers. This is a nonpartisan question; this is a patriotic question, and every man who wants simple justice done to the great mass of the American people and wants to take from one special class the power of levying, at will, a tax upon the shoulders of the people, will join in some effort to bring about this legislation. [Applause.] Now, we are talking about building a canal from Chicago down to the Mississippi, on by St. Louis to Memphis, and the purpose is to lower the freight rates to Chicago, St. Louis, New Orleans, and the big river cities. The purpose should be to stop the discrimination in railroad freights between different cities based on the "Get business and tax the traffic all it will bear" doctrine, and by increasing freight-carrying facilities and giving cheaper transportation by water to cruder commodities, to lower freight rates all over this land. I received a communication from the Oklahoma Traffic Association, with a call for an inland communities convention, in which they say much lower charges are made to and from cities on navigable, or so-called navigable, streams than to interior towns, the freight often being handled right through the latter towns, and they detail instances where inland towns are penalized in order to meet or keep down navigation, but even they do not seem to grasp the idea of their true remedy. They fear fake navigation, fake waterways, fake competition; what they need to fear is the fake pretext by railroads that they can and have a right to charge less from water competitive points and more from nonwater competitive points. They may be sure that no mere paper navigation will ever reduce rates unless the railroads reduce them from fear that the paper navigation will become real navigation or from other selfish motives.

Let me give you a further illustration of this matter. This is pertinent and germane. In the southeast of Texas there exists a vast forest of long-leaf yellow pine, the best building material that God ever caused His sun to make grow, and this pine is being cut and sawed into lumber and fast destroyed. The railroads approaching that vicinity came together and they agreed upon a freight rate, and they charged the people of Texas a higher rate of freight on that lumber than they do the people of Illinois and the Middle West. What is the matter? From Beaumont to my town the freight on lumber is 18½ cents a hundred pounds, and to Memphis, right by my door, the rate is 16 cents per hundred pounds—nearly $2 a thousand feet more to take the lumber from the mills of Texas and lay it down at the door of the Texas inhabitant than they charge to take the same lumber and carry it to a far-distant State and lay it down for consumption there. The children of Illinois—and I say it in all kindness—have no right to build their homes out of lumber grown in Texas, under the protection of the laws of Texas—I say they have no right to build their homes cheaper than we, the sons of Texas, may build it of the same lumber. [Applause.] Your railroads operate to reverse the laws of tariff, and instead of protecting each locality and preserving its natural advantages, its production and its commerce, it carries away our products and transports them to alien and foreign States, and raises the price of commodities to the home consumer by placing upon his shoulders the burden of carrying the commodities to distant lands and discriminating against him in favor of the alien.

We ask for justice. Let every community have the right of its own proximity, the rights that have by some legerdemain been taken away from them. We stand in the position of the poor fellow in the Bible—and it is proper, since it is the fashion to-day to quote the Bible now—who had but 1 talent and who hid it away, and even that which he had was taken away from him. If we do nothing to protect our rights and improve our advantages [laughter]; if we stand by and see our birthright turned over to another without a fight, I think I see more clearly than ever before the justice of the treatment of that fellow in the parable who had but 1 talent and didn't know what to do with that. [Applause.] And we poor Democrats down in Texas have too little. We had our lumber, we had our timber, and we had our public domain; we gave that to the railroads, or largely so; we had our lumber; we thought it was ours yet, but the millmen went before our commission and said to them openly, "If you reduce the freight on lumber to points in Texas, we will raise the price of it, and the people shall not get the benefit of it." I thought it was a great lumber trust combining with a great railroad trust—they certainly made a noise like it—and when the railroad men came before the State commission to resist reduction of rates on lumber we found representatives of the lumber mills with them, standing shoulder to shoulder, and urging the railroad commission of Texas not to reduce the rates of freight on lumber to points in Texas. A strange contention for them. Then I began to figure it out to see what was the matter, and I found that those vast mills and fields of magnificent timber sought a wider market so that they could go out to the broad prairies of the Middle West, and in an unlimited demand for lumber raise prices from day to day and week to week, as they did, while if they were confined by the freight rates to Texas only their consumption would possibly not reach their production and prices might go down.

So the railroad men and the lumber men combined, and the lumber man joined the railroad man to resist the reduction of freight, and we found them shoulder to shoulder and arm in arm, threatening the people and the commission if they should seek to regulate freight rates. And so the Texan pays the added freight to reach a wider field of demand in order to raise the price of the lumber he must buy. This vast country of ours has seen the railroads grow and prosper, as in God's name I would have them do, but I want to tell you when you see such fortunes builded up as have been built up in the manipulation of stocks and bonds and the reorganization of railroad companies so that in a generation a Harriman and a Morgan and a Ryan can arise, it is time to pause—men who count their wealth, not by the thousands or millions even, but who may say that the dollars that represent the wealth of which they are possessed are as numerous as the sands on the seashore or the stars in the firmament; that when that is true under the operation of any system or any civilization, it behooves the men who think for the people to stop, to give pause and see if some remedy can not be had. What I appeal to this House for is the passage of the law—and you will find in all the inland points where the people meet together that they indorse it—that shall say to the railroad companies, you shall not charge more for the short haul than for the long one, and leave off your conditions. Say, by law, you shall not charge more to haul to Corsicana than you do to haul through Corsicana to Memphis, 700 miles farther; you shall not charge more to haul from St. Louis to Paragould than you do to haul a hundred miles farther, through Paragould on to Helena—not three times as much, any way. I simply ask that the thinkers of Congress—and I want to say that it does not depend on whether they are Republicans or Democrats, for there are as many Republicans in this land of ours who are suffering from the injustice of wrong freight rates as Democrats—I want to say to the thinkers that I do not believe your commission can very perfectly regulate, say, ten millions of specific freight rates, but this Congress can pass laws establishing just and great principles that must not be violated, and that will be self-enforcing.

I have introduced several bills which seem to me of this character—one a bill requiring cooperation between railroads and waterways; one to prevent railroads raising rates without con-

sent of the Interstate Commerce Commisson; one to prevent monopoly in transportation on waterways, but the chiefest of these is the long and short haul bill which I have mainly discussed.

Mr. Chairman, I have said more than I had any idea of saying when I arose, and I should not have addressed this assembly to-day but for the fact that the message I have tried to give comes with me from my people. In every village of my district I talked the matter over with our people, and I have yet to find the first one who believes that it is right or just, or ought to be permissible, for a railroad to tax at will the helpless intermediate points in order that they might kill out all water navigation and have the monopoly of transportation. I have talked with Members of this House from the East and from the West, from the North and from the South, and they all tell the same tale of unjust discrimination and destruction of water traffic in their sections, and House bill No. 4801 will pass if it ever reaches a vote.

I append herewith as a part of my remarks the following:

A bill (H. R. 4801) to prohibit railroad companies from charging a greater freight rate for transportation for short distances than for longer distances covering the same and additional track mileage for the same commodities and class of freight in the same quantities.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after January 1, 1909, it shall be unlawful for any railway company or companies acting together to charge a greater rate of freight per pound, per 100 pounds, per ton, or per carload for hauling any kind, class, or commodity of freight in any given quantity and any given method or manner over any given part and portion of the roads owned, operated, or controlled by them covering the distance between two points located upon said road or roads than shall be charged by said company or companies acting jointly per pound, per 100 pounds, per ton, or per carload for hauling the same kind, class, or commodity of freight in the same given quantity and the same given method and manner a greater distance, which greater distance shall include the given shorter distance and identical part and portion of said road or roads.

SEC. 2. That this statute shall apply to all shipments of foreign or interstate commerce and no other.

SEC. 3. That any intentional violation of any of the provisions of this act by any officer, agent, or employee of any railroad company be punished by imprisonment for not more than one year nor less than one month.

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A bill (H. R. 11354) to prohibit railroad companies from raising the freight rate on any class or commodity of interstate freight without first submitting their action so raising such rate to the Interstate Commerce Commission and securing its approval thereof.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be unlawful for any railway company engaged in the transportation of interstate commerce to amend or alter its schedule of freight rates as to any articles of interstate commerce or any class or commodity of freight which shall fall within the meaning of interstate commerce in any manner whatsoever, that the effect thereof would be to raise the cost of transportation of such article of commerce, or such class or commodity of freight, or in any manner to change or alter their classification of freight or any conditions of shipment of same so as to raise the cost of the transportation thereof to the shipper without first having obtained the consent and permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission to such advance rate and cost.

SEC. 2. That such consent and permission shall only be granted by the Interstate Commerce Commission upon application of the railroad company or companies desiring the same and after due notice given of such application in accordance with rules and requirements hereafter to be prescribed by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and that said Interstate Commerce Commission shall in all cases, after due notice and hearing, grant or refuse the application so made as in their judgment shall seem right and just, and that the action and decision of such Commission thereon shall be conclusive and final, but shall not be taken to defeat the right of such railway company or companies to make a second application in the same manner as the first, nor in any manner to prevent a subsequent lowering of such freight rate or charge for transportation, such lowering to be made in any lawful manner or upon any lawful order of the Commission: *And provided further*, That this act shall not in any manner be construed to deny the right to any railway company or companies, by mandamus, to compel said Interstate Commerce Commission to grant such permission in any case in which they may be shown to be in equity entitled to such mandamus from any court of lawful and competent jurisdiction.

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A bill (H. R. 11346) to compel and require railroad companies to cooperate with shippers upon inland navigable waterways.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That hereafter all railway companies whose lines of transportation shall cross or lie in close proximity to any inland navigable river, stream, lake, or canal shall be required to make and provide reasonable and proper connecting facilities for the transfer of freight from any such stream, river, lake, or canal to and upon their said road and for the transfer of freight from any such road or roads to the wharves, landing, and loading places upon such rivers, streams, lakes, and canals whenever and wherever ordered so to do by the Interstate Commerce Commission and under such reasonable terms and conditions as shall be ordered by such Commission, after due and reasonable notice and hearing, and such railroad company or companies shall be required to receive any such freight from such shipper upon such rivers, streams, lakes, and canals and to deliver freight to such rivers, streams, lakes, and canals for transportation in the same manner and under the same regulations as they are now required to receive freight from and deliver freight to connecting railroads: *And provided further*, That all railroads be required, at the election of any shipper, to receive and carry freight from any point to any such waterway connecting points and to ship the same via such waterway at the request of the shipper and to give through bill of lading therefor to the shipper just as is now done in case of shipment over two or more connecting railways: *And provided further*, That the charge for any such shipment, in the aggregate, that is, the combined charges for rail and water transportation, shall in no case exceed the sum of the separate rates for the transportation of such shipments by water and by rail over the respective water and rail routes over which same may be transported.

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A bill (H. R. 11355) to prevent combinations and monopolies for the destruction of fair and legitimate competition upon inland waterways.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That it shall hereafter be unlawful for any person or persons, any firm or corporation, with the purpose and intent of destroying competition and acquiring a monopoly of transportation upon any of the inland waterways of the United States, to charge a less freight rate for the transportation of any interstate commerce upon any such waterways than will be sufficient to afford to the carrier a reasonable and proper profit and reward upon his capital and labor invested and performed in the transportation of such commerce.

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*Letter of W. V. Hardie, secretary of Inland Communities Convention, also resolutions of Farmers' National Congress of September, 1907.*

OKLAHOMA TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION,
*Oklahoma City, Okla., October 31, 1907.*

Hon. RUFUS HARDY, M. C., *Corsicana, Tex.*

DEAR SIR: I thank you sincerely for the full expression of your views on the waterway and transportation questions of the day as outlined in your letter of 28th instant.

You may rest assured that our primary object in joining in the call for this convention is to oppose unjust discrimination in freight rates by railroads. It is my idea that as nearly as possible all railway rates should be put upon a mileage basis, not necessarily, you understand, upon a mileage scale, but that the distance and character of the service performed should be the principal factor in determining rates. We are not in any sense opposed to the improvement of waterways which are capable of actual regular and continuous transportation of freight in a manner to satisfy the demands of present-day commerce.

It is, however, our firm belief that the present theories of rate making by rail carriers as based on so-called water competition are entirely wrong and unjust to the majority of the people of the Western States. We believe that water-competition rates should be made only between the points between which actual water transportation exists, and then only on commodities which can actually be transported by water. You are no doubt thoroughly familiar with the practice of railways to make much lower rates from and to such favored so-called water points as Fort Smith, Kansas City, Omaha, and Little Rock, mile for mile, than they make from and to inland towns like Fort Worth, Oklahoma City, Wichita, Lincoln, and the thousands of smaller places similarly situated. This condition exists not only on freight which might under certain favorable conditions be transported by boat, but on all classes and commodities, including vegetables, fruits, potatoes, and other perishable freight, which would never be moved by boats when possible to ship by rail, no matter what difference in rate existed between the two routes. We believe that railroads should not be permitted to make these low rates to and from favored points, charging inland towns enough to make up to them what they lose in these instances. On the other hand, we do not see why one point is entitled to any better rates, service considered, than another, but believe that all points should be put upon substantially the same basis, which should be fixed as low as possible, leaving to the carrier a fair remuneration for the service performed.

To explain our position a little more clearly, will give an illustration. The rates in window glass in carloads from the numerous glass factories in southeastern Kansas to the points shown are as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| To Kansas City; average distance, 165 miles | 20 |
| To Wichita; average distance, 120 miles | 20 |
| To Oklahoma City; distance, 200 miles | 32 |
| To Fort Worth; average distance, 400 miles | 70 |
| To Corsicana; average distance, 550 miles | 75 |
| To Houston; average distance, 700 miles | 45 |

Though there is absolutely no water competition from these factories to either Kansas City or Houston, you will see that both of them have much better rates per mile than any of the other points named. These low rates are made on a paper theory that as these favored points are so-called water points on traffic from other directions, that they should also have low rates from western territory to meet the competition of eastern glass factories. You will readily see that if the railroads make any money hauling glass 700 miles to Houston for 45 cents, they certainly make an extortionate profit on a 400-mile haul to Fort Worth and a 550-mile haul to Corsicana at the rates named. It is our idea that all of these rates should be re-arranged to make a resultant basis fair to all, which would give rates about as follows:

| | Cents. |
|---|---|
| Wichita | 20 |
| Kansas City | 24 |
| Oklahoma City | 28 |
| Fort Worth | 55 |
| Corsicana | 60 |
| Houston | 65 |

Numerous other examples of similar cases could be given, for this is but an illustration of the general theory of rate making in the West, and it is this general theory that we seek to overthrow.

Our position is well outlined by the resolutions adopted by the Farmers' National Congress of America which met at Oklahoma City a couple of weeks ago, of which I attach copy hereto.

This general subject is one of vital interest to this western country and particularly as you have given the matter study, we hope that you will meet with us at Wichita and give us the benefit of your views and experience in Congress.

Very truly, yours, W. V. HARDIE, *Secretary.*

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*Resolutions adopted by Farmers' National Congress, September, 1907.*

Whereas it is agreed that the freight problem is one of the most important before the people of this country to-day, and we believe that the public should be educated to a proper solution of the problem; and

Whereas we believe that the improvement of waterways will partially solve the transportation problems of the day by affording additional means to transport a portion of the present congested traffic on our railways; and

Whereas we believe that great care should be exercised in carrying

out this great work that the people's money be expended only where such relief to freight congestion may be reasonably expected; and

Whereas numerous appropriations are being and will be sought for the improvement of waterways which can not afford such relief, but are desired only with a view to obtaining from the railways lower freight rates for a few communities at the expense of the people at large; and

Whereas we believe that the true solution of the rate-regulation problem lies with the Congress of the United States through the Interstate Commerce Commission and through the various State railway commissions, which have power to grant just and fair rates to all, thus saving to the people the vast sums of money needed to improve many small streams: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Farmers' National Congress in convention assembled,* That we favor the improvement of such waterways as have been or are susceptible of being made actual mediums of regular and permanent transportation, of a character to supply the demands of present commerce.

*Resolved further,* That we earnestly request the Congress of the United States to so amend the interstate-commerce act that the common carriers can not set up water competition as a defense for ignoring the "long and short haul clause" and for making freight rates to and from one section lower than to another, service considered, unless such water competition is susceptible of being maintained continuously and permanently.

*Resolved further,* That the interstate-commerce law should be so amended as to declare that when a through rate is higher than a combination of two or more local rates it shall be prima facie evidence that the through rate is too high and that the combination rate should be considered the reasonable rate for future application.

*And resolved further,* That we are unalterably opposed to legislation which aims to control common carriers by interfering with State control or by overriding State laws or regulations, as such legislation will work a hardship to our agricultural interests and an injustice to the law-abiding people of the separate States.

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*Letter written by Rufus Hardy to W. V. Hardie, secretary executive committee Oklahoma Traffic Association, but which reached Wichita after the inland communities convention had adjourned and was never delivered.*

NOVEMBER 14, 1907.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE OKLAHOMA TRAFFIC ASSOCIATION,
W. V. HARDIE, *Secretary, Wichita, Kans.*

GENTLEMEN: I am in receipt of your letter of November 9, addressed to me at Corsicana. I sincerely regret my inability to be with you and address your convention. My estimate of the importance of your convention has been heretofore stated to you, and I would give much of my personal time and effort if I could begin to get impressed upon the people and lawmakers the absolute necessity of preventing discrimination between cities and of utterly and entirely ignoring water facilities in fixing railway rates. Freight rates should be absolutely based upon the value of the service rendered. Discrimination for supposed advantage of certain localities must be absolutely abolished. If the railroads are given the merest pretext or the slightest permission to make any discriminations, we will continue and surely continue to have favored and nonfavored points. Your statement, "It is a fact that to-day even on the great Mississippi practically no freight moves by boat," is absolutely true and will remain true until the wisdom and necessity of my proposition prevails over the greed of railways and great-favored cities. I did not know what percentage of freight handled on rivers to-day was carried by boat lines owned by the shippers and maintained for the sole purpose of keeping down railroad freights, but your statement that a great percentage of it is so owned only confirms what I have repeatedly contended, to wit, that the railroads have purposely and designedly killed water transportation and have been blindly permitted to do so by our laws, which authorize them to make any kind of rates to and from water competitive points and to tax the noncompetitive points by way of recoupment.

I go further and state that they make these low rates even to places where there never has been a boat upon the stream and on commodities that never would be carried by boats if the boats were there in order to keep such places from interesting themselves in the installation of actual water transportation, and that they have thereby secured, unconsciously, it may be, the cooperation of great cities, or at least their acquiescence in their discrimination, which, while killing water transportation, gives to such cities unjust advantage and to the roads entire monopoly of transportation. I pray for the strength to impress these great truths, as they ought to be impressed, upon Congress, upon legislatures, and upon courts. The two rules and the only two rules by which railroads are governed, as they admit and avow, in fixing freight rates, are, first, "to get business;" second, "to tax the traffic all it will bear." And these two rules should provoke the righteous indignation of every man, true to the people, who has sense enough to understand their workings. I hope to help build up a real inland waterways system of freight transportation. I hope to see the bulk of such freight as coal, cement, brick, hard woods, iron ore, and all cheap and imperishable products carried largely by water. And they constitute about 65 per cent of the total tonnage now carried by rail. I hope thereby to see the actual transportation facilities of our country trebled and quadrupled within a few years; to see railroad freight congestion a thing of the past, and to see all freight rates reduced to a rational basis, under the firm regulation and limitation fixed by law; to see inland cities surrounded by local favoring conditions build up, and prosper, as their energy and God's gift entitle them to. Every statement I have made might be a text for illustration, elaboration, and appeal before our lawmaking bodies and for the enforcement of the proposition you make in these words: "What we need is a general uniform system of rates, based on the service performed by the railroads."

Sincerely, yours,

RUFUS HARDY,
*Member of Congress, Sixth District, Texas.*

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*Letter of William Gwaltney, cashier Bank of Gordonsville, Gordonsville, Tenn.*

BANK OF GORDONSVILLE,
*Gordonsville, Tenn., December 16, 1907.*

Hon. RUFUS HARDY, *Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: The Washington correspondent to the Nashville Banner of November 21 gave a sketch of your views on the railroad freight question. In my opinion there is no subject upon which national legislation is needed worse.

The Southern Railroad charges about twice as much per hundred to ship from Nashville to this place as it does to ship to Carthage, 6 miles beyond on the same road. The courts condemn rebates to individuals, but allow unjust discrimination against different points to pass unnoticed. This discrimination is more evil and unjust in its workings than rebating. Making a long haul for less than a short one forces the shipper at intermediate points to pay excessive rates to replace the loss sustained by the long haul. This unjust practice allows the railroads to rob one customer and give it to another. It would be almost impossible for the States to regulate this evil, but a very short law by the National Congress could set this matter right. A law to prohibit a long haul for less than a short one on the same line would allow railroads to compete with other transporting lines if they wished to, without injustice to others. I think you are on the right road. I think the people have a right to ask for protection against this evil practice.

Respectfully,

WM. GWALTNEY.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, as we are in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, considering the message of the President of the United States, it is my desire to make a few remarks upon two phases of the message, and as a basis for what I have to say quote from the message these paragraphs:

A combination should not be tolerated if it abuse the power acquired by combination to the public detriment. No corporation or association of any kind should be permitted to engage in foreign or interstate commerce that is formed for the purpose of, or whose operations create, a monopoly or general control of the production, sale, or distribution of any one or more of the prime necessities of life or articles of general use and necessity.

When the Department of Agriculture was founded there was much sneering as to its usefulness. No Department of the Government, however, has more emphatically vindicated its usefulness.

The two citizens whose welfare is in the aggregate most vital to the welfare of the nation, and therefore to the welfare of all other citizens, are the wage-worker who does manual labor and the tiller of the soil—the farmer.

No growth of cities, no growth of wealth, can make up for any loss in either the number or the character of the farming population.

Farmers must cooperate with one another and with the Government, and the Government can best give its aid through associations of farmers.

These expressions of the President touch on subjects of vital importance to the American people.

From the time the simple shepherd led his confiding flock over the Judean plains until now, when the great harvesting machines cut and bind and thrash the grain in the field, the people of the rural districts have fed and clothed the world.

In the early morn of the world the meats and skins of goats and sheep furnished food and raiment for mankind, and to-day the great Webb steam compress presses the cotton produced by the farmers into the smallest possible space and it is sent to the remotest bounds of the earth.

Beef which comes from the rural districts is embalmed in the great packing houses, and with pork and beans travels over the broad ocean and across the high seas.

Whether we be robed in silk and fine purple, or dressed in linen, cotton, or skins, our apparel must first pass through the hands of the sturdy yeoman. The corndodger, rolled oats, rice pudding, and poundcake have all been through the farmer's bin.

The commercial milk which nourishes the infant, the compound lard which nauseates the adult, and the prophylactic fluid which disinfects the dead all originate with our friend, Agricola.

Agriculture is the basis for all other industries; as the ebb and flow of the tide in the ocean, so other industries rise and fall with the prosperity and the adversity of the farmer.

The farmers of America not only feed and clothe the people of this country, but they supply one-third of the grain and three-fourths of the cotton used by the entire world. After feeding and clothing this country the farmers of America furnish annually over $800,000,000 worth of their products to foreign customers.

In this country alone over 2,000,000 people are dependent upon manufacturing for a living. If some great calamity should prevent the farmers from making a crop these people would be overwhelmed; woe and want would go hand in hand; misery and destitution would stalk in the land.

If the boll weevil should destroy the entire cotton crop of the country, hundreds of thousands of manufacturing people in this country and in Europe would be thrown out of employment and their hungry throats would send up a wail of lamentation for bread.

For this fiscal year there has been appropriated by Congress $250,000 to circumvent the ravages of the boll weevil, $150,000 to destroy the cattle tick, about $50,000,000 for the benefit of the rivers and harbors of the country, in all of which measures the farmers are directly interested. The first agricultural appropriation bills passed by Congress carried $1,000 annually. Now these bills aggregate over $7,000,000 annually.

Not only do I favor these increased appropriations for the benefit of the farming class of people, but I want millions added to the list for good roads, signal-service reports, food inspection, and I want to see the post-office appropriation bills

provide for the establishment of rural free-delivery routes all over the country.

I stood with the farmers and laboring people in their demands for the railroad rate bill which prevented discrimination in freight rates and prevented officers from riding on passes, the bill which provided for the investigation of the New York and the New Orleans cotton exchanges, with a view of checking the gambling in cotton futures; the pure-food law, the denatured alcohol bill, which was intended to afford cheaper light and fuel and lessen the evil of the Standard Oil Company's iniquitous monopoly; for the election of United States Senators by a direct vote of the people, and the bill preventing corporations from contributing campaign funds.

That the great insurance companies should pay their presidents $100,000 and $150,000 per annum without the consent of the policy holders, whose money they were spending, was bad enough, but when they paid $50,000 each into the Republican campaign fund and took this money from the widows and the orphans of the unsuspecting policy holders it was time to call a halt.

But the money power has become so bold and its brazen effrontery so audacious as to strike with terror the well-meaning citizen, whose chief desire is to be allowed to quietly pursue the peaceful avocations of life.

While wealth, per se, is desirable and the proper use of wealth is greatly to be commended, still when enormous sums of money are accumulated for the purpose of corrupting the electorate and for the purpose of converting a democracy into a plutocracy it is time for the people to raise their hands in holy horror. But when these enormous sums of money enable the individual and the corporations possessing them to form trusts in restraint of trade, stifling competition and strangling to death those weaker than they who are endeavoring to make a legitimate living, it is high time for the American people to cast about for a remedy to save themselves from being engulfed in this vortex of certain destruction.

When these trusts are formed the weaker individuals and business concerns coming in competition with them are crushed out of existence. The price of the articles which are bought by the trusts from the producers are fixed by the trusts, and they are sold at a price fixed by them. Their freight is hauled first and at a lower rate than that of others; they get cut rates on insurance and employ their labor at their own price; their taxes are assessed according to the elasticity of their consciences, and being without heart or soul the coffers of the Government do not overflow from the bounties which they heap into them.

John D. Rockefeller, jr., in an address on "Trusts," to the students of Brown University, used this metaphor:

> The American Beauty rose can be produced in its splendor and fragrance only by sacrificing the early buds which grow up around it.

This truly illustrates the voracity of the trusts and with perfection exemplifies the manner in which the Standard Oil trust, the Amalgamated Steel trust, the meat trust, and the numerous other trusts, controlling hundreds of millions of dollars in capital, have gorged themselves with spoils taken from the victims of their inordinate rapacity.

In carrying out their nefarious designs they cajole the courts, they attempt to stock legislative halls with their pliant tools, and with their slimy tentacles are reaching out for the Presidential chair.

A little more than one hundred years ago George Washington died, the richest man in America, beloved by his countrymen and honored by all mankind. In our memory Stephen Girard and Peter Cooper were the richest men of their time; but instead of using their millions to convert happiness into squalid misery they entwined the silken cord of love around the hearts of an affectionate people. Their memory is yet revered and their names will be handed down to the latest generations as emblems of true nobility. They lived before the time when the people bowed down to the god of Mammon and poured forth their adulations at the shrine of the bloated bondholder and the multimillion plutocrat.

"Thou shalt have no other God before me" is not written in the decalogue of the trust magnate of this era; but the golden calf holds the most conspicuous place in his sanctum sanctorum.

Assyria was a most powerful kingdom in ancient times, and the wonderful city of Babylon, with her aqueducts and hanging gardens was the most beautiful city in the world; but their profligacy brought destruction to their splendor and a drunken festival ended the empire.

Greece was a democracy. So long as her people developed a love for literature and art, and were attracted by the real pursuit of happiness she shed a halo of glory throughout the world. But in course of time there arose an aristocracy, which, becoming as the trust plutocrat of to-day, inflated by grinding the masses, accumulated vast fortunes and by voluptuousness and riotous living degenerated into effeminacy and the nation went into decay, contaminated by the luxury of its men and the immorality of its women.

Rome and Carthage were founded at about the same time. Their Governments were republican in form. Their lights shone as beacons upon the horizon of nations. Their pomp and splendor and grandeur had never been equaled in the history of the world, but their Pandora box was finally opened and the apple of discord was thrown in as they danced with glee to the harp of joy. Riches, power, magnificence drowned every sense of conservatism and, reveling in luxury and debauchery, they crumbled into the ashes of destruction.

There are no more happy or better contented people to-day than those of France. But let us not forget the French revolution. This sickening catastrophe was caused by the tyranny of wealth in its efforts to tighten its coils around the struggling form of an industrious and liberty-loving people.

These people arose in their might and purged the nation of the human vampires who were sucking their lifeblood and deriding the victims of their merciless spoliation.

Three hundred thousand nobles were living in France at the outbreak of the revolution. These nobles imposed most unjust burdens upon the people, and being upheld by church and state there was no arbitrament to which to appeal except the sword. France was deluged in blood! The execution of King, Queen, nobles, women, and children was so awful as to appall, to horrify, the world! Can we learn a lesson from history? Is patriotism dead in this country? Will a reckoning never come? Believe it not! The day is fast approaching when the American people will no longer submit to the human vultures who are preying upon their vitals! The day of deliverance is dawning and will soon shine in its effulgent glory. It will not bring the torch, the sword, or the guillotine, but the voice of the people, which is the voice of God, will be heard! Public servants will be held to the paths of rectitude; pure men will be put in public places; rigorous laws will be enacted and will be rigidly enforced, and great combinations of wealth for illicit purposes will be prohibited. The cornering and monopolizing of the necessities of life will become a high crime and the miscreants who violate the laws will be condemned to solitary confinement, where the specter of their conscience will rise up to lash them. There must be purity in public life. We have a great Navy and a great Army, but what we need is *pure men and pure women*—men and women who can overcome great temptations, who will not be led astray by sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. Such men and such women do not often come from the great cities of the world.

The great men of a nation usually come from the humble fireside, the rustic grove, the shady hillside, the murmuring brook, the waving grain, and the loamy furrow. Here, there is no pollution, no intrigue, no infidelity; but men and women are the imprints of the handiwork of the God of Nature.

Cincinnatus was called from his plow to save Rome, and from the humble homes in the rural districts there will rise up those like Cincinnatus who will dislodge these iniquitous trusts from their strongholds and restore our country to her primitive purity.

Three-fifths of the expenses of the Government are paid by agriculture. There are ninety-five laboring men in this country to every five capitalists—there is no class of laborers which is not organized. The great mass of the people are pure in mind and heart, and by properly cooperating they can control the destinies of this nation. No one class of honest citizens should be arrayed against the other—no legitimate enterprise should antagonize any other, but each should work for the good of the other and all for the welfare of the whole—in this way alone can our happiest dream be realized.

When we want to find purity in its pristine beauty, we go to the country. Charity, in all its generous impulses, abounds there. There, each man who lives a correct life is the equal of all his neighbors. There are no castes, no social scale, no highfliers, or degraded debauchees. A man is judged for what he is worth. Each joins in the sorrows of the others, and in sickness, trials, or troubles each man leans upon the strong arm of his neighbor, and a sympathetic chord is touched in each manly heart.

Give us the purity of the country hearthstone in our homes, in our courts, in our legislative halls, in our executive chairs, and our Government will go down, resounding through all the ages as the grandest monument ever erected to the liberties of mankind. Then let the manipulators in stocks and bonds and the gamblers in high finance endeavor to bring on a financial crash, the people who own their homes and those pursuing the peaceful avocations of life will bid defiance, and will rejoice

at their emancipation from the thraldom of environments like those with which they are now surrounded. We see the dawn of day in the east, and may God speed the time when the effulgent rays of a noonday sun may beam in their brilliancy over the destinies of a people redeemed from avarice and restored to their love for all that is noble, pure, and good.

Mr. WILLETT. Mr. Chairman, I have listened with very great pleasure to the eloquent remarks of the distinguished gentlemen who have just addressed this House, and I find that their utterances have prompted me to express a few thoughts which have been on my mind for some time. My only excuse for presenting these thoughts is, that I am an American citizen and I love my country.

I desire to address my remarks to the first paragraph of the President's message now under discussion.

At the very dawn of our nation's history the citizen was enthroned instead of the ruler. The citizen was made king. Sovereignty was placed in the people and not in governors or Presidents.

This was made possible because of the prevailing contention against arbitrary authority, and this contention is still alive in the breast and brain of every true American battling for the right of the people to govern themselves.

The people are the President; the governor. These are names for their will, their authority, their power, and their agents.

The citizen of no country on earth has so much secured to him as the citizen of this great country.

What he does not possess in State, he has surrendered to acquire greater things in the nation. Nothing can be taken away from him, and there is nothing that he has given up that he can not reclaim; nothing delegated that he can not recall and do himself.

No one has superseded him.

He may rejoice in the proud consciousness that he is the king, the lawmaker, and ruler.

We have drifted so far away from these simple and primary facts of our citizenship that it is desirable and well-nigh imperative to apply the probe of public discussion to them.

One of the duties most binding and one of the privileges most precious to an American citizen is the free discussion of the affairs of his land and country in an orderly, intelligent, and rational manner.

Our foundations were laid in discussion.

Public opinion, which is the final court, makes up its verdict by discussion.

The surest and shortest road to tyranny is by the interdiction of free speech.

Great would be the calamity that would close the minds and voices of our citizens to the fullest and freest discussion of all national and State questions and all Executive actions. The safety of the Republic lies in the fact that every act of the Executive and every act of legislation is sure to be reviewed by the searchlight of unselfish and fearless discussion.

Nothing can be more dangerous to our national liberty and prosperity than an indifferent, careless, and thoughtless acquiescence in existing conditions.

No man has a just claim upon the attention of a thoughtful people who exhibits hostility to the noble institutions of his country or who assails with anarchistic design its chief executives.

In this great country remedies are accomplished not by an assault upon one man, but by persuasion of a majority of the people. No useful purpose is ever served in this country by removing with violence a man who is the choice of a majority. It is the majority we must remove by solid and unanswerable argument.

A silent revolution is thus accomplished; no flying of banners; no bursting of shell; no carnage of battle; no loss of blood, but a fair interchange of thought, a combat of minds, a triumph of reason.

But while the privilege and duty of such discussion is beyond question, all men who discuss our country's affairs must be careful to do so within constitutional limits and in language which a crazy anarchist can not misconstrue.

I have read with great pleasure the opening paragraph of the President's message. I have read it many times. He says:

> No nation has greater resources than ours.

And every American rejoices in the consciousness of this fact. He says:

> And I think it can be truthfully said that the citizens of no nation possess greater energy and industrial ability.

We gladly clasp him by the hand and say: "We agree with you in this, and we are proud that we are citizens under the Stars and Stripes."

But he says further:

> In no nation are the fundamental business conditions sounder than in ours at this very moment; and it is foolish when such is the case for people to hoard money instead of keeping it in sound banks, for it is such hoarding that is the immediate occasion of money stringency. Moreover, as a rule, the business of our people is conducted with honesty and probity, and this applies alike to farms and factories, to railroads and banks, to all our legitimate commercial enterprises.

Mr. Chairman, either our distinguished President is wrong in the multitude of statements he has been making before the American people or this part of the paragraph is foolish optimism.

Mr. Chairman, during the holidays I went back to my home. I met manufacturers, builders, and merchants, and they said to me: "Is there any way you can help us out of our difficulty?" And my talks with them disclosed a financial difficulty of a very serious nature, and I endeavored to assist them through the banks, but without success. The bankers said: "We can give you no assistance; there is a difficulty in our financial system. Our currency affairs are in very bad condition, and we are practically helpless to render aid."

I met men who are conversant with our financial affairs, and I have devoted about two weeks to interviews with the head officials of banking institutions, and my inquiry has been, "What is the trouble, what caused it, and how shall we remedy the conditions?" I have found that some had fine-spun, complicated theories as to the underlying cause of the trouble, but in the final analysis the opinions were practically unanimous that the panic was precipitated by the ill-timed, unwise, and intemperate utterances of our Chief Executive, and that the financial institutions which were not fortified against the storm thus created fell first when attacked. In other words, the banker who was so blind as not to see the necessary national calamity which must inevitably follow an assault upon the very life of our industrial institutions, and therefore did not know his peril, must unquestionably suffer the penalty of this folly.

I have tried not to be hysterical on this question. I have tried to be sane, thoughtful, and deliberate. I have tried to brush aside all prejudice, and I have tried in a simple way, the only way that I can, to deal with this question and designate what, in my opinion, is the cause. My conclusion is, Mr. Chairman, that, after all, the simple proposition is that each one of us has lost confidence in the other. The business man has lost faith in the men with whom he deals. The banker has lost confidence in the business man. A spirit of unrest, indecision, and uncertainty has taken hold upon the people in general. Men entitled to extended credit receive practically none. Why is it?

The friends of the President say you can not blame him because he has simply turned on the light and exhibited the rottenness of our institutions. No, they say, you can not blame him.

A statement has been credited to Baron Rothschild that if the public for the short period of twenty-four hours should lose every confidence in his ability and integrity, he would be bankrupt.

This statement is said to have been made at a time when it was necessary for the rulers of the world to obtain the consent of the great master of finance before entering upon war.

Credit is so delicate a thing that the richest man in the world in those days was absolutely at the mercy of any person with sufficient influence to destroy his reputation for honesty and ability.

The distinction between actual cash and credit is rarely considered.

Business men speak of a cash transaction when they mean that the article sold is to be paid for upon delivery, but certainly it is a transaction only if the payment is made in coin or currency.

Evidently, if the payee receives a check, the transaction is based purely on credit, which is the result of his confidence, first, in the man whose check he receives and, secondly, in the ability of the bank to honor it. Destroy the payee's confidence in either or both of these, and he will accept only cash. Then, and then only, does it become a cash transaction. Ordinarily, however, the business man refers to a credit transaction as one according to which the payment is to be made after a certain time has elapsed, or at some time subsequent to the date of the transaction. Here, of course, a greater amount of confidence is required on the part of the payee or the seller.

Now, let us suppose that by the incendiary speeches of the President the individual's mind becomes filled with forebodings as to the integrity of the persons with whom he has commercial or financial dealings. By a natural mental process he arrives at the conclusion that if those who stand high in the financial world are unworthy of his confidence it will be advisable for

him to proceed with the utmost caution in his dealings in general. That form of credit which is dependent upon the greatest confidence, namely, the time allowance for the payment of bills, is curtailed, and if other events of a disquieting nature succeed one another continually, it is not surprising that the lack of confidence should become so acute that he will refuse to avail himself even of those forms of credit usually characterized as cash transactions, namely, acceptance of checks in lieu of cash. It is then that the period of hysteria commences; that the public clamors at the doors of the banks of the country for their money, and that a general financial panic ensues.

If the German Emperor, for example, should see fit to proclaim throughout the length and breadth of his Empire the dishonesty of the leading members of the financial community in Germany, should he resort to a shorter and uglier word and call them "liars;" should he intimate that they were robbing the people; it would be perfectly natural for the German people to lose confidence in the paper commonly called securities, issued over the signature and over the indorsement of those men, and if they should throw these securities on the market for whatever prices they might bring, there would be nothing unnatural about it; on the contrary, it would be entirely in accord with natural laws. Nothing, therefore, has happened in this country that might not have been expected as the result of the procedure of the President.

In reply to the President's argument, I think it can be safely said that the President has not turned on the light, but that he has turned on gas. The people have not been enlightened but stupefied. He has talked too much. He has gone forth to the American people and made them believe that the men who were running all our industrial institutions are dishonest and are not worthy of their confidence and trust, and therefore confidence and trust have been taken from them and disaster has followed. [Applause.]

I have heard no word from the President denying that he said that "if he had brought on the panic, he was glad of it, as it was coming on anyway," or words to that effect; but we have abundant and reliable authority that he did say it. It certainly was a declaration evidencing an unsafe state of mind. It is like the excuse of a doctor who enters a sick room and says, "I know that the patient is going to die some time, and therefore I will thrust the knife into his heart and get rid of him at once."

I say, Mr. Chairman, that what we need to-day is not so much the spirit of condemnation, to crush them down and destroy and kill, but what we need is the spirit of preservation, to build up and solidify and make firm and true. Why, cheers do a thousand times more good than complaints.

While we emphatically condemn all combinations of capital which have for their main purpose restraint of trade and oppression we must not forget (to quote from a distinguished author) that "manufacture and commerce are tremendous instruments of civilization, and the accumulation of wealth is the multiplication of man's powers of noble conquest. It is the measure of possibilities in subduing the lands and seas, in the institutions of the state, in education and the church, in the development of the earth's resources and the application of them to the varied demands of mankind. It is a prime equation, when properly used, of civilization and the millennium.

In these times an association of business men stands for something more than the money-getting interest of a great community. It has to do with the expenditures of moneys as well, in the interests of all the people, in sanitation, education, and all forms of thrift and morals. It perhaps is one of the most public-spirited institutions in all the land. Its scope is so wide that it is unembarrassed by any public subject into which one's thought and discussion may range—for its field is the world. For in these days manufacture and commerce are the patron saints of philosophy, art, and letters; of war, peace, and religion; of invention, discovery, and politics. Love of money is the root of all evil; but lawful money-making, the right use of money, and the wisdom of the money-makers are the roots of all practical good, or at least the practical application of all good.

The extent to which manufacture has widened and penetrated all human interests from the plow to the altar reveals the pace of modern thought. It is the way the century has been thinking and moving. It is the faith of the new man pushing on and pushing out. It is irresistible. I suppose the first movements of migration and trade were inspired by physical consideration exclusively. It was to get pasturage for flocks and to find food more abundant. But now civilization is the great goal of manufacture and trade. All forms of business volunteer their offerings to discovery, to science, to the state. We have a new concept, broad, worthy, in which no man is to live for himself. We are to discover not trade alone, but duty and opportunity and the signs of God that shall indicate our place and part in the mighty struggle to emancipate this world and give it in every part liberty.

Legislate all you choose, you never can make the great men do small things or the small ones do great things. Great men will make small things great and you can not stop it, and you can not by all the laws of the Solons and Numas of the earth make a small man do a great thing. Every man will work in his own order. If we get misplaced, legislation will not place us. We have got to work out our own salvation.

This new doctrine that you can legislate unsuccessful men into success is a piece of imbecility that does injustice to our twentieth century. The man who whines that he has no chance because other men have got the trade can not be helped by law. There will be nothing of him that is not in him nor for him that he does not do for himself.

When a new Cunarder is built we do not begin a protest and investigate because she is too big for the channel of our harbor or because she will bring the passengers of five great ships across the seas and make tramps of the old-time greyhounds and restrain their trade. We dig our channel deeper and build our docks longer and say "Come on! We will dig as deep water as you can draw, and we will float you lengthwise of the North River before we will surrender to anything that man can put upon the ocean!"

We should dig our channels deep for our trade, our manufactures, and inventions, and man should multiply himself a hundredfold for the new and startling capacity demanded by the new age. It is our business to make way for him, to join forces with him, and to welcome him with all of his powers of brain and wealth, for he is working out the gigantic proportions of a new and last civilization.

A lawmaking, court-controlling Executive, a government by commissions, a personal construction of the Constitution, is not a republic.

The trial of business corporations in courts of the Administration by a prosecuting Administration, the arraignment of citizens and their business by name in a condemnatory way, the characterizing of private citizens offensively, and the commenting adversely upon men under indictment waiting trial, unseemly quarrels with the representatives of our highest official positions before an astonished civilized world, and gratuitous attacks upon citizens for their personal opinions and teachings are so opposed to all our dignified traditions and such a menace to our boasted freedom as to justify universal condemnation.

We do not want a Chief Executive going up and down the country condemning and striking everything that shows its head. What we do want is a man performing his duties with dignity, conservatism, and with power and with the influence of all sane men behind him.

It has been said that our President is sincere. He may be, but we want him a sensible President along with his sincerity. When a cook comes to me with a recommendation that she is sincere, I want to know also that she knows how to cook. [Applause.] She may be sincere, but incompetent; and so, what we want is a man in the White House who, when the sum total of his life is made up, has something more than sincerity to commend him. Why, it is elementary that the more sincerely you believe a falsehood the more disastrous it is to you. So mere sincerity does not help; it may be a very dangerous thing. If a schemer comes to you with some sort of a fake gold mine and shows you the golden road to prosperity and a million dollars, if you believe him, and you are so sincere in your belief that you embark every dollar you have in the world in the scheme, and the whole thing goes up in smoke, then you have lost everything; whereas if you had mingled caution with your sincerity, you would not have fared so badly.

Mr. Chairman, in these powerful positions in our nation, we need to-day men who are safe, sane, sensible, conservative, courageous, and true. I stand here to-day to say that many of these qualifications are not possessed by the present occupant of the White House. And I declare that it is my profound conviction that this panic of to-day is due to his lack of sound business sense and his failure to duly appreciate the true condition of our nation. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I respectfully call your attention, Mr. Chairman, to two articles which appeared in the November and December numbers of the American Business Man, which present in a forceful and vigorous manner the matter now under discussion, and I think it is fair to say disclose the state of mind of the business man in this nation to-day. They are as follows:

THE "SQUARE DEAL," AND DO WE GET IT?

It is generally unjust to blame a panic upon a President, for panics are usually traceable to crop failures or to the uncurbed excesses of the gambling mania or to other conditions beyond the control of a President or his Administration.

But the present panicky feeling which is paralyzing the industries of the country is not due to speculative excesses, else it would have reached its climax nine months ago, when Wall street had its attack of colic. It is not at all due to crop failures, but exists in spite of splendid crops in almost every section of the country.

It is due entirely to the destruction of popular confidence in the honesty and soundness of the fundamental enterprises of the nation, and this destruction of confidence can be traced mainly, if not wholly, to the public utterances of Theodore Roosevelt.

Therefore we say that this present condition of panic, this present cessation of manufacturing, this present dullness of merchandizing, this present paralysis of banking, is properly chargeable to Theodore Roosevelt—to his policy of openly, blatantly denouncing business institutions, and to his practice of publicly wreaking personal vengeance on unfavored individuals.

No one, anywhere, will argue that every kind of business, everywhere, is wrong or rotten or dishonest. No one will cry out that every millionaire is a thief and a scoundrel. Yet conditions could hardly be worse if this were the popular hue and cry. And the whole cause of it all is that Theodore Roosevelt, in his own inflammatory way, has succeeded in upsetting the equilibrium of public confidence, so that the people, everywhere, unable to distinguish the good from the bad, have begun to be convinced that all corporations, banks, railroads, and big business enterprises are unsound and untrustworthy, and have lost their confidence in the fundamental enterprises upon which the business of the nation rests.

We do not question the sincerity of the President. We only deplore his lack of mental balance which is evidenced when he jumps at the conclusion that, since some things are bad, all things must be bad. We only deplore his lack of judgment in exploiting his inmost thoughts to an excitable public before he has had time to mature them in his own mind. We only deplore his ruthlessness in appropriating the powers of the Department of Justice to his own purposes and upsetting the coordinate branches of government which the Constitution was meant to guarantee to us. We only deplore his abortion of the high power with which he is intrusted to petty personal ends.

For it is not enough that a President be sincere. He should be sensible. He should be closemouthed. He should be self-controlled. He should be conservative. Theodore Roosevelt is none of these.

And whatever have been the actuating motives, it can not be denied that the attacks of the big stick have not been attacks on speculation. They have been attacks on industry.

No matter how they have been aimed, they have hurt the gambler less than they have hurt the working business man.

They have not curbed the evils of overcapitalization, but they have shredded and shriveled that very warp and woof of our business fabric—public confidence.

They have not succeeded in making our earnings more safe from the hands of the looter, but they have made it necessary for the railroads to lay off their men by the thousand, for banks to curtail their loans that are the lifeblood of trade, and for businesses everywhere to pause with bated breaths while the fate of a million salaried employees and workingmen trembles in the balance.

Under the guise of punishing wrongdoers Theodore Roosevelt has inflamed the public mind into a semisocialism. By his public utterances he has worked up a spirit of unrest and distrust which can produce no good, but only disaster.

He has forgotten the dignity of his position; he has lost sight of his sworn responsibilites in a mad scramble to tear down the business of the nation, which it is his plain duty, instead, to protect.

It is no excuse to argue that there are evils to be corrected and dishonest men to be punished.

There is no possible excuse for the present destruction of public confidence at a time when, in the lap of plenty, we should be reaping the rich rewards of our patient toil. There is no possible excuse for the vengeance and destruction which is being visited on foremost American business enterprises.

That there are evils, that there are dishonest men, no one will deny. It could scarcely be otherwise.

But the correction of evil and the punishment of dishonesty are not things to be flaunted in the public eye; are not cases to be tried by the nation's Executive through the public press; are not properly the public themes of a President's political activity.

The Government is provided with a Department of Justice, which includes machinery for the discovery of evils, for the apprehension of criminals, for the collection of evidence, and for fair and impartial trials to all.

The orderly processes of law need no reenforcement by inflammatory appeals to the multitude. And a President of the United States has every facility for starting the wheels of justice without first appealing to the populace to condemn men and institutions in advance of the collection of evidence against them.

It is Theodore Roosevelt's present policy that brands him a dangerous, destructive politician at the nation's head at a time when there is crying need for a conservative, constructive statesman.

The "*big stick*" is no weapon for a President. Much less, then, personal vilification and blatant abuse!

The method of Theodore Roosevelt is the method of the patent-medicine faker. He shouts our ears full of high-sounding phrases, and by his mannerisms and misleading emphases causes us to assume things which are not true and forces us into false conclusions.

His pet phrase has been "the square deal."

But the square deal dates back before Roosevelt. It is the theme of our Constitution. It was contemplated by John Hancock. It was an active principle in the time of Jefferson. It is an established institution of the United States. It is the whole object of our form of government, and depends not on any arm of the Government, but upon the Government as a whole. It depends upon the Federal courts and upon the Attorney-General. It depends on the Senate and on the House of Representatives. It depends upon the governmental Departments and upon the Cabinet. And, after all, it depends only slightly on the President himself.

Yet, with a blare of trumpets, Theodore Roosevelt would have us believe that he discovered this new golden rule, and that now, and for the first time, it will be put into active practice.

The square deal, indeed!

Is it the square deal when a President of the United States incites the public into a clamor that winds up in panic? Is it the square deal when a President takes cases out of the courts and tries them from the rear platform of his train? Is it the square deal when a President swings and smashes his big stick and tears down industries that took years of patient effort to build up? Is it the square deal when a President uses his high position for personal vituperation and vilification?

Did that steamboat captain who was discharged by telegraph at the instigation of the President, and who was later at a court of law found guiltless, did he get the square deal?

Does the workingman who is thrown out of his job because of dull times which follow this Presidential tirade and talk, does this workingman get the square deal?

Is it a square deal for his employer?

And the merchant, the clerk, the superintendent, the bookkeeper, the jobber, the traveling man—every man in business who is made to suffer "along with the guilty"—is theirs the square deal?

Who gets the square deal? The trust does not get it, when its property is confiscated because of a bloodless crime. The railroad does not get it when it is fined $5,000 for a 45-cent rebate. The bank does not get it when the Presidential destruction of public confidence threatens its safety. The manufacturer, the merchant does not get it. The workingman does not get it. And this in a country where without the interference of the President the square deal would be a mechanical, an automatic fact!

If "my policies" are permitted to continue, the time is now in sight when the acute issue will be the Square Deal *v.* the Square Meal.

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THE TOILERS AND THE SPOILER.

Every man who ever earned a dollar; every man who, by toil and patient effort, has built up a business or won for himself a responsible position; every man who has money in the bank or a home to live in; every man in business, whether he be employer or employee, should take heed. For we face a national danger that threatens to stop our earnings and wipe out our savings; that threatens to cut off our weekly pay envelopes; that threatens to throw us into a chaos of hard times.

It is the danger of the Big Stick.

We live in a splendidly prosperous country. But our prosperity was not gained in a night. It was earned by long years of patient effort. It was won by decades of struggle for world markets. It was brought about through the concerted energy of the farmer, the oil man, the steel man, the manufacturer, the miner, the merchant. It was made possible largely by the railroads.

Now the spoiler is abroad in this land of toilers. The Big Stick is his weapon. And his purpose is not to build up, but to tear down. Not to correct and to help, but to wreak vengeance, and to destroy.

We have not always been a rich or a prosperous nation. The time was, not many years ago, when we were poor—very poor. The time was when our national enterprise was not running smoothly; when, instead of having an annual profit, we were draining our own resources to pay our mere living expenses. Those were the days when individual successes were difficult and rare; when a fortune of $50,000 was a fortune, indeed.

And now?

And now, that we are basking in the sunshine of plenty, we are asked to applaud the crack of the Big Stick as it cripples a railroad. We are asked to howl our approval at the sight of a trust in distress. Now, that we have gained a firm footing in finance, we are commanded to clap our hands in glee at a smashing blow intended to paralyze our whole system of business nerves.

It is not a Wall street peril that we discuss. It is a business peril. It is a peril which hovers over the national banks of the Dakotas and makes it hard for the farmers to borrow money on their wheat. It is a peril which menaces the steel industries of Pennsylvania. It is a peril which threatens the output of every factory, the sales of every store, the income of every man in business, great or small.

For the Big Stick chooses as its targets those fundamental enterprises which are the foundation stones of every business everywhere.

When it threatens the railroads it threatens you. When it threatens the financial security of the country it threatens your prosperity, your success, your job. When it threatens to dissolve a trust and confiscate a fortune it threatens, too, to dissolve your means of livelihood and confiscate your savings.

It is no argument to say that there are evils to be corrected.

There are.

But the Big Stick seeks not to correct. It seeks to destroy.

Does your roof leak? Tear down the house! Have you a dishonest bookkeeper? Discharge every employee! Are you overstocked? Burn your store! That is not the way to succeed in business. That is not the correction of evil—it is destruction. But that is the policy which actuates the Big Stick.

Has a trust been guilty of an unfair act? Forget the fact that that trust has won a world market that pours us in a mint of money. Forget the fact that in a thousand ways that trust performs a useful service. Forget the fact that its life is the life of a thousand enterprises that it carries and nurses and feeds. Forget everything! Dissolve it! Take away its charter! Kill it! Destroy it!

That is the argument of the Big Stick.

Is there a railroad caught in some petty larceny? Tear up its tracks! Burn its ties! No matter that with the fates of that railroad will rise and fall the fates of a hundred communities, a thousand factories, and ten thousand farms! Paralyze it! Smash it! Destroy it!

Is there a packer who needs the stern hand of some city official to make him clean up his killing-room floor? Ah! It is a national issue! Publish the filth! Ruin his hard-earned foreign market! Nauseate the whole human race! Swing the Big Stick and destroy!

Is there a man who dares to differ? Brand him a faker! Call him a liar! Besmut him! Befoul him! Disgrace him! Destroy him!

The danger that imperils us, this danger of the Big Stick, is that it appeals to the credulity that is in us. It whispers suspicions to us. It sows the seed of unrest. It poisons our minds with polite anarchy and socialism. It is recommended as a corrector of evil, when, in reality, it is but a destroyer of everything. It presents itself as the chastening rod of a dutiful parent, when it is but the weapon of a wild man seeking popular notoriety.

"There are persons who constantly clamor. They complain of oppression, speculation, and the pernicious influence of accumulated wealth. They cry out loudly against all banks and corporations and all means by which small capitals become united in order to produce important and beneficial results. They carry on mad hostility against all established institutions. They would choke the fountain of industry and dry all the streams. In a country of unbounded liberty they clamor against oppression. In a country of perfect equality they would move heaven and earth against privilege and monopoly. In a country where property is more evenly divided than anywhere else they rend the air shouting agrarian doctrines. In a country where the wages

of labor are high beyond parallel they would teach the laborer that he is but an oppressed slave."

Does this not sound as if it might have been written yesterday? Does not the germ of truth it contains seem to apply peculiarly, and only, to conditions which confront us to-day?

It is an extract from a public speech of Daniel Webster, delivered in the United States Senate in 1838.

Who is it that incites the people to clamor?

Is it the day laborer, the workman in the factory, on the farm, in the mine? No. He is content. His clamor is no louder than might reasonably be expected in any ordinary times. He is not the man who urges the Big Stick onward in its skull-crashing mission.

Is it the manufacturer, the merchant, the banker? Ah, no! His sigh is to be left in peace to enjoy the prosperity that his efforts have earned.

Is it the oil man, the steel man, the packer, the railroad? Hardly! The whole present clamor is the inspiration of the politician. Not the ward heeler, not the political boss, but the master politician himself.

The present unrest is inspired by the public utterances of the President of the land.

In conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I feel impelled to say: "Let our distinguished President study Washington's farewell address as a caution against the misuse of the Constitution; study Lincoln's mighty faith and superb patience and his charity for all; study McKinley's philosophical, practical, sound sense and give the people a rest. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know whether there is any other member of the committee who desires to speak. There does not seem to be anybody rising from his seat to take the floor. Therefore I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. OVERSTREET, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration House resolution 43, providing for the distribution of the President's message, and had come to no resolution thereon.

JUVENILE COURT, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith a report by Judge William H. DeLacy of the first year's operations of the juvenile court in and for the District of Columbia.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 6, 1908.*

The message, with accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

GUANICA CENTRAL AND MUNICIPALITY OF CAYEY, PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER also laid before the House the following message from the President:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with section 32 of an act of Congress entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes," approved April 12, 1900, I transmit herewith certified copies of franchises, granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to Guanica Central and to the municipality of Cayey.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 7, 1908.*

The message, with accompanying documents, was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

CONTESTED-ELECTION CASES, SIXTIETH CONGRESS.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the following.

The Clerk read as follows:

CLERK'S OFFICE,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
*Washington, D. C., December 4, 1907.*

SIR: I have the honor to lay before the House of Representatives a list of contests for seats in the House of Representatives for the Sixtieth Congress of the United States, notices of which have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the House, and also transmit therewith all original testimony, papers, and documents relating thereto, as follows:

*No. 3—State of Illinois.*—Fifth District, Eighth District.

*No. 1—State of South Carolina.*—First District, Second District, Seventh District.

*No. 2—Territory of New Mexico.*

The Clerk has opened and printed the testimony in all of the above cases, excepting in the case of Anthony Michalek and Adolph J. Sabath, of the Fifth Illinois District, in which case testimony having been taken by the contestant only, and was not delivered to this office until October 3, 1907, and for this reason was not opened or printed; and also in the case of Stanley H. Kunz and Charles McGavin, of the Eighth Illinois District, wherein both the contestant and the contestee agreed to and abide by the result of a recount of the actual ballots cast, and which showed that Charles McGavin was duly elected.

In compliance with the act approved March 2, 1897, entitled "An act relating to contested elections," such portions of the testimony in the above cases as the parties in interest agreed upon or as seemed proper to the Clerk, except as above noted, after giving the requisite notices, have been printed and indexed, together with the notices of contest and the answers thereto, and such portions of the testimony as were not printed with the original papers have been sealed up and are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections.

Two copies of the printed testimony in each case have been mailed to the contestant and the same number to the contestee. The law in reference to the briefs of both the contestant and contestee in each case has been complied with as far as possible upon receipt by the Clerk of said briefs.

So far as the briefs have been furnished to the Clerk, they are ready to be laid before the Committee on Elections upon the order of the House, together with a tabulated statement, which has been prepared by the Clerk, showing the number of pages of testimony and the present status of each contested-election case and all papers in connection therewith.

Very respectfully,

A. MCDOWELL,
*Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Hon. JOSEPH G. CANNON,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

| District. | Contestant. | Contestee. | Testimony opened. | Testimony printed. | Printed pages of testimony and briefs. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | Testimony. | Briefs. | Total. |
| Fifth Illinois | Anthony Michalek | Adolph J. Sabath | | June 20, 1907 | | | |
| Eighth Illinois | Stanley H. Kunz | Charles McGavin | | Sept. 7, 1907 | 89 | | 89 |
| First South Carolina | Aaron P. Prioleau | George S. Legare | July 23, 1907 | Sept. 4, 1907 | 88 | 83 | 171 |
| Second South Carolina | Isaac Myers | J. O. Patterson | do | Aug. 27, 1907 | 65 | 54 | 119 |
| Seventh South Carolina | A. D. Dantzler | A. F. Lever | do | Aug. 13, 1907 | 55 | 59 | 114 |
| Territory of New Mexico | O. A. Larrazolo | W. H. Andrews | June 18, 1907 | | 1,021 | 247 | 1,268 |
| Total | | | | | 1,318 | 443 | 1,761 |

| District. | Contestant. | Contestee. | Co ntestant notified to file brief. | Contestant's brief filed. | Contestee notified to file brief. | Contestee's brief filed. | Contestee's brief sent to contestant. | Contestant's reply brief filed. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Fifth Illinois | Anthony Michalek | Adolph J. Sabath | | | | | | |
| Eighth Illinois | Stanley H. Kunz | Charles McGavin | | | | | | |
| First South Carolina | Aaron P. Prioleau | George S. Legare | Sept. 7, 1907 | Oct. 8, 1907 | Oct. 8, 1907 | Nov. 9, 1907 | Nov. 9, 1907 | |
| Second South Carolina | Isaac Myers | J. O. Patterson | Sept. 4, 1907 | Oct. 15, 1907 | Oct. 15, 1907 | Nov. 11, 1907 | Nov. 11, 1907 | |
| Seventh South Carolina | A. D. Dantzler | A. F. Lever | Aug. 27, 1907 | do | do | Nov. 22, 1907 | Nov. 22, 1907 | |
| Territory of New Mexico | O. A. Larrazolo | W. H. Andrews | Aug. 13, 1907 | Sept. 17, 1907 | Sept. 17, 1907 | Oct. 17, 1907 | Oct. 17, 1907 | Nov. 21, 1907 |

The SPEAKER. The Chair assigns these cases to the respective committees according to the memorandum on the first page, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

To Committee on Elections No. 1, State of South Carolina, First District, Second District, Seventh District.

To Committee on Elections No. 2, Territory of New Mexico.

To Committee on Elections No. 3, State of Illinois, Fifth District, Eighth District.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent, leave of absence was granted to Mr. MEYER, indefinitely, on account of sickness.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I do not see in the House at this moment the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws. I have had some consultation with him, and he tells me that the Criminal Code has been reported by that committee and will be in print and ready for consideration to-morrow morning, and he is quite desirous that consideration of it be had at that time. I therefore ask unanimous consent that it shall be in order to call up that bill to-morrow immediately after the disposition of the business upon the Speaker's table, and that it be in order for the day, the House to make such disposition of it as it desires after that; or it may go on as unfinished business.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, pending that, I understand that this debate we have had on the President's message will just simply be suspended until we get through with the other thing.

Mr. PAYNE. We have not disposed of the resolution, and

it will be necessary to go into the Committee of the Whole again whenever there is an opportunity in the House, which I think will occur before a great while.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I have no objection to that.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I think we ought to know a little more about what that is before we assign a particular date, and I object.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

A letter from the Attorney-General, transmitting his report for the year 1907—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting detailed statement of expenditures for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907, and estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908—to the Committee on Agriculture.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. YOUNG, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 186) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 20), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 194) to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 6), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. LOVERING, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 251) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 11), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3932) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River in Geneva County, about 6 miles above the town of Geneva, Ala., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 12), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4891) to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 13), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 14), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9210) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 15), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10519) to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at Celina, Tenn., reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 16), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11330) to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 17), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11331) to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind., reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 18), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SHERMAN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9121) to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 21), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk, and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. HASKINS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5354) for the relief of the Columbia National Bank, of Columbia, Pa., reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 7), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6450) for the relief of William Bushby, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 8), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7833) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the St. Louis Hay and Grain Company, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 9), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10383) for the relief of the heirs of Edmund Wolf, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 10), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6082) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Bernhard Steuber, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 19), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of the following bills, which were referred as follows:

The bill (H. R. 2998) granting a pension to Amanda Hoover—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 4932) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Moore—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

The bill (H. R. 9908) granting a pension to Henry C. Snyder—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12397) to rectify the boundary line of Rock Creek Park—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 12398) to authorize the War Department to transfer to the State of Kansas certain land now a part of the Fort Riley Military Reservation—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SIMS: A bill (H. R. 12399) providing for the establishment of a system of local rural parcel post—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 12400) to amend the regula-

tions governing the National Military Home at Washington, D. C., and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: A bill (H. R. 12401) to legalize a bridge across the Mississippi River at Rice, Minn.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12402) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903—to the Committee on Militia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12403) to amend section 876 of the Revised Statutes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 12404) to authorize the Court of Claims to admit as evidence affidavits in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 12405) to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings, ships, navy-yards, parks and other premises owned or used by the United States Government—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12406) to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in buildings and upon premises owned or controlled by the United States Government—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12407) to prevent the desecration of the American flag—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12408) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the extension of Meridian place NW., approved January 9, 1907—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 12409) making an appropriation for a public building at Shamokin, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12410) providing for the appointment of an assistant treasurer of the United States at the city of Seattle, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 12411) to require clerks of the courts of record of the United States to keep a public record to be called a judgment docket, prescribing its nature and contents, and providing for the taxation of fees for the services of the clerks—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 12412) to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River in Woodruff County, Ark.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 12413) appropriating $30,000 for the improvement of the Yaquina River, Oregon, from Yaquina to Toledo—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 12414) to provide for the purchase of additional ground and the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Beaver Falls, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 12415) to extend Fourth street SE. from Congress Heights to Washington Highlands, District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GODWIN: A bill (H. R. 12416) to provide for the purchase of a site for the erection of a custom-house and Federal court building thereon at Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12417) to establish a fish hatchery and fish station in the State of North Carolina—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 12418) to provide for the distribution of the reports of the United States circuit court of appeals and of the circuit and district courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12419) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents in fee to purchasers of Indian lands under any law now existing or hereafter enacted—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 12420) to extend immediate transportation privileges to the subport of Alburg in the customs collection district of Vermont—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 12421) providing for a certain percentage of cancellation of stamps, and making an allowance for rents, fuel, and lights, etc., to fourth-class postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 12422) to provide for a final settlement with the Nuc-quee-clah-we-muck tribe of Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties, dated August 7, 1851—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12423) to provide for a final settlement with the Kathlamet band of Chinook Indians, of Oregon, for lands ceded by said Indians to the United States in a certain unratified treaty between said parties, dated August 9, 1851—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12424) to authorize the President to appoint a commissioner to settle the boundary lines between the Territory of New Mexico and the State of Oklahoma and the State of Texas, in conjunction with a commissioner appointed by the State of Texas, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 12425) to reorganize the Navy Department of the United States—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12426) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to make regulations for the better control in said District of markets and other places where foods are sold, and of laundries and other similar places, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12427) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the extension of New Hampshire avenue, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved February 27, 1907—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 12428) to provide for urgent repairs and construction at the immigration station at Ellis Island, New York—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12429) to remove the import tax duty from iron ore, iron in pigs, and bar iron—to the Committee on Way and Means.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 12430) authorizing the construction of a buoy station at Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 12431) to amend section 5240 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, in relation to the compensation of national bank examiners—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GOEBEL: A bill (H. R. 12432) authorizing the consolidation of and evidence in actions for libel—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12433) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the southern judicial district of the State of West Virginia—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 12434) to establish a subtreasury at the city of St. Paul, Minn.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12435) to rectify the boundary line of Rock Creek Park—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12436) to authorize the President to confer brevet rank on certain officers of the United States Army for gallant services in the war with Spain and subsequent insurrection in the Philippines—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 12437) for the erection of a Federal jail at Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12438) extending the time limit for the completion of the lines of the East Washington Heights Traction Railroad Company—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 12439) authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River, Arkansas—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 12440) to amend the Bowman Act, Volume XXII, Statutes at Large, page 485—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12441) to regulate the practice in criminal cases in the United States district and circuit courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 12442) to establish a Branch Soldiers' Home at or near Bountiful, Davis County, Utah—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUFF: Resolution (H. Res. 119) authorizing the Committee on Mines and Mining to inquire into and report to the House the causes of the recent mine accidents in the coal regions of the United States—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. GILL: Resolution (H. Res. 120) requesting information from the Secretary of the Navy concerning the appointment of Surg. Charles F. Stokes as commander of hospital ship *Relief*,, and so forth—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PAYNE: Resolution (H. Res. 121) for the consideration of the bill H. R. 11701—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCOTT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) to amend act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and so forth—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. GILHAMS: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 18) for the survey of a ship canal from Toledo to Chicago, Ill.—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

## PRIVATE BILS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 12443) granting an increase of pension to John Metz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12444) granting an increase of pension to Mary McNally—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12445) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Coty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12446) granting an increase of pension to Henry Meiners—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12447) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Duffey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12448) granting an increase of pension to Joseph E. McCabe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12449) for the relief of R. P. Burhaus—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12450) granting a pension to Ella J. Crosse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 12451) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Hickey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 12452) for the relief of the heirs and legal representatives of Wiley Franks, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 12453) granting a pension to Reuben S. Wordwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 12454) granting a pension to Tracy Douglas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 12455) granting an increase of pension to Martha Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12456) granting a pension to Isador Strumpf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 12457) granting a pension to Henry Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12458) granting a pension to William May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12459) granting an increase of pension to J. F. M. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12460) granting an increase of pension to William O. Lamons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12461) granting an increase of pension to Anthony C. Peltier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12462) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Cornett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12463) granting an increase of pension to Reuben Sellers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12464) granting an increase of pension to George E. Simons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12465) to remove the charge of desertion against Thomas Earls—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12466) to remove the charge of desertion against Jonathan Large—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12467) to remove the charge of desertion against J. N. McKinnis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: A bill (H. R. 12468) for the relief of Charles W. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 12469) granting a pension to Joseph S. Ashby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12470) granting a pension to Madison M. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12471) granting a pension to John W. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12472) granting a pension to Josiah T. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12473) granting pensions to ex-prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12474) for the relief of James Tulley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12475) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents" to the surviving officers and enlisted men of Captain Beaty's company of independent scouts and to their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 12476) to place the name of William S. Shacklette on the retired list of the Navy as pharmacist—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12477) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Dewald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 12478) granting a pension to Salina E. West—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12479) granting an increase of pension to Robert Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12480) granting an increase of pension to Nathan Coward—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12481) for the relief of Thomas Monteith—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12482) for the relief of the heirs at law of Robert D. McCombs, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12483) to complete the military record of Robert M. Boyd, of North Carolina—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 12484) for the relief of the Citizens' Bank of Louisiana—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 12485) granting a pension to Nancy Stoops—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12486) granting a pension to Cleo Grady—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12487) granting a pension to M. J. Van Eaton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12488) granting a pension to Daniel E. Bavis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 12489) for the relief of Mrs. V. E. Sikes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12490) granting an increase of pension to John Wagner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12491) granting an increase of pension to Griffith T. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12492) granting an increase of pension to John W. Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 12493) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12494) granting an increase of pension to John A. Speck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12495) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Erb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12496) granting an increase of pension to Henry Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12497) granting a pension to James C. Megahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 12498) for the relief of Elishama Beaty—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12499) for the relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 12500) granting an increase of pension to Elihu Kingsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12501) granting an increase of pension to Royal Sanderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12502) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Simonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12503) granting an increase of pension to William C. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12504) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Rooney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12505) granting an increase of pension to H. D. Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12506) granting an increase of pension to Joel B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12507) granting an increase of pension to Charles Lamay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12508) granting an increase of pension to Edwin Ayres—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12509) granting an increase of pension to Mary Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12510) granting an increase of pension to John N. Shermerhorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12511) granting a pension to Persis A. Gowen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOULKROD: A bill (H. R. 12512) for the relief of the persons who sustained damage by explosion near Frankford Arsenal, Philadelphia—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 12513) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Merchant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12514) granting a pension to Jacob Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12515) granting an increase of pension to James Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILHAMS: A bill (H. R. 12516) to correct the military record of Andrew K. Hite—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12517) to correct the military record of Elisha O. Huss—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12518) for the relief of the estate of J. Calvin Kinney, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GOEBEL: A bill (H. R. 12519) granting an increase of pension to Julius Reno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12520) granting an increase of pension to Henry Wedig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12521) granting an increase of pension to Henry Cash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 12522) granting a pension to David A. Kenyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12523) granting an increase of pension to William L. Imes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12524) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Harris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12525) granting an increase of pension to E. V. R. Colton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12526) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McCain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12527) granting an increase of pension to Charles Roden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 12528) granting an increase of pension to J. W. Truxel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDY: A bill (H. R. 12529) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia A. Evans—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 12530) for the relief of the heirs of James F. Rinker, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 12531) granting an honorable discharge certificate to Jasper J. Henry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12532) granting an increase of pension to George C. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12533) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12534) granting an increase of pension to Harvey Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12535) granting an increase of pension to Edward Souter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 12536) granting a pension to Elizabeth J. Cornell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12537) to correct the military record of James Walker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 12538) granting an increase of pension to Margaret F. Harris—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12539) granting an increase of pension to Albert S. Elmore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12540) granting an increase of pension to M. E. Lewis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12541) to pay to the estate of John M. Ellington, deceased, the sum of $7,755 for stores and supplies—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12542) for the relief of J. I. Cotney—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12543) for the relief of the heirs of John L. Hayes, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12544) granting an increase of pension to Combs Hendrickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12545) granting an increase of pension to Green Yeiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12546) granting an increase of pension to Horace H. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12547) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Lingle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 12548) for the relief of A. A. Noon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12549) to reimburse George W. Young, postmaster at Wanship, Utah, for loss of postage stamps—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12550) granting a pension to Charles E. Strother—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12551) granting a pension to Will P. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12552) granting a pension to Melvina J. Swiger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12553) granting an increase of pension to John R. Bungard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 12554) granting a pension to George W. Pack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12555) granting an increase of pension to Hugh McMaster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CLAUDE KITCHIN: A bill (H. R. 12556) for the relief of the estate of Esidore Cohn, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12557) for the relief of the estate of Richard A. Bynum—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12558) for the relief of Henry Tull, heir at law and distributee of the late John Tull—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12559) for the relief of Dorsey S. De Loatch—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12560) for the relief of the heirs of W. H. Padrick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 12561) granting an increase of pension to Aurelia E. Willard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 12562) granting an increase of pension to Julia A. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12563) granting an increase of pension to Maria E. Ackert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12564) granting an increase of pension to John D. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12565) granting an increase of pension to Catherine Sprague Miller—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 12566) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Chauncey M. Allard—to the Commitee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12567) granting an increase of pension to George J. Baltzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 12568) for the relief of Sarah Spaulding—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 12569) to authorize the United States Commissioner of Fish and Fisheries to convey certain lands to Joseph S. Fay, jr., Sarah B. Fay, and Henry H. Fay—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12570) to grant jurisdiction and authority to the Court of Claims to adjudicate the claim of Jacob B. Phillips against the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 12571) granting an increase of pension to Richard Reynolds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12572) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12573) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Chattanooga, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 12574) granting a pension to Martha E. Libby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 12575) for the relief of Henry A. V. Post—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 12576) for the relief of John C. Colwell, captain, on the retired list of the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12577) granting an increase of pension to Florence L. M. Mentz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 12578) for the relief of Agnes Berry Crawford, sole heir of Otho Williams, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 12579) for the relief of Mrs. Octave Simoneaux—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAINEY: A bill (H. R. 12580) granting a pension to Effa M. Rule—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 12581) for

the relief of Washington West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12582) for the relief of heirs of Mrs. Mary A. Meredith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12583) for the relief of Evelyn Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12584) for the relief of the estate of Mason Pilcher, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12585) for the relief of the estate of Henrietta Bauers, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12586) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Adeliza P. Quays, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12587) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Charity M. Locke, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12588) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Stephen D. Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 12589) granting an increase of pension to William Fosler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12590) granting an increase of pension to James B. Kenner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12591) granting an increase of pension to William H. Lowry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12592) granting an increase of pension to William B. Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12593) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Schroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12594) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Carlisle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12595) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bolner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 12596) granting a pension to Hulda Flinn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12597) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McNolty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 12598) granting a pension to Mollie J. Kincheloe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12599) granting a pension to Charity E. Boman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12600) granting a pension to John Taylor Winbery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12601) for the relief of Eli G. Collier—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12602) for the relief of George Byerly—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12603) for the relief of Amasa and Edgar Bernard and the legal representatives of the estate of Susan E. White—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 12604) granting a pension to John N. Moeller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12605) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth A. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12606) granting a pension to Sarah Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 12607) for the relief of Celestine Villeman, administratrix of the estate of Michael Villeman, deceased—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 12608) granting a pension to Belle E. Secrist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12609) granting a pension to Mary Jane Tillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12610) granting a pension to Elbert W. McLaughlin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12611) granting a pension to Margaret Dunn Aston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12612) granting an increase of pension to Alice I. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12613) granting an increase of pension to John Love—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12614) granting an increase of pension to Bert O. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12615) to correct the military record of Henry P. Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12616) granting an increase of pension to Horace A. Rexford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12617) granting an increase of pension to George W. Button—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12618) granting an increase of pension to T. W. Gilbey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 12619) granting a pension to Hannah M. Crowley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 12620) for the relief of William Denham, of Crookston, Minn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12621) to correct the war record of Eugene Dady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12622) to protect the rights of James A. Cummins and his children, Choctaw Indians by blood—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12623) to protect the rights of Bartlet Duke, Nancy K. Luther, Andrew J. Dukes, Thomas P. Dukes, and their descendants—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12624) to protect the rights of John Scarborough and his descendants and Margaret Saunders, Choctaw Indians by blood—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12625) to protect the rights of Mary C. Pettit and descendants, Choctaw Indians by blood—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12626) to protect the rights of Wincie Riddle and her daughter, Mary Arthur, and children, Choctaw Indians by blood—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 12627) granting an increase of pension to Olga H. Updegraff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12628) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Batrim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12629) granting an increase of pension to Albert Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 12630) granting an increase of pension to John W. Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12631) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Rinehart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12632) granting an increase of pension to William F. Davisson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12633) granting a pension to George W. Newman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 12634) for the relief of W. T. Hawkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WASHBURN: A bill (H. R. 12635) granting a pension to Elizabeth G. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12636) granting a pension to Delia E. Ahern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12637) granting an increase of pension to Charles Claflin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 12638) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Fouce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12639) granting an increase of pension to B. O. Flinn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12640) granting an increase of pension to Job Musgrave—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12641) granting an increase of pension to James B. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12642) granting an increase of pension to Drury Badgley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12643) granting an increase of pension to William Satow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12644) granting an increase of pension to Eli W. Metcalf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12645) granting a pension to Oma Harshbarger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12646) granting a pension to Dora Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of George B. Chapman, favoring Dawes bill, creating volunteer civil war officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of D. L. Ambron, of Canton, Ill., for a volunteer retired list of officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of W. T. Harlan, of Greenville, Ill., and S. W. Thurber, favoring passage of Hamilton bill, to pension ex-prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Charles B. Rowell, for medals for soldiers of the storming column at Port Hudson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Business Men's Association of St. Louis, Mo., for legislation in behalf of the deep-waterways project—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Petition of Missouri Retail Merchants' Association, for revision of the oleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Rhoda F. Thogmartin and Lewis N. Gibson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of soldiers of Ohio, for the Sherwood bill, giving all veteran soldiers $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellen E. Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Petition of Navigation Conference for national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles W. Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for appropriation to continue Bureau of Biological Survey, etc.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COCKRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jacob Palmer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOK: Petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for an appropriation to support the Bureau of Biology—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Aug. Wentz Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring increase of widow's pensions (the Lafean bill)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Chicago Association of Commerce, favoring amendment of the consular law—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of National Association of State Universities, for acquiring of a national forest reserve in the Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Alonzo Myers and Conrad Seim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. W. Wall—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. V. E. Sikes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alfred P. Slater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a petition of New York State Woman's Suffrage Association, for constitutional amendment against disfranchisement of citizens on account of sex—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Chicago Association of Commerce, for legislation to improve consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for appropriation to continue Biological Bureau—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of New York, for the improvement of channel of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Starr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James L. Stevens—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of M. H. Crouse, George C. Gutelius, Jacob A. Hetrick, George W. Isett, Mary A. M. W. Kennedy, Catharine C. Loy, Elizabeth Sheaffer, Mary E. Vandling, Henry S. Rider, and Samuel F. Rupert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of New Mexico Statehood League, for admission of New Mexico to statehood—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles H. Merchant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Cash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of North Side Board of Trade of the city of New York, for appropriation to provide for building a light and fog-signal station at Negro Point, Wards Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of A. R. Mackey, against the Littlefield antipilotage bill—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of National Association of Retail Druggists, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, urging appropriation for support of a Bureau of Biology—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, petition of the Chicago Association of Commerce, for legislation additional to H. R. 1345, of the Fifty-ninth Congress, looking to betterment of the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Petition of citizens of Fremont, Iowa, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Farmers' National Congress, for parcels-post law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of J. T. Kingsbury and others, of State Normal School, for governmental assistance to normal schools for purpose of giving courses in agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Utah State Council of Women, for amendment to Constitution prohibiting disfranchisement of citizens on account of sex—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Chamber of Mines, for legislation exempting owners of mines from the annual assessment work on their locations for 1907—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of Eureka Council, No. 1136, Knights of Labor, of Columbus, against change of laws relative to second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elizabeth Cornell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Union, Oreg., for enactment of the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harvey Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of San Francisco, against extension of parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Edward Souter—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to build several submarine torpedo boats for Pacific coast—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of G. G. Sanches, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for a harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Good Templars Lodge No. 10, of San Francisco, for prohibition of liquor in District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Pacific Coast Hardware Association, California Retail Grocers, and California Retail Hardware Dealers, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of certain officers of Second Louisiana Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of citizens of San Francisco, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George C. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of A. C. Kugel, Omaha Central Labor Union, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of National Association of Retail Druggists, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for appropriation to continue Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of W. W. Fairbairn, Alanson, Mich., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, urging prohibition of liquor selling in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MILLER: Petition of citizens of Eskridge, Kans., against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John R. Hickman, estate of John Easley, Louisa J. Hill, Larkin Cardin, John C. Wiley, Henry Garner, and E. J. B. Smith—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Sacramento Valley Development Association, for appropriation to irrigate lands in California—to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

Also, petition of Musicians' Protective Union, against employment of enlisted musicians of the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Stockton Chamber of Commerce, for more liberal appropriations for Agricultural Department—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Madera, Cal., for restoration of motto "In God we trust" to the coins—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

Also, petition of Sacramento Valley Development Association for appropriation to further work of Bureau of Soils—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce and Board of Trade of San Francisco, for widening and deepening Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of William G. Walters, against reduction of pension agencies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of San Jose Chamber of Commerce, for deepening and widening Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Santa Cruz Council, No. 971, Knights of Columbus, against modification or classification of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of California State Board of Trade and Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, for widening and deepening Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for appropriation to construct a number of submarine torpedo boats for Pacific coast defense—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of San Francisco Chamber of Commerce, against parcels-post law—to the Commitee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of city council of Los Angeles, Cal., for increase of salaries in Army and Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of R. E. McCook Post, No. 28, Department of California, and Nevada Grand Army of the Republic, for increase of pension of widows to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of California Creamery Operators' Association, for inspection of dairy products, etc.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of San Francisco board of police commissioners, for reestablishment of the army canteen at Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of San Francisco, for legislation to improve the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of landowners, farmers, and producers of California, favoring legislation permitting increased immigration of Asiatic laborers—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. NYE: Petition of Presbyterian Brotherhood of Bethany Presbyterian Church, of Minneapolis, Minn., for the Hepburn-Dolliver bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Corps, Army and Navy Union, for increase of pay to officers and men of the Army, Navy, etc.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of National German Alliance, against H. R. 9086, prohibition of liquor selling in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of Audubon Society, for appropriation to continue Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. PEARRE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry T. Deavers—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Henrietta Bauers and Evelyn Clark—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of Mason Pilcher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John N. Moeller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of Audubon Association, for appropriation to continue Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Michael Villeman—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Papers to accompany bill to rectify boundary line of Rock Creek Park—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of Business Men of North Branch, Minn., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. T. Hawkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Audubon Association, for appropriation for Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of commissioners of agriculture of Southern States, for Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles Claflin, Delia E. Ahern, and Elizabeth G. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### WEDNESDAY, *January 8, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS SNAKE RIVER, WASHINGTON.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman to explain it.

Mr. JONES of Washington. This bill has been reported unanimously by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and is in the usual form of these bills providing for the construction of dams in accordance with a bill which we passed some time ago. It is a unanimous report of the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It provides for a dam where?

Mr. JONES of Washington. On the Snake River in the State of Washington.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have some information on that matter which will call upon me to object until I can look into it further. I shall object at present.

#### CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. PEARRE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a change of reference of the bill (H. R. 10205) for the relief of Louis A. Yorke, from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state that under the rule the Committee on Military Affairs can change the reference of this bill by indorsing it and placing it in the basket. But since it is now before the House, there is no objection to its taking this course. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

#### BRIDGE ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER IN THE STATE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 251) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. I understand this bill has been reported by the committee?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. It is reported unanimously from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BARTHOLDT, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CODIFICATION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I submit the following privileged report from the Committee on Rules.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on Rules, to whom was referred the resolution No. 121, have had the same under consideration, and in lieu thereof report the following resolution:

"*Resolved*, That during this session a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider the bill (H. R. 11701) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States shall have the privilege belonging to the similar motion when applied to bills reported from committees having leave to report at any time: *And provided further*, That there shall be not to exceed four hours of general debate on the said bill, after which it shall be considered for amendment under the five-minute rule."

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, before I explain the rule I would be glad to know whether there is any disposition on the other side of the House to discuss it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Let us proceed in the usual way. I want to say a word or two and my colleague on the committee will want to say something.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the previous question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. We have a right to twenty minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. After the previous question is ordered.

The SPEAKER. After the previous question is ordered there will be twenty minutes on each side.

The question was taken, and the previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is entitled to twenty minutes and the gentleman from Mississippi to twenty minutes.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, the bill referred to in the rule is a bill to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States. Members of the House will recollect that some ten years ago—to be exact, in 1897—a commission was appointed to codify the laws of the United States. In the first place, it was appointed to codify merely the penal laws of the United States, but its jurisdiction and duties from time to time were extended, until finally it was authorized to present a complete code, revising all the laws of the United States.

In the sundry civil appropriation bill of 1906 Congress abolished the commission and ordered that its report be made not later than the 15th of December of that year, and its report was then made. That report covered 1,900 pages and embraced 9,000 sections. It was apparent, of course, that in the ordinary course of business the House could with difficulty deal with such a report, and a joint committee of the House and Senate, consisting of five members from each body, was appointed, whose duty it was to examine, consider, and submit to Congress recommendations upon the revision and codification of laws prepared by the statutory revision commission. Now, that joint commission, acting during the vacation, and acting with a great deal of industry and zeal, as I understand, presents to the House to-day this bill, which codifies, revises, and amends the penal laws of the United States.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, may I ask the gentleman a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. CLAYTON. Is that a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. DALZELL. I so understand. This bill covers 189 pages and includes 342 sections. It is, under the rules of the House, properly on the House Calendar. It is manifest that, considered under the rules of the House as on the House Calendar, no such opportunity for debate will be afforded as ought to be afforded in the consideration of so important a bill, covering so large a territory. The Committee on Rules, therefore, suggest that instead of considering the bill in the House it be considered in the Committee of the Whole House under the ordinary rules applying to the consideration of bills in that committee. Not to exceed four hours are allowed for general debate, an allowance that, unless I am misinformed, probably was not demanded by the parties in interest; but following the general debate comes debate under the five-minute rule, when Members of the House will have opportunity to debate all the amendments and suggestions of this very important bill. In addition to that the rule provides that the House may at any time that it sees fit go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this bill. In this way it does not become unfinished business so as to interfere with other business that the House may want to consider from time to time, but becomes subject entirely to the control of the House. The House can go into the Committee of the Whole at any time, or refuse to go into the committee at any time to consider this bill. The rule, in other words, is intended to furnish Members of the House abundant facilities and time for debate and to furnish the House itself the opportunity to deal with the bill from time to time as it may see fit. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. It has nothing to do with this particular proposition.

Mr. DALZELL. Then it will not come out of my time. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. Oh, if the gentleman does not wish to yield——

Mr. DALZELL. But I yield to the gentleman.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman can not yield unless he does it with perfect good nature.

Mr. DALZELL. I yield to the gentleman with perfect good nature as much time as he wants out of what I have left.

Mr. MANN. I want to ask the gentleman a question. The gentleman understands that to-morrow is the day set apart for the drawing of rooms in the office building, and that the committee in charge of the plans have sent out an invitation to the members of the House to go through the office building to-day so that they might be better prepared to exercise a choice to-morrow. I suppose that a motion will be made immediately upon the adoption of this rule to go into the Committee of the Whole upon this bill.

Mr. DALZELL. That is true.

Mr. MANN. If the bill is to be read for the first time—and of course that can be dispensed with only by unanimous consent—that would probably occupy most of the afternoon. Personally I would be very loath to see actual consideration of the bill or to have made to-day even the speech of the gentleman who is to explain the bill. Members of the House ought to hear the explanation of the bill and they ought to have the opportunity to be out of the House this afternoon. I thank the gentleman for yielding.

Mr. DALZELL. I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. DALZELL. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Suppose this rule is adopted, what effect will it have on the general order of business, particularly the sixth provision, the morning hour for the consideration of bills called up by committees?

Mr. DALZELL. None at all.

Mr. HEPBURN. I suppose that any Member by single objection ordinarily can continue the House in that order until that sixth provision is reached. Suppose this is adopted, will it take precedence in any way of the seventh provision, namely, motions to go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union?

Mr. DALZELL. This will enable the chairman of this committee at any time to make a motion to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this bill, which motion the House can vote up or down, as it sees fit.

Mr. HEPBURN. It would prevent the operation of the rule as it now is where the regular order is demanded, compelling the Speaker to go on until we reach the sixth proposition?

Mr. DALZELL. If the motion were made by the chairman of the committee prior to reaching that order of business, or at any time, indeed, the House would have to pass on that motion, to either vote it up or down.

Mr. HEPBURN. May it not be possible if this rule should be adopted that this bill will linger during the whole session, and that it can be used as a buffer on all occasions?

Mr. DALZELL. The very purpose of the rule is to avoid that. If this bill were to come up on the House Calendar on the call of committees it would be unfinished business until disposed of, and the consequence would be that it would be a buffer as against all other business on the House Calendar.

Mr. HEPBURN. Ought there not to be a limitation as to time that this rule should operate, say for thirty or sixty days, so as to compel diligence on the part of the committee to get through with this business?

Mr. DALZELL. That depends entirely on the members of the Committee of the Whole House. They can close debate whenever they see fit. The House can refuse to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this bill if the House is tired of considering it. My own impression is that the bill will be disposed of within a comparatively short time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, as one of the members of the Committee on Rules I have no objection to the passage of this rule. It seems to me that we ought to get rid of the work of this Commission that has been going on now for over ten years. The matter is entirely nonpartisan in every way. The subject-matter of the bill H. R. 11701, which is dealt with by the

rule, is the product of the unanimous action of the committee, Democrats and Republicans. This rule does not make this bill a privileged matter to come up whenever anybody chooses. It merely provides that a motion to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill shall have the same privilege that belongs to a similar motion from any committee having that privilege under the rule. In other words, there shall be the privilege to make a motion to go into Committee of the Whole, but it requires each time an affirmative vote of a majority of the House to go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the bill.

Four hours of general debate is fixed. I understood that the Democratic member of the committee had spoken only for one hour upon our side, but we got two, lest there might be others desiring to talk. The rule does not restrict or limit in any way the power of amendment under the five-minute rule, nor does it restrict in any way debate under the five-minute rule.

My colleague upon the committee differs with me in this matter, and reserving the balance of my time, Mr. Speaker, I shall now yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I am unable to arrive at the conclusion reached by my colleague upon the Committee on Rules. I am opposed to this rule, and I am opposed to the time of bringing it forward, and to the time of its adoption, if it is to be adopted now.

There has just been laid upon our desks, or really not laid upon our desks but made available in the document room, the large publication which deals with this subject-matter. I doubt whether a single Member of the House outside of those who compose the Joint Commission has read this bill of nearly 200 pages, or has had any opportunity to read it. The matter is a very important one. There is no question about that. I am not raising any question either as to the Commission having done its work faithfully and well. Of course, I can not know anything about that, neither can anybody else off of the Commission know, because nobody has had the time or opportunity to learn. Neither am I opposed to the consideration of this measure. What I am opposed to is the adoption of a rule for its consideration before the ink is dry upon the document, before there is any opportunity for anybody to know what is in it, or what changes have been made in the law. Now, I understand it to be—and I may be in error about it, because no one has had an opportunity to inform himself, that is, no one off the Commission—I understand this to be, in a good many respects, a rewriting of the criminal law of the United States. I understand that it contains in a good many particulars additions to and changes in the body of that law.

What I am objecting to is the hot haste with which this rule is brought forward and is to be rushed through. If there ought to be a rule at all, the rule ought to be proposed at a later day—not necessarily a late day—after this print has been available for some time, a reasonable time, for the information of the Members of the House.

Then I object to this rule for another reason. The rule is intended to accomplish something. It is not a mere scratch upon paper—not a mere formality. It is designed to give to this bill a status which other bills have not, and which will not be given to other bills, unless it suits the purpose of gentlemen who control legislation in this House. This is an important bill, a subject that ought to have been disposed of long ago. It ought to be disposed of as speedily as it may be with propriety, and with a full understanding of what we are doing. That is one proposition; it is another proposition to put this bill of immense dimensions in a position of advantage as to precedence as compared with every other bill introduced in this House, except alone the bills reported from Appropriations Committees and conference reports, those classed as privileged measures.

Is this the only subject of vast importance with which we have to deal, that it is to be made in order to move to take up this measure at any time and to continue its consideration for any length of time, no matter what the effect may be upon other proposed legislation? Whether that be within the scope of the purposes of all who favor this rule, it is not for me to say. As to some, I do not believe that it is; but that the adoption of this rule does put it within the power of those who control matters in the House to use this bill as a "buffer" through the entire session I do affirm.

Under this rule this bill may be utilized whenever it is designed to keep back anything else. Of that there can be no question. If that be the purpose, the rule will accomplish it well. If that purpose be not accomplished after the adoption of this rule, it will be because a majority see fit not to use the power which this rule will give them.

I need not enumerate here the subjects of vast importance that ought to have the consideration of this House. I might mention the subject of currency regulation, if you please; or take measures dealing with the revenue; or bills designed to correct any abuse or to promote any reform. No matter how pressing the need may be for the legislation, they may be made to wait, and may be strangled and smothered by those in control of this House by simply availing themselves of the power to strangle and to kill which the adoption of this resolution will give.

Now there is no disposition in this House to prevent consideration of this measure; there certainly is none on my part. I sympathize with the desire of the gentlemen who worked upon this Commission to have their work passed upon. I would be glad to see a good revision, a good codification of the laws; but I am opposed to making this thing—this enormous bill—such a creature of privilege that under a special rule, at the option of the majority, at any time, it can be made the means of preventing the consideration of any measure except the necessary appropriation bills, which have a similar right of way.

Take one of your appropriation bills, if you please. You can not go into Committee of the Whole for consideration of that if a majority does not sustain the motion to go into Committee of the Whole. The supply bills to furnish the means to carry on the Government in its various operations have no more privilege than this bill, if this rule be adopted. Unless the majority of this House sustain the motion, you can not go into Committee of the Whole to consider an appropriation bill, and the same thing precisely is true in reference to this bill under this rule.

Now, the temptation will be to use this as a buffer, because it is a well-known fact, I think—at least I am talking upon the assumption that it is a fact—that gentlemen upon that side propose to hasten this session to its close and to deal with just as few important questions as possible to evade just as many as possible, and this rule will furnish them a handy means of carrying out their purpose. Whether it be consciously or unconsciously, it matters not, but if we help to pass the rule we will be furnishing the other side every opportunity to block other legislation with this bill. It is not necessary to adopt this rule in order that this bill may be considered. It is not necessary that it be given a precedence which no other bill except an appropriation bill has. Let you or I or anyone else introduce a resolution here giving the like precedence to any important bill to which the majority of this House may be opposed, with which the majority of this House does not care to deal, or to which they do not care to give a chance of consideration, and that resolution will be as so much waste paper when it goes before the Committee on Rules.

You and I and other Members may have measures; there are, in fact, many measures pending which, according to the judgment of many Members of this House, ought to have consideration, but which we know will never get it; and by voting for this rule we shall be helping to bar the way to the opportunity to secure consideration for them; we shall be furnishing our brethren on the other side the excuse for denying that consideration. Whenever something presses, or whenever there is an unhappy half hour in prospect which the gentlemen upon the other side would like to turn into an hour of ease and pleasure, it will only be necessary to recognize the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], chairman of this Committee on Revision, or somebody else, to move that the House go into Committee of the Whole for the consideration of this bill. Then a majority can take us into Committee of the Whole upon this favored bill, and your other measures, no matter how meritorious, no matter how pressing, no matter how much you would like to have them considered, are to be denied consideration, by virtue of the adoption of this rule which we are now asked to adopt. I think it ought to be defeated.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield four minutes to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], who is one of the minority members of the committee.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, there has been, from time to time, considerable criticism expressed in regard to the Commission that was appointed to codify the laws, and that criticism became so acute that when I undertook to get a further extension of power for that Commission I was met by the statement that unless a limit was put upon its labors there would be no passage of the resolution desired. I then stated to the House that I should move to abolish that Commission at the next session of Congress. That promise was kept, and the Commission made its final report and was abolished.

Since that report was made the House Committee on Revi-

sion of the Laws has been actively engaged in considering the report, and at the end of the last Congress there was appointed a joint committee consisting of five Senators and five Members of the House that had under consideration this report, and the House Members of this joint committee have reported the bill that this rule pertains to.

Now, there have been some statements made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] as to the parliamentary status established by this rule, which if accurate might be important; but unfortunately they are not accurate. The effect of this rule is to give this bill the same standing as any bill reported from a committee having leave to report at any time, and no other status.

For instance, the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs could, if he was recognized by the Speaker, move to go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of a bill from that committee, and it would then be for the House to vote yea or nay on that motion. The Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors—any of the committees that have a right to report at any time—can under the rules now make such a motion, and it would be in order.

The effect of this proposed rule is simply to authorize the chairman of this committee to call up this bill and to move to go into the Committee of the Whole for its consideration. By going into the Committee of the Whole House we give a fuller opportunity to the membership of this body to consider and discuss the bill. There is no desire on the part of any member of that committee to have any gag rule applied at any stage in the consideration of the bill. They realize that this work is one of extreme importance; that the wisdom of no limited number of men can finally determine the matters which we have had to consider, and we want and invite the honest, intelligent criticism of every Member of this House in considering this bill. We hope Members will take the trouble to study the bill. Another objection is made that because there has been no study of the bill heretofore it should not be brought up at this time. In reply to that, I wish to say that if we should wait until the membership of this body voluntarily studied a bill of this kind before it was brought up for legislation we should wait until doomsday, and everybody knows it.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Is there any limitation upon the consideration of this bill under this rule?

Mr. SHERLEY. None; and the very thing that the gentleman ought to want least is a limitation. The gentleman would not want a bill of this magnitude, affecting all the penal laws of the United States, brought in here with a time limit, so that when we got half through with the consideration of it it could then be rushed through the House without further consideration.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. That, in my opinion, is a correct statement, and I simply wanted to know whether we were required within a limited time to vote upon this measure.

Mr. SHERLEY. By no means. It would be monstrous to put a limitation upon it. The committee hope to proceed with rapidity.

Mr. SHACKLEFORD. How many pages are there in it?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. One hundred and eighty-nine.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman's time has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I yield one minute more to the gentleman.

Mr. SHERLEY. I have just been informed that there are 189 pages in the bill; but I want to say, for the benefit of the House, in order that they may not be terrified by imaginary conditions surrounding this bill, that the action of the committee has been unanimous. It represents the views of the Senate members and the House members, and the effort of the committee has been not to create new laws, not to undertake to usurp jurisdiction from other committees by the opportunity here presented, but simply to take the penal laws of the country and put them into such form as would make them more readily intelligible and more easy to find. To-day you have to look to a dozen sources to find what the law of the United States is. It was our desire to simplify and codify, but in no sense to create new law, and I can say on behalf of the committee that that purpose has been scrupulously followed and that this bill contains practically no new law. Not only is that true, but in printing this bill the committee has gone further than ever has been gone before in order to give complete information to the Members of the House. Not only do we print the bill we propose to pass so as to designate what is new matter and what is rearranged matter, but we print also the existing law, so a man at a glance can see by comparison what has been done by the committee. We ask that the House shall give this work, upon which the committee has worked so diligently, appropriate consideration.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I now yield to the gentleman from Louisiana [Mr. WATKINS], a member of the committee.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Speaker, in addition to what has already been said by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] I wish to emphasize the fact that in considering the importance of this bill we must take into consideration the fact that it affects every court in the United States, every lawyer practicing before those courts, and every individual citizen in the entire country. It is one of those measures that is not local in its character.

The committee in considering this bill has been delayed from time to time, from term to term, and the bill must be considered at some time if it is ever to be considered at all. This is an opportune time. There can be no more propitious time than the present. We have as much time now as we ever shall have, and I insist on its present consideration. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. I now yield to the gentleman from Tennessee, also a member of the committee.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the joint committee I merely desire to say that I am heartily in favor of the adoption of this rule. I think the argument made that it would be wrong to put it in the power of the majority of this House to take up a measure and consider it now is a fallacious one. The majority ought always to have that power. The minority should have the opportunity to have an expression of this House on all questions whenever it is demanded by a respectable minority of this body. If they have that, then we can not complain. It would be a great point gained if we could always have that.

The point which was made by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] that this bill should not be given precedence over any other bill is not well taken, it seems to me, because it does not stand in the attitude of a bill upon one particular subject, but, rather, it stands in the place of all the criminal laws in the United States. It is the criminal code. It is the whole body of the law; it is the result of the work of a commission from 1897 to 1906 appointed to revise and codify the law, also the result of the committee's work on the report of the Commission. This committee has been considering it for the past two and a half years. The joint committee has considered it for a number of weeks, and I think, if we ever expect to get it considered by this House, especially at this session, we ought to begin now. It is very important, and no time is better than the present to consider it. The only way to get it considered is to take it up and give enough time to consider it fairly and fully. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. I now yield to the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MACON].

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I will not have time in the limited space allotted to me to answer the argument that has been offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], but I want to insist that, as a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, that, in my judgment, there is no more important measure to be considered at this session of Congress, saving and excepting the appropriation bills, than this particular measure presented by this committee. It is the work of a commission for more than ten years, at an enormous expense to the Government; of a committee throughout the entire Fifty-ninth Congress, and of a joint subcommittee throughout the vacation between the Fifty-ninth and Sixtieth Congresses. I insist that if such constant labor does not make this bill an important piece of legislation no intelligent thought and active work will ever make a matter important in the estimation of this House.

Mr. Speaker, we will never understand this measure while the sun shines unless we get right down to a study of it here in the House. No Member can expect to take this measure to his office or to his home and properly consider and digest it by himself; he would never do it, no matter how much time he might be given to do it in.

Therefore I insist—as a member of the committee I must urge—that this House take up this question now and consider it, and codify the laws of the nation, so we may know what the laws are and where to find them; so we may know what and whom they affect. To that end, Mr. Speaker, I trust the rule will be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I believe that exhausts all of my time.

The SPEAKER. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Speaker, I do not desire to use any more time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken; and on a division, demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND, there were—ayes 206, noes 7.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri demands the yeas and nays. As many as are in favor of ordering the yeas and nays will rise and remain standing until counted. [After counting.] Eleven gentlemen have arisen, not a sufficient number, and the yeas and nays are refused.

So the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill (H. R. 11701) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The motion was agreed to; and accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill to codify and revise the penal laws of the United States, with Mr. BANNON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and Mr. DALZELL, Speaker pro tempore, having taken the chair, Mr. BANNON, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11701) for the codification of penal laws and had come to no resolution thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 456. An act to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee, as indicated below:

S. 456. An act to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the President's message and resolution distributing the same.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, pending that may I ask the gentleman a question?

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Is it the intention of the gentleman to move to rise and adjourn as soon as the business of that committee is through with?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly, and I do not expect the committee will do any business except to further debate on the subject.

Mr. MANN. And there will be no further business in the House after that to-day?

Mr. PAYNE. Not if I am able to carry through a motion to adjourn.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from New York, that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of House resolution 43.

The motion was agreed to, and accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the President's message and the resolution distributing the same, with Mr. OVERSTREET in the chair.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I thank the committee for the opportunity of addressing this honorable body to-day, because—

First. This is the ninety-second anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, fought in the main by troops from Tennessee and Kentucky, under the command of Maj. Gen. Andrew Jackson, born in 1767, whose remains were interred in the year 1845 at his home, the "Hermitage," 12 miles from Nashville, Tenn.

Second. The President, in his recent message, alludes to the Hermitage Association, duly chartered by the laws of Tennessee, in 1889, to have, and which has had since then, exclusive charge of the "Hermitage," the home and tomb of Andrew Jackson, and 25 acres of land immediately surrounding.

The President says:

I solemnly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson, these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage Association for the preservation of the historic building which should be ever dear to America.

Under its charter and the laws of Tennessee, if this association fails to properly care for the Hermitage—the home and tomb of Jackson—and this 25 acres of land, the entire premises revert, unencumbered, to the State.

In 1856 the State of Tennessee purchased from Andrew Jackson, jr., the adopted son of General Jackson, the Hermitage farm, containing 500 acres of land. For many years this son and his family were permitted to remain in possession. They paid no rent, nor has the State received any taxes or income from any portion of these premises. Four hundred and seventy-five acres of this farm have for several years been exclusively used by the State in maintaining the Confederate Soldiers' Home, located thereon. Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, regent of this association, in a recent letter furnishes me with a statement and history, in brief, of what the State and this association have accomplished as to the Hermitage. The President said to me yesterday: "The State has done nobly in this matter, and the Ladies' Hermitage Association deserves our everlasting praise."

Here is the pertinent part of the statement of Mrs. Dorris, to which I have just alluded:

PURCHASE OF HERMITAGE IN 1856 BY THE STATE OF TENNESSEE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amount of bonds | $48,000 | |
| Maturity at 6 per cent in 1892 | 103,680 | |
| | | $151,680 |
| Appropriations to Ladies' Hermitage Association from 1895 to 1897, at $600 per annum | 7,200 | |
| Special appropriations 1901 | 1,000 | |
| Special appropriations 1905 | 500 | |
| Special appropriations 1907–1908 | 1,000 | |
| | | 9,700 |
| Total | | 161,380 |

From 1889, the time of the organization of the association, to 1897, when Mrs. P. H. Manlove took charge of the books, the receipts amounted to an average of $1,000 per year. Total for eight years, $8,109.48.

This sum was expended in paying custodian and in repairs:

| | |
|---|---|
| A new tin roof was put on at a cost of | $687 |
| Cabin restored | 230 |
| Painting | 484 |
| Fencing | 855 |
| Total | 2,256 |

Money raised and expended by Ladies' Hermitage Association:

| | |
|---|---|
| From June 12, 1897, to May 15, 1899 | $4,517.26 |
| From May 15, 1899, to May 24, 1901 | 2,668.43 |
| From May 24, 1901, to May 13, 1903 | 3,421.90 |
| From May 13, 1903, to Apr. 18, 1904 | 1,504.33 |
| From Apr. 18, 1904, to May 17, 1905 | 1,415.05 |
| From May 17, 1905, to May 15, 1907 | 4,662.17 |
| From May 15, 1907, to Nov. 11, 1907 | 1,423.15 |
| Total | 19,612.29 |
| 1889 to 1897 | 8,109.48 |
| | 27,721.77 |
| State appropriation for curator | 6,000.00 |
| Appropriation for repairs, 1905 | 500.00 |
| Appropriation for repairs, 1907 | 500.00 |
| | 7,000.00 |
| Association has raised | 12,612.29 |
| Association has expended for relics | 6,500.00 |
| Balance | 6,112.29 |

This last statement from 1889 to 1897 is imperfect, having been taken from the minutes. To avoid further delay this account is sent. A fuller one is being prepared, which will be sent later.

This balance of $6,112.29 has been expended for repairs, fencing, trees, paint, plastering, sodding, and generally beautifying; repairing historic cabin, reroofing, building the cottage, the arbor, the pavilion, the furnace, Jackson day lectures (Bryan), souvenirs, etc., to make the money with which we have done all the work, including the purchase of the relics which belong to the association.

A. G. MANLOVE, *Treasurer.*

NASHVILLE, TENN., *November 12, 1907.*

You see from this that since 1856 the State has paid out in cash $161,380—$151,680 to buy this entire farm and $9,700 cash to aid this association, while the association has raised and expended on the Hermitage $27,721.71 since 1889, with more relics yet to buy and fences to fix, etc.

To-day, Mr. Chairman, to carry out the recommendations of the President, I introduced this bill:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That there be, and is hereby, appropriated from the funds in the Treasury of the United States not otherwise appropriated the sum of $3,000 annually for the term of three years and $1,000 annually thereafter, which sums thus appropriated shall be paid quarterly to the Ladies' Hermitage Association of the State of Tennessee for the express purpose, and no other, of caring for "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson, situated near Nashville, in Davidson County, Tenn.

I submitted this bill to the President, and he promptly said: "That is all right. I see no reason why that should not be made the law."

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT AT THE HERMITAGE.

Last fall the governor of Tennessee, the Hon. M. R. Patterson; the Hon. James S. Brown, mayor of Nashville; the board of trade, and a large number of leading citizens, regardless of party affiliation, invited President Roosevelt to visit the Hermitage, a place he had often said to me he longed to visit. On the 22d of October last the President was welcomed to Nashville by our people, from the governor on down, and in a way that will make him and his party always feel glad that they came and rejoice, I dare say, in the hope of returning. He was received at the Hermitage by the Ladies' Hermitage Association. As he approached the portals of the historic Hermitage with hat in hand, he was met at the doorway, introduced to Mrs. Dorris, regent; Mrs. Rachel Jackson Lawrence, and other members, and instantly said:

At the very beginning I want to ask you ladies, have you any objection to Congress appropriating money to help your association in your beautiful and patriotic work?

I was not close enough to hear their reply, but, being a trustee of this association, I know the officers, directors, and trustees afterwards met and sent a resolution of thanks to the President and agreed to his proposition announced in his subsequent speech at the tomb, and so informed him. These good women were not expecting any such suggestion. No one had said anything to the President on this point. His proposition was purely voluntary.

The President was shown through the Jackson home. It was a feast to him. He particularly rejoiced that he had, for the first time, a chance to examine the great books in Jackson's library. He was glad to know the kind of books Jackson read. He was gratified at what he saw, and with the manner this home is kept by this association.

Through with the mansion, he went into the garden and saw the tomb of Jackson and his wife. There his friends, men and women, insisted that he permit his picture to be taken, while he stood on the steps of the tomb. This was done. Soon thereafter he delivered a most fervent and patriotic speech, within a few steps of the tomb, alluding to the work of this association and why it was the duty of Congress to aid—not take charge of—but aid this association.

The President said:

Oh, my friends, think how much it means to all our history, think how much it means to our people of to-day that we should have this Hermitage as a place of national pilgrimage for all citizens who wish to learn, to study, who wish to quicken their patriotism in the present by being here in the abode, in the living place of one of the great patriots of the nation's past. [Applause.]

On behalf of the nation I wish to thank the Ladies' Hermitage Association, who have preserved it. [Applause.] But I do not think it just or fair that the burden which should be supported by the nation should be a drain upon private purses. [Applause.]

It is greatly to your credit that you have done this work, which the nation ought to have done, but I shall do all that I can do to see that the nation relieves you, not of the management, but of the expense of the management. [Applause.] And I shall count on the hearty support of all the Senators and Congressmen from Tennessee and from every other State. [Applause.] I want to say that Andrew Jackson was a Tennesseean, But Andrew Jackson was an American, and there is not a State in this nation that can not claim him, that has not the right to claim him as a national hero. [Applause.]

DRAWS A SHARP DISTINCTION.

And surely no use of the public money can be better, can be wiser spent than in keeping up, for the inspiration of the future, the home of the great statesman.

I know the objection will be made that if we begin to take care of this house we shall be expected to take care of the houses of all the Presidents. I draw a sharp distinction between Old Hickory and a great many Presidents. [Applause.]

I remember the expression of his face when he said that. He was deliberate as a man can be, and he was right, eternally right, in what he said:

The Hermitage should be cared for by the nation in the same spirit that we now care for Mount Vernon. [Applause.] Of course Mount Vernon stands absolutely unique among all places, but the Hermitage represents the home of one of the three or four greatest Presidents this nation has ever had; of one of the three or four greatest public men that any nation has developed in the same length of time. [Applause.]

Andrew Jackson was a great national figure. His career will stand ever more and more as a source of inspiration for boy and man in this Republic. A soldier, a statesman, a patriot, devoted with a single mind to the welfare of his whole country. Let his whole country make it their object, acting through the National Government, to see that hereafter there is no question of keeping up the Hermitage and all its surroundings. [Applause.]

My friends, I have but a moment here in which to greet you. I did not come here to teach, but to learn. I did not come to speak, but to pay my respects to the home and the tomb of Andrew Jackson.

Public questions change from time to time. One generation has to meet and solve a given set of problems; the next generation has to meet and solve another set of problems: but the spirit in which these problems must be met, if they are to be successfully solved, can not change. The man who has the stuff in him to make a good citizen in one generation would be a good citizen in any other generation. That is true of civic life exactly as it is true of military life.

SPIRIT REMAINS UNCHANGED.

At New Orleans, General Jackson's troops fought with the long, heavy pea rifle—the old flintlock, the weapon that the first hunters carried when they came over the mountains into Tennessee and Kentucky. Weapons change, tactics change, but the spirit of the soldier who wins victories remains unchanged from generation to generation. [Applause.] And I believe that, at need, the American people would do well now in war, because I believe that we have among us men who would be borne up by the same spirit to which Andrew Jackson was able successfully to appeal on that misty January morning when, the fog lifting, showed the scarlet ranks of the gallant British regulars advancing to die in the assault on the breastworks at New Orleans. [Applause.]

So it was true of you men of the great war.

He was speaking to the old Confederate soldiers who had escorted him from the depot to the Ryman Auditorium in Nashville, and on horseback out 12 miles to the Hermitage, and who were round about him as he delivered this speech. They had come last summer to Washington and invited him to visit Nashville, promising the President they would guard and protect him from all danger. There was no danger, but they were his "special guard of honor."

Continuing, the President said:

You fought with the muzzle loader.

The President was here interrupted by a voice from the ranks, "And the flintlock;" and replied:

Some of them were flintlocks, I guess. Now we have the high-power small-caliber rifle; rifles that were new in your day, or unknown in your day, are antiquated now. The tactics change. They wear khaki instead of either blue or gray; but if ever the crisis comes, our men can only win if they show that they have now the same spirit that sent on to battle the men in blue and the men in gray in the dark years from '61 to '65.

[Applause.] There was applause on October 22 when he said that, gentlemen. Your applause to-day shows how closely in touch the people of the Hermitage district are with the applauding patriots of the House of Representatives. [Applause.]

The spirit does not change; and it is the spirit of the man that counts, as the ultimate and decisive factor in battle. We need organization; we need generalship, but organization and generalship can not avail unless the private soldier in the ranks, unless the average man with a musket has got the right stuff in him, for if he hasn't got the right stuff in him you can not get it out of him [laughter and applause] because it is not there to get out.

Just as it is in time of war, so it is in time of peace. Since Andrew Jackson's time, in the seventy years that have elapsed since he was President, the problems have changed. We have seen the growth of a great, complex, industrial civilization; we need different laws, and, therefore, different methods of administering the laws. But we must administer it in the spirit of Andrew Jackson—must administer all laws and enact them in the spirit of Andrew Jackson if our Government is to continue to be a success. [Applause.]

I should not say that Old Hickory was faultless. [Laughter.] I don't know very many strong men that have not got some of the defects of their qualities. [Applause.] But Andrew Jackson was as upright a patriot, as honest a man, as fearless a gentleman as ever any nation had in public or private life. [Applause.] His memory will remain forever a precious national heritage, and his public career should be studied and simulated by every public man who desires to be, in good faith, the servant of the whole people of the United States. [Applause.]

POWER OF CONGRESS.

This brings me to a discussion of the power of Congress to make this appropriation and the wisdom of the proposition. Under the Constitution Congress can establish and maintain our Army and Navy, and does so. Under that power Congress maintains and educates at West Point the raw student and teaches him how to make a useful and good soldier. After he graduates he goes into the service, is put up to be shot at in defense of our flag, and if he is killed or dies of disease Congress gives him a military burial—furnishing his shroud, his coffin, wraps around him the the Stars and Stripes, and furnishes his grave, the minister to pray at his grave, buries him, and carefully marks his grave and keeps a record of the soldier from the time he enters the service until he enters the grave, and even thereafter.

The same procedure, practically, is followed when we "muster in" the raw soldier and he dies.

So Congress looks after the soldier while he lives, buries his remains, and takes care of his grave.

JACKSON SOLDIER WHEN A BOY.

Was not Andrew Jackson a soldier from the age of about 14 years? Was he not practically in all of our struggles from the Revolutionary war down to the battle of New Orleans, when he was major-general in command? Was he not an illustrious soldier who was never vanquished? Was he not a statesman who was never conquered? Is he not to-day, both as a soldier and as a statesman, more in the limelight than any of our great men? When has Jackson ever been out of the limelight? Stop and think for a moment. Am I not right?

After the battle of New Orleans he was twice elected

President—and thereby became Commander in Chief—and well did he do his work, without fear or favor, in the interest of the great body of the people, upholding the Constitution and the law, ever purging the temple of its evil occupants. Yes, from an humble private he fought his way in the field until he became the active leader of our Army, and later the Commander in Chief.

I have not had the time to make a thorough study of the law covering Federal appropriations to bury and look after the graves of our soldiers of Jackson's class, but it does seem to me perfectly plain that Congress has the power to take entire charge of the Hermitage, if it so chooses, or do as the President recommends—simply aid the Ladies' Hermitage Association.

CONGRESS PROTECTS THE PRESIDENT.

Again, we care for and protect from danger and disease the President, while he is President, and the White House in which he lives, and furnish the money to see this well done. We surround the President with every influence to protect him, and we do so because he is President, a fortiori Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy. If Congress has the legal right, and clearly it has, to thus act, surely Congress has the power, under the Constitution, to care for his tomb, and as an incident thereto, control the premises surrounding that tomb, and do so in such a way as Congress, in its wisdom, may direct.

THREE REASONS.

In brief, I submit that Congress has the military power to take care of the Hermitage, because of his illustrious military record, because Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy and because he was President of the United States—one of the illustrious four.

NOT A BAD PRECEDENT.

Can you seriously contend that this would set a bad prececedent? I think not. We have never had but one Andrew Jackson, and never will. We have never had but one George Washington, and never will. We have never had but one Thomas Jefferson, and never will. We have never had but one Abraham Lincoln, and never will. These four Presidents are confessedly the Presidents of all our Presidents, and we have had but four of their kind in more than a century of our history. If we have the power and the money, and it is necessary, who will it harm for Congress to care for by aiding others in maintaining the homes of these illustrious men?

But "Lincoln left no home," as President Roosevelt said to me yesterday. Jefferson's home is owned and beautifully kept, but open to the public, by a private person, the Hon. Jefferson Levy, once a Member of this House, then, as now, a citizen of New York.

A PRECEDENT, IF WE NEED ONE.

Congress in 1889 appropriated $10,000 to survey a national roadway from Washington to Mount Vernon. The survey was made by a Federal engineer and his report is filed (51st Cong., 1st sess., Ex. Doc. No. 106). But some trolley lines were established and a steamboat service inserted to Mount Vernon, and hence this road has not been built. The President said to me yesterday that it would have to be built before many years and that he would approve a bill to aid the Mount Vernon Association, if it were necessary, carrying ten times more than my Hermitage bill.

A MODEST PROPOSITION.

But, gentlemen, the Ladies' Hermitage Association does not want, nor do the people of Tennessee, nor would I permit if I could avoid it, Congress to appropriate a sum so large as that it would appear, even to the bitterest enemy of Jackson, that the Volunteer State desired or was trying to surrender to the Federal Government the high trust which they have undertaken—preserving the Hermitage as Jackson left it. Far from that. They are not begging, but I submit, as a Member of Congress, that the Government of the United States owes it to the United States, owes it to our 90,000,000 people—who, after all, are the Government—to aid the Hermitage Association to care for the Hermitage.

General Jackson's fame, as the President said, and, as the Ladies' Hermitage Association nineteen years ago said (when it petitioned the legislature of Tennessee for the legal right to take charge of the Hermitage), the fame of Andrew Jackson and his illustrious character do not belong to Tennessee only. They belong to every State in the Union—to the whole United States—and we should all share in the beautiful trust of protecting his home and tomb.

TENNESSEE'S LOVE FOR JACKSON.

The State of Tennessee is proud to have his dust interred in the bosom of her soil. She is proud that he, at the age of 21, adopted Tennessee as his home; that he fought her battles; that he cut through the wilderness and helped to carry civilization over the mountains and along the blue-grass banks of the Cumberland.

Tennessee is proud of all she has done for Jackson and the Hermitage. Tennessee will continue to care for the Hermitage, though burdened with debt, as the State is and has been since the civil war.

Jackson helped to frame her first constitution and named the State "Tennessee." He was her first Representative in this House. He was twice her Senator. He was twice her choice for President, and thrice did she give her electoral vote to him. He was one of her supreme judges, and at an early day, and when the officer of the law could not, and did not, arrest the desperado, Jackson left the bench and did it himself. He loved law and order and upheld both, and every Tennesseean, in and out of that State, and every self-respecting man in this great Republic loves and respects his name. [Applause.]

A NATIONAL FAME.

But this is not all. Inseparably connected with the history of the United States, with her peace and her wars, the name of Jackson is interwoven, and no true history of our country can be written without placing him in the front ranks of our illustrious dead, as a soldier, as a statesman, and as President amongst, and as one of, the illustrious four.

No, sirs, the fame of Andrew Jackson, like the fruits of his great deeds, belongs not alone to any single State, but to the whole Republic, which he lived to preserve and for which he often tendered his life to defend. And it is a fit thing, Mr. Chairman, that the President of the United States, in his last message, should have called the attention of Congress to its duty, too long neglected, of aiding in protecting his home and tomb.

A NATIONAL HONOR.

It is an honor to the nation to have such a man as Jackson as one of her people. He was an honor when alive, and though he be dead, his example cheers us in the hour of gloom and gives us hope in the day of despair.

It is not often, in the limits of a century, that we have four such men as Washington, Jefferson, Jackson, and Lincoln, and the Government of the United States, enjoying the fame of their great names and the rich fruits of their glorious deeds, should be quick to show to the young men of this day, and ever hereafter, why they were honored when they lived and why we pay homage to their names, now that they are dead.

A STATE AND NATIONAL TRUST.

No, Mr. Chairman, the Ladies' Hermitage Association is ready to share with the United States in caring for the Hermitage. That is all it expects; it is all the President has recommended, whose judgment, as well as my own, is reflected in the modest bill which I have read in your hearing to-day. He asks, and I ask, as an humble Representative of the American Congress, that Congress honor itself and this great Republic, and the people thereof, by offering to help and by helping this association to maintain the Hermitage as Jackson left it. [Great applause.]

I was walking up Cherry street, in my beautiful home, Nashville, and I met Judge Anderson walking along with some money in his hand. I said "Judge, what are you doing?" He said, "One of our mutual friends [naming him] has died, and the lawyers are contributing money to bury him." I said, "I want to contribute, too." The deceased was my friend, and had been very unfortunate—more so than anybody. By an accident and a long illness he was stripped of his health and all his money, but not of friends, who gathered anxiously around his bier to pay honor to themselves in contributing to lay in a peaceful and respectable grave an honorable and able lawyer.

Now, suppose my friend had said to me, "No; I want to do this myself; I know you were good friends, but you shall not help." Gentleman, how chilling, how blighting, and how awful would have been such a rebuff! You have done just as I did. I am not the only one. That is almost an everyday occurrence.

Here is the State of Tennessee, which has paid $161,000 out of her own money to care for this home. Here is the Ladies' Hermitage Association, which has expended nearly $28,000 in preserving the house and tomb and buying relics—all to pay honor to Jackson, in the knowledge that Jackson's ashes lie in the bosom of Tennessee; that he was a Tennessean who loved the State, who loved the Union, who loved the flag, who loved the Constitution and protected it, and who rose in his might and said that it should survive and be supreme. Should the United States help Tennessee, or should Tennessee refuse if the United States offers to aid? Certainly not. [Applause.]

BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

Jackson began fighting at New Orleans early in December, 1814, but the decisive battle occurred on the 8th of January, 1815. In the main, the troops were from Kentucky and Tennessee, with a few from Mississippi and Louisiana. This battle was fought after the treaty of peace had been signed, December 24, 1814—a fact unknown to the warriors who fought this great battle. The English forces have been variously estimated by English authorities from twenty to twenty-five thousand, with a fleet of 50 ships carrying a thousand guns. Jackson's troops numbered about 8,000, and few ships. The troops of Packenham were the pride of the English Army, and those who were not killed or wounded by Jackson's troops subsequently fought under Wellington at Waterloo.

Of the English troops, it is estimated that 3,000 were killed, wounded, or missing after the battle on the 8th of January, while on that day there were only 6 killed and 13 wounded of Jackson's troops—a statement that is almost unbelievable, but Jackson so reported to the War Department and the true historial now agrees to the fact. The casualties of this battle are almost without precedent.

Jackson's troops were "uncaned," to use his own words; that is, they were citizen-soldiers or untrained troops. They left their homes with coonskin caps and squirrel rifles, flintlocks and rusty swords, with which they had guarded their homes from the Indians. Although Jackson was not advised as to the number of soldiers he had to meet, he assured the women and children of New Orleans that the enemy would never reach that city, and he made good his word.

TROUBLE IN NEW ORLEANS.

He had much to contend with in New Orleans, including an unfriendly legislature. Finally he was forced to declare martial law and had arrested and placed in jail a certain French editor for writing seditious articles in his paper. Judge Hall, of the Federal court, issued a writ of habeas corpus asked for by this editor, but Jackson promptly dispatched a handful of his troops and sent Judge Hall outside of his jurisdiction, with directions to remain until peace was declared. Judge Hall obeyed orders. Afterwards he returned to the city, and Jackson was arraigned in court for contempt. Jackson was refused the right to read his answer and defense, Judge Hall submitting interrogatories for him to answer, which Jackson refused to do.

JACKSON FINED.

He was fined $1,000, which Jackson promptly paid with his own money. Then he started to leave the court room and was picked up and carried out in the arms of the people. He had protected their homes, their wives, and daughters, and the people paid him the greatest homage. Later the women of that beautiful city collected a thousand dollars and offered to reimburse Jackson, and he declined, saying: "Take it and help the widows and orphans of the soldiers who fell in this battle." Many years afterwards Congress refunded this $1,000, with interest.

JOY TAKES PLACE OF FEAR IN WASHINGTON CITY.

The people in Washington City were living in despair until they heard of this great victory, and even the enemies of Jackson—and he had bitter ones—were lavish in their expressions of praise. He was no longer known as simply an "Indian fighter," but ever afterwards lived, and lives to-day, in their hearts.

JACKSON'S SOLDIERS.

The soldiers who fought this great battle were natural born soldiers, as the American man is. They loved liberty, they loved home, they loved wife, they loved daughter, they loved Jackson, the Stars and Stripes and all our flag means. Their ancestors had thrown off the English yoke and came to this country seeking liberty and established a republic to secure their happiness.

ONE DESERTER.

There was but one deserter of Jackson's troops. He went over and told Packenham that at a certain point the Tennesseeans and Kentuckians were stationed with flintlocks and squirrel rifles, making the weakest point in Jackson's column. The best of the English troops attacked that point, but they were met and mowed down and utterly routed, and the few that escaped looked up the deserter and hung him for not telling them the truth.

Mr. Chairman, this great battle did more than any other one battle we ever fought to set up the United States as a powerful sovereign in the eyes of all the world. But I discussed on this day last year that proposition, quoting from great men on the subject.

I sent last night to each Member of the House a recently published post card containing a picture of the Hermitage in which Jackson died. But Jackson did not live in that house; it was not built when we fought this great battle. He then lived in a little log cabin, as unpretentious as most any log house you ever saw. If any of you gentlemen wish to see a picture of that cabin, I have it here on a Hermitage Association folder. I will show it to you, my friend from Ohio [Mr. SHERWOOD], rich in years and wisdom, well remembering, I dare say, the days of Jackson and respecting his memory as much as I do or any other man should.

CABIN PRESERVED.

That cabin is being preserved by this association, Two hundred and thirty dollars has been recently spent in restoring it to the condition it was in when Jackson lived in it when he was known by some as only an "Indian fighter;" just as it was when he left to fight the battle of New Orleans; just as it was when he returned to its humble roof, the hero of New Orleans, amidst the plaudits of the nation. [Applause.]

I ask the indulgence of the committee while I read the statute enacted in 1856 by the legislature of Tennessee under and by virtue of which was purchased from Andrew Jackson, jr., the Hermitage farm of 500 acres.

AN ACT TO PURCHASE THE HERMITAGE.

Whereas it is good policy in a republican government to encourage habits of industry and to inculcate sentiments of veneration for those departed heroes who have rendered important services to their country in times of danger; and

Whereas Tennessee acknowldges no superior in feelings of patriotism and devotion to the Union, in whose cause the lamented Andrew Jackson acquired so much distinction: Therefore,

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That the governor of the State be empowered, and it is hereby made his duty, to purchase for the State of Tennessee 500 acres of the late residence of Andrew Jackson, deceased, including the mansion, tomb, and other improvements known as "The Hermitage."

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That whenever the said purchase is made and the title to said property secured to the State, that the governor is hereby authorized to cause the bonds of the State to be issued and to indorse the same in an amount not exceeding $48,000, the proceeds of which to be appropriated by him in carrying into effect the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That the governor and secretary of state, upon investigation, shall be satisfied said price is not exorbitant.

SEC. 3. *Be it enacted*, That the governor of this State be authorized and required to tender the said property to the General Government of the United States, upon the express condition that it be used as a site for a branch of the Military Academy at West Point; and in the event the General Government does not accept the tender thus made in two years from the expiration of this session of the general assembly, then the governor shall be authorized and required to have 50 acres laid off, including the tomb, the mansion, and the spring and the spring houses, and expose the balance to public sale, either as a whole or in lots, on time, or for cash, as to him may seem best, and make his report to the legislature of 1859–60.

The civil war came on and the tender was not made to the United States, and the State still owns the entire 500 acres of land.

PATRIOTIC TENNESSEEANS.

Since 1856, as I have shown you, the people of Tennessee have spent $187,380 in buying and preserving the home of Jackson. What other State has done as much in honor of her distinguished son?

With the greatest veneration for all Virginia is and has been, I beg to remind the committee that the State of Virginia was tendered an opportunity to buy the home and premises of George Washington, but declined, though Governor Johnson urged its purchase. About 1856 or 1858 Miss Cunningham, of South Carolina, organized the Mount Vernon Association of the Union, which did purchase this farm, of about 250 acres at that time, if I remember correctly, and the people throughout the United States contributed the funds to do so and to maintain it.

Who would not contribute to protect the home of a man who was the "father of his country," the man who was "first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen?" While Washington was the "father of his country," was not Jackson its defender? Did not Jackson and his people—his two brothers and his old mother—aid in making this Republic possible? Surely they did. And this thought reminds me of a sad piece of Jackson history. Jackson never saw his father, who died a few days before Andrew was born. His grave is unmarked in Waxhaw Church graveyard. Nor did Jackson ever know the spot where his brothers, Robert and Hugh, were buried, but it is known that Hugh was buried in a soldier's grave. Andrew and Robert were captured and thrown in prison. Robert was 15 and Andrew 13. They were ordered by a British officer to black his boots. They refused, demanding that their rights as prisoners be respected, and the officer, with his sword, gave them scars which they carried to the grave and which finally cost Robert his life while in prison. He was buried, but Andrew never knew at what spot, being at the time of his burial at death's door.

GRAVE OF JACKSON'S MOTHER UNKNOWN.

This is all sad to know, but the saddest of all I have not told. It is that Andrew Jackson never knew where his mother was buried, if at all. She left home, went to Charleston, S. C., perhaps walking, and boarded a British ship to attend suffering American prisoners. She never returned. All that Andrew ever knew was some indefinite information of her death given by returning soldiers, who brought with them a bundle of her clothing. Jackson tried to locate her grave, but without avail. The late lamented Col. A. S. Colyar, author of "Life and Times of Andrew Jackson," in speaking of this sad history, says: "So the whole family are buried in unknown graves," except, of course, Andrew, whose fame, home, and tomb are the subjects of discussion on this illustrious day throughout the United States. Just think of it! Here is a mother who gave to the world three sons, to the Revolutionary war three sons, two of whom died as a result of that war, while one of them became the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, but who lived and died without knowing where his mother was buried, whose death was wrought in her efforts to save the lives of American prisoners on board a British ship in that same war.

Mr. Chairman, I had not thought of this remarkably sad history until a minute ago, but it reminds me of the bill I introduced to-day to appropriate $5,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, "to locate, mark, and properly protect" the graves of the American soldiers who fell at the battle of New Orleans. The Secretary of War informs me that they were buried in Chalmette Cemetery, New Orleans, La., but that is all that I have been able to learn on the subject. Congress should certainly know that the graves of these illustrious soldiers are properly marked and protected.

And now, in conclusion, I again submit, that the American Government, of which we are representatives, should do, and will do, itself honor in sharing in the efforts of Tennessee and the Ladies' Hermitage Association in protecting the home and tomb of Jackson—soldier, statesman, President—loved as much by the American people as any man who ever fought for the Stars and Stripes or who ever will fight for them. [Applause.]

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APPENDIX A.

*Ladies' Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tenn.*

*Board of directors, elected 1907.*—Mrs. Mary C. Dorris, regent; Miss Louise Lindsley, first vice-regent; Mrs. A. M. Shook, second vice-regent; Mrs. J. W. Allen, secretary; Mrs. P. H. Manlove, treasurer; Mrs. M. S. Cockrill, director; Mrs. Thomas M. Steger, director; Mrs. B. F. Wilson, director; Mrs. Joseph M. Ford, director.

*Board of trustees.*—Gen. J. W. Lewis, president, Paris, Tenn.; Hon. Percy Warner, secretary, Nashville, Tenn.; Col. A. M. Shook, Nashville, Gen. G. P. Thruston, Nashville; Gen. John A. Fite, Lebanon; Hon. John W. Gaines, Nashville; Senator James B. Frazier, Chattanooga; Hon. S. G. Heiskell, Knoxville; Hon. Lewis R. Donelson, Memphis.

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APPENDIX B.

*Charter and by-laws of the Ladies' Hermitage Association.*

*Board of trustees.*—Ex-Governor James D. Porter, Paris, Tenn., president; Dr. J. Berrien Lindsley, Nashville, Tenn., secretary; Gen. W. H. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.; Ex-Governor John C. Brown, Nashville, Tenn.; L. F. Benson, Nashville, Tenn.; W. R. French, Tullahoma, Tenn.; E. S. Mallory, Jackson, Tenn.; Adolph S. Ochs, Chattanooga, Tenn.; H. Ingersoll, Knoxville, Tenn.

*Board of directors.*—Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, sr., regent; Mrs. A. S. Colyar, first vice-regent; Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, second vice-regent; Mrs. D. R. Dorris, secretary; Mrs. William Morrow; Mrs. John Ruhm; Mrs. W. A. Donelson; Mrs. D. B. Cooper; Mrs. Felix Demoville; L. F. Benson, treasurer.

*Executive committee.*—Mrs. Nathaniel Baxter, sr., Mrs. J. M. Dickinson, Mrs. W. A. Donelson.

*General agent.*—Col. J. M. Crews, Memphis, Tenn.

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Senate bill 461. An act of the forty-sixth general assembly.

An act to conditionally convey to a board of trustees for the Ladies' Hermitage Association 25 acres of the Hermitage tract, including the mansion and tomb of Gen. Andrew Jackson.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the general assembly of the State of Tennessee*, That 25 acres of the Hermitage tract, upon which are located the mansion, house, and tomb of Gen. Andrew Jackson, be, and they are hereby, conveyed in trust to the Ladies' Hermitage Association, and for said purpose the governor shall appoint, upon recommendation of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, nine discreet male white persons over the age of 25 years, two of whom shall be residents of East Tennessee, two shall be residents of West Tennessee, and five shall be residents of Middle Tennessee. They shall elect one of their members president, and one of their members secretary. Five members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business, and said board of trustees are hereby authorized and empowered to make and enforce such by-laws as may be necessary to put into operation and continual execution the objects and purposes for which this trust is created.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the objects for which this trust is created is to permit and encourage the Ladies' Hermitage Association to improve and beautify the mansion and other houses and the tomb, as well as the 25 acres upon which they are located, in such a manner as they may deem best, and to keep them in such high state of improvement and beauty as will display to the world the respect, love, and affection which should ever live in the hearts of an admiring people for their illustrious and departed chieftain: *Provided*, That visitors shall be allowed access to the grounds free of charge under reasonable rules to be prescribed by said society.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That in the event the Ladies' Hermitage Association should at any time fail, neglect, or refuse to improve the house, tomb, and land herein conveyed, and to keep them in a high state of beauty and improvement, then said houses, tomb, and land and such other improvements as may be upon said 25 acres shall revert and go to the State of Tennessee without compensation to the trustees, Ladies' Hermitage Association, or other corporation or person. And the State shall not be required to pay any money whatever for such improvements as the trustees, Ladies' Hermitage Association, or other person or persons may have made upon said houses, tomb, or lands.

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted*, That the trustees appointed as provided in section 1 of this act each shall hold his office for four years, and until his successor shall have been appointed and qualified, and all vacancies by death, removal, or expiration of term or otherwise shall be filled by the governor upon recommendation of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, as provided in section 1 of this act: *Provided*, The State may revoke this trust at will.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That all laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be, and they are hereby, repealed, and this act take effect from and after its passage, the public welfare requiring it.

Passed April 5, 1889.

BENJ. J. LEA,
*Speaker of the Senate.*
W. L. CLAPP,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Approved April 6, 1889.

ROBT. L. TAYLOR, *Governor.*

A correct copy.

C. A. MILLER, *Secretary of State.*

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BY-LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION.

1. The management of the affairs of the association shall be intrusted to a board of nine directors, to be elected by the members of the association at its biennial meetings, all of whose acts, however, shall be under the supervisory control of the trustees appointed by the governor, pursuant to the act of the legislature conveying the Hermitage property to this association.

2. The first biennial meeting of the association shall be held on the third Wednesday in May, 1889, and every two years thereafter at such place in Nashville as may be designated in the call.

3. The officers of the association shall consist of a regent (or president) and two vice-regents, secretary, and treasurer, who shall be elected at the regular biennial meetings and hold office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

4. The regent of the association shall be the supreme head of all the branch associations or societies which may be organized under the authority of the association; shall preside at all meetings and exercise a general supervising care over the prosperity of the association, and shall make an annual report of the condition of the association to the trustees. In her absence or disability, the senior or junior vice-regent, in order, may act.

5. The secretary shall make a record of all the transactions of the association in regular or special meeting, conduct all its correspondence, and do such other work as may be pertinent to the office of secretary, including such reports as the regent may require, and receive for her service a salary of $25 per month.

6. The treasurer shall receive all moneys for the association, from whatsoever source derived, and shall keep an accurate record thereof and pay out no money, except upon the order of the regent, or acting vice-regent, attested or countersigned by the secretary. The books shall be open to the inspection of any director or trustee. He shall make a report in writing to the regent semiannually, upon the 1st of May and the 1st of November of each year. He shall give bond, with security approved by two or more of the trustees, in the sum of $5,000, which shall be increased from time to time as required.

7. Any person may become a member of the association upon the payment of the sum of $1, but before a member shall be entitled to a vote in the biennial election of directors $1 additional must be paid thirty days prior to such election. Certificates of membership may be issued, signed by the regent and secretary.

8. The board of directors shall elect biennially at their meeting an executive committee of three from their number, who shall have power to employ a curator and as many servants or laborers as they may deem necessary; to contract with any corporation, firm, or person for any building, improvement, material, tools, teams, wagons, and generally to do whatever may be necessary to repair, improve, or renew the mansion, house, tomb, and other outbuildings and fences, and to lay off, cultivate, and beautify the grounds in such manner as they may deem best, provided they shall contract no debt exceeding the amount in the treasury: *Provided further*, That before any contract exceeding the sum of $500 be entered into the same shall be approved by a majority of directors at a regular or called meeting.

They shall also have power to authorize any plan, system, or enterprise for raising funds for the association, and their assent shall be required for any project under the auspices or in the name of the association, and all moneys so raised shall be duly reported and paid into the treasury.

9. The curator shall have charge of all the property of the association and shall reside upon the premises. He shall provide for the reception of visitors, who shall be allowed access to the grounds under rules to be prescribed by the association. He shall take good care of the property, keeping an oversight thereof, reporting from time to time to the regent such matters as in his opinion may require attention. He shall see to the faithful execution of all contracts for improvements upon the property, and shall advise with the executive committee.

He shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the board of directors from time to time.

10. These by-laws may be altered, amended, or added to at any time by the permanent committee on by-laws, appointed by the trustees.

E. S. MALLORY,
W. R. FRENCH,
J. BERRIEN LINDSLEY,
*Committee on By-Laws.*

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APPENDIX C.

The Ladies' Hermitage Association, Nashville, Tenn., was duly chartered and organized in 1889. The State legislature conveyed to it, through a board of trustees, the house in which Gen. Andrew Jackson lived, the tomb which marks his last resting place, and 25 surrounding

acres, to beautify and preserve throughout all coming ages, in perpetual memorial of the great man who lived there through forty-one years of his eventful life, and whose ashes now repose beneath the soil.

Finding the place in a state of extreme dilapidation, the association has put forth its efforts to restore the mansion, grounds, and tomb to their original beauty.

So much has been done in the way of restoration that now the association is bending its energies toward the purchase of the Jackson relics, consisting of furniture, portraits, historical mementos, etc.

Much has been done in the way of gathering relics, and many beautiful articles of relic furniture, those belonging to and used by General Jackson himself, have been restored to the Hermitage, adding to its historic interest.

But much more remains to be done, as there is still a magnificent collection unpurchased, and it is to acquire these that efforts are now being put forth, and all moneys raised by the association by admission fees, memberships, and annual dues, by donations, and from any other sources are devoted to this purpose.

AMENDED BY-LAWS FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE LADIES' HERMITAGE ASSOCIATION.

At a meeting of the trustees of the Ladies' Hermitage Association, held at the office of the Union Bank and Trust Company, Nashville, Tenn., April 27, 1899, the following proceedings were had:

There were present: J. W. Lewis, J. M. Dickinson, T. A. Atchison, J. M. Head, S. G. Heiskell.

J. W. Lewis was elected president of the board, and J. M. Dickinson was elected secretary.

The by-laws, which were adopted March 15, 1897, were amended so as to read as follows:

1. The management of the affairs of the Ladies' Hermitage Association shall be intrusted to a board of nine directors, five of whom shall constitute a quorum, to be elected by the members of the association at its biennial meetings, all of whose acts, however, shall be under the supervisory control of the trustees appointed by the governor, pursuant to the act of the legislature conveying the Hermitage property to this association.

No one shall be eligible to the position of director who has not been an active member of the association and shall have paid her annual dues for a period of at least two full years next preceding the time of election.

2. The first biennial meeting of the association shall be held on the third Wednesday in May, 1889, and every two years thereafter at such place in Nashville as may be designated in the call.

Directors shall have regular monthly meetings, a uniform time for which shall be fixed by the directors at the first meeting after their election, and such called meetings as may be necessary; but at least three days' notice in writing, stating the object of the called meeting, shall be given, and no business shall be transacted which is not set out in the notice.

3. The officers of this association shall consist of a regent (or president) and two vice-regents, secretary and treasurer, who shall be elected by the directors at the regular biennial meetings, and hold office until their successors shall have been elected and qualified.

No one shall be eligible to the office of regent for more than two successive terms. All vacancies in the directory or offices may be filled by the directors at any regular meeting.

4. The regent of the association shall be the supreme head of all the branch associations or societies which may be organized under the authority of the association; shall preside at all meetings and exercise a general supervising care over the prosperity of the association, and shall make an annual report on the 1st of January of the condition of the association to the trustees. In her absence or disability the senior or junior vice-regent in order may act.

5. The secretary shall make a record of all the transactions of the association in regular or special meeting, conduct all its correspondence and do such other work as may be pertinent to the office of secretary, including such reports as the regent may require.

6. The treasurer shall receive all moneys for the association, from whatsoever source derived, and shall keep an accurate record thereof and pay out no money except upon the order of the regent or acting vice-regent, attested or countersigned by the secretary. The books shall be open to the inspection of any director or trustee. The treasurer shall make a report in writing to the regent semiannually, upon the 1st of May and the 1st of November of each year; shall give bond with security approved by two or more of the trustees, in the sum of $1,000, which shall be increased from time to time as required by the trustees.

7. The membership of the association shall consist as follows:

First. Life members, who shall pay the sum of $25 or more, and shall be exempt from annual dues. Such members shall be entitled to attend all meetings of the association, and shall have a life admission ticket to the Hermitage free.

Second. Members who shall pay $1 to join the association and annual dues of $1. The annual dues shall be payable on January 1 for the preceding year, but no person shall be required to pay such dues who shall not have been a member for more than six months. There shall be kept by the secretary and under the supervision of the directors a list of members to be known as "Active members." Any member can direct, either at the time of joining or at any time thereafter, that her name be put on the list of active members, and it shall be done. No member shall be entitled to vote in any of the meetings of the association who shall not have paid her annual dues and whose name shall not have been directed to be put on the list of active members at least sixty days before the privilege to vote is claimed.

No one shall be entitled to vote at any meeting until such person shall have been a member of the association for at least one year next preceding the meeting at which the right to vote is claimed, and shall have paid at least one annual due.

All voting by the members of the association shall be in person and not by proxy. Certificates of membership may be issued, signed by the regent and secretary.

It shall be the duty of the secretary to give notice on April 1 of each year to those members of the association who are then delinquent in the payment of their annual dues for the preceding year. If any member of the association shall not by July 1 of any one year have paid her dues for the next preceding year, the name of such member shall be dropped from the roll of membership, and such person shall no longer be a member of the association.

8. The board of directors shall have power to employ a curator and as many servants or laborers as they may deem necessary; to contract with any corporation, firm, or person for any building, improvement, material, tools, teams, wagons, and generally to do whatever may be necessary to repair, improve, or renew the mansion, house, tomb, and other outbuildings and fences, and to lay off, cultivate, and beautify the grounds in such manner as they may deem best, provided they shall contract no debt exceeding the amount in the treasury.

The board of directors shall have power to appoint from time to time from the active members such special committees as they shall see proper, but such committees shall at all times be under the supervision and control of the board of directors.

They shall also have power to authorize any plan, system, or enterprise for raising funds for the association, and their assent shall be required for any project under the auspices or in the name of the association, and all moneys so raised shall be duly reported and paid into the treasury.

9. The curator shall have charge of all the property of the association, and shall reside upon the premises. He shall provide for the reception of visitors, who shall be allowed access to the grounds under rules to be prescribed by the association. He shall take good care of the property, keeping an oversight thereof, reporting from time to time to the regent such matters as in his opinion may require attention. He shall see to the faithful execution of all contracts for improvements upon the property, and shall advise with the board of directors. He shall receive such compensation as shall be determined by the board of directors from time to time.

10. All rules and regulations inconsistent with these by-laws are annulled and void.

11. These by-laws may be altered, amended, or added to at any time by the permanent committee on by-laws appointed by the trustees.

12. These by-laws shall be printed and a copy sent to every person who is now a member of the association within twenty days from this date.

James M. Head, S. G. Heiskell, and J. M. Dickinson were appointed a committee on by-laws, with full authority to make such changes in the by-laws from time to time as they might deem proper.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.

J. M. DICKINSON, *Secretary.*

THE INSCRIPTIONS:

Gen. Andrew Jackson,

Born March 15, 1767. Died June 8, 1845.

Here lie the remains of Mrs. Rachel Jackson, wife of President Jackson, who died the 22d of December, 1828, aged 61 years. Her face was fair, her person pleasing, her temper amiable, her heart kind; she delighted in relieving the wants of her fellow-creatures and cultivated that divine pleasure by the most liberal and unpretending methods; to the poor she was a benefactor; to the rich an example; to the wretched a comforter; to the prosperous an ornament. Her piety went hand in hand with her benevolence, and she thanked her Creator for being permitted to do good. A being so gentle and so virtuous slander might wound, but could not dishonor; even Death, when he bore her from the arms of her husband, could but transport her to the bosom of her God.

BANCROFT'S TRIBUTE TO GEN. ANDREW JACKSON.

No man in private life so possessed the hearts of all around him; no public man of this country ever returned to private life with such an abiding mastery over the affections of the people. No man with truer instincts received American ideas; no man expressed them so completely or so boldly or so sincerely. Up to the last he dared to do anything that was right to do. He united personal courage and moral courage beyond any man of whom history keeps record. Not danger, not an army in battle array, not age, not the anguish of disease could impair in the least degree the vigor of his steadfast mind. The heroes of antiquity would have contemplated with awe the unmatched hardihood of his character, and Napoleon, had he possessed his disinterested will, could never have been vanquished.

Jackson never was vanquished. He was always fortunate. He conquered the wilderness; he conquered the savage; he conquered the bravest veterans trained on the battlefields of Europe; he conquered everywhere in statesmanship, and when death came to get the mastery over him he turned the last enemy aside as tranquilly as he had done the feeblest of his adversaries and passed from earth in the triumphant consciousness of immortality.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and Mr. DALZELL having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. OVERSTREET, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that the committee had had under consideration House resolution No. 43, for the distribution of the President's message, and had come to no conclusion thereon.

CHANGES OF REFERENCE.

By unanimous consent, the following changes of reference were made:

The bill (H. R. 500) to provide for the settlement of certain claims of officers and enlisted men of the Army for the loss or destruction, without fault or negligence on the part of said officers and men, of property belonging to them in the military service of the United States—from the Committee on Military Affairs to the Committee on Claims.

The bill (H. R. 11834) to provide for a new superstructure for the Aqueduct Bridge across the Potomac River and to lay thereon a concrete floor—from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on Appropriations.

The bill (H. R. 258) for the construction of a bridge across Rock Creek at Q street—from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on Appropriations.

REPRINT OF A BILL.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, by unanimous consent, obtained leave for the reprint of the bill (H. R. 4776) relating to interstate transportation of liquors.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. KEIFER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Jerome B. Weller (H. R. 11130, Fifty-ninth Congress), no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 47 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a statement of leases granted during the calendar year 1907—to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with recommendation, a draft of a proposed bill relating to transfer of the light-house reservation at Fort Howard, Md.—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Hero*, Couvers Lilly, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia, transmitting a statement of expenditures for contingent expenses of the government of the District for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting estimates of appropriations required by the several Departments of the Government to complete the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for the postal service—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. GRONNA, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 24), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4777) restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 23), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. DE ARMOND, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3923) to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 25), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 10735) granting an increase of pension to William Colvin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6041) for the relief of the Bath Iron Works and others—Committee on Naval Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 9393) granting an increase of pension to Sandy W. Pearson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12647) authorizing and directing receivers to sue and be sued in any court of competent jurisdiction—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 12648) providing for the erection of a monument to Charles Vernon Gridley, late a captain, United States Navy, and John P. Vincent Gridley, late a lieutenant, United States Marine Corps—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12649) relating to the liability of common carriers engaged in commerce to which the regulative power of Congress extends under the United States Constitution—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12650) providing for the appointment of a commission to revise the postal laws and regulations of the United States—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12651) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the Thirteenth Congressional District of the State of Texas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12652) making an appropriation to enable the Secretary of War to locate, mark, and protect the graves of American soldiers killed at the battle of New Orleans in 1814–15—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12653) to aid the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Tennessee to care for the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on Appropriations.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12654) requiring all national banks to publish names and amounts of all deceased depositors when the balances of such depositors have remained unchanged for two years—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 12655) to create a fund to be used to protect depositors in national banks from loss—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12656) giving national banks in States which have enacted a law levying a tax or assessment on State banks to be used for the purpose of protecting depositors in such banks from loss the right to receive the benefits of such law—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GODWIN: A bill (H. R. 12657) to establish regular terms of the United States circuit and district courts at Fayetteville, N. C.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12658) to increase the limit of cost for the erection of a public building at Fayetteville, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12659) defining the offense of train wrecking, or attempt so to do, and providing punishment therefor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 12660) to aid the State of Colorado to support a school of mines—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 12661) authorizing and directing a survey to be made of that part of Bogue Sound contiguous to the town of Morehead City, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 12662) to amend section 86 of an act to provide a government for the Territory of Hawaii—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12663) to increase and fix the salaries of judges of the district courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12664) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States at Vernon, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 12665) to provide for a site and public building at Pottstown, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12666) to provide for a site and public building at Bristol, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 12667) to amend an act entitled "An act to relieve certain appointed or enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps from the charge of desertion," approved August 14, 1888—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 12668) to provide for the erection and construction of barracks and quarters, and for the establishment and maintenance of garrison at forts at Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 12669) to create in the Navy Department a roll to be known as the "Navy and Marine Corps civil war retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps of the civil war, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 12670) making appropriations to pay the expenses of the constitutional convention, held

to form a constitution and State government for the State of Oklahoma, and the expenses of holding the election for the ratification of the constitution and for the election of the officers of the full State government, as provided in said constitution, of $250,000—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 12671) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Madison, in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey (by request): A bill (H. R. 12672) regulating wages in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 12673) for the purpose of improving the navigation of the Tennessee River over the Elk River Shoals and the Big and Little Muscle Shoals, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 12674) to enable the people of Arizona to form a constitution and State government, and to be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 12675) supplemental to the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 12676) relating to proof of signatures and handwriting—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 12677) to establish a simple and scientific monetary system founded upon gold, guaranteed bank notes, and silver, with uniform banking and bank reserves in gold coin or its equivalent; to guarantee all deposits and note issues, and to fix certain rules and regulations whereby the financial operations of the Government shall cease to be a disturbing factor in our trade and commerce—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 12678) for the widening of Twentieth street NW., District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 12679) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. DAVIDSON: A bill (H. R. 12680) for governmental insurance of deposits in national banks—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 12681) authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 12682) to restore public confidence and safeguard the people's savings against loss through bank failures—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12683) to provide currency to meet conditions of financial panic and commercial or crop-moving emergencies—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 12684) to provide for the temporary warranting and for the retirement of pay clerks in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 12685) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 12686) making appropriations from the immigrant fund to complete the immigration station at Angel Island, California, and so forth—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 12687) to amend an act entitled "An act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico," approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Resolution (H. Res. 122) authorizing the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture to sit, to print, and so forth—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Resolution (H. Res. 124) requesting certain information of the Secretary of the Treasury concerning the purchase of the old custom-house property in New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LLOYD: Resolution (H. Res. 125) to pay Marie R. English a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WALDO: Resolution (H. Res. 126) concerning the heroic struggles of the Russian people for free government—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 89) providing for a commission to investigate causes of disasters in mines—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 12688) granting an increase of pension to James F. Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12689) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12690) granting an increase of pension to Lulu Chessrown Darragh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12691) granting an increase of pension to James W. Milligan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12692) granting an increase of pension to Charles Funkhauser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12693) granting an increase of pension to John G. W. Book—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12694) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Orr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12695) granting an increase of pension to Silas M. Kirken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12696) granting an increase of pension to William R. Wilkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12697) granting an increase of pension to Marion H. Motsinger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 12698) granting an increase of pension to Quincy A. Seibold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 12699) granting an increase of pension to John Haughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12700) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Nesbit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12701) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Goble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12702) granting an increase of pension to John C. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12703) granting an increase of pension to Hermanus Ickes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12704) for the relief of John Mervine—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 12705) for the relief of Caleb W. Durham—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 12706) granting a pension to William Kahn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 12707) for the relief of Julius A. Kaiser—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12708) for the relief of Capt. Evan M. Johnson United States Army—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 12709) granting a pension to Jennie Bennett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12710) granting a pension to Frank E. Pierce—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12711) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Donovan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12712) for the relief of the estate of Samuel J. Rogers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 12713) providing for the refunding of certain license moneys collected in the district of Alaska to the town of Chena, in said district—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 12714) granting an increase of pension to John H. Atchison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 12715) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Back—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12716) granting an increase of pension to Perry Mullen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12717) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Bayze—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12718) granting an increase of pension to Sylvester L. Gorsline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12719) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Searl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12720) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12721) granting an increase of pension to David Reeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12722) granting an increase of pension to W. T. Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12723) granting a pension to Charles B. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12724) granting a pension to Lucy Link—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12725) granting a pension to Margaret Hardy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12726) for the relief of John Neidigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 12727) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Chilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12728) granting an increase of pension to Benton Lynn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 12729) granting a pension to James Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12730) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12731) granting an increase of pension to Dennis Sanders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12732) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12733) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Figge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12734) granting an increase of pension to Theodore P. Brannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12735) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stump—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: A bill (H. R. 12736) granting an increase of pension to Lidia A. Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12737) granting a pension to George Peyton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12738) granting an increase of pension to Hiram P. Neyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12739) granting an increase of pension to Lemuel L. Kelso—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12740) granting an increase of pension to Emery A. Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12741) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Rowlands—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12742) granting an increase of pension to Henry Bliss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12743) granting an increase of pension to George Shevels—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12744) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. H. Heitman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12745) granting an increase of pension to Granville Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12746) granting an increase of pension to Zane Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12747) granting an increase of pension to Nelson Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12748) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Goodale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12749) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12750) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Lamppin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12751) granting an increase of pension to Lafayette Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12752) granting an increase of pension to Robert O. Whitten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12753) granting an increase of pension to Jacob A. Crecelius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12754) granting an increase of pension to James C. Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12755) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12756) granting an increase of pension to David Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12757) granting an increase of pension to Smith McCallister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12758) for the relief of the estate of Thomas G. Morrison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12759) to correct the military record of Noah Rickard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 12760) to correct the military record of Isaac N. Fordyce—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 12761) for the relief of Peter Duchane—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12762) for the relief of Cornelius De Haas—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 12763) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Todd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12764) granting an increase of pension to John Bingman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 12765) granting an increase of pension to George B. Bergen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12766) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 12767) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Carter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 12768) granting an increase of pension to Herman F. W. Fisher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12769) granting an increase of pension to Zachary J. Burns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12770) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Painter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12771) granting an increase of pension to Lewis Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 12772) granting an increase of pension to Melvina Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 12773) granting to the city of Woodward, in the State of Oklahoma, lot 2, in block 48, for park and other public purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12774) for the relief of the estate of John Rick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 12775) authorizing the appointment of Col. John H. Calef, United States Army, retired, on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: A bill (H. R. 12776) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Esadore Cohen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 12777) granting a pension to Anthony Fornes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 12778) granting an increase of pension to William Arbogast—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12779) granting an increase of pension to George F. Irvine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12780) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Coates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 12781) granting an increase of pension to James A. Ogg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDING: A bill (H. R. 12782) granting an increase of pension to Roland M. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 12783) granting an increase of pension to George Durr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAY: A bill (H. R. 12784) for the relief of Thomas F. Sagar—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 12785) for the relief of W. R. Hall, of Weoka, Elmore County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12786) for the relief of Mrs. E. J. Martin, of Goodwater, Coosa County, Ala.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12787) for the relief of Dr. J. L. Vineyard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 12788) granting an increase of pension to John D. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12789) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Wilcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12790) granting an increase of pension to Waterman Griggs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12791) granting an increase of pension to Laura M. Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12792) granting an increase of pension to William H. Salmon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12793) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Haggerty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12794) granting an increase of pension to George H. Bryan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12795) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Vander Veer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 12796) granting an increase of pension to Asa B. Park—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12797) granting a pension to Mrs. John G. Gentry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12798) granting a pension to Harriet Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12799) providing for payment to Putnam County, in the State of Tennessee, for the burning and destruction of its court-house during the late war between the States—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12800) for the relief of Winslow Hart Reaves—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12801) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fauciel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREYS of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 12802) granting a pension to H. C. Benning—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 12803) allowing Chandler Bassett to perfect final proof in his homestead entry—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. KELIHER: A bill (H. R. 12804) granting a pension to George W. Hutchinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12805) granting a pension to Julia A. Parkinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12806) granting a pension to Joseph P. Dalton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12807) granting an increase of pension to Horace B. Emery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12808) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Lucy A. Cronan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12809) granting an increase of pension to Carlton Cross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12810) granting an increase of pension to Michael H. Glass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12811) granting an increase of pension to John Riley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12812) granting an increase of pension to James Farns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12813) granting an increase of pension to Michael Honey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 12814) for the relief of George W. Pearson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12815) granting a pension to Acksa B. Curl—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEGARE: A bill (H. R. 12816) granting an increase of pension to James Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 12817) granting an increase of pension to William McCaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McDERMOTT: A bill (H. R. 12818) for the relief of Thomas Hennessey—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 12819) granting an increase of pension to J. P. Cummins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12820) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Amberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12821) granting an increase of pension to David Province—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12822) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12823) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12824) granting a pension to Rice S. McCubbin—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12825) granting a pension to F. E. Hills—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 12826) granting an increase of pension to Clarence B. Goodwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12827) granting an increase of pension to Merwell J. Hibbard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12828) granting an increase of pension to William V. Dillman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12829) granting an increase of pension to F. W. Dexter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12830) granting a pension to James D. Ackerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12831) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Dennis Lahey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12832) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to John R. Hardy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12833) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to grant an honorable discharge to M. O'Mara—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 12834) granting an increase of pension to Olivia Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 12835) granting an increase of pension to Charles May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12836) granting an increase of pension to John Skelton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12837) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Duffy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12838) granting a pension to Robert Axmacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12839) for the relief of P. H. Schoolfield, of Pikeville, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12840) for the relief of Ruth Ann True—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12841) for the relief of the heirs at law of Robert Worthington—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 12842) for the relief of the Davison Chemical Company, of Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12843) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 12844) granting an increase of pension to Hiram L. Mason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12845) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12846) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 12847) granting an increase of pension to Philo H. Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 12848) for the relief of the heirs of William Pitcher and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 12849) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin R. Hardman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: A bill (H. R. 12850) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Lucky—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12851) granting a pension to Sarah F. Rink—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12852) granting an increase of pension to John W. Abbott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 12853) granting an increase of pension to Thomas King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12854) granting an increase of pension to Albert Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 12855) granting an increase of pension to Catharine Fuqua—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12856) granting an increase of pension to Peter A. Rainbolt—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 12857) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12858) granting an increase of pension to Milton Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12859) granting the Court of Claims jurisdiction to hear and determine the claim of the widow, heirs, and personal representative of Thomas Page for Indian depredation—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STAFFORD: A bill (H. R. 12860) to refund certain taxes paid by the S. C. Herbst Importing Company, of Milwaukee, Wis.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12861) granting a pension to Louis H. Dowd—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 12862) for the relief of John W. Magann—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12863) granting an increase of pension to Henry Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 12864) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Cox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12865) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12866) granting an increase of pension to Dell Cudney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12867) granting an increase of pension to Lavina M. Cottrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALDO: A bill (H. R. 12868) granting an honorable discharge to Obadiah Banks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12869) to amend an act entitled "An act for the removal of the charge of desertion from the record of John Cassidy," approved and passed March 13, 1893—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12870) granting a pension to Mary Armstrong—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12871) granting a pension to Eliza Hynes—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12872) for the relief of William B. Browne—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12873) for the relief of Capt. John C. Wilson—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12874) to correct the military record of Reed B. Granger—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12875) to correct the military record of Philip Hertz—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12876) to correct the naval record of Charles A. Holloway—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12877) to correct the military record of Thomas Condon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12878) to correct the military record of Daniel Reardon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12879) to correct the naval record of John P. Loftus—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12880) to correct the military record of Andrew Gaffney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 12881) granting a pension to Susan C. Schucking—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12882) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Charles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12883) to correct the military record of Calvin Hough—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 12884) granting a pension to John C. Leonard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 12885) granting an increase of pension to William Weaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12886) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Reeder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of Hyram Roder, of Griggsville, Ill., F. E. Sterling, Rockford, Ill., and Tim Ross, Paxton, Ill., for (H. R. 15585) Hamilton bill, granting pensions for ex-prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Martin V. Barney, Chicago, Ill., for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of John A. Scantling, for legislation for the promotion of certain officers on retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Naval Garrison, No. 4, Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and men in Army, Navy, and Marine Corps and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Benjamin Freedlander and citizens of Buffalo, N. Y., favoring the omission of motto "In God we trust" from the coins—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of Hydetown Grange, against removal of 10-cents-per-pound tax on colored oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOOHER: Petition of Retail Merchants' Association of St. Joseph, Mo.; Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Retail Grocers, Butchers, and Bakers' Association, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Adams Art and Stationery Company, and 40 other business firms, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Petition of officers, directors, and trustees of art museums, for removal of duty on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CALDER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Alexander H. Britton, David U. Quick, and Ann Toomey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, for removal of tariff on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: Petition of St. Louis Retail Harness Manufacturers' Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of Philadelphia, Pa., Division of Travelers' Protective Association of America, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Daniel Figge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Petition of M. Beauchamp and 60 citizens of Orange, for issuance of money by the Government and disbursement of same in public improvements, such as waterways, harbors, and public buildings—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of J. S. McWhorter and others, of Burtville, Tex., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of executive committee of Cattle Raisers' Association, for amendment of interstate commerce law, preventing raising of rates without consent of Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of executive committee of Cattle Raisers' Association, for legislation defining duties of interstate carriers to furnish cars to shippers within a reasonable time—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Theodore Brannan and William H. Stump—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of students of the Wisconsin short course in agriculture, for parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Commandery of the State of Wisconsin, Military Order Loyal Legion, for civil-war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Wisconsin Pea Packers' Association, for legislation to improve the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of National Audubon Association, for appropriation to support the Bureau of Biology—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Dott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, for removal of duty on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FULLER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Melvina Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Joseph Burkard and others, of La Salle, Ill., for the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of National Audubon Association, for appropriation for Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of National Association of Retail Druggists, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the Coudrey bill for the parole and good-time allowance of prisoners—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Dr. J. R. Harwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Mrs. Minnie B. Van Gorder, for amendment to that part of Kittredge copyright bill, especially paragraph E, inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, for

removal of duty on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HARDY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lucretia A. Evans—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Albert M. Winebrener—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEFLIN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of J. L. Vinyard, estate of William Hall, and Mrs. E. J. Martin—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of Bridgeport (Conn.) Board of Trade, favoring more rapid improvement in rivers and harbors—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Shepard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Combs Hendrickson, Green Yeiser, Horace H. Johnson, and Thomas Lingle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of National Corps Army and Navy Union, for increased pay for officers and men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Petition of board of trustees of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, for appropriation to construct submarine torpedo boats for Pacific coast defense—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LIVINGSTON: Petition of William Henry Burr and others of the District of Columbia, for legislation to legalize and regulate practice of chiropractice in District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of R. E. Hawks and others, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petition of citizens of Illinois, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. McMILLAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Olivia Odell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Thomas R. Harris and Mrs. Mary Eliza Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of P. H. Schoolfield, heir of Robert Worthington—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles May, John Skelton, Daniel J. Duffy, and Robert Axmaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Tennessee for civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ruth Ann True—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for appropriation to aid Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petitions of Pope Motor Car Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., and National Association of State Universities, favoring legislation to preserve the forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Methodist Ministers' Association of Indianapolis, favoring the Littlefield bill relative to conflict of laws between United States and different States relative to sale of liquor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Barbara Schaub—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Anne C. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, for removal of tariff on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition of Merchants of Clifton, Ariz., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. STERLING: Petition of citizens of Seventeenth Congressional District, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of members of McPherson Post, for $12 per month pension for soldiers' widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: Petition of F. D. Sawders and others, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILLETT: Petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, urging repeal of the tariff on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of estate of Emily R. Martin and estate of W. A. Booth—to the Committee on War Claims.

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## SENATE.

### THURSDAY, *January 9, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Tuesday last, when, on request of Mr. BURROWS, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

#### SENATOR FROM FLORIDA.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. Mr. President, I present the credentials of Hon. William James Bryan, who has been appointed a Senator from the State of Florida by the governor of that State to fill until the next meeting of the legislature thereof the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Mallory. I ask that the credentials be read and placed upon file.

The Secretary read the credentials of William J. Bryan, appointed by the governor of the State of Florida a Senator from that State to fill until the next meeting of the legislature thereof the vacancy caused by the death of Stephen R. Mallory in the term beginning March 4, 1903, which were ordered to be filed.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. My colleague is present, and I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator appointed will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Bryan was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. TALIAFERRO, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

#### LIGHT-HOUSE AT FORT HOWARD, MD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, requesting the enactment of legislation authorizing the exchange of the present light-house reservation at Fort Howard, Md., for a suitable site for the light keeper's dwelling and appurtenant buildings upon the military reservation, and the removal of these buildings by the War Department to such site, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

#### DECISIONS IN PATENT CASES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a letter from the Commissioner of Patents forwarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases for the year 1907, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

#### FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Hero*, Convers Lilly, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

#### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the trustees of the Mount Zion Old School Baptist Church, near Aldie, Louden County, Va., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the trustees of Carters Run Baptist Church, of Fauquier County, Va., *v.* United States; and

In the cause of B. F. McGrew, administrator of George W. McGrew, deceased, *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

COLUMBIA HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT announced the appointment during the recess of Mr. GALLINGER to succeed Mr. MARTIN as a director on the part of the Senate of Columbia Hospital for Women and Lying-in Asylum in the District of Columbia.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, it Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 194. An act to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State; and

H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of William Dodson, secretary of the executive board of the Brick Layers and Masons' International Union, of Indianapolis, Ind., relative to the unfair labor conditions existing at the Naval Powder Depot, Dover, N. J., which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of the New Jersey State Association of Master Painters and Decorators, of Paterson, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the labeling of paint materials in accordance with the provisions of the pure-food and drug law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of the Association of Commerce of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation to reorganize the consular service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Valentine, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 2304) granting an increase of pension to H. T. Coffman, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 1130) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Shepard, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1139) granting an increase of pension to J. R. Williamson, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FLINT presented petitions of the city council, the Chamber of Commerce, and the Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation for the establishment of harbor lines for the inner harbor at San Pedro, Cal., which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the National Association of Audubon Societies, praying that an appropriation be made to continue the Bureau of Biological Survey in the Department of Agriculture, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of Captain Charles V. Gridley Camp, No. 94, Sons of Veterans, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the salaries of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, etc., of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Navigation Conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a memorial of Barcelona Council, No. 42, Knights of Columbus, of Waterbury, Conn., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to amend and reclassify second-class mail matter, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Elizabeth City, N. C., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 219) to correct the military record of Smith F. Carroll, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS (for Mr. LONG) presented a memorial of 45 merchants of Garden City, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also (for Mr. LONG) presented a petition of sundry veterans of the civil war of Chautauqua County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for more liberal pensions, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Portage, Wis., praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the disfranchisement of citizens of the United States on account of sex, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Navigation Conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BURROWS presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 571) for the relief of Myron Powers, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

PROTECTION OF HARBOR DEFENSES AND FORTIFICATIONS.

Mr. FRYE. From the Committee on Commerce I report back favorably, without amendment, the bill (S. 1427) to amend the act entitled "An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1898, and I submit a report thereon.

The bill was reported unanimously at the last session from the Committee on Commerce and passed the Senate without objection. It is again reported unanimously. Its provisions are easily understood.

Under a plan of national defense approved by the President, certain duties were assigned to the Navy touching the ingress and egress of ships and patrol in time of war. The Army had certain duties assigned to it, and by statute the necessary provisions were made. This bill simply adds to that statute, after the word "Army," the word "Navy," and then provides a penalty for a violation of the naval orders, the same as the penalty provided for a violation of army orders. I should like to have it considered now.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LITTLE CONTENTNEA RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. OVERMAN, December 16, 1907, reported it without amendment, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Little Contentnea River, North Carolina, from the mouth of same to the town of Ridge Springs, in Greene County, N. C., with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

SURVEY OF CORSICA RIVER, MARYLAND.

Mr. SIMMONS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. RAYNER on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Corsica River, Maryland, and to submit a plan and estimate for its improvement.

Mr. RAYNER. I should like to ask for the immediate consideration of the resolution. There is an urgent demand for the survey.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The concurrent resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to.

SURVEY OF COLUMBIA RIVER IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. PERKINS. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 21) providing for a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia River between Priest Rapids and Wenatchee, State of Washington, to report a concurrent resolution. I ask the attention of the senior Senator from Washington [Mr. ANKENY] to it.

Mr. ANKENY. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be made a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia River between Priest Rapids and Wenatchee, State of Washington, with a view to open-channel work, the necessary expense of the same to be paid from the fund for examinations, surveys, and contingencies.

LIGHT-HOUSE AND FOG SIGNAL ON BELLINGHAM BAY, WASHINGTON.

Mr. PILES. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 623) to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, State of Washington, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That a light-house and fog-signal station be established on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, State of Washington, together with a suitable building, under the direction of the Light-House Board, and that the sum of $30,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated therefor out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I do not intend to object to the bill, but I wish to give notice that hereafter I shall object to taking up any bill on the report of a committee unless there is some reason shown why it should be taken up immediately on being reported. According to the rules of the Senate, bills, when reported, should go to the Calendar. In this case I am not going to object, but hereafter I shall object.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3019) to construct a tender for the use of the inspector of the first light-house district, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CRANE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 433) for a light-house at Cape Arago, Oreg., reported adversely thereon and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3020) to construct a tender for the use of the engineer of the first and second light-house districts, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. DEPEW, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 713) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts," approved June 26, 1886, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1774) to permit Dollie A. Fountain, of Walworth County, S. Dak., to purchase certain lands, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1387) for the relief of a certain class of homestead settlers on the public lands, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2712) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and cancel the allotment of William Jondron, Yankton Sioux allottee, should it prove to be fictitious, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 17), to amend the provision in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, relating to the Sandy Lake reservoir dam, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am directed by the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 551) relating to commutation of homestead entries and to confirm such entries when commutation proofs were received by local land officers prematurely, to report it without amendment and I submit a report thereon.

This is a unanimous report from the committee; and a similar bill was unanimously reported at the last Congress and passed by the Senate. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

Mr. TELLER. I object to the consideration of the bill. I think bills of importance should go to the Calendar, and we ought to have an opportunity to know what they are.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1666) for the relief of Stene Engeberg, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. BOURNE, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 113) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at Dell Rapids, S. Dak.;

A bill (S. 507) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska;

A bill (S. 141) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho;

A bill (S. 387) to establish a fish-culture station at the city of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota;

A bill (S. 535) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Utah;

A bill (S. 2640) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Kansas; and

A bill (S. 648) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Wyoming.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 720) to confirm an entry made by Gertrude Halverson Aaby, widow of Sigbjorn H. Aaby, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

FEDERAL ANTITRUST DECISIONS.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Printing, reported the following concurrent resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed and bound 3,000 copies of the Federal Antitrust Decisions, 1890–1906, compiled by the direction of the Department of Justice, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

HERNAN ULLOA, OF COSTA RICA.

Mr. WARREN. I report back from the Committee on Military Affairs without amendment the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica. The joint resolution is very short. It is a matter of courtesy to a neighboring friendly foreign country, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Secretary read the joint resolution, and there being no objection the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMITTEE ON INTEROCEANIC CANALS.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution reported by the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. KITTREDGE] from the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, on the 7th instant, to report it favorably with amendments, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions of the Senate or recess of Congress, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers to be approved by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the amendments.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 3, after the word "papers," insert a comma and strike out the word "and;" in line 5 strike out the words "any subject which may be" and insert in lieu the words "bills or other matters;" at the end of line 6, after the word "sessions," insert the words "or recess;" in line 7, after the word "Senate," insert a semicolon and strike out the words "or recess of Congress;" and in line 8, after the word "Senate," strike out the remainder of the resolution; so as to make the resolution read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with bills or other matters pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate; and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

THE NAVY AND MARINE CORPS.

Mr. HALE. I introduce a bill to increase the efficiency of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, and as the matter is one of great importance and has excited much interest, I ask that the bill may be read by the Secretary.

The bill (S. 3335) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States was read the first time by its title and the second time at length, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That the entire business of the Navy Department under the Secretary of the Navy shall be transacted by the bureaus and offices of the Department as now existing, and all reports and recommendations of such bureaus and offices shall be made direct to the Secretary of the Navy. No permanent board of any kind shall be hereafter appointed by the Navy Department, or continued in operation unless expressly provided for by law, after the passage of this act; but, from time to time, the Secretary of the Navy may convene boards for temporary service connected with the pending business of the Department.

SEC. 2. That officers in the various staff corps of the Navy shall hereafter have actual rank and title as now established for the staff corps of the Army. Such officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall at all times have the title and designation of their rank, and new commissions in accordance therewith shall be forthwith issued to them: *Provided,* That this provision shall in no case carry with it command over any vessel of the Navy Department, but such command shall be exercised only by line officers.

SEC. 3. That hereafter from the midshipmen who sucessfully complete the six years' course at the Naval Academy appointments shall be made as may be necessary, and in the order of merit at graduation, to fill vacancies in the lowest commissioned grades of the line and other corps of the Navy to which such graduates are eligible for appointment under existing law, and that the number of said appointments which shall be made to the various corps of the naval service in any one year shall not exceed seventy-five: *Provided,* That the foregoing provision limiting the increase in any fiscal year shall not apply to midshipmen who may have entered the Naval Academy prior to January 1, 1904, and have completed their four years' course at the academy. That the order of merit of graduates of the Naval Academy upon final graduation, and the eligibility to appointment in the Navy, shall be determined as now provided by existing law and regulation, and the assignment of graduates to the various corps shall be made by the Secretary of the Navy: *Provided further,* That if there be a surplus of graduates above that necessary to fill the vacancies in the manner and to the extent hereinbefore authorized, those who do not receive such appointment shall be given a certificate of graduation, an honorable discharge, and one year's sea pay; and hereafter any midshipman whose position in his class entitles him to be retained in the service may, upon his own application, be honorably discharged at the end of the four years' course at the Naval Academy, with a proper certificate of graduation. The appointments herein authorized shall be made upon July 1 of each year, which shall be regarded as the beginning of the year for reckoning vacancies for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 4. That when an officer has been thirty years in the service he may, upon his own application, in the discretion of the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. When an officer has served forty consecutive years as a commissioned officer, he shall, if he makes application therefor to the President, be retired from active service and placed upon the retired list. And any officer of the Navy who is now serving or who shall hereafter serve as chief of a bureau of the Navy Department, and shall subsequently be retired, shall be retired with the rank, pay, and allowances authorized by law for the retirement of such bureau chief.

SEC. 5. That the pay of all commissioned officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, and pay clerks in the Navy and Marine Corps is hereby increased 20 per cent. And the pay of all noncommissioned officers, mates, and other petty officers, musicians, and other enlisted persons in the Navy and Marine Corps is hereby increased 40 per cent: *Provided,* That the word "pay" as used in this section shall be exclusive of all additions in the form of allowances and commutations.

SEC. 6. That all acts and parts of acts, so far as they conflict with the provisions of this act, are hereby repealed.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, in view of the very great importance of the bill, especially at this time, when the attention of the country is attracted to a recent transaction in the Navy Department involving the resignation of one of the distinguished officers of the Navy, I should like to ask the Senator from Maine whether in the consideration of it, as of course it will go to the Committee on Naval Affairs, an opportunity will be given to have all the facts brought out relating to the personnel and the controversy in the Navy Department, the articles in the magazines, and the other charges, the criminations and recriminations, that are floating back and forth. Will we in the Naval Committee be able to get at the facts? I have had an idea of introducing a resolution instructing the Naval Committee to inquire and report upon the subject, but if we can reach the facts by this method it is just as satisfactory to me. I should like to have the chairman explain just on that point as well as to give an explanation of the various provisions of the bill.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, if the Senate will bear with me not for long, I will make a statement.

I have been asked a great many times by people having a most intelligent interest in the Navy whether, in view of recent transactions in the Navy Department and the great public interest in these transactions, I did not propose to introduce a resolution of investigation. The subject undoubtedly is worthy of the direct attention of Congress. Looking the matter over as carefully as I have been able to do, I have selected the method of action covered by this bill involving full consideration and discussion by the Senate, instead of submitting the Department to an investigation upon a Senatorial inquiry. I have thought it better to frame a bill, which I do not of course claim to be perfect, but which will cover, as I think, the many controversies, not only that which has arisen and sharply attracted public attention of late, but old troubles and jealousies between the different grades and ranks of the Navy Department.

Section 1 of the bill commits all of the business of the Department to its various bureaus and offices, the term "offices" embracing all minor organizations not included in the bureaus.

Every accomplishment of the Navy heretofore has been done by the action of these bureaus. It is only of late years that permanent boards have been organized.

I have nothing to say about the make-up of these boards. Many of them are officers whom we respect and regard, and whom we like very greatly. But I have thought, upon rather close observation in the Navy, that the general operation of these boards has been to create dissension and to make trouble for the bureaus and other offices of the Navy, where the real work of the Department must be done. So I have embodied in this bill a provision that unless such boards are specifically authorized by law they shall not be continued, and that no new board shall be appointed. That is not intended as any reflection upon any officer who is a member of any of the boards, but it is, I believe, a wise thing to do, in order that the jealousies and the very sharp and at times I think unjust insinuations and aspersions upon the bureau officers of the Navy should at least have no rallying point in the Department.

I have been led to do this because I do not know any time when the bureaus of the Navy Department have been filled at the head by more able, honest, energetic officers than at present. It applies both to the line and the staff. It is an assemblage of men, when they are brought together for consultation by the Secretary of the Navy, as they may be under this bill, that any Cabinet officer or any President may be glad to consult with and work with. So I have thought it better to make that the first feature of the bill.

The next feature deals with what has been a battle ground in the Navy for forty years or more—the differences arising between the line and the staff, between the active officers of the Navy, in command of the Navy in all its various and diverse component parts, and the staff officers who have raised questions or upon whom questions have been raised with reference to rank and title and recognition.

I looked over the precedents afforded by the Army and I find there the staff corps with duties nearly parallel so far as the two establishments can be assimilated to the duties of staff officers in the Navy. I have found that actual rank has been given there, conceded for years, and gives rise to no conflict, to no trouble, but on the other hand has freed the War Department from many troubles, embarrassments, and controversies that perplex and disturb the Navy. So I have provided in terms that, like the Army, staff officers shall receive recognition with actual rank and title, and that these shall be accorded everywhere.

But, Mr. President, after a very careful examination, and from a long observation of the workings of the Navy Department, I have thought it wise to insert this provision for the committee's consideration and for the Senate's consideration, should the bill ever come before this body. I propose to provide—

That officers in the various staff corps of the Navy shall hereafter have actual rank and title as now established for the staff corps of the Army. Such officers of the staff corps of the Navy shall at all times have the title and designation of their rank, and new commissions in accordance therewith shall be forthwith issued to them: *Provided,* That this provision shall in no case carry with it command over any vessel of the Navy Department, but all such command shall be exercised only by line officers.

I am not going to debate that proposition. It would be unseemly if I should do so at the present time. Everybody has considered it. There are two sides to it. I have simply incorporated it in the bill in order that it may be considered by the committee, and if we should report it back it may be considered by the Senate.

The next provision is a very important one, perhaps in a way the most important in the bill, to the future of the personnel of the Navy. As Senators know we have built, fitted up, and furnished the most elaborate, magnificent naval school establishment in all the wide world. There is nothing under any of the great powers of Europe that approaches the magnitude and completeness of the Annapolis Naval Academy. Not only have we done that, but we have doubled and quadrupled in some respects the number of appointments of cadets, or, as they are now called, midshipmen. Every Senator has two, every Member has two. The result is that to-day there are of midshipmen at the

Naval Academy 852, and at sea 312, or 1,164, more than 200 in excess of the number of all of the line officers of the entire Navy.

Now, one thing is sure to result from this. When these immense classes begin to complete their graduation and at the end of six years are poured into the lower ranks of the Navy, there is at once a glut, or what we used to call a "hump." The lower ranks are unduly swollen. There is no opportunity, except slight, for emergence or issue, and unless something is done to arrest this condition a bright youth, after his six years' course in the Academy, receiving the appointment of ensign, will be twenty-five or thirty years older before he will attain the rank of lieutenant-commander.

I did not know, with accuracy such as a man should possess in order to speak here, until I examined and found out, that the number of ensigns and lieutenants to-day, without this vast number of appointments to pour in during the next five years, amounts to 523, and all the other line officers of the Navy number only 442. In the presence of so great an evil, in the presence of what would probably destroy every incentive to ambition on the part of a youth entering the Navy, I have, after a good deal of examination and a thorough investigation of former conditions in the Navy, which, as some older Senators may remember, we finally settled by an enactment which, without taking away the number of appointments and without cutting down the midshipmen in the course, provided that up to a certain point, to be decided by examination, the brightest and ablest and most prominent of the midshipmen graduating should be promoted to the grade of ensign and that all the others should receive a certificate that they had complied with the rules of the Department and of the Academy; that they had graduated with honor, and then giving them a year's pay and leaving them to enter civil life.

This provision, Mr. President, worked admirably. The provision of the bill I have introduced will not work so sweepingly as the old one, because I think for a year or two after the passage of the old act, on which this provision in my bill has been based, at times only from ten to fifteen midshipmen were yearly taken into the Navy, and all the rest, fully equipped with a very fine education, were left to civil life.

I may say, Mr. President, in making the way easy for this, that many of these graduates now take the opportunity of resigning and using the education that the Government has given them free to enter the many employments of civilian life. It is not a hardship in that respect. It endows these young men, as I have said, with a first-class education, and we have found in a smaller way in the operation of the old acts that these young men have been heard of afterwards in civilian life. I have in mind a case in my own State, where I have been thanked a dozen times by a young officer who, leaving the Navy, went into civil life and became very eminent in the line of employment which he followed. As I have said, he has thanked me a dozen times for the part I had in giving him the opportunity of using his education in civil rather than in military life.

So I have provided in this bill that not more than seventy-five midshipmen each year shall be taken into the service, and the others shall be given their certificates and allowed to go into the other side of life—the civilian side.

It can not be said that this will cripple the Navy, because it needs more officers, for to-day, with only the present list of line officers, almost the entire fleet of the United States has either been dispatched to the Pacific Ocean or is there now. These great aggregations of naval force will, combined, practically represent almost the entire naval force. It is completely manned. It is completely officered. There is no lack—at least I have heard of none—of officers to share in the duties and in command of the vessels of these enormous squadrons that are to be united in the Pacific Ocean.

In addition to that, Mr. President, there are to-day in every bureau of the Navy Department, in every naval station and navy-yard, large numbers of these younger line officers who are engaged in safe, easy, and agreeable shore duty. I am told in number they amount to from 100 to 150. So that it can not be claimed that this provision of the bill I have introduced is intended in any way to cripple the Navy by cutting off needed proper officers. I have no fear, Mr. President, that the Navy will ever suffer under the operation of this bill by lack of officers.

There are some other provisions that are not of large general importance, but the last section—section 5—of the bill deals with the question of the increase of pay. I want to say here to the Senate and to the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN], who is chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, that the bill dealing with the increase of pay of both the Army and the Navy introduced here by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DICK] and in the House by Mr. CAPRON, of Rhode Island, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. In dealing with this subject I gave a good deal of time to it and came to the conclusion, after looking up all the questions relating to the pay of the different grades in both Army and Navy and their diverse and sometimes complicated allowances, that it was practically impossible to frame a bill that would apply to both branches alike. The decisions as to what is pay and what is allowance in the different branches are different. I found, to my surprise, that I had to spend a whole day in getting at a phrase that would cover what is the "pay" upon which an increase, if it is allowed, shall be based. I went over all that as carefully as I could with the law officers of the Navy Department, and finally incorporated in the bill which I have presented the following provision:

SEC. 5. That the pay of all commissioned officers, warrant officers—

I will say that my trouble was in getting a line of demarcation. I do not know whether the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN] will find that so in the Army, but I found it difficult to get language that would make a line of demarcation between the officers and what we will call the "rank and file." Certain language would include certain officers with the rank and file, which it ought not to do. So, after looking up all the decisions, including half a dozen of the Supreme Court on this very subject, I adopted this phraseology:

That the pay of all commissioned officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, and pay clerks—

Pay clerks were put in specially, although they are not actually officers—

SEC. 5. That the pay of all commissioned officers, warrant officers, midshipmen, and pay clerks in the Navy and Marine Corps is hereby increased 20 per cent. And the pay of all noncommissioned officers, mates, and other petty officers, musicians, and other enlisted persons in the Navy and Marine Corps is hereby increased 40 per cent.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. I do not wish to interrupt the Senator further than to ask a question or two. My attention was diverted for a moment. I observe that the Senator's bill proposes to increase the pay of officers 20 per cent over their present pay; also the pay of enlisted men. Does that apply to such men or officers as have heretofore had their pay regulated from time to time by the Department or by the President?

Mr. HALE. To what class of officers does the Senator refer?

Mr. WARREN. The Senator was speaking of the rank and file and of the officers. Of course the Senator knows that in the Navy, in regard to the rank and file as well as in regard to some officers, the pay is within the control of the Executive Department. I wish to know whether their pay is increased in the proposed bill 20 per cent over the pay which they now receive, taking as a basis that which of itself has been heretofore fixed by the Department and happens to be just now the prevailing rate of compensation.

Mr. HALE. That, Mr. President, is comprehended in the second clause, which provides that—

The pay of all noncommissioned officers, mates, and other petty officers, musicians, and other enlisted persons in the Navy and Marine Corps is hereby increased 40 per cent—

Which is double that given to the officers. I have thought it better to put it in here, so that the bill may carry not only what is the established pay by law of officers, but which has heretofore been largely at the discretion of the Department as to the rank and file. So that the bill provides for both—the officers receiving 20 per cent increase and the rank and file 40 per cent.

I have thought, Mr. President—a bill covering this matter for both branches of the service failed in the last Congress—I have thought, in view of the increased expense and the burden of maintaining human life in domestic establishments and the fact that we largely increased the compensation of Members of Congress and many of the executive officers of the Government, that it was nothing more than right and fair, although it will involve a large sum of money, to give this increase to the Naval Establishment. It applies as much to the rank and file as to the officers, and the former increase is double that given to the latter.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HALE. I am very glad to do so.

Mr. WARREN. Without wishing to be understood as making any objection to raising the pay, as the Senator proposes, I want a little further information. As I understand, the Senator proposes to add 40 per cent to what is now the pay of the rank

and file, that pay having been established by the Executive Department and being already considerably in excess of the compensation paid to those in the Army of corresponding rank and duties, because the law prescribes in an ironclad way in the case of the Army what the Executive has the privilege of providing in the other—that is, the pay of the "rank and file" of the Navy. But am I to understand that now the pay of the Navy is to be fixed by law at 40 per cent more for the rank and file than the present pay of the rank and file as it has been prescribed by the Department, and that hereafter the rate of compensation of all officers and men of the Navy shall alike remain fixed by statute, as is now the case in the Army?

Mr. HALE. That, Mr. President, is just what is embodied in my bill. I am glad to have any Senator interrupt me. If the Senator will indulge me a moment, I have no pride of belief that this is a perfect bill; but it is the best I can do as a solution of the great troubles of the Navy Department. I found exactly what the Senator from Wyoming has referred to—the differences between the Army and the Navy in this regard—and I thought it better, perhaps, to take the Army's rule, that the Congress fix all of this, so that if the Senator, reporting a bill from his committee, takes up the subject of the pay of the Army he will have the benefit, if there is any benefit, of any light thrown by the provisions of this bill and of seeing what the committee does and the Senate does with reference to the Navy.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, if I do not interrupt the Senator——

Mr. HALE. Not in the least.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. If I understand correctly, the situation is something like this: The bill that was introduced early in this session covering an increase of pay for both the Army and the Navy was first referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, but recalled the next day from that committee because of the wish of the introducer of the bill, the Senator from Ohio, Mr. DICK, who is a member of the Naval Committee, that it be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. I assume from the tenor of the remarks of the Senator from Maine—I said before that my attention was diverted—that he expects the Committee on Military Affairs to take up the subject of the increase of pay of the Army and consider it during this session while this bill for the Navy is under consideration.

Mr. HALE. Yes; that is my expectation and hope. If the Senator pursues that course I shall be very glad.

Mr. WARREN. I am very glad to have the bill brought in early if it is to be for Navy separated from Army, because it is a subject which will require some time in the working out. The Committee on Military Affairs has until this morning assumed that we should hear promptly from the Committee on Naval Affairs as to the provision of a new rate of pay for both Army and Navy.

Mr. HALE. That is one of the reasons which has urged me to introduce this bill early——

Mr. WARREN. I am glad the Senator has advised us early.

Mr. HALE. That the military committee might have the benefit of it in dealing with Army pay and that Congress should have the benefit of it. After a great deal of consultation I adopted this provision:

That the word "pay" as used in this section shall be exclusive of all additions in the form of allowances and commutations.

That, Mr. President, is the best I could do in trying to solve the troubles that beset this great Department. I think the passage of this bill will unify the Department, will rid it of these troublesome, vexatious, and jealous questions that have arisen in years past; that it will establish a safe influx into the Navy; that it will properly increase the pay of officers of the rank and file, and that at last not only we here, but those who live beyond our voice, will see peace in the Navy Department. But I may be wrong. I have said that I have no pride of opinion in the matter. I shall ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; I shall ask that that committee take it up at an early day, and then will be considered every question that might arise under a Senatorial resolution to investigate the Navy Department.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Wyoming?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. WARREN. Will the Senator from Maine have presented at some time and spread upon the record the present rates of pay of the Navy, upon which this proposed percentage of increase may be based? I think the Senate will be glad to have that information.

Mr. HALE. That is a valuable suggestion. I will furnish it so far as is now practicable, and I will ask that it be printed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it will be so ordered.

The statement referred to is as follows:

*Annual pay of officers of the Navy and Marine Corps on duty July 1, 1907.*

| | Minimum. | Maximum. |
|---|---|---|
| Admiral | | $13,500 |
| Rear-admirals: | | |
| First nine | | 7,500 |
| Second nine | $5,500 | 6,000 |
| Chiefs of bureaus and Brigadier-General Commandant of Marine Corps | | 5,500 |
| Captains, Navy | | 4,500 |
| Judge-Advocate-General and colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff | | 4,500 |
| Commanders, Navy, and lieutenant-colonels, Marine Corps, line and staff | | 4,000 |
| Lieutenant-commanders, Navy, and majors, Marine Corps, line and staff | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Lieutenants, Navy | 1,980 | 2,400 |
| Captains, Marine Corps: | | |
| Staff | 2,200 | 2,800 |
| Line | 1,980 | 2,520 |
| Lieutenants (junior grade), Navy | | 1,650 |
| First lieutenants and leader of band, Marine Corps | 1,500 | 1,800 |
| Ensigns, Navy | | 1,540 |
| Second lieutenants, Marine Corps | | 1,400 |
| Chief boatswains, chief gunners, chief carpenters, and chief sailmakers | 1,680 | 1,960 |
| Medical directors | | 4,500 |
| Medical inspectors | | 4,000 |
| Surgeons | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Passed assistant surgeons | 1,980 | 2,340 |
| Assistant surgeons | | 1,750 |
| Pay directors | | 4,500 |
| Pay inspectors | | 4,000 |
| Paymasters: | | |
| Rank of lieutenant-commander | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Rank of lieutenant | 1,980 | 3,200 |
| Passed assistant paymasters, rank of lieutenant | 1,980 | 2,160 |
| Assistant paymasters | 1,540 | 1,650 |
| Chaplains: | | |
| Rank of lieutenant (junior grade) | | 1,650 |
| Rank of lieutenant | | 2,800 |
| Rank of lieutenant-commander and above | 3,000 | 3,500 |
| Professors of mathematics | 2,700 | 3,500 |
| Civil engineers | 2,400 | 3,500 |
| Assistant civil engineers | 1,800 | 2,100 |
| Naval constructors | 3,200 | 4,200 |
| Assistant naval constructors | 2,000 | 2,600 |
| Warrant officers | 1,200 | 1,800 |
| Mates | 900 | |
| Midshipmen | 500 | 950 |
| Paymasters' clerks: | | |
| At sea | 1,000 | 1,300 |
| On shore | 1,300 | 1,800 |

SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR EXTRA PAY OF OFFICERS UNDER SPECIAL DETAIL, ETC.

All officers detailed for shore duty beyond seas (outside of the continental limits of the United States) receive 10 per cent additional to their pay, unless such duty be in Hawaii or Porto Rico.

*Monthly pay of petty officers and enlisted men of the Navy.*

| | Minimum. | Maximum. |
|---|---|---|
| Chief petty officers | $50 | $70 |
| Petty officers, first class | 36 | 65 |
| Petty officers, second class | 35 | 40 |
| Petty officers, third class | | 30 |
| Seamen, first class | 24 | 35 |
| Seamen, second class | 19 | 30 |
| Seamen, third class | 16 | 22 |
| Commissary branch | 16 | 70 |
| Messmen branch | 16 | 60 |

Citizens of the United States reenlisting after discharge at expiration of enlistment receive $5 per month extra during second period of service and $3 per month more during each subsequent period of service.

Men who reenlist under continuous service receive $1.36 a month additional for each period of service.

Qualified gun pointers receive from $2 to $10 per month extra, depending on caliber of guns at which qualified.

Holders of good-conduct badges receive 75 cents a month for each badge.

Graduates of seamen gunners' and petty officers' schools receive $2 a month extra.

Special details and special work, etc., are paid for extra, as follows:

Cockswains to commanders in chief and of boats propelled by machinery, seamen in charge of holds, jacks of the dust, lamplighters, messmen, and gun captains (except at secondary battery guns), each $5 a month.

Submarine duty $5 a month, with $1 additional per day while submerged—parts of days to count as days.

Men detained beyond expiration of enlistment, one-quarter extra to their rates of pay, whatever they may be.

Seamen and ordinary seamen doing duty in engine room, 33 cents per day.

Signalmen, from $1 to $3 per month.

Ships' tailors, from $10 to $20 a month, depending on complement of vessel (total pay not to exceed $50 a month).

Tailors' helpers, $10 a month (total pay not to exceed $40 a month).

Chief petty officers detailed as instructors of apprentice seamen at naval stations, $10 a month.

Apprentice seamen detailed as apprentice chief petty officers and petty officers, from $1 to $2.50 a month.

Every enlisted man honorably discharged receives on reenlistment within four months from date of discharge (so as to make his service "continuous") four months' pay of rating in which discharged.

*Monthly pay of Filipino insular force (not to exceed 500 in number).*

| Rates. | Monthly pay. | Rates. | Monthly pay. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Native cockswains | $15 | Native firemen, second class | $15 |
| Native seamen | 12 | Native coal passers | 11 |
| Native ordinary seamen | 10 | Native stewards | 15 |
| Native machinists, first class | 28 | Native cooks | 13 |
| Native machinists, second class | 20 | Native mess attendants | 8 |
| Native firemen, first class | 18 | | |

*Monthly pay of noncommissioned officers, privates, and musicians of the Marine Corps.*

| Grade. | First 5 years. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | First year. | Second year. | Third year. | Fourth year. | Fifth year. |
| Sergeant-major | $34 | $34 | $35 | $36 | $37 |
| Quartermaster-sergeant | 34 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 |
| Drum major | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Gunnery sergeant | 35 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 |
| First sergeant | 25 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 |
| Sergeant | 18 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 |
| Corporal | 15 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 |
| Drummer and trumpeter | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Private | 13 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 |
| Second leader of band | 75 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 |
| Musician, first class | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Musician, second class | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

| Grade. | Sixth to tenth year. | Eleventh to fifteenth year. | Sixteenth to twentieth year. | Twenty-first to twenty-fifth year. | Class 3. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Sergeant-major | $39 | $40 | $41 | $42 | $37 |
| Quartermaster-sergeant | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 37 |
| Drum major | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 28 |
| Gunnery sergeant | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 38 |
| First sergeant | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 28 |
| Sergeant | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 21 |
| Corporal | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 18 |
| Drummer and trumpeter | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 16 |
| Private | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 16 |
| Second leader of band | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 78 |
| Musician, first class | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 | 60 |
| Musician, second class | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 | 50 |

The leader of the United States Marine Band receives the pay and allowances of a first lieutenant.

"Class 3" is the term used to designate men who have ever received reenlisted pay under the act of August 4, 1854, but have allowed a longer period than three months to elapse before again enlisting.

Members of the Marine Band are allowed $4 per month additional for playing at the White House and public grounds, under the provisions of the act of August 18, 1856.

All enlisted men of the Marine Corps regularly detailed as gun pointers, messmen, or signalmen, or holding good-conduct medals, pins, or bars receive the same extra compensation, in addition to their monthly pay, as enlisted men of the Navy.

Privates regularly detailed as cooks receive, in addition to their pay, the following: First-class cooks, $10 per month; second-class cooks, $8; third-class cooks, $7, and fourth-class cooks, $5.

Enlisted men qualifying as expert riflemen receive additional $3 per month; sharpshooters, $2 per month; marksmen, $1 per month.

Twenty per cent increase on pay of enlisted men serving beyond the limits of the States comprising the Union and the Territories of the United States contiguous thereto (excepting Porto Rico and Hawaii) as provided by act approved June 30, 1902, the time of such service to be counted from date of departure from said States to the date of return thereto.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. HALE. I wish to ask, before the matter passes from the consideration of the Senate—I shall then be glad to answer any question—that 500 extra copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Maine a question concerning the Naval Academy. He was calling attention to the fact that there are in the academy and at sea something over 1,100 midshipmen.

Mr. HALE. Eleven hundred and sixty-four.

Mr. GALLINGER. Eleven hundred and sixty-four. As I remember the matter, a few years ago—not many years ago—each member of the two Houses of Congress was permitted to nominate or to recommend an additional midshipman; but is not that law limited to a certain number of years? Will we not soon reach the time when, unless there is further legislation on the subject, we shall fall back to the appointment of a much less number than we are now permitted to appoint?

Mr. HALE. That did not by any means escape my observation. The trouble with that legislation is that this pouring of this vast tide of new men into the lower ranks lasts until 1913.

Mr. GALLINGER. Until 1913?

Mr. HALE. I had the impression that it only lasted until 1909 or 1911, but on examination I find that it lasts until 1913.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will say to the Senator that it was my impression that it did not extend beyond 1909. If it extends to 1913 there is manifestly necessity for some action on the part of Congress.

Mr. HALE. There will be six more of these big 1913 classes.

Mr. GALLINGER. It occurs to me in that connection to suggest that I do not think it good policy for the Government to expend at Annapolis ten or fifteen million dollars to construct beautiful buildings in which to educate young men (certainly not unless they are poor young men) for the pursuits of private life; and I do hope that some legislation will be enacted that will confine the appropriation of public money for the Navy to the needs of the Navy, and not to give young men a liberal education at the expense of the Government, and then send them out into private life. I do not think that good policy.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Maine whether, in the consideration of this bill by the Naval Committee, he expects that committee to go into the question of construction and unfitness of our battle ships which has been raised by articles in magazines, which most undoubtedly have been inspired by naval officers? I do not understand what the President means in his recently published letter to the Secretary of the Navy denouncing Admiral Brownson, unless it is by inuendo and insinuation to bring in question the action of other naval officers than Admiral Brownson in regard to the construction of our battle ships. The Senators who have not read Reuterdahl's article in McClure's Magazine would very certainly get a great deal of light, or supposed light, on the imperfections and utter uselessness of our ships. There are charges made in that article which need to be set at rest forever by some authoritative utterance from some source competent to pass upon it; for if we are building ships which are to soon go into the scrap heap, we ought to know it. I want to know of the Senator from Maine whether, in the consideration of this bill, which deals largely with the personnel and pay of the Navy and such matters, we shall have the opportunity to get at all the facts so as to find out just why Admiral Brownson resigned. The President has given his version of it, but for some reason or other, although the President is a great stickler for "a square deal," he does not give Admiral Brownson's own version of the matter. I think there are enough questions involved in regard to the Navy in this recent transaction and in the bill, which has been drawn with such care by the chairman of the Naval Committee, to make it worth our while to get at the root of these things. I simply wanted to know from the head of the committee whether, when the committee meets, we shall be permitted—those of us of the minority, or those of the majority who may agree with us—to have the facts brought out.

Mr. HALE. I will say to the Senator, first, that I hope in the Naval Committee there will not be any question of minority and majority. The Senator knows—he is a veteran and a most valuable member of the committee—that we have always acted in entire harmony and in solid body, and I hope we shall do so now.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope so, too; but I just simply did not want to be estopped myself from trying to get some witnesses before the committee whenever we began the consideration of the bill, and to ask those witnesses certain questions.

Mr. FORAKER. Mr. President——

Mr. HALE. I merely wish to add, Mr. President, that I should hate to be the man to get in the way of the Senator when he wants to get a witness in. I have no doubt he will gladly be allowed to do so, and that his witnesses will be received.

Mr. FORAKER. If the Senator will excuse me for interrupting at this point, before he leaves what he has been discussing, I should be glad if, at some time or in some way, it could be brought out whether the precedents cited by the President in his letter are precedents that should be given the weight that are attached to them by the President in that com-

munication. They impressed me as of very great importance. I know nothing about what the record will show as to any one of them, but it seems to me that the President had relied upon those precedents, and that it would be well for us at some time to be advised as to the nature of them and the circumstances under which those precedents were made. Therefore I hope that the request of the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] may at some time be complied with to the extent, at least, of giving us light on the important points made.

Mr. HALE. The point raised by the Senator from Ohio I can answer very squarely and promptly. The bill reads:

*Provided*, That this provision shall in no case carry with it command over any vessel of the Navy Department; but such command shall be exercised only by line officers.

That can not be considered by the committee without going into all the questions touched upon by the Senator from Ohio.

Mr. FORAKER. I understand the provision of the bill as the Senator read it; it is very plain. I do not know what the precedents may be. Of course, the Senator will go into that.

Mr. HALE. Undoubtedly. When the committee meets to consider this bill, which relates to the personnel of the Navy and which is not an investigation into certain things or certain scandals or certain criticisms, whether the committee shall go into that I can not say, and the Senator from South Carolina, an old member of that committee, I suppose himself can not say. The committee must settle how far it will go.

I shall be in favor of great amplitude being given to the discussion in the committee of the provisions of this bill. We can settle then and there whether we will, in connection with this bill or by an investigation upon a Senatorial resolution of the special facts in such cases, go into that very important question of the wholesale criticisms which have been made of the Department and the charges which have been made and the scandals almost that are connected with it. I do not think we shall get through this session, discussing the Navy and all the other questions coming up, without having a pretty general and wide airing of all these subjects. I do not want to foreclose the Senator from South Carolina from introducing the resolution that he intimated he might submit, but I would prefer that he wait until the committee can, at least preliminarily, consider this bill, and then see what he thinks is needed to bring out the facts he is after.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, my only purpose was to call the Senator's attention and the Senate's attention to the fact that under ordinary conditions, unless the committee have an appropriation bill to consider, we meet but once a week, on Tuesdays, and if we undertake at this session to investigate the various phases of this controversy, which, I must say, is one of the most important that this Congress can have before it, unless the committee meet oftener than once a week, we shall not have an opportunity to get at the facts and be in a condition to determine ourselves what we want. That was why I asked the Senator whether he, as chairman of the committee, would cast the great influence he possesses, not only with the committee, but with the Senate, in behalf of light. We all want light. We have had so many charges and countercharges and so many things that are unpleasant and more or less disgraceful that I must confess I want to get some witnesses and ask them some questions. But with the assurance of the Senator that he himself is of the same view, I shall for the present have nothing more to say about a resolution of inquiry, but will wait and see whether the Naval Committee are of the same opinion I am and we can get what we want without such a resolution.

Mr. HALE. I move that 500 additional copies of the bill be printed for the use of the Senate and that the bill be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3336) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Wheeling, W. Va., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BAILEY (by request) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3337) granting a pension to Hardin E. Runnels; and

A bill (S. 3338) granting a pension to Sedonia Pierce.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3339) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Leonard; and

A bill (S. 3340) granting an increase of pension to Ida L. Read.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a bill (S. 3341) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Daniel B. Roberts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 3342) to construct and place a light-ship opposite the entrance of St. Johns River, Florida;

A bill (S. 3343) for the survey of the harbor at St. Augustine, Fla.;

A bill (S. 3344) amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes;" and

A bill (S. 3345) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class for service in the waters of Key West, Fla.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 3346) to provide for site and public building at St. Petersburg, Fla.;

A bill (S. 3347) to provide for a site and public building at Lakeland, Fla.;

A bill (S. 3348) to provide for site and public building at Bartow, Fla.; and

A bill (S. 3349) to provide for the erection of a public building at the city of Apalachicola, State of Florida.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Fisheries:

A bill (S. 3350) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station on the St. Johns River, in the State of Florida; and

A bill (S. 3351) to authorize the establishment of a fish-cultural and biological station on the Gulf of Mexico within the limits of the State of Florida.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3352) to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts of the northern district of Florida at the city of Apalachicola, in said district, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3353) granting an increase of pension to Hansford D. Wall, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3354) granting a pension to Annie M. Dancy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3355) granting an increase of pension to John D. McKinlay;

A bill (S. 3356) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Gardner;

A bill (S. 3357) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Young; and

A bill (S. 3358) granting a pension to George M. Richart.

He also (for Mr. MONEY) introduced a bill (S. 3359) for the relief of the estate of Mrs. Frances E. Gibson, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3360) for the relief of Peter Casey, late captain Company H, Ninetieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3361) granting an increase of pension to James T. Johnson;

A bill (S. 3362) granting an increase of pension to Seth M. Carter;

A bill (S. 3363) granting an increase of pension to Delia Howard; and

A bill (S. 3364) granting an increase of pension to Richard H. Groves (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3365) providing for the resurvey of certain townships of land in Colorado, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FORAKER introduced the following bills, which were

severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3366) granting an increase of pension to James S. Yoast;

A bill (S. 3367) granting an increase of pension to A. B. Scutt;

A bill (S. 3368) granting a pension to Louisa Webb Adkins;

A bill (S. 3369) granting a pension to Theresa Kilpatrick;

A bill (S. 3370) granting an increase of pension to Horatio N. Warren;

A bill (S. 3371) granting a pension to Olive A. Okey;

A bill (S. 3372) granting an increase of pension to Truman L. Walden;

A bill (S. 3373) granting a pension to Mary Ridgeway;

A bill (S. 3374) granting a pension to Jerome B. Huntington;

A bill (S. 3375) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Wood;

A bill (S. 3376) granting an increase of pension to Chancey Williams (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3377) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Shank;

A bill (S. 3378) granting a pension to Clara I. Ashbury;

A bill (S. 3379) granting an increase of pension to F. M. Frazier;

A bill (S. 3380) granting an increase of pension to John W. Howell;

A bill (S. 3381) granting an increase of pension to John Claar;

A bill (S. 3382) granting a pension to Eber B. Priest;

A bill (S. 3383) granting a pension to Isabelle Joyce;

A bill (S. 3384) granting an increase of pension to Moses Goldstein (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3385) granting an increase of pension to Madison J. Ottman.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3386) for the relief of W. C. Harrell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3387) to correct the military record of Timothy Sullivan, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committeee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3388) to correct the military record of William A. Hinsch, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 3389) referring to the Court of Claims for adjudication and determination the claims of the widow and family of Marcus P. Norton and the heirs at law of others, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3390) for the widening of Twentieth street NW., District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 3391) to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps of the Army, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3392) to provide for the advancement of instruction in agriculture, manual training, and home economics in the State normal schools of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

A bill (S. 3393) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Glenwood Springs, in the State of Colorado; and

A bill (S. 3394) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Montrose, in the State of Colorado.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3395) to establish a subtreasury at Denver, Colo., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3396) to amend the homestead laws as to the States of Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Wyoming, and the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 3397) to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the western judicial district of South Carolina, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FOSTER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3398) for the relief of Mrs. Octave Simoneaux;

A bill (S. 3399) for the relief of the estate of Mason Pilcher, deceased;

A bill (S. 3400) for the relief of the estate of Numa Vives, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3401) for the relief of Louisa Dornier.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced a bill (S. 3402) for the relief of the legal representatives of the estate of Thomas A. Hendricks, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. WHYTE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3403) granting a pension to Mary Elizabeth Wannall (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3404) granting an increase of pension to Louis N. Frank.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3405) to amend an act to authorize the Baltimore and Washington Transit Company, of Maryland, to enter the District of Columbia, approved June 8, 1896, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GORE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3406) granting an increase of pension to Job Ingram; and

A bill (S. 3407) granting an increase of pension to Mansfield Burris.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3408) to provide for the holding of the United States district and circuit courts at Shawnee, Okla., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3409) to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3410) for the relief of the heir of Allen J. Mann, sr., deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. RAYNER introduced a bill (S. 3411) for the relief of John W. Watson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3412) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Biddle;

A bill (S. 3413) granting an increase of pension to Julia C. Danels (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3414) granting an increase of pension to Hannah V. Neale (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3415) granting a pension to Martin Moats.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 3416) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the extension of Meridian place NW.," approved January 9, 1907, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. OWEN introduced a bill (S. 3417) to appropriate $500,000 to deepen the channel and remove obstructions in the Arkansas River, in the State of Oklahoma, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3418) to make the United States jail at Ardmore, Okla., the property of Carter County, Okla., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill (S. 3419) for the relief of John Thompson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. OWEN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 3420) to provide a home for aged and infirm Indians in the State of Oklahoma;

A bill (S. 3421) to establish an Indian training school in the State of Oklahoma in which there shall be preserved and taught Indian art by Indian teachers;

A bill (S. 3422) for the relief of the Miami Indians; and

A bill (S. 3423) to pay the balance due the loyal Creek In-

dians on the award made them by the Senate on the 16th day of February, 1903.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3424) for the establishment of a road at the United States cemetery at Fort Gibson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3425) to provide for the erection of a statue of Sequoyah in the city of Washington, D. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3426) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station in the State of Oklahoma, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3427) to make effective section 2 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, providing for the election of Members of the House of Representatives by the people, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 3428) granting an increase of pension to Frank Z. Curry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3429) granting an increase of pension to Kephart Wallace (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3430) granting an increase of pension to George T. Grinstead (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3431) granting an increase of pension to Louise L. Duffield; and

A bill (S. 3432) granting an increase of pension to John French (with accompanying papers).

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 3433) to establish on the coast of the Pacific States a station for the investigation of problems connected with the marine fishery interests of that region, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3434) for the relief of Simon M. Preston, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3435) authorizing the appointment and retirement as brigadier-generals of certain officers of the Army below the grade of colonel who served during the war of the rebellion, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3436) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act amending the act entitled 'An act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars,'" which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 3437) granting an increase of pension to Alexander L. Morton, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 3438) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dam or dams across the Kansas River within Shawnee County in the State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3439) to provide for the sale of public lands in certain cases, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 3440) to authorize the extension and enlargement of the post-office building in the city of Emporia, Kans., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. SUTHERLAND introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3441) granting an increase of pension to William Mulock; and

A bill (S. 3442) granting an increase of pension to John A. Van Pelt.

Mr. CRANE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3443) granting an increase of pension to Newell S. Swett; and

A bill (S. 3444) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Prickett.

Mr. du PONT introduced a bill (S. 3445) granting a pension to Jane Gamble, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced a bill (S. 3446) granting to the State of South Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3447) granting an increase of pension to William N. Berry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their title and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3448) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Hodges;

A bill (S. 3449) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Jones;

A bill (S. 3450) granting an increase of pension to William H. Warner; and

A bill (S. 3451) granting a pension to Mary E. Simerly.

Mr. SMITH introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3452) for the relief of Joseph Schrembs; and

A bill (S. 3453) for the relief of I. Winslow Ayer.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3454) to grant an honorable discharge to Cornelius De Haas, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3455) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Andrew Martin;

A bill (S. 3456) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Malloy; and

A bill (S. 3457) to correct the military record of Clark G. Russell.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3458) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Malcolm;

A bill (S. 3459) granting an increase of pension to Stephen O. Bryant (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3460) granting a pension to Sarah J. Fitzgibbon;

A bill (S. 3461) granting an increase of pension to Jacob R. Riblet (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3462) granting an increase of pension to Henry O. Briggs (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3463) granting an increase of pension to Francis G. Bourasaw (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3464) granting an increase of pension to Silas Wright (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3465) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Moore;

A bill (S. 3466) granting an increase of pension to Elias Riegle;

A bill (S. 3467) granting an increase of pension to George Alexander (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3468) granting a pension to William Cordes (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3469) granting an increase of pension to Marshall H. Burnham; and

A bill (S. 3470) granting an increase of pension to Alice M. S. Duryea.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 3471) to restore the name of Henry C. Hart to the pension rolls, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3472) to provide for emergency circulation of national banking associations, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BULKELEY. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance and that it be printed in the RECORD without being read, in order that Senators may see its terms.

There being no objection, the bill was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 3472) to provide for emergency circulation of national banking associations.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever, in the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury, a necessity or emergency exists therefor, he may authorize any national banking association to receive from the Comptroller of the Currency, in such form and under such regulations as he may prescribe, circulating notes in blank, registered and countersigned

as provided by law, equal in amount to the par value of bonds to be deposited with the Treasurer of the United States, in the manner provided by existing law; such bonds to be deposited, in addition to United States bonds and Panama Canal bonds now authorized by law, may be the bonds of any State or county, or of any city, town, or municipal corporation, of not less than 50,000 population, on which bonds the rate of interest is not less than 3½ per cent per annum, and on which bonds there has never been default in the payment of either the principal or interest: *Provided*, That no bonds of any State or county or of any city, town, or municipal corporation shall be received for deposit that have defaulted in the payment of either the principal or interest on any bonds previously issued by them, the amount of such bonds so deposited not to exceed the capital stock paid in of any such banking institution: *Provided further*, That the aggregate amount of circulation of any banking association making such deposit shall not exceed the amount of its unimpaired capital: *Provided further*, That the circulating notes furnished to national banking associations under the provisions of this act shall be of denominations prescribed by law, or of such other denominations or proportions as the Secretary of the Treasury in his discretion may prescribe, and subject, otherwise than herein prescribed, to existing laws governing such issue and circulation of the notes of national banking associations: *Provided further*, That any national banking association issuing any such circulating notes, which notes may be outstanding one year from the date of issue, shall pay a tax of 10 per cent on such circulating notes outstanding, such tax to commence from the date of issue, and an additional tax of 5 per cent for every period of six months in excess of the one year such circulating notes may remain outstanding: *Provided further*, That any persons, firms, associations, corporations, State banks, or State banking associations, and also every national banking association other than the bank of issue, shall pay a like tax of 10 per cent on the amount of such notes so held, to commence from the date of issue, and a like additional tax of 5 per cent for every period of six months in excess of the one year such circulating notes may have remained outstanding: *Provided further*, That the amount of such circulating notes and the tax due thereon shall be returned and the tax paid at the same time and in the same manner and with the like penalties as provided by law for the return and payment of taxes on deposits, capital, and circulation imposed by the existing conditions of internal-revenue law.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 3473) to place on the citizenship roll of the Cherokee Nation of Indians the names of Emily C. Howell and her children, and the children of Catherine E. Howell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3474) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Booth; and

A bill (S. 3475) granting an increase of pension to John B. Rousselle.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 3476) granting an increase of pension to John Powell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 3477) granting an increase of pension to John King, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3478) to correct the military record of Lewis W. Crain, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3479) granting an increase of pension to Catherine E. Tralle (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3480) granting an increase of pension to George W. King;

A bill (S. 3481) granting an increase of pension to John W. Childers;

A bill (S. 3482) granting an increase of pension to Alfonzo Meyers (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3483) granting an increase of pension to Charles Middaugh (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3484) granting an increase of pension to Samuel E. Barber;

A bill (S. 3485) granting an increase of pension to Isaac C. Temple;

A bill (S. 3486) granting an increase of pension to Michael Welsh;

A bill (S. 3487) granting an increase of pension to Marquis A. Dowd (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3488) granting an increase of pension to John Schenk (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3489) granting a pension to Joe B. Daniel.

Mr. BORAH introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3490) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Chitwood;

A bill (S. 3491) granting an increase of pension to Clark B. Baker;

A bill (S. 3492) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Lovelace;

A bill (S. 3493) granting an increase of pension to Kate Randall; and

A bill (S. 3494) granting an increase of pension to James H. Atwood.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 3495) to authorize the transfer of books from the Treasury Department library to life-saving stations of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GORE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 22) proposing an amendment to the Constitution limiting the eligibility of any person to the Presidency of the United States to two consecutive terms and eight consecutive years, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LODGE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 23) to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CRANE introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 24) directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate and report on facing point switches and the appliances for the automatic control of such switches, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CLAY introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 25) for the issue of three hundred and fifty millions of Treasury notes, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. CLAY. I ask that the joint resolution be read at length.

The joint resolution was read the second time at length, and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

*Be it resolved, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to issue on the credit of the United States the sum of $350,000,000 of United States notes in addition to the United States notes now in circulation and authorized by law, in such forms as he may deem expedient, not bearing interest, payable to the bearer on demand, and of such denomination not less than $1, as he may prescribe, and such notes so issued shall be lawful money and a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, within the United States. And said notes shall be deposited in depositories designated under existing law, by the Secretary of the Treasury. The Secretary of the Treasury shall require the banking associations designated as depositaries for said notes to give satisfactory security by the deposit of United States bonds, State, county, or municipal bonds, for the safe keeping and prompt payment of the public money thus deposited, and for the faithful performance of their duties as financial agents of the Government. And said depositaries receiving any part of said sum shall pay to the Government of the United States interest on the amount so deposited of not less than 5 per cent. And the Secretary of the Treasury shall distribute the deposits herein provided for, as far as practicable, equitably between the different States and sections, in proportion to population.

AMENDMENT TO DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. LONG submitted an amendment authorizing the accounting officers of the Treasury Department to reopen and restate the accounts of Charles A. Davidson and Charles M. Campbell, late clerks of the United States district courts for the Indian Territory, from May 30, 1900, to May 3, 1901, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

AMENDMENT OF NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. NELSON. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws, which was introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH]. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be read and referred to the Committee on Finance.

The amendment was read and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. NELSON to the bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws.

Amend said bill by adding an additional section thereto, as follows:

"SEC. 9. That one-third of all taxes to be paid by national banking associations upon the average amount of their notes in circulation, pursuant to the provisions of section 4 of this act, including the taxes due and payable in the month of January, A. D. 1908, shall be, and hereby is, set apart in the Treasury of the United States as a permanent special fund, termed 'Depositors' fund,' to be used and expended in paying all depositors, except the United States, the amount of their deposits in any such association that has become insolvent and for which a receiver has been appointed; and whenever any such association has become insolvent and a receiver has been appointed therefor by the Comptroller of the Currency, the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable, under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe, pay all depositors of such association, except the United States, the amount of their then subsisting deposits out of and from the said special fund; and after making such payment the United States shall, as to such deposits, be subrogated to all the rights and remedies of the depositors, and shall be entitled to recover and receive from the assets of such association all dividends and sums which the depositors would be entitled to if not paid from said special fund as aforesaid, and the amount so recovered and received shall be placed to the credit of and be a part of said special fund. Said special depositors' fund shall not be allowed to exceed the sum of $10,000,000, and all sums in excess of that amount shall be covered into the general funds of the Treasury."

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. LODGE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

DISMISSAL OF THREE COMPANIES OF TWENTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Mr. WARREN. On behalf of the Committee on Military Affairs I ask unanimous consent that the committee may have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate. The Senate will remember that during the last session the committee was called upon to take up for investigation the Brownsville affray, so called. It has worked diligently throughout the year and had hoped to make a report to the Senate at the opening of the session. It finds that other witnesses must be examined, and in order to conduct the matter expeditiously we should have consent to sit during the sessions of the Senate. I ask unanimous consent to that end.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wyoming asks unanimous consent that the Committee on Military Affairs have leave to sit during the sessions of the Senate. Is there objection? The Chair hears none.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I ask unanimous consent to be relieved from further service on the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent that he may be relieved from further service upon the Committee on Military Affairs. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

PROPOSED TARIFF COMMISSION.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I desire to give notice that immediately after the morning business on the 29th of January I shall submit to the Senate some remarks upon the tariff commission bill which I introduced Tuesday, or upon that general subject. I think it appropriate to repeat what I said last Tuesday, when introducing the bill, that I am not wedded to any particular measure, but to the idea of some measure which will discover the facts necessary for all of us to act upon. If any one of the large number of bills which will undoubtedly be introduced may seem better designed to this main end than my own, it shall have my earnest support.

Upon the date given I shall submit some remarks upon the general subject.

GRAZING UPON PUBLIC LANDS.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the amendment which I submitted on the 7th instant, intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 2968) providing for the control of grazing upon the public lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

EMPLOYMENT OF ASSISTANT CLERK.

Mr. KEAN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the conference minority of the Senate be, and it hereby is, authorized to employ an assistant clerk, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, until otherwise authorized by law, at the rate of $1,800 per annum.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, reported the foregoing resolution favorably without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD.

Mr. WHYTE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth Underwood, widow of Stephen Underwood, late a laborer in the engineer's department of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 194. An act to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River, at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State; and

H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. LODGE. I rose to move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business, but I yield to the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN], who desires to call up the bill for the revision of the laws and have it made the unfinished business.

Mr. HEYBURN. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 2082) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading.

Mr. LODGE. I understand the Senator from Idaho does not desire to go on with the bill at this time.

Mr. HEYBURN. I only desired that it should be made the unfinished business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is before the Senate.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. LODGE. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After ten minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 13, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 9, 1908.*

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John A. Thornton, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of Teche, in the State of Louisiana. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Cadet John Jenkins Hutson, of North Carolina, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet John Farrell McGourty, of Massachusetts, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet Charles Frederic Seiter, of New York, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet Fred Arthur Nichols, of New York, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet Chester Hardy Jones, of Massachusetts, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

Gregorio Araneta, of the Philippine Islands, vice James F. Tracey.

PROMOTION IN THE ARMY—INFANTRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Harry S. Adams, Twenty-third Infantry, to be first lieutenant from November 8, 1907, vice Wright, Fifth Infantry, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander Charles B. T. Moore to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Capt. James H. Bull, retired.

Surg. Averley C. H. Russell to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907, vice Medical Inspector Presley M. Rixey, promoted.

The following-named assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons in the Navy from the dates set opposite their names upon the completion of three years' service in their present grade:

Frederick E. Porter from June 7, 1907;

Paul T. Dessez from June 10, 1907;

William N. McDonell from September 19, 1907; and

Eugene A. Vickery from October 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Barker to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 19th day of December, 1906, vice Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, who was due for promotion, but was honorably discharged before qualifying therefor.

First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of November, 1907, vice Capt. Thomas S. Borden, retired.

Second Lieut. William T. Hoadley to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of November, 1907, vice First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal, promoted.

Second Lieut. Alexander T. Watson to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of December, 1907, vice First Lieut. Henry D. F. Long, honorably discharged.

Maj. Joseph H. Pendleton to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1908, vice Lieut. Col. Constantine M. Perkins, retired.

First Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1908, vice Capt. Melville J. Shaw, promoted.

Second Lieut. Emile P. Moses to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1908, vice First Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., promoted.

Second Lieut. Harold F. Wirgman to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of January, 1908, vice First Lieut. Theodore E. Backstrom, promoted.

MEMBER OF THE PHILIPPINE COMMISSION.

James F. Tracey, of New York, vice Henry Clay Ide.

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Fred Dennett, of Milton, N. Dak., now Assistant Commissioner, to be Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Richard A. Ballinger, resigned.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 9, 1908.*

COMMISSIONER OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

John G. Capers, of South Carolina, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

CONSULS.

John H. Grout, of Massachusetts, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Odessa, Russia.

George B. Killmaster, of Michigan, to be consul of the United States of class 7 at Newcastle, New South Wales, Australia.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Fred W. Wight, of Maine, to be collector of customs for the district of Waldoboro, in the State of Maine.

MEMBER OF SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

Harry K. Daugherty, of Pennsylvania, to be a commissioner to carry into effect the provisions of article 7 of the treaty between the United States and Spain.

APPOINTMENT IN THE NAVY.

Sydney K. Evans, a citizen of New York, to be a chaplain in the Navy from the 29th day of November, 1907.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Commander Edwin A. Anderson, an additional number in grade, to be a commander in the Navy from the 6th day of December, 1907.

Surg. Clement Biddle, to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 16th day of June, 1907.

Gunner Thomas Smith to be a chief gunner in the Navy from the 1st day of August, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in present grade.

Mate Thomas W. Bonsall, on the retired list of the Navy, to be a mate on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, namely, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

Frank J. Kolash to be postmaster at Nome, in the Territory of Alaska.

ARIZONA.

Oregon D. M. Gaddis to be postmaster at Kingman, Mohave County, Ariz.

CALIFORNIA.

John Ainscough to be postmaster at Banning, Riverside County, Cal.

William G. Hawley to be postmaster at San Jose, Santa Clara County, Cal.

Nels A. Thompson to be postmaster at Newman, Stanislaus County, Cal.

COLORADO.

Milton E. Bashor to be postmaster at Ordway, Otero County, Colo.

DELAWARE.

Frank W. Davis to be postmaster at Milford, Kent County, Del.

Thomas Jefferson to be postmaster at Smyrna, Kent County, Del.

IDAHO.

Watson N. Shilling to be postmaster at Rupert, Lincoln County, Idaho.

ILLINOIS.

William Hawley to be postmaster at Dundee, Kane County, Ill.

Anna B. Spooner to be postmaster at Blue Mound, Macon County, Ill.

IOWA.

Jacques Alfred Frech to be postmaster at Bancroft, Kossuth County, Iowa.

P. T. Grimes to be postmaster at Bloomfield, Davis County, Iowa.

Annas M. Henderson to be postmaster at Story City, Story County, Iowa.

Charles F. Le Compte to be postmaster at Corydon, Wayne County, Iowa.

KANSAS.

Henry W. Conrad to be postmaster at Independence, Montgomery County, Kans.

Zelma P. Jackson to be postmaster at Coldwater, Comanche County, Kans.

Albert L. Utterback to be postmaster at Caney, Montgomery County, Kans.

MICHIGAN.

Charles Bidwell, jr., to be postmaster at Tecumseh, Lenawee County, Mich.

Ralph D. Harris to be postmaster at Almont, Lapeer County, Mich.

Carmi R. Smith to be postmaster at Niles, Berrien County, Mich.

MINNESOTA.

Gunnar B. Bjornson to be postmaster at Minneota, Lyon County, Minn.

Oliver B. Boobar to be postmaster at Sauk Center, Stearns County, Minn.

Frank H. Buelow to be postmaster at Sleepy Eye, Brown County, Minn.

Eilert Koefod to be postmaster at Glenwood, Pope County, Minn.

Seth J. Swanson to be postmaster at Cokato, Wright County, Minn.

William W. Towle to be postmaster at Annandale, Wright County, Minn.

MONTANA.

Clarence H. Drake to be postmaster at Chouteau, Teton County, Mont.

Daniel H. Ross to be postmaster at Missoula, Missoula County, Mont.

NEBRASKA.

Dell Akin to be postmaster at Atkinson, Holt County, Nebr.

James H. Oliver to be postmaster at Ashland, Saunders County, Nebr.

NEW JERSEY.

James L. Hays to be postmaster at Newark, Essex County, N. J.

Vancleve F. Mott to be postmaster at Rockaway, Morris County, N. J.

Frank M. O'Shea to be postmaster at Westwood, Bergen County, N. J.

William G. Simpson to be postmaster at High Bridge, Hunterdon County, N. J.

NEW MEXICO.

John M. Hawkins to be postmaster at Alamogordo, Otero County, N. Mex.

Miguel A. Senecal to be postmaster at Las Vegas, San Miguel County, N. Mex.

NEW YORK.

Norman C. Templeton to be postmaster at Irvington, in the county of Westchester and State of New York.

OREGON.

George W. Donnell to be postmaster at Grants Pass, Josephine County, Oreg.

Robert A. Emmitt to be postmaster at Klamath Falls, Klamath County, Oreg.

Hervey M. Hoskins to be postmaster at McMinnville, Yamhill County, Oreg.

PENNSYLVANIA.

William H. Clewell to be postmaster at Summithill, Carbon County, Pa.

David S. Kern to be postmaster at Pennsburg, Montgomery County, Pa.

Charles E. King to be postmaster at Brackenridge, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.

Thomas E. Pyatt to be postmaster at Youngwood, Westmoreland County, Pa.

Alfred E. Williams to be postmaster at Plymouth, Luzerne County, Pa.

VERMONT.

Henry G. Blanchard to be postmaster at Newport, Orleans County, Vt.

WYOMING.

William H. Dobson to be postmaster at Newcastle, Weston County, Wyo.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 9, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COMMITTEE APPOINTMENT.

The SPEAKER announced the appointment of Mr. WEEKS to the Committee on Agriculture.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. GRANGER, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies the papers in the case of Elizabeth McKay, Forty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment joint resolution of the following title:

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following resolutions, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 9.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Corsica River, Maryland, and to submit a plan and estimate for its improvement.

Senate concurrent resolution 10.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be made a preliminary examination and survey of the Columbia River between Priest Rapids and Wenatchee, State of Washington, with a view to open-channel work, the necessary expense of the same to be paid from the fund for examinations, surveys, and contingencies.

Senate concurrent resolution 11.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed and bound 3,000 copies of the Federal Antitrust Decisions, 1890–1906, compiled by the direction of the Department of Justice, 1,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 2,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 66. Joint resolution making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSOURI RIVER, COUNCIL BLUFFS, IOWA.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9121) to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Central Railroad and Bridge Company of Council Bluffs, Iowa, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a railway bridge and approaches therto across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, and may, in connection therewith, construct and maintain a way for wagons, carriages, vehicles, street cars, animals, and foot passengers in the State of Iowa or in Iowa and Nebraska, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if this is a unanimous report?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. It is.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And under the general act?

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. It is also under the general act.

The SPEAKER. The Chair did not hear the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. SMITH of Iowa. The gentleman asked a question, which has been satisfactorily answered.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I merely asked whether it was the unanimous report of the committee and whether it was under the general law.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. SMITH of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

BRIDGE ACROSS MISSISSIPPI RIVER, BURLINGTON, IOWA.

Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4891) to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the city of Burlington, Iowa, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Iowa, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad and wagon bridge and approaches thereto across the Mississippi River at Burlington, in the State of Iowa, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, and, being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REPRINT OF BILL.

Mr. CAPRON. Mr. Speaker, I ask for a reprint of the bill (H. R. 2) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and the Revenue-Cutter Service, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask a correction of the RECORD by having the reference of House bill 11745, which was referred to the Committee on the Territories, changed to the Committee on the Public Lands.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the title of the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill to amend section 8 of chapter 3335 of the acts of the Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, entitled "An act to enable the people of Oklahoma and Indian Territory to form a constitution and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States; and to enable the people of New Mexico and Arizona to form a constitution and State government and be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States," approved June 16, 1906, by eliminating from the provisions and operation of said act certain lands therein mentioned.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. What is the request?

The SPEAKER. The request is for a change of reference from the Committee on the Territories to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Mr. KEIFER. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know whether these changes of reference are always asked for in accordance with the rule. If not, I believe we ought to object. If the bill is now with the proper committee under the rule, it ought to remain there.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Ohio that after the reading of the Journal it would be in order to correct a reference by motion under certain circumstances or by unanimous consent under other circumstances. It is ordinarily done by unanimous consent. The Chair will state for the information of the gentleman from Ohio that this bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories, as that committee had lately had charge of the legislation under which the State of Oklahoma was admitted, and that the law that had been passed under the leadership of that committee is now proposed to be amended; but in the meantime Oklahoma has become a State, and it seems to the Chair that perhaps either committee would have jurisdiction. So that if it is the sense of the House, the Chair sees no objection to the change.

Mr. KEIFER. I do not object to correcting the reference at this time. The question with me is whether the reference has been incorrect. If the bill has been properly referred,

then I think it ought not to be changed under the claim that it is a correction of the RECORD, because the subject must justify sending it to one committee or the other without saying.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Ohio that this bill was referred to the Committee on the Territories somewhat hastily, as bills have to be referred where there are a great many introduced daily, by the Clerk at the Speaker's desk, while the Speaker makes the reference. Under ordinary practice, unless it is brought to the attention of the Speaker, references are made by the Speaker through the Clerk at the Speaker's table. Now, the reference was made of this bill to the Committee on the Territories because that committee had recently had charge of a bill which was enacted and which this bill now seeks to amend.

But in the meantime Oklahoma has become a State, and the Chair inclines to the belief, attention having been called to it, that the bill might with great propriety be referred to the Committee on the Public Lands, and that it probably ought to have been referred there in the first instance.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Speaker, in view of your statement with reference to this particular case, I withdraw my objection; but I want it understood that I do object to a mere change of reference for convenience, when the reference is made to the proper committee under the rules.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection, and the change of reference will be made as requested.

ROOMS IN HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois calls up the special order, which will be read by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

On Thursday, the 9th day of January, 1908, immediately after the reading of the Journal, the names of the Members of the House entitled to be allotted rooms shall be called by the Clerk in the order and manner provided by Rule XXXII of the House Rules regulating the drawing of seats, and a Member as his name is thus announced may immediately designate his choice of one undesignated office room by giving the temporary number thereof to the Clerk, in accordance with the plats accompanying this resolution. Any Member may be represented in his absence by a colleague. The rooms so designated by Members shall be, and are hereby, assigned to such Members, respectively, as their individual office rooms, and the room assigned to any Member in the foregoing manner or in the manner hereafter provided may be held by such Member so long as he shall remain continuously a Member or Member-elect of the House of Representatives, or until he shall relinquish the same, subject, however, to the control of the House at all times.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the method that we hope to have observed in the drawing of the rooms will be this: A marble with a number on it will be drawn, the number will be announced, and the name of the Member corresponding to that number will be announced. The Member will walk to the plats in front, at the bar of the House, there possibly being at different times a number of Members there, but not enough to make any confusion or to interfere in any way with one another.

The Member will select his room and indicate the number of it to the clerk, there being a clerk at each plat. He will indicate to the clerk the number of the room that he selects, and his name will be written across the plat on the space occupied by the room, and in addition the clerk in charge will give to the Member a slip with his name and the number of the room that he has selected. The numbers will not be called back at first, because there would be confusion in that way. Members hearing the numbers of rooms called would think that the numbers corresponding to their names had been called; but every little while we will suspend and call back the numbers of the rooms in regular order which have been selected, so that Members may be able to keep track of them on the plats.

It is hoped that as Members draw their rooms they will leave the Hall (although of course that is not required) in order that we may have order in the Hall. For that reason, Mr. Speaker, I now ask unanimous consent that upon the conclusion of the allotment of the rooms the House shall stand adjourned without further order.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to this request?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, what are you going to do when two names have been called and both Members get down to the plat at the same time and both want the same office? I know that if the gentleman from Illinois and myself both get down there and both want the same office, he is the better man and I will give way to him.

Mr. MANN. No, I would give way to the gentleman from Tennessee at all times. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The gentleman has indicated that when a Member draws his room he shall retire. Some of us here have colleagues who are not present, and the rule, as I understand it, provides that a colleague may select a room for an absent Member.

Mr. MANN. Of course it is not requisite that a Member retire, but most of the Members will naturally retire after selecting their rooms if they know that no other business is to be transacted in the House to-day. That is the reason I made the request.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Now, may I ask another question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Do I understand that when a room is selected it will be marked off of the plat there?

Mr. MANN. When a Member selects a room his name will be written across the face of the room on the plat, and he is requested in each case to give to the clerk in charge his name, and the clerk in charge will also give to the Member as an identification his name written on one of these slips with the number of the room, so that there can be no possible misunderstanding.

Mr. ADAMSON. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. ADAMSON]?

Mr. MANN. I will yield to my colleague.

Mr. ADAMSON. The difficulty suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] may easily be obviated if we proceed with sufficient deliberation so that each man, acting with ordinary diligence, can make the selection in the order in which his number is drawn.

Mr. TALBOTT. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. MANN. I will.

Mr. TALBOTT. How will Members know what rooms are taken and which are not taken?

Mr. MANN. The name of the Member who chooses a room will be written across the face of that room on the plat. Anyone who comes down here can see the rooms that have been taken.

Mr. TALBOTT. The Member comes to the front of the desk and then sees upon the plat those rooms that have already been chosen?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. MANN. I will yield to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. RICHARDSON. In answer to the gentleman from Tennessee, who asked if two gentlemen appeared at the plat at the same time and wanted the same room, I understood the gentleman from Illinois to say that the Member whose name was first called would have the choice?

Mr. MANN. The man who first announces his choice of a room will take the room.

Mr. RICHARDSON. It seems to me that it would be an act of justice to give the man whose name was first called the first choice.

Mr. MANN. The man whose name is first called will rise and state his choice of a room, and of course he will have the first chance. The names will not be called fast; it will probably take all the afternoon to complete the drawing. There will be plenty of time, and it is inconceivable to me that any two gentlemen will quarrel about the choice of a room when there are 400 rooms to choose from. [Applause.]

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield to me?

Mr. MANN. I will.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio. Is it understood that Members will keep their seats until their names are called?

Mr. MANN. It is understood that if Members whose names are not called go down to the bar in front of the desk I will rise and demand that they take their seats, as the rule provides.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio. Why would not the simplest and best way be to call ten names and then pause and let those ten announce their choice of rooms? [Cries of "Oh, no! Oh, no!"]

Mr. MANN. We think the other way will be simpler and quicker. Mr. Speaker, I ask that my request be preferred.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois requests that at the conclusion of the drawings of the rooms the House stand adjourned. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

Mr. MANN. I will now yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE].

Mr. PAYNE. I was going to suggest to the gentleman that instead of ten names being drawn, let one name be drawn and then that Member announce his choice from his desk.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Speaker, there is so much con-

fusion in the House that we can not hear one word the gentleman says.

Mr. MANN. The very demand made for order by the gentleman from Iowa is a clear indication that the method proposed by the gentleman from New York would result in so much confusion in fifteen minutes that nobody could tell what was being done. The method proposed by the rule will give every Member of the House a fair opportunity to choose his room, and to know what rooms are chosen ahead of him. If we should follow the method proposed by the gentleman from New York, we have figured out that it would take several days to complete the drawing.

Mr. PAYNE. Oh, it does not seem so to me.

Mr. MANN. But the gentleman from New York has not figured this out.

Mr. PAYNE. I am suggesting it from a disinterested standpoint, and I think that instead of drawing ten names and then having the numbers of the rooms announced, it would be better to have one drawn and then that choice announced before proceeding to the next.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Speaker, what is before the House?

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will again read the order.

The Clerk again read the order.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. MANN. I rise to ask unanimous consent that the Doorkeeper be directed not to bring in any cards to Members during the allotment of rooms.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

There was no objection.

Mr. WATKINS rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WATKINS. I want to ask permission from the gentleman——

The SPEAKER. Nothing is in order unless it be a request for unanimous consent.

Mr. WATKINS. I desire to ask unanimous consent that on the selection of a room the number of it be announced in a loud and audible voice, so that we can check it off on our individual plats.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard. The Clerk will call the first name.

The Clerk then proceeded with the call, and the Members made their selections in accordance with the order heretofore made.

At the conclusion of the drawing,

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that there be published in the RECORD the names of the Members in alphabetical order, together with the numbers of the various rooms which they have selected.

The SPEAKER pro tempore (Mr. CAPRON). Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The list is as follows:

*Drawing of House rooms, January 9, 1908.*

LIST IN ALPHABETICAL ORDER.

| | No. |
|---|---|
| Acheson, Ernest F | 484 |
| Adair, John A. M | 223 |
| Adamson, William C | 325 |
| Aiken, Wyatt | 132 |
| Alexander, De Alva S | 344 |
| Alexander, Joshua W | 407 |
| Allen, Amos L | 388 |
| Ames, Butler | 504 |
| Andrews, William H | 368 |
| Andrus, John E | 462 |
| Ansberry, Timothy T | 267 |
| Anthony, Daniel R., jr | 264 |
| Ashbrook, William A | 139 |
| Bannon, Henry T | 174 |
| Barchfeld, Andrew J | 416 |
| Barclay, Charles F | 235 |
| Bartlett, Charles L | 146 |
| Bartlett, George A | 222 |
| Beale, Joseph G | 112 |
| Beall, Jack | 465 |
| Bede, J. Adam | 440 |
| Bell, Thomas M | 379 |
| Bennet, William S | 443 |
| Bennett, Jospeh B | 466 |
| Bingham, Henry H | 131 |
| Birdsall, Benjamin P | 182 |
| Bonynge, Robert W | 163 |
| Booher, Charles F | 310 |
| Bowers, Eaton J | 179 |
| Boyd, J. F | 353 |
| Bradley, Thomas W | 339 |
| Brantley, William G | 380 |
| Brick, Abraham L | 170 |
| Brodhead, J. Davis | 271 |
| Broussard, Robert F | 451 |
| Brownlow, Walter P | 169 |
| Brundidge, Stephen, jr | 493 |
| Burgess, George F | 248 |
| Burke, James F | 437 |
| Burleigh, Edwin C | 275 |
| Burleson, Albert S | 154 |
| Burnett, John L | 135 |
| Burton, Hiram R | 270 |
| Byrd, Adam M | 211 |
| Calder, William M | 436 |
| Calderhead, William A | 144 |
| Caldwell, Ben. F | 201 |
| Cale, Thomas | 256 |
| Campbell, Philip P | 296 |
| Candler, Ezekiel S., jr | 472 |
| Capron, Adin B | 387 |
| Carlin, Charles C | 351 |
| Carter, C. D | 269 |
| Cary, William J | 362 |
| Cassel, H. Burd | 438 |
| Caulfield, Henry S | 111 |
| Chaney, John C | 125 |
| Chapman, Pleasant T | 342 |
| Clark, Champ | 258 |
| Clark, Frank | 157 |
| Clayton, Henry D | 166 |
| Cockran, Wm. Bourke | 501 |
| Cocks, William W | 442 |
| Cole, Ralph D | 410 |
| Conner, James P | 110 |
| Cook, George W | 104 |
| Cook, Joel | 375 |
| Cooper, Allen F | 405 |
| Cooper, Sam. B | 463 |
| Coudrey, Harry M | 298 |
| Cox, William E | 308 |
| Craig, William B | 346 |
| Cravens, Ben | 499 |
| Crawford, William T | 209 |
| Cushman, Francis W | 161 |
| Dalzell, John | 316 |
| Darragh, Archibald B | 263 |
| Davenport, James S | 130 |
| Davey, Robert C | 489 |
| Davis, Charles R | 355 |
| Dawes, Beman G | 408 |
| Dawson, Albert F | 217 |
| De Armond, David A | 421 |
| Denby, Edwin | 109 |
| Denver, Matt R | 213 |
| Diekema, Gerrit J | 255 |
| Dixon, Lincoln | 474 |
| Douglas, Albert | 423 |
| Draper, William H | 229 |
| Dunwell, Charles T | 369 |
| Durey, Cyrus | 208 |
| Dwight, John W | 494 |
| Edwards, Charles G | 203 |
| Edwards, Don. C | 176 |
| Ellerbe, J. Edwin | 142 |
| Ellis, Edgar C | 171 |
| Ellis, W. R | 204 |
| Englebright, W. F | 419 |
| Esch, John J | 246 |
| Fairchild, George W | 492 |
| Fassett, J. Sloat | 506 |
| Favrot, George K | 150 |
| Ferris, Scott | 352 |
| Finley, David E | 126 |
| Fitzgerald, John J | 477 |
| Flood, Henry D | 124 |
| Floyd, John C | 360 |
| Focht, Benjamin K | 496 |
| Fordney, Joseph W | 495 |
| Fornes, Charles V | 456 |
| Foster, John H | 249 |
| Foster, Martin D | 237 |
| Foulkrod, W. W | 328 |
| French, Burton L | 497 |
| Fuller, Charles E | 254 |
| Fulton, Elmer L | 338 |
| Gaines, John Wesley | 461 |
| Gardner, Washington | 127 |
| Garner, John N | 331 |
| Garrett, Finis J | 268 |
| Gilhams, Clarence C | 253 |
| Gill, John, jr | 147 |
| Gillespie, Oscar W | 381 |
| Glass, Carter | 485 |
| Godwin, Hannibal L | 119 |
| Goebel, Herman P | 447 |
| Goldfogle, Henry M | 378 |
| Gordon, George W | 243 |
| Goulden, Joseph A | 309 |
| Graff, Joseph V | 401 |
| Granger, Daniel L. D | 413 |
| Gregg, Alexander W | 330 |
| Griggs, James M | 425 |
| Gronna, Asle J | 345 |
| Hackett, Richard N | 384 |
| Hackney, Thomas | 354 |
| Haggott, Warren A | 322 |
| Hale, Nathan W | 230 |
| Hall, Philo | 250 |
| Hamill, James A | 236 |
| Hamilton, Daniel W | 140 |
| Hamlin, Courtney W | 446 |
| Hammond, W. S | 257 |
| Harding, J. Eugene | 409 |
| Hardwick, Thomas W | 458 |
| Hardy, Rufus | 404 |
| Harrison, Francis B | 483 |
| Hawley, Willis C | 460 |
| Hay, James | 449 |
| Hayes, Everis A | 417 |
| Heflin, J. Thomas | 427 |
| Helm, Harvey | 133 |
| Henry, Robert L | 393 |
| Higgins, Edwin W | 491 |
| Hill, Ebenezer J | 476 |
| Hill, Wilson S | 220 |
| Hinshaw, Edmund H | 374 |
| Hitchcock, Gilbert M | 505 |
| Hobson, Richmond P | 335 |
| Holliday, Elias S | 307 |
| Houston, William C | 302 |
| Howard, William M | 479 |
| Howell, Joseph | 180 |
| Howland, Paul | 350 |
| Hubbard, Elbert H | 181 |
| Hubbard, William P | 361 |
| Hughes, William | 242 |
| Hull, Cordell | 385 |
| Humphrey, William E | 162 |
| Humphreys, Benj. G | 336 |
| Jackson, William H | 184 |
| James, Addison D | 343 |
| James, Ollie M | 486 |
| Johnson, Ben | 299b |
| Johnson, Joseph T | 205 |
| Jones, Wesley L | 435 |
| Jones, William A | 168 |
| Kahn, Julius | 418 |
| Kalanianaole, Jonah K | 295 |
| Keifer, J. Warren | 122 |
| Keliher, John A | 136 |
| Kennedy, Charles A | 225 |
| Kennedy, James | 259 |
| Kimball, W. P | 323 |
| Kinkaid, Moses P | 444 |
| Kipp, George W | 334 |
| Kitchin, Claude | 430 |
| Kitchin, William W | 165 |
| Knapp, Charles L | 207 |
| Knowland, Joseph R | 396 |
| Küstermann, Gustav | 356 |
| Lafean, Daniel F | 293 |
| Lamar, Robert | 487 |
| Lamar, William B | 247 |
| Lamb, John | 448 |
| Langley, John W | 371 |
| Laning, Jay F | 105 |
| Larrinaga, Tulio | 500 |
| Lassiter, Francis R | 454 |
| Law, Charles B | 333 |
| Leake, Eugene W | 399 |
| Lee, Gordon | 426 |
| Legare, George S | 118 |
| Lenahan, John T | 186 |
| Lever, Asbury F | 481 |
| Lewis, Elijah B | 422 |
| Lilley, George L | 120 |
| Lindbergh, Charles A | 363 |
| Lindsay, George H | 238 |
| Livingston, Leonidas F | 202 |
| Lloyd, James T | 317 |
| Longworth, Nicholas | 424 |
| Lorimer, William | 459 |
| Loud, George Alvin | 252 |
| Lovering, William C | 312 |
| Lowden, Frank O | 158 |
| McCreary, George D | 374 |
| McDermott, James T | 324 |
| McGavin, Charles | 273 |
| McGuire, Bird S | 502 |
| McHenry, John G | 172 |
| McKinlay, Duncan E | 475 |
| McKinney, James | 395 |
| McLachlan, James | 455 |
| McLain, Frank A | 266 |
| McLaughlin, James C | 297 |
| McMillan, Samuel | 160 |
| Macon, Robert Bruce | 402 |
| Madden, Martin B | 143 |
| Madison, E. H | 218 |
| Maiby, George R | 121 |
| Maynard, Harry L | 240 |
| Meyer, Adolph | 383 |
| Moon, John A | 376 |
| Moore, J. Hampton | 239 |
| Moore, John M | 431 |
| Morse, E. A | 411 |
| Mouser, Grant E | 332 |
| Murdock, Victor | 159 |
| Murphy, James W | 398 |
| Needham, James Carson | 475 |
| Nelson, John M | 276 |
| Nicholls, T. D | 478 |
| Norris, George W | 219 |
| Nye, Frank M | 367 |
| O'Connell, Joseph F | 433 |
| Olcott, J. Van Vechten | 226 |
| Padgett, Lemuel P | 445 |
| Page, Robert N | 224 |
| Parker, Richard Wayne | 329 |
| Parker, William H | 321 |
| Parsons, Herbert | 450 |
| Patterson, James O | 406 |
| Pearre, George A | 359 |
| Perkins, James Breck | 457 |
| Peters, Andrew J | 137 |
| Pollard, Ernest M | 439 |
| Porter, Peter A | 341 |
| Pou, Edward W | 221 |
| Powers, Llewellyn | 412 |
| Pratt, Le Gage | 370 |
| Pray, Charles N | 301 |
| Pujo, Arsene P | 490 |
| Rainey, Henry T | 347 |
| Randell, Choice B | 340 |
| Ransdell, Joseph E | 503 |
| Rauch, George W | 210 |
| Reid, Charles C | 498 |
| Reynolds, John M | 244 |
| Rhinock, Joseph L | 231 |
| Richardson, William | 320 |
| Riordan, Daniel J | 480 |
| Roberts, Ernest W | 129 |
| Robinson, Joseph T | 392 |
| Rodenberg, William A | 274 |
| Rothermel, John H | 185 |
| Rucker, William W | 434 |
| Russell, Gordon | 464 |
| Russell, Joseph J | 216 |
| Ryan, William H | 377 |
| Sabath, Adolph J | 372 |
| Saunders, E. W | 471 |
| Shackleford, Dorsey W | 467 |
| Sheppard, Morris | 155 |
| Sherley, Swagar | 178 |
| Sherwood, Isaac R | 164 |
| Sims, Thetus W | 241 |
| Slayden, James L | 187 |

| | No. |
|---|---|
| Slemp, C. Bascom | 299 |
| Small, John H | 473 |
| Smith, Madison R | 326 |
| Smith, Marcus A | 175 |
| Smith, Sylvester C | 397 |
| Smith, Walter I | 183 |
| Smith, William R | 156 |
| Snapp, Howard M | 403 |
| Sparkman, Stephen M | 260 |
| Spight, Thomas | 212 |
| Stafford, William H | 428 |
| Stanley, Augustus O | 386 |
| Stephens, John H | 432 |
| Sterling, John A | 106 |
| Stevens, Frederick C | 382 |
| Sturgiss, George C | 366 |
| Sulzer, William | 227 |
| Talbott, Joshua F. C | 167 |
| Taylor, Edward L., jr | 420 |
| Taylor, George W | 148 |
| Thomas, Charles R | 429 |
| Thomas, W. Aubrey | 294 |
| Tirrell, Charles Q | 251 |
| Tou Velle, William E | 128 |
| Townsend, Charles E | 265 |
| Underwood, Oscar W | 134 |
| Volstead, Andrew J | 394 |
| Vreeland, Edward B | 228 |
| Waldo, George E | 470 |
| Wallace, Robert M | 319 |
| Washburn, Charles G | 299a |
| Watkins, John T | 101 |
| Watson, James E | 482 |
| Webb, Edwin Y | 103 |
| Weems, Capell L | 488 |
| Weisse, Charles H | 349 |
| Wheeler, Nelson P | 318 |
| Wiley, Ariosto A | 123 |
| Willett, William, jr | 311 |
| Williams, John S | |
| Wilson, William B | 327 |
| Wolf, Harry B | 138 |
| Wood, Ira W | 414 |
| Woodyard, Harry C | 389 |
| Young, H. Olin | 415 |

LIST IN NUMERICAL ORDER.

101. Mr. Watkins.
102. Reserved.
103. Mr. Webb.
104. Mr. Geo. W. Cook.
105. Mr. Laning.
106. Mr. Sterling.
107. Reserved.
108. Reserved.
109. Mr. Denby.
110. Mr. Conner.
111. Mr. Caulfield.
112. Mr. J. G. Beale.
113. Reserved.
114. Reserved.
115. Reserved.
116. Reserved.
117. Reserved.
118. Mr. Legare.
119. Mr. Godwin.
120. Mr. Lilley.
121. Mr. Maynard.
122. Mr. Keifer.
123. Mr. Wiley.
124. Mr. Flood.
125. Mr. Chaney.
126. Mr. Finley.
127. Mr. Washington Gardner.
128. Mr. Tou Velle.
129. Mr. Roberts.
130. Mr. Davenport.
131. Mr. Bingham.
132. Mr. Aiken.
133. Mr. Helm.
134. Mr. Underwood.
135. Mr. Burnett.
136. Mr. Kellher.
137. Mr. Peters.
138. Mr. Wolf.
139. Mr. Ashbrook.
140. Mr. D. W. Hamilton.
141. Reserved.
142. Mr. Ellerbe.
143. Mr. Madison.
144. Mr. Calderhead.
145. Not drawn.
146. Mr. C. L. Bartlett.
147. Mr. Gill.
148. Mr. Geo. W. Taylor.
149. Not drawn.
150. Mr. Favrot.
151. Not drawn.
152. Reserved.
153. Reserved.
154. Mr. Burleson.
155. Mr. Sheppard.
156. Mr. W. R. Smith.
157. Mr. Frank Clark.
158. Mr. Lowden.
159. Mr. Murphy.
160. Mr. Macon.
161. Mr. Cushman.
162. Mr. W. E. Humphrey.
163. Mr. Bonynge.
164. Mr. Sherwood.
165. Mr. W. W. Kitchin.
166. Mr. Clayton.
167. Mr. Talbott.
168. Mr. W. A. Jones.
169. Mr. Brownlow.
170. Mr. Brick.
171. Mr. E. C. Ellis.
172. Mr. McHenry.
173. Not drawn.
174. Mr. Bannon.
175. Mr. M. A. Smith.
176. Mr. D. C. Edwards.
177. Not drawn.
178. Mr. Sherley.
179. Mr. Bowers.
180. Mr. Joseph Howell.
181. Mr. E. H. Hubbard.
182. Mr. Birdsall.
183. Mr. Walter Smith.
184. Mr. Jackson.
185. Mr. Rothermel.
186. Mr. Lenahan.
187. Mr. Slayden.
201. Mr. Caldwell.
202. Mr. Livingston.
203. Mr. Chas. G. Edwards.
204. Mr. W. R. Ellis.
205. Mr. Joseph T. Johnson.
206. Reserved.
207. Mr. Knapp.
208. Mr. Durey.
209. Mr. Crawford.
210. Mr. Rauch.
211. Mr. Byrd.
212. Mr. Spight.
213. Mr. Denver.
214. Reserved.
215. Reserved.
216. Mr. Russell, Joseph J.
217. Mr. Dawson.
218. Mr. Malby.
219. Mr. Norris.
220. Mr. W. S. Hill.
221. Mr. Pou.
222. Mr. Geo. H. Bartlett.
223. Mr. Adair.
224. Mr. Page.
225. Mr. Chas. A. Kennedy.
226. Mr. Olcott.
227. Mr. Sulzer.
228. Mr. Vreeland.
229. Mr. Draper.
230. Mr. Hale.
231. Mr. Rhinock.
232. Reserved.
233. Reserved.
234. Reserved.
235. Mr. Barclay.
236. Mr. Hamill.
237. Mr. M. D. Foster.
238. Mr. Lindsay.
239. Mr. J. M. Moore.
240. Mr. Meyer.
241. Mr. Sims.
242. Mr. Wm. Hughes.
243. Mr. Gordon.
244. Mr. Reynolds.
245. Reserved.
246. Mr. Esch.
247. Mr. Wm. B. Lamar.
248. Mr. Burgess.
249. Mr. John H. Foster.
250. Mr. Hall.
251. Mr. Tirrell.
252. Mr. Loud.
253. Mr. Gilhams.
254. Mr. Fuller.
255. Mr. Diekema.
256. Mr. Cale.
257. Mr. Hammond.
258. Mr. Champ Clark.
259. Mr. James Kennedy.
260. Mr. Sparkman.
261. Reserved.
262. Reserved.
263. Mr. Darragh.
264. Mr. Anthony.
265. Mr. Townsend.
266. Mr. McLaughlin.
267. Mr. Ansberry.
268. Mr. Garrett.
269. Mr. Carter.
270. Mr. Hiram R. Burton.
271. Mr. Brodhead.
272. Reserved.
273. Mr. McGavin.
274. Mr. Rodenberg.
275. Mr. Burleigh.
276. Mr. Nelson.
277. Reserved.
278. Reserved.
279. Reserved.
280. Reserved.
281. Reserved.
282. Reserved.
283. Reserved.
284. Reserved.
285. Reserved.
286. Reserved.
287. Reserved.
288. Reserved.
289. Reserved.
290. Reserved.
291. Reserved.
292. Reserved.
293. Mr. Lafean.
294. Mr. W. A. Thomas.
295. Mr. Kalanianaole.
296. Mr. Campbell.
297. Mr. McMillan.
298. Mr. Coudrey.
299. Mr. Slemp.
299a. Mr. Washburn.
299b. Mr. Ben. Johnson.
301. Mr. Pray.
302. Mr. Houston.
303. Reserved.
304. Reserved.
305. Reserved.
306. Reserved.
307. Mr. Holliday.
308. Mr. Cox.
309. Mr. Goulden.
310. Mr. Booher.
311. Mr. Willett.
312. Mr. Lovering.
313. Reserved.
314. Reserved.
315. Reserved.
316. Mr. Dalzell.
317. Mr. Lloyd.
318. Mr. Wheeler.
319. Mr. Wallace.
320. Mr. Richardson.
321. Mr. W. H. Parker.
322. Mr. Haggott.
323. Mr. Kimball.
324. Mr. McDermott.
325. Mr. Adamson.
326. Mr. M. R. Smith.
327. Mr. W. B. Wilson.
328. Mr. Foulkrod.
329. Mr. R. W. Parker.
330. Mr. Gregg.
331. Mr. Garner.
332. Mr. Murdock.
333. Mr. Law.
334. Mr. Kipp.
335. Mr. Hobson.
336. Mr. B. G. Humphreys.
337. Reserved.
338. Mr. Fulton.
339. Mr. Bradley.
340. Mr. Randell.
341. Mr. Porter.
342. Mr. Chapman.
343. Mr. A. D. James.
344. Mr. Alexander.
345. Mr. Gronna.
346. Mr. Craig.
347. Mr. Rainey.
348. Reserved.
349. Mr. Weisse.
350. Mr. Howland.
351. Mr. Carlin.
352. Mr. Ferris.
353. Mr. Boyd.
354. Mr. Hackney.
355. Mr. C. R. Davis.
356. Mr. Küstermann.
357. Reserved.
358. Reserved.
359. Mr. Pearre.
360. Mr. Floyd.
361. Mr. W. P. Hubbard.
362. Mr. Cary.
363. Mr. Lindbergh.
364. Reserved.
365. Reserved.
366. Mr. Sturgiss.
367. Mr. Nye.
368. Mr. Andrews.
369. Mr. Dunwell.
370. Mr. Pratt.
371. Mr. Langley.
372. Mr. Sabath.
373. Mr. Hinshaw.
374. Mr. McCreary.
375. Mr. Joel Cook.
376. Mr. J. H. Moore.
377. Mr. Ryan.
378. Mr. Goldfogle.
379. Mr. Bell.
380. Mr. Brantley.
381. Mr. Gillespie.
382. Mr. F. C. Stevens.
383. Mr. J. A. Moon.
384. Mr. Hackett.
385. Mr. C. Hull.
386. Mr. Stanley.
387. Mr. Capron.
388. Mr. Allen.
389. Mr. Woodyard.
390. Reserved.
391. Reserved.
392. Mr. Robinson.
393. Mr. R. L. Henry.
394. Mr. Volstead.
395. Mr. Lachlan.
396. Mr. Knowland.
397. Mr. Scott.
398. Mr. Needham.
399. Mr. Leake.
401. Mr. Graff.
402. Mr. Madden.
403. Mr. Snapp.
404. Mr. Hardy.
405. Mr. A. F. Cooper.
406. Mr. Patterson.
407. Mr. J. W. Alexander.
408. Mr. Dawes.
409. Mr. Harding.
410. Mr. Cole.
411. Mr. Mouser.
412. Mr. Powers.
413. Mr. Granger.
414. Mr. Wood.
415. Mr. Young.
416. Mr. Barchfeld.
417. Mr. Hayes.
418. Mr. Kahn.
419. Mr. Englebright.
420. Mr. E. L. Taylor, jr.
421. Mr. De Armond.
422. Mr. Lewis.
423. Mr. Douglas.
424. Mr. Longworth.
425. Mr. J. M. Griggs.
426. Mr. Lee.
427. Mr. Heflin.
428. Mr. Stafford.
429. Mr. Thomas.
430. Mr. Claude Kitchin.
431. Mr. Morse.
432. Mr. Stephens.
433. Mr. O'Connell.
434. Mr. Rucker.
435. Mr. W. L. Jones.
436. Mr. Calder.
437. Mr. Burke.
438. Mr. Cassell.
439. Mr. Pollard.
440. Mr. Bede.
441. Reserved.
442. Mr. Cocks.
443. Mr. Wm. S. Bennett.
444. Mr. Kinkaid.
445. Mr. Padgett.
446. Mr. Hamlin.
447. Mr. Goebel.
448. Mr. Lamb.
449. Mr. Hay.
450. Mr. Parsons.
451. Mr. Broussard.
452. Reserved.
453. Reserved.
454. Mr. Lassiter.
455. Mr. McLain.
456. Mr. Fornes.
457. Mr. Perkins.
458. Mr. Hardwick.
459. Mr. Lorimer.
460. Mr. Hawley.
461. Mr. J. W. Gaines.
462. Mr. Andrus.
463. Mr. S. B. Cooper.
464. Mr. Gordon Russell.
465. Mr. Jack Beall.
466. Mr. J. B. Bennett.
467. Mr. Shackleford.
468. Reserved.
469. Reserved.
470. Mr. Waldo.
471. Mr. Saunders.
472. Mr. Candler, jr.
473. Mr. Small.
474. Mr. Dixon.
475. Mr. McKinney.
476. Mr. Hill.
477. Mr. Fitzgerald.
478. Mr. Nicholls.
479. Mr. Howard.
480. Mr. Riordan.
481. Mr. Lever.
482. Mr. Watson.
483. Mr. Harrison.
484. Mr. Acheson.
485. Mr. Glass.
486. Mr. Ollie M. James.
487. Mr. Robt. Lamar.
488. Mr. Weems.
489. Mr. Davey.
490. Mr. Pujo.
491. Mr. Higgins.
492. Mr. Fairchild.
493. Mr. Brundidge, jr.
494. Mr. Dwight.
495. Mr. Fordney.
496. Mr. Focht.
497. Mr. French.
498. Mr. Reid.
499. Mr. Cravens.
500. Mr. Larrinaga.
501. Mr. Cockran.
502. Mr. McGuire.
503. Mr. Ransdell.
504. Mr. Ames.
505. Mr. Hitchcock.
506. Mr. Fassett.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

By unanimous consent leave of absence was granted to Mr. FAIRCHILD for one week, on account of sickness.

ADJOURNMENT.

Then (at 2 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the order previously made, the House adjourned until to-morrow at 12 o'clock m.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Hempstead Harbor, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of St. Josephs Bay, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting papers in the claim of Dr. Felipe Zamora, Philippine Islands—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed, except accompanying document.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, a statement of civilian engineers employed in river and harbor work between July 1, 1906, and June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for maintenance of naval training station at St. Helena, Va.—to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Navy submitting an estimate of appropriation for submarine torpedo boats—to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for purchase of land for target range and other military uses near the city of Washington—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Patents, the decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and of the United States courts in patent cases for the year 1907—to the Committee on Patents and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Colombia—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, Mr. STEENERSON, from the Committee on Militia, to which was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provision of section 3 of the act approved January 2, 1903, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 26), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12015) to remove the charge of desertion against Simpson Wanamaker—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 12051) granting an increase of pension to Hugh Hubbs—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12117) granting a pension to Mary Flarety—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 12887) providing for prospecting, mining, and canal ditch and reservoir building on forest reserves and other public lands of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12888) to make Orange, in the State of Texas, a subport of entry and delivery in the customs collection district of Sabine, with the privilege of immediate transportation without appraisement of dutiable merchandise—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 12889) for the erection of a public building at Watertown, Wis.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 12890) to increase the efficiency of the Signal Corps of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 12891) granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 12892) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Hackensack River, in the State of New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12893) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Jersey City, N. J.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 12894) appropriating $10,000 to aid in the erection of a monument in memory of the late President James A. Garfield at Long Branch, N. J.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 12895) making national banks liable for 6 per cent interest per annum to depositors for any time that such bank refuses to pay to them on demand their deposits—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 12896) to amend section 5136 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, permitting national banking associations to make loans on farm land as security and limiting the amount of such loans—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 12897) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for anchorage duty at the port of New York—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 12898) to change the proceedings for admission to the Government Hospital for the Insane, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12899) to provide for a disbursing officer for the Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12900) for the alienation and taxation of lands in the State of Oklahoma—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 12901) in relation to lands in Fort Wingate Military Reservation—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 12902) to provide for the disposal of certain lands within the military reservation of St. Michael to persons claiming the same and having improvements thereon for purposes of trade, and the restoration of all surplus lands to the public domain—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 12903) to establish a fish-hatchery and biological station in the State of Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12904) to provide a home for aged and infirm Indians in the State of Oklahoma—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BARCHFELD: A bill (H. R. 12905) for the relief of the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 12906) to provide for the warranting and retirement of pay clerks in the Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 12907) to fix the number, status, and compensation of chaplains in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 12908) relating to the liability of common carriers engaged in commerce in the District

of Columbia, in the Territories of the United States, or in interstate or foreign commerce, to their employees—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PERKINS: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 90) concerning the consular establishment in China, Japan, and Korea, etc.—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Resolution (H. Res. 127) directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House with certain information concerning the Shawnee Training School, Oklahoma, etc.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Resolution (H. Res. 128) providing for the payment of an attendant in the ladies' reception room—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Resolution (H. Res. 129) providing for an additional stenographer to committees—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. RYAN: Resolution (H. Res. 130) directing the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House certain information concerning voucher-check system now used by many banks, business houses, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 12909) granting an increase of pension to Andrew I. Hogge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARCLAY: A bill (H. R. 12910) granting a pension to Sarah J. Eckert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12911) granting a pension to Ellen J. Lanning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12912) granting an increase of pension to John S. Roseberry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12913) granting a pension to Martha B. Beldin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12914) granting a pension to Mary Brannigan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12915) granting a pension to Jane C. Watkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12916) granting an increase of pension to Philip H. Haupt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12917) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Gearhart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12918) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Montgomery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12919) granting an increase of pension to William E. Tate—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12920) granting an increase of pension to G. T. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12921) granting an increase of pension to Thomas McCafferty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12922) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Snoke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12923) granting an honorable discharge to Gilmore W. Shirey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12924) granting an honorable discharge to Alam B. Antes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12925) granting an honorable discharge to William Rhone—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 12926) to correct the military record of William Morrison—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12927) granting a pension to Clementine L. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12928) for the relief of Charles B. Stark, assignee of Joseph C. Stark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 12929) granting an increase of pension to James G. Young—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 12930) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. T. Decker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 12931) granting a pension to Newell Wolcott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 12932) granting an increase of pension to George H. Crossman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 12933) for the relief of the legal representative of William C. Read—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 12934) granting a pension to George Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12935) granting a pension to Margaret J. Nipper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12936) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Benson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12937) granting an increase of pension to Willis Hargrave—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12938) granting an increase of pension to Alfred T. Reiley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12939) granting an increase of pension to William C. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12940) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12941) granting an increase of pension to William W. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12942) granting an increase of pension to Richard Southard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12943) granting an increase of pension to Logan Loftis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12944) granting an increase of pension to George Fowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12945) granting an increase of pension to Pleasant W. Hedges—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12946) granting an increase of pension to William T. Modglin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12947) granting an increase of pension to James H. Pearce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12948) granting an increase of pension to Daniel B. Leach—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 12949) granting an increase of pension to William H. Organ—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12950) granting an increase of pension to Hylas S. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12951) to correct the military record of John J. Troxell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12952) to correct the military record of William Loar—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12953) to correct the military record of William H. Greek—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 12954) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Coldren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12955) granting an increase of pension to Joseph S. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 12956) for the relief of Louisa Dornier—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 12957) granting a pension to Hettie S. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12958) granting a pension to Marsh Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12959) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 12960) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 12961) granting an increase of pension to George W. Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 12962) granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Lytle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12963) granting an increase of pension to Martin L. Protzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12964) granting a pension to Margaret Eleanor McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts: A bill (H. R. 12965) for the relief of the heirs of George Dixon—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12966) granting an increase of pension to Cordice R. Sprague—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12967) to correct the military record of Benjamin W. Chase—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 12968) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth J. Coates—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12969) granting an increase of pension to Edward Hadfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12970) granting an increase of pension to James McConnaha—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 12971) granting an increase of pension to Frederick W. Pettes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 12972) granting a pension to Ozias Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12973) granting a pension to James J. Wallis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 12974) for the relief of the heirs of John Larr, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAUGEN: A bill (H. R. 12975) granting an increase of pension to James M. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 12976) to correct the record of discharge of Capt. Amos Dahuff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12977) to correct the military record of Paris R. Winslow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12978) granting an increase of pension to Shadrach Hudson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12979) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca M. Gaunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12980) granting a pension to Joshua Mallatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 12981) granting a pension to John M. Heath—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HENRY of Texas: A bill (H. R. 12982) granting an increase of pension to William C. Schofield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12983) for the relief of Nancy Pierson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 12984) granting an increase of pension to Elbert B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12985) granting an increase of pension to Frank E. Wadhams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 12986) granting a pension to John T. Starcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12987) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12988) granting a pension to John W. Vandine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 12989) granting a pension to William Lobdell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12990) granting an increase of pension to Jerome Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12991) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Turney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12992) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Coughlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIMBALL: A bill (H. R. 12993) granting a pension to Mary R. Bryant—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12994) for the relief of the estate of S. Y. Keene, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12995) granting an increase of pension to William Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12996) granting an increase of pension to George Hopper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 12997) granting an increase of pension to George Sowerwine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12998) granting an increase of pension to James H. May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 12999) granting an increase of pension to Michael Dewyant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 13000) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Gascoigne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 13001) granting a pension to Ida A. Buckbee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13002) granting a pension to Max Davis—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13003) granting an increase of pension to Susie Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13004) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13005) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca C. Maxwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13006) granting an increase of pension to Mary Brennen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13007) granting an increase of pension to John L. Suess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 13008) for the relief of William E. Culin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 13009) authorizing the Commissioner of Patents to extend the patent issued to Oscar L. Wilson and assigned to Edward E. Haller, for design for a pounder in washing machines—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 13010) granting a pension to Catherine Casey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13011) to correct the military record of Henry A. Hunting—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 13012) concerning certain town sites in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 13013) for the relief of Joseph G. Swank—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13014) granting an increase of pension to James Sheap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 13015) granting an increase of pension to George Hopper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13016) granting an increase of pension to Adelbert M. Calkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13017) granting an increase of pension to Charles Fribolin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13018) granting an increase of pension to Robert H. Cranston, alias John Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13019) granting an increase of pension to James F. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13020) for the relief of the heirs of Simeon Graves, deceased, of McMinn County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13021) for the relief of Hansell Hatfield, of McMinn County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13022) for the relief of Nancy Walden, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13023) for the relief of James B. Brown, of Hamilton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13024) for the relief of John M. Heard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13025) for the relief of John H. Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 13026) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13027) for the relief of the McCall-Dinning Company, of Baltimore city, Md.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. NELSON: A bill (H. R. 13028) granting an increase of pension to Patrick O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13029) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Gritzner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13030) to correct the military record of Mark Tomlinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NICHOLLS: A bill (H. R. 13031) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13032) granting an increase of pension to John M. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13033) granting an increase of pension to Edward Farr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13034) granting an increase of pension to Rees R. Dutton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLCOTT: A bill (H. R. 13035) granting an increase of pension to Richard Esmond—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 13036) granting an increase of pension to Ross Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 13037) granting a pension to John E. Havird—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 13038) for the relief of W. H. Hicks, administrator of the estate of John Diehl, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13039) for the relief of the estate of William P. Campbell, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 13040) granting an increase of pension to George H. Hitchcock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 13041) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Gettys—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13042) granting an increase of pension to George Reese—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13043) granting an increase of pension to Quince Record—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13044) granting an increase of pension to Archibald W. Mayden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13045) granting a pension to Conrad Stehr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 13046) granting an increase of pension to Alton E. Cobb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 13047) for the relief of Mary A. Haney and Clarence E. Haney—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 13048) granting an increase of pension to James J. Marcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13049) granting an increase of pension to Abram Storms—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13050) to correct the miltiary record of Frederick Marshall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13051) for the relief of Allen H. Beal—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 13052) granting a pension to William Langley—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 13053) for the relief of the heirs of Mary Everitt, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13054) for the relief of the heirs of Nancy Burfield—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 13055) granting a pension to William H. Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 13056) granting an increase of pension to William T. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13057) granting an increase of pension to William S. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13058) granting an increase of pension to Owen A. Back—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13059) granting an increase of pension to Persey Kitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13060) granting a pension to Catherine Aikenbaugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13061) granting a pension to Edward C. Fultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13062) granting a pension to John C. Kinley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13063) granting a pension to George W. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13064) granting a pension to John Marples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 13065) granting an increase of pension to John E. Lapeley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13066) granting an increase of pension to Samuel R. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13067) granting an increase of pension to Elias M. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13068) granting an increase of pension to Lovren Edwin Hogue—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13069) granting an increase of pension to Walter Harwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13070) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Bruce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13071) granting an increase of pension to John Woods—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13072) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Pettigrew—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13073) granting an increase of pension to George W. Soles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13074) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Koonce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13075) granting a pension to William H. H. McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: A bill (H. R. 13076) granting a pension to James F. Lyon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: Memorial of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Missouri and Southern Illinois division of the National German-American Alliance, asking for repeal of act of February 2, 1901, prohibiting sale of liquors at post exchanges of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Petition of Georgia Baptist Association, for legislation against shipping intoxicants into prohibition States (Littlefield bill)—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of James A. Kelly and others, against passage of the Pinchot bill for leasing and fencing of public domain—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. CALDER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Sarah H. Davis and William Brogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of Golconda (Ill.) Post, Grand Army of the Republic, No. 332, favoring bill by Mr. CURTIS to remove limitation in the payment of arrears of pensions, etc.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: Petition of Ransom Reed Relief Corps, No. 102, Marysville, Ohio, for law granting all widows of soldiers of the civil war $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of W. B. Hedges and others of the State of Ohio, for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Memorial of Joint Executive Commissioners on Improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, of various industrial associations of that city, for appropriation to improve said harbor and rivers for navigation—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: Petition of Simonides Court, No. 11, Tribe of Ben Hur, against statutes relating to second-class mail matter (H. R. No. 608)—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Dan Heyn, mayor, and citizens of Marshall, Tex., for jurisdiction of international court at The Hague in matters concerning peace of nations—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Port Arthur Trades and Labor Council, against employment of Asiatic coolies on Panama Canal and requesting Congressional inquiry into the matter—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Edwin J. Brucks and other voters of the Fourteenth district of Texas, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Beaumont Council, Knights of Columbus, against bill relating to classification of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Louisa Dornier—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Samuel J. Kirkwood Relief Corps, No. 76, for the Dawson bill increasing widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Marquette Council, No. 842, Knights of Columbus, of Iowa City, Iowa, against change in postal laws relative to reclassification of second-rate matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of the City of Chicago against Federal uniform grading and inspecting of grain—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Audubon Society, for appropriation for biological survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of the City of Chicago, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Samuel J. Kirkwood Relief Corps, No. 78, favoring the Dawson bill, to increase widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of National Audubon Society of America, for appropriation to support the Bureau of Biology—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Chicago Association of Commerce, for legislation to improve the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for appropriation to continue biological survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOCHT: Petition of Donation Grange, Huntington County, Pa., also citizens of Juniata, Pa., against section of oleomargarine law relative to coloring of same—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FULLER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellen Champion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for appropriation for public building in Chicago for post-office purposes—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of William M. McAllister & Co. and 51 other citizens and firms of Syracuse, Ill., against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Weidig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George F. Irvine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Frank E. Wadhams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Larr—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Cleveland Eggers, Shadrach Hudson, Paris R. Winslow, and Rebecca M. Gaunt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Salmon, Charles A. Haggerty, George H. Bryan, and Augustus Vander Veer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of Manufacturers and Merchants' Association of Utah, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LAW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Charles Weinmann—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, for removal of duty on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. MANN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles Fribolin and Robert Cranston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Business Science Club of Chicago, indorsing solution of parcels-post problem as proposed by the Municipal Service League—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of directors of the Chicago Board of Trade, against legislation empowering handling and inspection of grain by the Federal Government—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Chicago, for repeal of duty on art works—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of American Hardware Manufacturers' Association, against revision of tariff laws—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of Chicago, for legislation to secure reciprocal demurrage—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William H. Jones, Samantha Schrimpsher, and James F. Campbell—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John H. Jackson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Paper to accompany bill (H. R. 4523) for relief of Addison C. Fletcher in matter of invention of revenue-stamp cancellation machine—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PORTER: Petition of Minnie Luth and others, of Niagara County, N. Y., for increase of widows' pension from $8 to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, for improvement of Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Carriage Builders' National Association, for forest reservation in Appalachian Mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Alton E. Cobb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: Petition of E. M. Champlin and 19 others, of Springport, Mich.; E. B. Rorick & Co. and 34 others, of Morenci, Mich., and Michigan Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, letter of J. H. McGowan, relative to H. R. 20267, with recommendation for introduction of another similar bill—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of J. S. Briggs and 21 others, of Montgomery County, Pa., for legislation to adequately protect the dairy interest—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, memorial of the Joint Executive Commission on the Improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, representing the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, Philadelphia Drug Exchange, Grocers and Importers' Exchange, Trades League of Philadelphia, Philadelphia Bourse, Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, Manufacturers' Club, Board of Harbor Commissioners, Lumberman's Exchange, and Master Builders' Exchange, for a survey of the Delaware River for the purpose of determining the feasibility and cost of securing a channel of adequate width and 35 feet deep at mean low water, from Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, to deep water in Delaware Bay—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of Joint Executive Commission on the Improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, representing the Philadelphia Board of Trade, Bourse, Commercial Exchange, Grocers and Importers' Exchange, Trades League, Vessel Owners and Captains' Association, Manufacturers' Club, Board of Harbor Commissioners, Lumbermen's Exchange, and Master Builders' Exchange, for a survey of the Delaware River between Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., in order to secure the formation of a plan for the deepening of the said river to a depth adequate for the vessels engaged in transportation thereon, and to furnish the data for determining the practicability and cost of such further improvement of this part of the Delaware River, as well as provide an adequate link in the general scheme for a deeper inland waterway along the Atlantic coast—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Frank Beatson and others, against parcels-post legislation—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### FRIDAY, *January 10, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

#### HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a short statement in reference to the House Office Building.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to say, for the benefit of the Members of the House, that keys to the rooms, where they have not already been given out, can be procured at room 303. Any suggestion which may be made by Members or any complaint which they desire to call attention to can also be made at room 303. I would like to add, for the benefit of the Members, that there are some things yet to be done in the new building. There are a few doors which are not yet hung, although I think they are now on the side track in the city and will be put up at once. Just as rapidly as it is possible to do it all of the rooms will be put in perfect and completed shape. The Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, Mr. Woods, who is in charge and who will have a person named by him at room 303, will be very glad to receive suggestions from Members in regard to their office rooms or from chairmen of committees in regard to their committee rooms.

#### NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I have a privileged resolution from the Committee on Banking and Currency calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for certain information, and I will be glad to have it considered.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman report the resolution from the Committee?

Mr. FOWLER. Yes, sir; it is reported unanimously.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey, chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency, reports from that committee a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution 41.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives:

First. The total number of national banks in operation on November 1, 1907, and December 1, 1907, in each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia. The total amount of capital stock and unimpaired surplus of such banks in each of said States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia at that time.

Second. The total amount of public money in each of said national banks aforesaid in each of said States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia on October 1, 1907, and December 1, 1907.

Third. The character of security required by the Government of the United States as security for the deposit of said public money of the United States in the various national banks in each of the said States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia.

Also, the following committee amendment:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives:

First. The total number of national banks in operation on August 22, 1907, and December 3, 1907, in each State and Territory of the United States and the District of Columbia. The total amount of capital stock and unimpaired surplus of such banks in each of said States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia at each of said dates.

Second. The total amount of public money in each of said national banks aforesaid in each of said States and Territories of the United

States and the District of Columbia on October 1, 1907, December 1, 1907, and January 1, 1908, respectively.

Third. The character and a list of the securities required and held by the Government of the United States as security for the deposit of said public money of the United States in the various national banks in each of the said States and Territories of the United States and the District of Columbia, on the following dates, August 22, 1907, December 3, 1907, and January 1, 1908.

Fourth. The amount of capital of each national bank, the amount of circulation authorized to be taken out by each national bank, the amount of national bank notes of each bank in actual circulation on August 22, 1907, and December 3, 1907, what banks have taken out additional circulation since the 3d day of December, 1907, to and including January 1, 1908, and in what amounts, respectively.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as amended.

The question was taken, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FOWLER, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON ACCOUNTS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following privileged report from the Committee on Accounts:

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House for stenographic and typewriting services for the Committee on Accounts, from the beginning of the present fiscal year, in the compilation of laws, decisions, tabular statements, and debates, pursuant to the act of March 3, 1901, relative to the employment, duties, and compensation of employees of the House of Representatives, such compensation as may be deemed proper by said committee, not exceeding the rate of $75 per month.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, its reading clerk, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 623. An act to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, State of Washington; and

S. 1427. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1898.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 623. An act to establish a light-house and fog-signal station on Eliza Island, Bellingham Bay, State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce; and

S. 1427. An act to amend the act entitled "An act to protect the harbor defenses and fortifications constructed or used by the United States from malicious injury, and for other purposes," approved July 7, 1898—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled joint resolution of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica.

CLERKS TO COMMITTEES.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia also submitted the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That clerks to committees of the House during the session provided for by the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, be, and they are hereby, allowed and assigned for the present Congress to the following committees, namely:

To the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, a clerk;
To the Committee on Education, a clerk;
To the Committee on Militia, a clerk;
To the Committee on Mines and Mining, a clerk;
To the Committee on Railways and Canals, a clerk;
To the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, a clerk;
To the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River, a clerk;
To the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress, a clerk;
To the Committee on Accounts, an assistant clerk;
To the Committee on Invalid Pensions, an assistant clerk.

The question was submitted, and the resolution was agreed to.

STENOGRAPHER TO COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia also submitted the following resolution:

House resolution 35.

*Resolved*, That the chairman of the Committee on Invalid Pensions be authorized to appoint a stenographer for said committee for the Sixtieth Congress, at a salary of $6 per day, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

The pay of said stenographer shall commence from the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairman of said committee.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRY.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries.

The bill was read, as follows:

A bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That any person who, prior to the passage of this act, has made entry under the homestead laws, but from any cause has lost or forfeited the same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead law as though such former entry had not been made, and any person applying for a second homestead under this act shall furnish the description and date of his former entry.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the gentleman some questions about the bill. In the first place, is it a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. GRONNA. I would say, in reply to the gentleman, that it is a unanimous report of the full committee, and has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the gentleman please explain the intendment of the bill to the House?

Mr. GRONNA. I have sent a copy of the report up to the Clerk, and I will ask him to read it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suggest to the gentleman that he explain it, and the House will be very much better pleased.

Mr. GRONNA. I will yield to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I think the intent of the bill can be very briefly explained. It is a bill allowing those who prior to the passage of the bill made an attempt to secure a homestead, but have failed to do so, to make another homestead filing. This legislation is identical in language with an act passed in 1900, and practically the same as an act passed in 1889. It has been the custom at intervals to provide that where homesteaders have been unable to complete proof and obtain title they shall be given an opportunity for another trial to make a home on the public land. That is all that is embraced in the matter. It is in line of former legislation, and no objection to it is offered by the Interior Department.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. MONDELL. I will be very glad to.

Mr. MANN. It has been suggested at times that a good many people who have made homestead entries have lost them by reason of fraud found by the Department. Now, suppose some man who has made a homestead entry, and in making it has endeavored to perpetrate a fraud, and his claim, as you describe it, was lost, is he to be given an opportunity to commit another fraud by reason of this law?

Mr. MONDELL. Why, Mr. Speaker——

Mr. MANN. Will that be the effect if this measure becomes law?

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, the cases in which men lose homestead entries through fraud are comparatively rare. No such objection as the gentleman offers has been offered by the Interior Department, which is exceedingly careful in these matters. They have heretofore operated under the law of 1889, which is similar, and under the law of 1900, which is identical in language, and they see no objection to the passage of this bill.

Mr. MANN. If there is a law already in force, what is the object of this law?

Mr. MONDELL. The law of 1889 gave those who had made the attempt to secure homesteads prior to 1889 an opportunity to try again; the law of 1900 gave those who had prior to 1900 made an effort but lost their homestead to try again. Now, this will cover the intervening period.

Mr. MANN. But this would cover prior to 1900 and prior to any other time?

Mr. MONDELL. Oh, certainly; it would cover anything prior to its passage, but a man who attempted to take a homestead before 1889 and lost it can come under that legislation. The man who made the effort prior to former legislation and failed does not need this legislation, because he still can take advantage of the former legislation. It is only the man who has made the effort since 1890 and failed who requires this legislation.

Mr. MANN. Then, there would be no harm in putting that exception into this bill, and also in putting in a provision that if the forfeiture is by reason of fraud committed the applicant shall not have the right to make a new entry. Now, would the gentleman be willing to amend his bill in that way?

Mr. MONDELL. Just a moment, if the gentleman will allow me. The difficulty with the gentleman's proposition of amendment, as I understand it, is this: How are you going to determine, and who is going to determine, the question involved? Are you going to compel every entryman who comes up to make a second homestead entry, who has never obtained title to land under the homestead law, who has made an effort in the drought-stricken regions of the West or Southwest, and failed——

Mr. MANN. I thought there were none.

Mr. MONDELL. The man who has failed and lost his all; how is the gentleman going to compel him to prove conclusively that there was by no possibility any fraud in his original entry?

Mr. MANN. That is not my suggestion at all.

Mr. MONDELL. I will remind the gentleman again that the Departments are careful, sometimes overcareful, in the execution of the law, and certainly the Department having knowledge of the effect of the law of 1899, and having administered the law of 1900, would not favor legislation of the same character if they felt that they were, by this legislation, allowing any one a homestead who ought not to have it.

I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that all we propose to do is to give a man a right to get a homestead who has never obtained one.

Mr. MANN. That is all the gentleman desires to do, but I am afraid that is not all he does do. Does the Department, when it forfeits a homestead entry, give any reason for it?

Mr. MONDELL. Homestead entries are lost or forfeited in the regions where men find it difficult to comply with the law and make proof, generally by abandonment.

Mr. MANN. Yes, generally, but sometimes directly by the Department.

I suggest to the gentleman that he withdraw his request for unanimous consent, and fix that provision of the bill so that it shall not be possible for men who have forfeited their homestead rights through fraud, found by the Land Office, to endeavor to impose upon the Government again.

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly the gentleman has a right to object to unanimous consent for consideration.

Mr. MANN. That is the reason why the gentleman from Illinois made the suggestion to the gentleman from Wyoming.

Mr. MONDELL. The amendment the gentleman suggests has never been considered necessary in any former legislation.

Mr. MANN. No; and the fraud has continued.

Mr. MONDELL. In the minds largely of gentlemen who do not know anything about the conditions surrounding the public lands.

Mr. MANN. Of course the gentleman from Illinois is not personally familiar. The information which I have on the subject I have acquired from reading the reports of the gentlemen in charge of the Government business—the Commissioner of the General Land Office, the Secretary of the Interior, the Department of Justice. It may be that they are all wrong and that the gentleman from Wyoming is correct in his notions that there is very little fraud. I do not know.

Mr. MONDELL. I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that these are homestead cases; that the Departments which the gentlemen says have called attention to the alleged frauds have themselves offered no objection to this legislation. They have been acting under similar legislation in years past. They have had no fault to find with it at any time. They have no fault to find with it now, as indicated in a letter written to the committee.

Mr. GRONNA. Let me suggest to the gentleman from Illinois——

Mr. BONYNGE. Are not the cases of fraud which the gentleman refers to cases arising under the timber and stone act and the coal-land laws and not under the homestead laws?

Mr. MANN. Oh, they arise under all the laws. Mr. Speaker, for the present I shall object.

Mr. GRONNA. I hope the gentleman will withdraw his objection for a moment.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I think I can amend it, if the gentleman insists——

Mr. MANN. Well, amend it, and then bring it into the House to-morrow.

Mr. MONDELL. We can amend in a few words, Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman insists.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman can consult with the gentleman from Illinois, and he can again call up the bill. He can be recognized for that purpose later.

### BRIDGE ACROSS CUMBERLAND RIVER AT CELINA, TENN.

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 10519, to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at Celina, Tenn.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Tennessee, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a railroad bridge and approaches thereto across the Cumberland River at Celina, in the State of Tennessee, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

With the following committee amendment:

On page 1, at the end of line 7, insert "or near."

Amend the title by inserting in line 2, after the word "at," "or near."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if this bill has been reported by a committee?

Mr. HULL of Tennessee. It is reported unanimously by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HULL of Tennessee, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the bill was passed was laid on the table.

### DAM ACROSS SNAKE RIVER IN THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I again call up the bill H. R. 7618, to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River in the State of Washington. I understand the gentleman from Mississippi will not object.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Benton Water Company, a corporation duly organized under the laws of the State of Washington, its successors or assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a dam across the Snake River at or near Fivemile Rapids, in the State of Washington, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of dams across navigable waters," approved June 21, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman from Washington give me probably fifteen minutes' time to have the Clerk read to the House a letter and some resolutions of the citizens of Two Rivers, in that neighborhood, against the passage of the bill. I do not feel like objecting to the consideration, Mr. Speaker, if that leave is granted me, because I think that full duty will be done if objections are read to the House and stated so that the House may consider the bill on its merits.

The SPEAKER. If unanimous consent is given, the bill will be before the House for consideration. Is there objection to the present consideration?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Not if I am granted the time I ask for.

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will yield to the gentleman.

The SPEAKER. The Chair understands that unanimous consent is given for the present consideration of the bill and, as the Chair understands, the gentleman from Washington takes the floor and yields to the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I do yield to the gentleman from Mississippi.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection to the consideration of the bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I now request the Clerk to read to the House, and I ask the House to listen to a letter of Jacob Moser, of Two Rivers, in Washington, written in opposition to the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

TWO RIVERS, WASH., *December 31, 1907.*

Congressman JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS,
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I send you herewith a copy of some resolutions recently adopted by the citizens of this place and vicinity in mass convention assembled, which gives reasons why a grant to the Benton Water Company of the right to construct a dam across Snake River at Fivemile Rapids, as asked for by a bill introduced in Congress in the interest of that company, would create a monopoly of the water-power possibilities of this section of the country, and would enable it to lay a heavy hand upon and exact extortionate tribute of agricultural, manufacturing, and transportation enterprises of the section. These resolutions ask for the construction of such a dam by the Government, or, if not that, then by a private company under such restrictions as would give to the country the most beneficial use of the water power that would thereby be produced, and enable the Government to regulate the rates such a company might charge consumers of power or water users for water rights. By means of a portion of the power from such a dam many thousand acres of arid land about the confluence of Snake and Columbia rivers could be irrigated and become very productive, and the necessary power required for the irrigation of these lands could be disposed of therefor for enough to pay for the entire cost of such a dam, and there would be abundance of power left that would be worth several millions of dollars and that could accomplish much for the upbuilding of this section of the country. Henry Villard, the great railroad builder of his time, who built the Northern Pacific Railroad, once said that if ever means be found of making productive the lands about the confluence of Snake and Columbia rivers, there would then arise in that vicinity the largest inland city of the Northwest. Henry Villard has passed beyond with this prediction unfulfilled and with an inland city built up in the Northwest (Spokane) which has a population of about 100,000 people, but these lands have not yet been made productive, and a dam across Snake River at Fivemile Rapids has not been constructed to develop a water power that could be put to the many purposes possible. This dam would greatly improve Snake River as a national water highway, if locks be constructed in connection with such a dam. We hope to see the time when Columbia and Snake rivers will be developed as national water highways, and so developed by means of dams thereacross as incidents thereto that water power will be available for the construction and operation of electric railroads to these rivers as trunk lines of water transportation from surrounding towns and cities off of these streams, where most of the traffic in the basins of these large rivers originates, to serve as branches and feeders of traffic to these trunk lines of water transportation, and that such water powers can not fall into the hands of railroad companies to prevent competition and make these rivers practically useless as water highways or into the hands of monopolies and trusts; and that such water powers will be serviceable for manufacturing enterprises and for the irrigation of many thousands of acres of arid land, to give homes to many, and to develop the resources of the country and to add to the wealth and prosperity of the nation. The Democrats of this section favor these resolutions and would much prefer the construction of such a dam by the Government than by a private company, and oppose the construction of such a dam by a private company unless under such rules and regulations as will enable the Government to acquire for the country the most beneficial use of the water power produced and to regulate the rates that may be charged consumers of power or water users for water rights for arid lands. So, on behalf of the Democrats of this section, and as a Democrat, I write you as the leader of the Democrats of the House, to oppose the bill introduced, unless at least proper restrictions be made for the purposes mentioned, and secure, if possible, the construction of such a dam by the Government. The resolutions provide, as you will observe, for an investigation as to the feasibility of this dam and its importance to the country before construction shall be undertaken. If nothing more than an investigation, as called for by these resolutions, be obtained, we think considerable will be accomplished for this section of the country.

Thanking you for what consideration you may be able to give to the subject-matter of these resolutions, and for what attention and assistance you may be able to give in this matter, I am, most respectfully,

Yours, truly,

JACOB MOSER.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. Speaker, I ask the House to listen while the Clerk reads certain resolutions adopted by the citizens of Wallawalla County in the State of Washington, in mass convention assembled, against the passage of that bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolutions adopted by citizens of and about Two Rivers, Wallawalla County, Wash., in mass convention assembled, petitioning Congress for the construction, by the Government instead of by the Benton Water Company, of a dam with locks across Snake River at Fivemile Rapids.

(1) That thereby this river may be greatly improved as a national water highway;

(2) That thereby, in connection with power and pumping plants, over 40,000 acres of arid land in Wallawalla, Franklin, and Benton counties, Wash., may be irrigated by irrigation districts;

(3) That thereby power will be available for the construction and operation of electric railroads to Snake and Columbia rivers as branch feeders thereto from wheat-producing sections of the Northwest;

(4) That thereby power will be available for various manufacturing and industrial enterprises referred to;

And setting forth reasons why a grant to the Benton Water Company of a right to construct such a dam and possess the water power thereby produced, as asked for by a bill introduced in Congress, would create a monopoly of the water-power possibilities of the section and enable it to lay a heavy hand upon and exact extortionate tribute of agricultural, manufacturing, and transportation enterprises of the section.

(1) Whereas a bill has been introduced in Congress to grant to the Benton Water Company the right to construct a dam across Snake River at Fivemile Rapids, together with the right to develop and enjoy the water power that would thereby be produced, without, as we are informed, any provision as to what uses such power shall be put to, or any provisions that would enable the Government to secure the most beneficial uses thereof, and without, as we are informed, any provisions that would enable the Government to regulate the rates that may be charged by such company to consumers of such power;

(2) Whereas the Chamber of Commerce, of Franklin County, Wash., and the Pasco Commercial Club, of Pasco, Wash., have adopted resolutions that Congress be asked to grant to the Benton Water Company, or any responsible company, the right to construct such a dam, together with the right to develop and enjoy the water power that would thereby be produced, if satisfactory assurance be given to the Government that it is financially able to construct such a dam and to develop the water power that would thereby be produced, but under such conditions and upon such terms as would secure (1) the construction of such a dam, together with locks in connection therewith, within a reasonably limited time, and the continuous maintenance and operation thereof, by such company, its successors or assigns, in a manner that navigation of Snake River would thereby be improved and not impeded, and (2) the use of such locks by vessels free from tolls, and (3) a right in a governmental agency to direct the uses such power may be put to, so that the most beneficial use thereof will be obtained for the country, and (4) a right of control by the Government of the rates that may be charged by such company, its successors or assigns, to consumers of such power, so that such company, its successors or assigns, may receive reasonably fair profits on investments, but can not become a trust or monopoly of the water power of this section of the country to lay a heavy toll upon or exact extortionate tribute of transportation, agricultural, manufacturing, or industrial enterprises of the section;

(3) Whereas President Roosevelt has recommended to Congress that the Mississippi and Columbia river systems be developed as national water highways, and that, "as incidents to such development, Government dams be used to produce thousands of horsepower;"

(4) Whereas a 20-foot dam with locks just below the Fivemile Rapids of Snake River would, by backing and deepening the water thereabove, remove these rapids, together with several other rapids above, as obstructions to navigation of this water highway in seasons of low water, and would do much toward the development of this stream as a national water highway, and would, as an incident to such development, create a water power of 20,000 or more of horsepower of a value that would exceed several times the cost of such a dam and locks and the development of such power;

(5) Whereas the cost of such a dam and locks and development of the water power that would thereby be created would probably not exceed $1,000,000;

(6) Whereas some of the horsepower that would be produced by such a dam could make possible the construction and operation of electric railroads to the Snake and Columbia rivers, which would be branches and feeders to these trunk lines of water transportation from the neighboring towns and cities of the inland empire that are off of these streams and where most of the traffic of this vast section of country originates;

(7) Whereas electric railroads as aforesaid, in connection with these water highways, would give additional and cheaper transportation to much of the wheat produced in the Northwest and to considerable other traffic of the inland empire, and would give to this section of country relief from the present congestion of traffic on the transcontinental lines traversing it, and would enable this section to increase its production and further develop its great resources, and would help to regulate the rates of transportation in the Northwest, and would by handling considerable traffic, enable these transcontinental railroads to give better service to and handle more traffic from other sections of the country that are not traversed by navigable rivers;

(8) Whereas some of the horsepower that would be produced by such a dam could doubtless in time, if the Snake and Columbia rivers be developed as national highways, and if electric railroads be constructed and operated thereto as branches and feeders thereof from the wheat fields of the Northwest, enable a large portion of the wheat produced in the Northwest to be manufactured into flour and milling stuffs in the towns about the confluence of the Snake River with the Columbia River, considering (1) That the greater portion by far of the wheat produced in the Northwest passes through these towns from the fields of production to the markets of consumption, thereby giving to these places for milling purposes a great quantity and variety of wheat to draw from; (2) That water power produced by such a dam could be available therefor, and could be cheaply sold to milling interests of the Northwest; and (3) That by means of such electric railroads and these water highways as aforesaid this wheat could come to these towns at a cheap rate of transportation, and could, on being manufactured into flour and milling stuffs, be cheaply transported in such forms from these towns down upon the Columbia River to the markets of consumption; and (4) That more of this wheat is apt to be ground into flour as the Northwest develops by means of irrigation and otherwise and as Alaska and oriental trade in this article increases; and (5) That, with cheaper transportation and water power, more of the wheat of the Northwest could be ground into flour and milling stuffs, as a few cents difference in the price of flour makes quite a difference in the quantity consumed in the oriental markets;

(9) Whereas some of the horsepower that would be produced by such a dam could be used in the surrounding towns for lighting, manufacturing, and other industrial purposes that now are prevented by the high price of coal in the Northwest.

(10) Whereas some of the horsepower that would be produced by such a dam could, in connection with pumping plants operating under low lifts, enable many thousands of acres of the low-lying arid lands along the Columbia River, situated in Franklin, Wallawalla, and Benton counties, Wash., to be irrigated and become the homes of many families, where by irrigation sugar beets could be raised and sugar manufactured therefrom to lessen the importation of that product from foreign countries, and where by irrigation such products as alfalfa, corn, fruits, and garden truck could be profitably raised to increase the agricultural wealth of the country;

(11) Whereas in the vicinity of the town of Two Rivers, in the western part of Wallawalla County, Wash., there are, exclusive of lands under the Columbia Canal Company's irrigation canal from the Wallawalla River, about 20,000 acres of arid land that could be irrigated by means of a power and pumping plant at Fivemile Rapids and by a small portion of the water power that would be produced by such a dam, as there are about 8,000 acres of these lands under an elevation of 45 feet above the waters of Snake River at these rapids, and about 5,000 acres more under an elevation of 85 feet, and about 7,000 acres more under an elevation of 150 feet, particularly as such a dam would itself raise the water to be pumped 20 feet and thereby decrease these elevations to 25, 65, and 130 feet, respectively;

(12) Whereas in the vicinity of the town of Pasco, of Franklin County, Wash., there are about 22,500 acres of arid land that could be irrigated by means of a power and pumping plant at Fivemile

Rapids and by a small portion of the water power that would be produced by such a dam, as there are about 5,000 acres of these lands under an elevation of 55 feet above the waters of Snake River at Fivemile Rapids, and about 4,000 acres more under an elevation of 75 feet, and about 6,500 acres more under an elevation of 100 feet, and about 7,000 acres more under an elevation of 150 feet, particularly as such a dam would decrease the lifts required for these lands to 35, 55, 80, and 130 feet, respectively;

(13) Whereas there are in Benton County, Wash., several thousand acres of arid land that could be irrigated by pumping plants and a small portion of the power that would be produced by such a dam, if such power be transformed into electrical energy and thereupon transmitted a few miles to pumping plants in the vicinity of these lands;

(14) Whereas there are many thousands of acres in Franklin and Wallawalla counties that lie between the 150 and 200 foot elevations which possibly should be irrigated by means of a power and pumping plant at Fivemile Rapids;

(15) Whereas these 20,000 acres of land in the vicinity of Two Rivers, if irrigated, would be as valuable per acre as the neighboring lands under the canal of the Columbia Canal Company, which, with water rights from such company, sell for from $150 to $200 per acre in their unimproved state, and would, in consequence, be worth from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, as soon as water be supplied therefor, and would, when improved, be worth from $6,000,000 to $8,000,000, and would then add that much taxable property to the county of Wallawalla;

(16) Whereas these 22,500 acres of land in the vicinity of Pasco, if irrigated, would be worth per acre as much as the neighboring lands under irrigation in the vicinity of Kennowick, Wash., which, with water rights, sell for from $150 to $200 per acre in their unimproved state, and would, in consequence, be worth from $3,375,000 to $4,500,000, as soon as water be supplied therefor, and would, when improved, be worth from $6,750,000 to $9,000,000, and would then add that much taxable property to Frankiin County, Wash.;

(17) Whereas the irrigation of these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers and Pasco that are under the 150-foot elevation, aggregating about 42,500 acres, would provide homes for many families, as doubtless in time they would be divided up in small tracts of from 5 to 40 acres each and be devoted to gardening, orcharding, dairying, etc., and would, when improved, increase the taxable property of the State by from $12,750,000 to $17,000,000, and would add that much wealth to the entire country;

(18) Whereas the irrigation of these lands in Benton County above referred to, and the lands in Franklin and Wallawalla counties above referred to as being between the 150 and 200 foot elevations, would add several millions of dollars' worth of taxable property to the State and as wealth to the country;

(19) Whereas the irrigation of these lands in the vicinity of Pasco would give relief to some of those who settled there with the expectation that the Government would carry out the Palouse irrigation project, the abandonment of which was such a sore disappointment to many;

(20) Whereas the irrigation of these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers would afford great relief to many persons who about three years ago contracted for water rights for some of these lands from the Snake River Irrigation Company, that commenced about that time the construction of a power canal and a power and pumping plant at Five-mile Rapids for the irrigation of a portion of these lands and that soon afterwards disposed of about $100,000 worth of water rights to many persons by various false and fraudulent representations as to financial ability, character, and capacity of works being undertaken, etc., as shown by the records of the superior court of Walla Walla County, Wash., and that soon afterwards failed and passed its assets, what little there were, together with its debts, to the Pasco Power and Water Company, which about two months ago as the recent financial flurry swept the country, went into the hands of a receiver with works uncompleted and with settlers, what few there are left, disheartened after waiting for water nearly three years upon practically a desert;

(21) Whereas the power canal and power and pumping plant above mentioned, if completed, would irrigate only a fractional part of these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers and could not irrigate any of these lands in the vicinity of Pasco;

(22) Whereas a private irrigation company almost invariably possesses the only available means for the irrigation of the lands in the field of its operations and as a water-right monopoly charges exorbitant rates for water rights; and as private irrigation companies as a rule, although charging excessive rates for water rights, require in the sale thereof a payment down of about 25 per cent of the purchase price and the remainder in equal annual installments within from two to four years with interest, and thereby impose heavy burdens upon the purchasers during the first few years, when great expenditures must be made by them for the improvement of their lands and when there is but little realized therefrom, particularly if set out to orchards, which burdens too often result in forfeitures of contracts with such companies and in great loss and discouragements to purchasers striving to build up homes for those dependent upon them for support, while under irrigation projects by the Federal Government and under irrigation projects by the States under the Carey Act these burdens of payments on the cost of water rights are required to be met principally after the lands thereunder are brought to a state of production and income-bearing property, and while under irrigation projects by irrigation districts formed under State laws therefor these burdens are postponed entirely by the issuance of long-time bonds for the construction of the necessary irrigation works, excepting the payments of interest of these bonds, until the lands are producing and in a high state of improvement and development, when these burdens can easily be met; and as private irrigation companies often dispose of more water rights than the capacity of their works can satisfy, thereby causing much trouble among the water users in their efforts to produce their crops; and as private irrigation companies are sometimes used as instrumentalities to serve methods of high financing that would be instructive to even some of the experienced manipulators of Wall street;

(23) Whereas these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers can be irrigated only by a power and pumping plant at Fivemile Rapids; and as this is also true respecting these lands in the vicinty of Pasco if concluded by the Government the Palouse irrigation project be not practicable;

(24) Whereas a gift to a private company by the Government of such a valuable franchise as the right to construct such a dam and possess the power created thereby would place the irrigation of these lands at the will of such company, for the power developed therefrom could, as far as the Government or the owners of these lands were concerned, be used for many purposes other than for irrigation, unless the Government would in its grant to such company impose as a condition thereof that the Government may direct the uses such power may be put to, so as to secure the most beneficial uses thereof;

(25) Whereas a private company possessed of such a water power, even though required to devote a sufficient amount thereof for the irrigation of these lands, would practically be a water-power monopoly in this section of the country, considering (1) that a dam across Snake River at Fivemile Rapids would, on account of the low grades of this stream, back the water for miles, and (2) that the occupancy of both banks of this river by railroads from Riparia to its mouth will prevent the construction of any dam near its mouth, excepting one at Fivemile Rapids, and (3) that, were it possible to develop a water power a good number of miles from this vicinity, such power would have to be transformed into electrical power, transmitted to this section, and then transformed back to mechanical power, all of which would be at a great expense; and as a monopoly of the water power of the section such company would probably charge excessive rates for water rights, in case it should go into the irrigation business, or excessive rates for power to irrigation districts or private companies as consumers of such power, unless the Government should in its grant reserve the right of control at all times of the rates that may be charged consumers of power or for water rights for these lands;

(26) Whereas these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers could well afford, under an irrigation district, to bear, if necessary, the entire cost of such a dam, for and in consideration of a sufficient amount of power therefrom for their irrigation, in addition to the cost of the power and pumping plant and of the system of irrigation canals that would be necessary, even though in order to do so it would be necessary or desirable to take over by purchase or condemnation the works of the Pasco Power and Water Company at their value or at what has been expended thereon, considering (1) that the irrigation of these lands would give to them a value of from $3,000,000 to $4,000,000, without taking into consideration any value that may be imparted thereto by work or improvements thereon; (2) that by these lands bearing the entire cost thereof water rights for these lands would probably not cost more than $50 per acre, and (3) that if these lands be irrigated by a private company constructing such a dam and owning the water power thereby produced, these lands would probably be required to pay about $100 per acre, as the Pasco Power and Water Company valued water rights at that figure;

(27) Whereas these lands in the vicinity of Pasco could well afford, under an irrigation district, to bear, if necessary, the entire cost of such a dam for and in consideration of a sufficient amount of power therefrom for their irrigation in addition to the cost of the power and pumping plant and of the system of irrigation canals that would be necessary, considering (1) that the irrigation of these lands would give to them a value of from $3,375,000 to $4,500,000, without taking into consideration any value that may be imparted thereto by work or improvements thereon; (2) that by these lands bearing the entire cost thereof water rights for these lands would probably not cost more than $50 per acre; and (3) that if these lands be irrigated by a private company constructing such a dam and owning the power thereby created these lands would probably be required to pay about $100 per acre;

(28) Whereas these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers, together with these lands in the vicinity of Pasco, could well afford, if necessary, to bear the entire cost of such a dam for and in consideration of a sufficient amount of power therefrom for their irrigation, in addition to the cost of necessary power and pumping plants and systems of irrigation canals, considering (1) that the irrigation thereof would give to them a combined value of from $6,375,000 to $8,500,000, without taking into consideration any value that may be imparted thereto by work or improvements thereon; (2) that by bearing together this entire cost water rights for these lands would probably cost not exceeding from $25 to $30 per acre; and (3) that if these lands be irrigated by a private company constructing such a dam and owning the water power thereby created these lands would be required to pay probably at least $100 per acre and possibly more;

(29) Whereas the Government could well afford to construct this dam with locks and develop the power thereby created as demands therefor arise and dispose of a sufficient amount of such power for the irrigation of these lands in the vicinity of Two Rivers, or these lands in the vicinity of Pasco, or both such lands, for and in consideration of the entire cost of such dam, if for not a less sum, and take bonds of such district or districts as may be formed in payment for such power, considering that the irrigation of these lands would require but a small portion of the power that would be produced by such a dam and that the remainder of such power would be worth several millions of dollars, and that with such remaining portion some of the great benefits above referred to could in time be obtained for the country, and that by such dam the navigation of Snake River would be greatly benefited;

(30) Whereas the policy of our country has always been to encourage agricultural development, foster manufacturing enterprise to convert raw material into finished products, improve navigation, and help to increase transportation facilities, and to prevent, control, or cure, where possible, trusts and monopolies: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved by the citizens in and about Two Rivers, Wash., in mass convention assembled:* (1) That Congress be asked to provide that an inland waterways commission or other governmental agency shall make an investigation respecting the feasibility of the construction of a dam across Snake River at Fivemile Rapids as an incident toward the development of this national water highway, and respecting the importance and value of such a dam toward the improvement of this highway and toward the development of the resources of the country to add to its wealth and prosperity; and that Congress be asked to provide that such commission or agency, if it deems the construction of such dam is feasible, and if it considers the importance and value thereof as an incident toward the development of this highway will warrant its construction, shall (1) determine the exact location, character, and size this dam should have, and (2) prepare plans, specifications, and estimates therefor, and (3) determine the probable amount of horsepower that would be produced thereby, and (4) determine the importance of the water power it would produce toward encouraging agricultural development, toward fostering manufacturing enterprises, and toward increasing transportation facilities, and (5) determine what, if any, arrangements can be made with any irrigation district or districts for the purpose of securing the irrigation of the lands above referred to, or portions thereof, and (6) determine what, if any, arrangements can be made with persons or companies to secure some of the great benefits above mentioned, and (7) prepare plans, specifications, and estimates for the development of this water power, or for such portions thereof as may be needed from time to time.

(2) That Congress be asked to authorize and enable such commission or agency, if such commission or agency considers the construction of such a dam is feasible and warranted as aforesaid, to construct the same for and on behalf of the Government as an incident to the development of Snake River as a national water highway, of a form that will readily admit of the development of the water power that would thereby be produced, and to develop such water power or portions thereof from time to time as may in the judgment of such commission or agency be needed, and to dispose of by grant or lease such water power or portions thereof, or the power that may be developed therefrom, or portions thereof, under such rules and regulations that Congress or such commission or agency may adopt as will be calculated to improve navigation, and to secure the most beneficial use of such power, and to enable such commission or agency to regulate at all times the rates that may be charged by the Government's grantee or lessee to consumers of such power, and to enable such commission or agency, in cases where the Government's grantee or lessee, instead of selling power for irrigation purposes to irrigation districts or private irrigation companies, shall engage in the business of an irrigation company, to regulate at all times the rates that such grantee or lessee may charge water users for water rights for their lands; and that Congress be asked to authorize such commission or agency, in case of sale of power or water to any irrigation district or districts that may be formed under the laws of the State of Washington, to accept bonds of such district or districts in payment for such power or water, as doubtless a sufficient amount of such bonds could be obtained that the value thereof would construct such dam, and as the Government could soon dispose of the same probably, drawing 6 per cent interest as they would, and as, unless the Government would take such bonds in settlement for power or water for irrigation purposes, it may be that such irrigation district or districts could not dispose of its bonds in the money markets, considering the present financial stringency, and that in consequence these lands would have to be irrigated by private irrigation companies.

(3) That, in case Congress should not approve of the construction of such a dam by the Government, then Congress be asked to authorize such commission or agency, if in the opinion of such commission or agency the construction of such dam is advisable, to allow the Benton Water Company or any irrigation district or districts or any responsible company to construct such dam and develop the power thereby produced and possess and enjoy the same, on assurance given of financial ability to complete the same, but under such conditions, rules, and regulations that may be adopted by Congress or such commission or agency as will be calculated to improve navigation, secure the most beneficial use of the power produced by such a dam, and that will enable such commission or agency to regulate at all times the rates that may be charged to consumers of such power, together with rates that may be charged water users for water rights for irrigation purposes; and that Congress be asked, in case it should not approve of the construction of such dam by the Government, to provide that, in case it should authorize such commission or agency to allow others to construct such dam, such commission or agency shall give any irrigation district or districts the preference right to construct such dam for a reasonable period.

(4) That Senator Ankeny be hereby most respectfully and earnestly requested to cause a bill to be drafted and introduced in Congress that will embody the spirit of these resolutions, and secure if possible its enactments.

(5) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the President, Vice-President, and to the Speaker of the House.

(6) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of our Representatives in Congress, and that they be hereby most respectfully and earnestly requested to secure if possible a law that will embody the spirit of these resolutions.

(7) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each of the Representatives in Congress from the States of Oregon and Idaho.

(8) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Senator Newlands of Nevada.

(9) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Congressman Burton of Ohio, Chairman of the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and one to Congressman Reeder of Kansas, chairman of the House Committee on Irrigation.

(10) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Secretary of the Interior.

(11) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Governor Mead.

(12) That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Dr. N. G. Blalock, and to Prof. W. D. Lyman, of Walla Walla, Wash., and one be sent to J. N. Teal, and one to the Open River Association, of Portland, Oreg., and one to Capt. W. P. Gray, of Pasco, Wash.

(13) That copies of these resolutions be sent to the various commercial bodies of the towns and cities of the inland empire.

(14) That a committee of three be appointed to confer with the Chamber of Commerce of Franklin County, Wash., and with the Pasco Commercial Club, as to the advisability of those bodies issuing a call for a convention of delegates from the various commercial bodies of the inland empire, and of prominent and representative men of the Northwest conversant with its resources and needs of development, to be held at Pasco at an early date, for the purpose of discussing matters dealt with in these resolutions.

Dated this 30th day of December, 1907, at Two Rivers, Wash.

E. M. WARNER, *Chairman.*

WM. CHANNELL, *Clerk.*

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to add anything to what has been said in the resolutions. It seems to me the reasons given are quite weighty against the passage of the bill.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Washington some questions.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Certainly.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Is this company to which this franchise is granted incorporated under the general State law or under a special charter?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Under a general State law, as I understand it. We do not have special charters of incorporation; we have a general incorporation law.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Can the gentleman from Washington assure the House that full authority rests in the State of Washington to regulate the charges?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I am satisfied that is correct.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. For how long a stretch or reach in the river would the water be utilized under this privilege?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I do not know just how far back the water would be dammed. I can not give the gentleman information in regard to that. I do not know how high the dam would be. As a matter of fact, I do not think the plans and specifications have been all prepared as yet. The people did not want to do that until they knew whether they would get permission. Then those plans and specifications would be submitted to the War Department under the general law for approval, so that I can not say just how far back the water would be dammed by this dam. That would depend upon the height of it, of course.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Are there not arid lands in the near locality?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Yes. The most important purpose of this bill is to reclaim lands.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Is there any reclamation in progress under the Federal Government in that locality?

Mr. JONES of Washington. There is not, and no immediate prospect of any.

Mr. BURTON of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I do not feel like opposing this bill, but I question very much whether it ought to pass. I feel, however, like giving notice that in the future I shall object to unanimous consent for bills of this nature.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio and Mr. MANN rose.

The SPEAKER. To whom does the gentleman yield?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I yield to the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KENNEDY], who reported the bill.

Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio. Mr. Speaker, I would like to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Washington [Mr. JONES] or from the minority leader, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. I reported this bill to this House from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, and I want to say that not the slightest intimation came to that committee of the things that have been laid before the House by the reading of these papers, and I can not understand why it was that the matter was not laid before that committee for its consideration before the bill was reported. I would like to know if either of these gentlemen can give me any information on that point.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I desire to state to the gentleman and to this House that this protest was never submitted to me nor, so far as I know, to any member of our delegation, because none of them has ever presented it to me or said anything upon the subject to me. If these matters had come to my attention they would have been presented to the committee for its consideration before reporting. This bill passed at the last session of Congress through this House. It is a bill framed under the general law under which we pass bill after bill through this House, and it seems to me that the propositions even suggested in this protest are matters that must be regulated necessarily by the State itself, if Congress has not already reserved to itself such power under the general law relating to dams. I doubt if it is for the Federal Government to endeavor to determine what shall be charged for electricity which is developed in this way. The only purpose of the Federal Government, it seems to me, is to protect navigation, and that has been protected in this bill under the general law which the Interstate Commerce Committee has passed. I know the conditions near this place. There are thousands of acres of as good land as lies out of doors which we hope will be reclaimed under this bill. They have been there ever since the Snake River began running to the sea, and there has not been a drop of water placed upon them. This is the first company, apparently, that has ever proposed to place water on those lands. I consider if this bill is passed and this company does what this bill permits it to do, it will have done a great benefit to the people of this locality and of my State and to the people of this nation. There is no question but that our State will see that exorbitant charges are not made for this power and for the distribution of this water. The people of the State may be depended upon, in my judgment, to care for this matter properly, and we reserve the right in this bill to alter, amend, or repeal it at any time, and there is very likely the power under the general law by which Congress can make such regulations as may be necessary.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. JONES of Washington. Certainly.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Mr. Speaker, I am so unfortunately placed in my seat that I can not hear much of the discussion that goes

on in the House, and I was not able to hear the earlier part of the discussion of this bill. I would like to ask the gentleman if it does not belong to that class of bills by which valuable privileges are given to private corporations by the Federal Government, and particularly to that class of bills the expediency and wisdom of which have been strongly questioned by the Department of the Interior.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Well, I do not know about that, but I do know that this bill is in line, as I said, with the many bills that have been passed respecting the various streams throughout the country for the development of power.

Mr. SLAYDEN. Exactly so. That is what I understand, and it has been protested that we, in ignorance of the true value of the concessions that have been made to these private corporations, have given away millions upon millions of value, growing in value, because of the rapid decrease in the coal supply of the country.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Well, I have not seen any protests from the Department in reference to that. I have seen suggestions made that have been made in this memorial here that has been read, that there is a great deal of power and many possibilities for the future by these permits. But this is simply a permit. We can amend, alter, or repeal the law at any time we see fit, and it seems to me, as I suggested a moment ago, that the matter of the regulation of rates and all that sort of thing is not a matter for the Federal Government with reference to local matters in the State, and that that is entirely a proposition for the State. I must say I would not want the Federal Government to come into my State and try to regulate the price of electricity developed and distributed entirely locally. I would urge the passage of no bill that I believed would injure this section of the State. No one would do more than I to accomplish the great results mentioned in the protests. There is no hope of the measures therein suggested being enacted at any reasonable time in the future. If there was we might hesitate to pass this bill. The reclamation of these lands will bring thousands of people to the State, will furnish homes for many families, will add much to the wealth of the State, and result in incalculable benefit. If it can be done under this bill, it should pass. If nothing is done under the bill, nothing will be lost. If the Government can be induced to take up this matter there is nothing in this bill to prevent it.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to me for two or three minutes?

Mr. JONES of Washington. I will yield to the gentleman for five minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, the bill that is before the House is to permit the construction of a dam under what is known as the "general dam act." It was not the opinion of the committee that reported that act, and I judge it was not the opinion of Congress that passed the act, that the Federal Government had nothing to do with the regulation of prices at which power might be sold, because in that act it is expressly provided that Congress may alter, repeal, or amend, without incurring any liability, the act at any time. And when this power is granted, if it be granted by the passage of this bill, it remains within the power of Congress at any time to fix the price at which this company may sell any power that it is able to produce by the use of the dam. In addition to that, any other objections which are offered by these protests are met by the original dam law. If the gentlemen who sent the protests out had ever had the opportunity to read that law the protests, I take it, would never have come here. The law expressly provides——

Mr. WILLIAMS. My attention was called to that; but this question involves the right of petition.

Mr. MANN. I said the "gentlemen who sent the protests here." I know the distinguished gentleman from Mississippi is familiar with the law, and I take it that is the reason he only presented this to the House and did not object to consideration. The law further provides that before the permit is to be granted these people must present to the Secretary of War and the Chief of Engineers their plans and specifications, which must be approved and which can not be deviated from without both the consent of the Secretary of War and Chief of Engineers. It further provides that these people may be required to maintain and operate at their own expense locks, sluices, and any other needful works for the purposes of navigation. It also provides that they may be required to donate to the United States land which the Government may desire to use in connection with navigation. By this bill we are not giving to these people the right to construct a dam and fix their own charges for all time, nor are we leaving it to the State of Washington to fix the charges. When we presented the bill, which became the general law, we thought, with the immense interests on the rivers, with the immense power that was being developed by dams in the form of electric power, that the Government of the United States granting the right, and that is all it could do—that is, grant the right—should reserve to itself the power to fix the compensation at any time when it chose to exercise it, believing that Congress could be trusted to do the right thing at the right time.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Suppose a State could exercise a control over these rates by virtue of its control over the corporations, and we exercise control by virtue of the fact that we control the power?

Mr. MANN. We exercise control by virtue of the fact that we control the right. When they accept the right with a provision given that we can change and alter the act, they accept it with the right to us to control the power. It is a common thing for us in passing these laws, as in the bridge bill, to grant to the Secretary of War the right to control the right of fixing tolls over bridges where tolls are charged, and that is in the general bridge act.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is a different exercise of the right?

Mr. MANN. Absolutely.

Mr. JONES of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I ask the previous question on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken on ordering the previous question, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Division!

The House divided; and there were—ayes 101, noes 94.

So the previous question was ordered.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed it was accordingly read the third time.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the passage of the bill.

The question was taken, and the Speaker announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I call for a division.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 107, noes 92.

So the bill was passed.

On motion of Mr. JONES of Washington, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON BANKING AND CURRENCY.

Mr. FOWLER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency may be permitted to sit during the sessions of the House, and I also ask for such reprints as may be necessary of the bill H. R. 12677.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

EXTENDING TIME FOR ORGANIZATION OF MILITIA.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution No. 14.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia in which to conform their organization, armament, and discipline to that which is now or may hereafter be prescribed for the Regular and Volunteer Armies of the United States by section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903, be, and is hereby, extended to January 21, 1910.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Reserving the right to object, I would like to know what the bill is.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. STEENERSON. I yield to the gentleman from Illinois, and in explanation of the measure will say:

Under the act of January 21, 1903, popularly known as the Dick law, to reorganize the militia of the different States and Territories, it was provided that the militia of the different States and Territories and the District of Columbia should conform in organization, armament, and discipline to that prescribed for the Regular Army and volunteer forces of the United States within five years from that date in order to participate in the appropriations made by Congress for the militia. Last Congress increased the appropriation from $1,000,000 to $2,000,000, which is apportioned according to representation in Congress among the different States and Territories, based on their population. Now, the five years in which to conform expires on the 21st of this month, and only four States have conformed, according to the report of the Secretary of War. Unless this time is extended and this resolution is passed, the other States and Territories which have not conformed will be deprived of their quota of this $2,000,000 appropriation—the militia will lose that much. So you will readily see that there is urgency

for this measure. The State of New York, for instance, has not complied, and would lose $155,000.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. STEENERSON. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. The States have had five years in which to comply with the law. What is the reason offered for not complying with it?

Mr. STEENERSON. It is not absolutely correct to say that they have had five years.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman said that the law passed five years ago and that it will expire within a few days and that only four States had conformed.

Mr. STEENERSON. I will explain. It is necessary for the Secretary of War to promulgate rules and regulations, and those rules and regulations were first promulgated only about two years ago, and, as promulgated at that time, it was claimed by many experts in these matters that it was impossible to comply with those regulations prescribing the organization. Only on the 2d day of November last were the latest rules and regulations prescribed for the organization of the militia promulgated by the Secretary of War.

Mr. MANN. What the gentleman proposes, then, is simply to extend the law for two years later?

Mr. STEENERSON. Yes; it was impossible to comply as to the District of Columbia. They could not comply because it required an act of Congress to reorganize the militia, so that it was impossible for them to comply, because Congress had failed to act. Several States required legislation, and their legislatures only meet every two years. They have not yet had time to act, at least not since the last rules prescribed by the War Department were published.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The joint resolution was ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. STEENERSON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I also ask a reprint of certain documents in respect to this militia matter.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for a reprint of the following documents, which the clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

House Report No. 1094, Fifty-seventh Congress; public act 33, Fifty-seventh Congress, and House Document No. 607, Fifty-ninth Congress.

Mr. PAYNE. I think that ought to go to the Committee on Printing. These are documents of former Congresses.

The SPEAKER. Without objection, the reference will be made to the Committee on Printing. The gentleman will put his resolution in shape and it will go through the box.

### REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 11701, the penal codification bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the penal codification bill, with Mr. BANNON in the chair.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in presenting to the House for its consideration the present bill from the Joint Committee on the Revision of the Laws, I am conscious of the fact that the subject is devoid of popular interest, and that the attention of the House can be held to it only from a sense of patriotic duty. This bill has in it nothing that can appeal to party policies or to partisan interests. It is devoid of the interest of appropriation bills which appeal to our patriotic pride and to our national importance; but, Mr. Chairman, devoid as it is of enthusiasm and lacking, as it does, all the essential elements and requisites of parliamentary inspiration, it does, in my judgment, appeal to the very highest sense of the patriotism of this deliberative body.

The object of this bill is to perfect the organic law of the land; to present the permanent laws of the United States in the most authentic and authoritative form, to the end that these permanent laws, these great fundamental legislative declarations, shall stand before the country in such clear, systematic, and conspicuous form that they may be known to all men; that these important statutes that are intended to safeguard and protect the life, liberty, and property of our citizens shall be extricated from the great confusion into which they have been allowed to fall by many years of inattention, and shall be written clearly and legibly on our statute books as forcible and conspicuous evidences of our national justice, national honor, and national advancement.

It requires, Mr. Chairman, but little thought upon this dry subject to arouse the student to enthusiasm. The history of the world establishes the fact that the richest legacy that the nations of the past have left to succeeding ages has been their principles of organic law. Do you ask me of the religion, of the morality, of the intelligence, of the chastity, or the purity of a nation of antiquity? I will point you for answer to the permanent laws of that nation as they exist upon its statute books of stone or papyrus and by that standard chiefly, if not alone, will the status of that nation, in all that goes to constitute individual or national honor be established.

From the historic standpoint, therefore, this technical, uninteresting subject of the revision of laws assumes a stupendous importance and takes upon itself an interesting aspect, and is entitled to appeal to us as an inspiration to relieve us from the tedium of the uninteresting details of its consummation.

Authentic history affords emphatic and convincing illustrations of the truth of this great principle—that the most valuable tribute of the nations of the past to our present twentieth century civilization comes to us in the form of permanent organic principles of law that have survived the destruction of time and the obliteration of states and of monuments. [Applause.] Apart from the scheme of divine salvation, which is our distinctive and peculiar inheritance from the early Hebrew nations, the great gift to the world of that grand historic people is the *Mosaic code* of laws. From that code this nation and all other civilized nations to-day derive the great basic principles of the moral law; the law regulating *marriage; consanguinity*, and the *sacredness of human* life. No nation to-day places upon its statute book the inhibition "Thou shalt not kill," that was written indelibly upon tables of stone by the hand of God amid the thunders and tempests of Mount Sinai. [Applause.] We regulate the punishment of the crime, but derive its existence from that historic ancient source.

The old Roman nation has passed away. Its palaces and its monuments are crumbled to dust, and even "its tombs are tenantless of their heroic dead," but the Roman nation lives to-day in every nation of the civilized world. The corner stone of our present legal structure is drawn from the fundamental organic principles derived from the *civil law*. Our knowledge of *partnership*, our law concerning *corporations*, our law concerning *wills*, the creation of *admiralty courts*, the creation of *courts of chancery*, nay, the very development of the *law merchant* itself, are derived from that historic source. These benefactions to humanity will survive when the conquests of her Cæsar, the eloquence of her Cicero, and the strains of her divine Horace shall have been forgotten.

Mr. Chairman, the same thing is true of the dark ages, that great period when the learning and religion of the world seemed to have been extinguished. Out of that void, out of the darkness that hovered over the mediæval world, has come to us as one of our fundamental priciples of national sovereignty, come to us directly from the feudal law, that great principle of *eminent domain*, which enables the public to take private property for public use, which declares the ultimate sovereignty of all property to be in the government itself.

And, Mr. Chairman, if the time should ever come when Macauley's fabled South Sea Islanders should sit upon the broken arches of London Bridge and mourn over the ruins of St. Paul, amid the wreck of these ruins triumphing over that universal desolation, burning as a beacon an inspiration and a guide for all great civilization to follow would rise the great fabric of the *common law* of England [applause], those indestructible principles of right, those great axioms of remedial justice between man and man, that effectual and eternal safeguard of human liberty, the right of *trial by jury*, that splendid contribution of that common law, to the regeneration and uplifting of mankind, that great legal evolution of the germ of human liberty of which the American Constitution is the highest culmination. [Applause.]

So, Mr. Chairman, while the written history of a nation may be sometimes apocryphal, its traditions involved in obscurity, the story of its heroes mere fiction—its written permanent, fundamental, and organic law is imperishable and definite and a tangible and absolutely reliable record of its intelligence, of its religion, of its ethics, and of its civilization. And as some physiologist from the vertebræ of an extinct mammoth can reconstruct the complete animal and tell its habits and its habitat; can reveal the geological period of the world in which it lived, so from the fragment of the laws of an extinct nation historians can reconstruct the civilization, character, habits, and

customs of that nation and rewrite with striking accuracy its forgotten history. [Applause.]

The scholarly world has recently been amazed and the historic character of a great period practically rewritten by the discoveries in 1901 of the permanent laws of Hammurabi, antedating the Christian Era by nearly two thousand three hundred years. In the light of these enactments and from the spirit and language of the statutes carved upon that famous stone has the history of Babylonish civilization been reincarnated. [Applause.]

In this light, therefore, Mr. Speaker, the philosophic statesman may regard the task before us as one of a high order. This elevated view may rescue it from the tiresome plodding of patient drudgery and place it upon the high and patriotic plane of a broad, sacred, and inspiring duty.

Now, Mr. Chairman, with these few words of introduction, I propose to call your attention particularly to the bill itself as briefly as possible. I shall not weary this House with minute detail respecting the history of this legislation. You have heard time after time of the appointment in 1897 of a Commission for the revision of the laws. You all understand that originally submitted to that commission was the power to revise and codify the criminal laws of the United States. You know that in 1899 a bill having been introduced in the Senate looking to the perfection of the judicial title, on motion of Senator Hoar was referred to this commission with enlarged powers respecting that department of the law. And how, in 1901, when the public generally had become aroused to the confused and unintelligible condition of the general statutes of the country, the duties of that commission were further enlarged by Congress, and it was required to codify and revise all of the permanent laws of the United States.

Reports were made by this commission from time to time to Congress, and in 1901 the Revision Commission presented its report of the penal code. It was submitted by the Speaker to the then Committee on the Revision of the Laws and a report was made by the committee, but no consideration was obtained in the House. Finally, in June, 1906, this commission, which had been in existence for upward of ten years, was required to make its final report on or before December 15, 1906. On December 15 that final report of the commission was made, and it is before me. A copy of it was given to Members of Congress, and you have it as a public document. You will remember that it is in two volumes, comprising about nineteen hundred pages and containing something over nine thousand sections of law.

This report was submitted by the Speaker to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Permit me to say, going back a moment, that before the time of the final report of the commission, the partial report upon the penal code had been submitted by the Speaker to the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. The Committee on the Revision of the Laws of the Fifty-ninth Congress took up that report and reported a bill upon it, but that bill did not obtain consideration of Congress. Recognizing that this was a matter of great importance and likely to occupy a great deal of the time of both the House and the Senate, and also recognizing that if we were to pass the bill through the House and then send it to the Senate and have it by that body referred to its Committee upon the Revision of the Laws and reported back to the Senate, different views might prevail among the different membership of the two committees and that the legislation would probably never be accomplished; recognizing this fact, I say, a resolution was introduced by me asking for the appointment of a joint committee consisting of five members of the Senate and five members of the House for the consideration of this bill. A committee of that kind was appointed in the Fifty-ninth Congress, and the bill relating to the Criminal Code was carefully considered and was reported back to this House, but no action was taken upon it. At the close of the Fifty-ninth Congress by another resolution introduced by me, a joint committee of five Senators and five Members from the Sixtieth Congress was appointed and that committee sat during the recess of Congress and resumed consideration of the bill embodying the Criminal Code; and it is the unanimous report of that joint committee that is before the House at this time, recommending the bill before us for consideration. [Applause.]

Mr. Speaker, this brief review will show without further discussion on my part the recognized necessity by the country at large for legislation upon this subject, and in order to demonstrate the fact that that insistent demand from the public at large and from Congress was not without serious basis of reason allow me now to call attention briefly to the present condition of the statute laws of the United States. You are all familiar with the fact that the Federal statutes today, as we understand them, as you have access to them, are found embodied in what is known as the *Revised Statutes*, second edition, 1878, *first supplement, second supplement*, and three separate volumes of the *Statutes at Large*, numbers 32, 33 and 34.

In explaining the contents of the volume known as the second edition of the Revised Statutes of 1878 I would state the fact that that revision was the first revision ever made of the Federal laws, and that none has been attempted since that time until the presentation of this bill.

It is an accurate statement and one entitled to great consideration to say that there have been more laws of a general and permanent character passed by the Federal Congress since 1873 than had been passed from the formation of the Government down to that time. The committee of 1873 was preceded by a revision commission just as this committee was, but when the work of the revision came before that committee, and they felt the necessity of attempting to get the whole work through in one Congress, they adopted the principle of making no change whatever in existing law. They submitted the bill to the House upon the authoritative statement by the chairman of the committee and the members of the committee, that it was simply a revision and codification, that it simply consisted in posting the existing laws of the United States and putting under each title the laws with reference to that title, and that it contained no new legislation whatever. In that way, night sessions being held for that purpose, after a little discussion, accepting the representations of the committee, Congress permitted that revision to go through with practically very little consideration. I mean that a reference to the proceedings of that Congress will show that a great deal of the bill was not read, that many sections were passed by titles. The method of proceeding was in some instances at least that the title would be announced and inquiry would be made of the chairman of the committee if there was any new law in this title and upon the statement of the chairman of the committee that there was none, or if there were a few changes explaining those changes, that whole title would be passed as a title. The result of that was—and that is what I want to speak of in explaining this second edition of 1878—that this hasty legislation revealed, when it was finished, a great number of errors. The succeeding session of Congress by one bill corrected over 200 of those errors, and then appointed Mr. George C. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, a special commissioner to revise the revision and also to carry into it the legislation of the Forty-third and the Forty-fourth Congresses. Therefore your revised statutes of 1878 is a revision of a revision, a revision of the Revised Statutes of 1873. I doubt if anywhere outside of a public library can be found to-day the old revision of 1873, and what I particularly desire to call attention to is that this volume with which we are all so familiar and which we regard as the storehouse and treasury of our permanent Federal laws—this volume of *The Revised Statutes, second edition, 1878*, contains three distinct kinds of law, of different authenticity and evidential value. You will find this upon examination—and I presume those of you who are lawyers have frequent occasion to examine it—the main text of the book is the revision of 1873. You will find that the errors, corrected by the act of Congress of the Forty-third Congress, are included in brackets in italics. You will find that the new legislation of the Forty-third and the Forty-fourth Congresses is carried in and included in brackets in roman type. Now, if I have succeeded in making myself clear to you, the book itself contains three distinct kinds of law. The original publication, the main body of the book, is an original enactment. It is the revision of 1873. It was passed by Congress, signed by the President, and is a law that proves itself. No reference can be had to anything behind it to explain it. That portion which is included in brackets in italics and that portion that is included in brackets in roman is by the act of March 9, 1878, providing for its publication to be taken to be prima facie evidence only of the laws therein contained, but by the provisions of that law the inclusion of the laws in this volume shall not preclude reference to or control in case of any discrepancy the effect of any original act of Congress passed since the 1st day of December, 1873

Therefore, as a first step in the demonstration of the confusion and of the uncertainty in which the condition of the laws of the United States are, I repeat that the volume known as the Revised Statutes of 1878 contain three distinct kinds of law of different evidential value.

The other books containing our so-called revised statutes are, first: *The first supplement of the Revised Statutes*—this is not a revision at all. By its very preface it disclaims to be anything of the kind. It embraces the legislation of a general and permanent nature, enacted at each session of Congress subsequent to the first day of the Congress of 1873 (and thereby

duplicates the legislation of 1873 and 1874) down to and including the legislation of the Fifty-first Congress in 1891. As indicated in the preface of this volume it is neither a revision nor a consolidation. It is a reproduction of the laws enacted since the passage of the Revised Statutes, which are neither obsolete, local, temporary, or expired, special, substituted, or repealed. That is what our supplement No. 1 is.

Second. *Our supplement No. 2* does not have even that much of editing. That is simply a binding together of the various volumes published at the end of each Congress under the provisions of the act of Congress of June 4, 1897. It embraces nine separate parts of these pamphlet editions, which are published at the close of each Congress. These supplements are simply bound together and made into a volume, with a consolidated index of the whole, and the provisions of the statute providing for the publication of these unedited editions comprising this second supplement is as follows:

The publications herein authorized shall be taken to be prima facie evidence of the laws therein contained, but shall not change or alter any existing law nor preclude reference to nor control, in case of any discrepancy, the effect of any original act passed by Congress.

That brings our legislation down only to 1901. In addition to the volumes already referred to, we have *volumes 32, 33, and 34 of the Statutes at Large*, containing the laws of the Fifty-seventh, Fifty-eighth, and Fifty-ninth Congresses, unedited, and confused with all the provisional and temporary enactments of these three Congresses.

Therefore, gentlemen, this brief and hasty review of the present condition of the statute laws of the United States will, I think, justify the statement of the committee that probably the permanent laws of no other civilized country can be found in such confused condition, and that to anybody but the student, or the lawyer, or the judges, a man expert in finding the law, it is almost impossible, without a careful and extended research, to tell what the law of the United States is upon any particular subject because to find the authentic law it is necessary to examine the *Revised Statutes of 1878* and 17 volumes of the *Statutes at Large*, each containing an average of 500 pages, or, in other words the original enactments of every Congress since 1873. This confusion arises in great part from the unphilosophical and unsystematic methods of our legislation and from the constant custom of Congress in embracing in appropriation bills important provisions of permanent laws. A few of many interesting illustrations of this confusion and this irregular legislation may be found in this statement. That important amendment to the Federal law entitling a party in interest to testify in his own behalf, a law that revolutionized the administration of justice, is found as an almost indistinguishable section of an appropriation bill; the law by which we exercise our supervision over the Republic of Cuba is embodied in a fortification bill; the law prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Capitol is found as a remote and disconnected part of an immigration bill. All these important acts are so closely intermingled with the general provisions of these bills that neither the title nor the context give any indication of their existence. The present revision when completed will be an original enactment, will repeal all existing statutes, will present the entire Federal legal system in a scientific order in two volumes of ordinary legal dimensions, and the laws therein contained will prove themselves without reference to any other acts of Congress. The mere statement of these facts, Mr. Chairman, without further argument or comment, explains fully the necessity for this revision and is ample justification for the action of our committee in pressing the work upon Congress at this time.

It may be a matter of interest to the House, and they have a right to inquire of this committee why we have presented for your consideration *the penal code first*. Why have we taken it out of its regular order in the report of the commission, in which I believe it is the last chapter, and presented it to the consideration of the House in our first bill? In answer to that, Mr. Chairman, I would say that we recognize the absolute impossibility of attempting to secure legislation upon the whole report of the Commission, upon the nine thousand sections of law, in one bill, or even at one session of Congress. In the second place, we felt that the criminal title was a separate, independent, and distinct thing of itself, capable of almost entire separation from the main body of the law, and that it was of the utmost importance that these laws that protect our life, liberty, and our property, to which all the citizens of this Union are subjected, should exist cleary upon our statute books, so that all who are bound by their provisions might have easy reference thereto. And third, and perhaps the controlling consideration, was that Congress itself had indicated the order of the importance of this work. It had by the act of 1897 first committed to the Commission the penal code. The work, therefore, was first referred to your committee, and we had acted upon it before the final report of the Commission was made, and on this account and for the reasons before stated we felt it was the logical and proper order to present to Congress our report upon the criminal section first.

Having established the order of legislation, we come logically to the consideration of the criminal laws of the United States as a system, and I want to say to you that one of the most interesting chapters of the history of the United States is the history of her criminal law. A careful study of it, which I have not time, of course, to allude to to-day, will show one interesting phase of the progress and development of this country and of the expansion and development of that novel principle in the history of the nation of the distinction between State and national sovereignty.

The first Crimes Act was passed at the second session of the First Congress and became a law on April 30, 1790. It was signed by George Washington and contained 33 sections. That Crimes Act was molded largely upon the Crimes Act of Great Britain. It provided for offenses against neutrality, for offenses upon the high seas, for offenses against the coinage and the general instrumentalities of the Government. It was passed and left in that brief form under the full belief of Congress, of the leading lawyers of the country, and of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States, that the United States Government possessed a common law jurisdiction. It was passed with the full belief that Congress, having committed to the circuit court of the United States the punishment of all offenses against the Government, that wherever an offense was not denounced by Congress, but was an evil against good society and good government, that independent of any statute, an indictment might be drawn and a man might be tried, convicted, and sentenced for an infraction of the rules of good government under the common law to exactly the same extent as such a crime could be punished by the several States.

This belief prevailed very generally down to about 1812. In 1806, you remember, the Connecticut Courant had published a story that President Jefferson and the Congress of the United States had taken a bribe of $2,000,000 from Bonaparte to permit a treaty with Spain. They were indicted for criminal libel in the Federal courts of the United States; and then, for the first time, the Supreme Court authoritatively announced, by Justice Johnson, after careful consideration and exhaustive argument of the subject upon first principles, that the United States had no common-law jurisdiction; that no act was an offense against the United States until it had been so denounced by Congress. and a punishment fixed for the offense, and until a court had been assigned to try it. The overthrow of the common-law theory was never entirely acquiesced in by Judge Story, and by letters and other communications he announced his firm conviction that the United States, by virtue of its composition and by the provisions of the judicial act of 1789, did have this common-law jurisdiction; and he tried to have an act passed by Congress to the effect that whenever any offense not denounced by the Federal law was an offense at common law that it should be punishable by indictment and fine and imprisonment.

The United States, by virtue of the decision in the Courant case, was left almost entirely without criminal laws for its protection except upon the high seas, and for the offense of treason and offenses against the coinage; and it is a matter of interest to me, and I think will be a matter of more than passing interest to Members of Congress, if I read to you extracts from letters of Judge Story upon this subject, written at the time he was urging the necessity for the enactment of a more complete criminal code.

STORY LETTERS.

On the 27th of May, 1813, he wrote his friend Nathaniel Williams, then a Member of Congress, as follows:

I sent Mr. Pinckney a few days since some sketches of improvements in the criminal code of the United States. It is grossly and barbarously defective. The courts are crippled; offenders, conspirators, and traitors are enabled to carry on their purposes almost without check. It is truly melancholy that Congress will exhaust themselves so much in mere political discussions and remain so unjustifiably negligent of the great concerns of the public. They seem to have forgotten that such a thing as an internal police organization is necessary to protect the Government and execute the laws. I believe in my conscience many Members imagine that the laws will execute themselves.

On the 3d of August following he again wrote Mr. Williams:

I am wearied with perpetual complainings to you and to the Government as to the deficiencies of our criminal code. A disgraceful affair has happened in Boston of the rescue of a prize by the owners. I should not be at all surprised that the actors should escape without animadversion, owing to defects in our criminal laws. Nor should I be astonished that in all cases of American vessels seized, trading with the enemy, forcible rescues should be attempted hereafter even against our national ships. What Congress mean by their gross and mischievous indifference to the state of the criminal code, I know not. In my opinion, the Government will be completely prostrated unless they give jurisdiction to their courts and a common-law authority to

punish crimes against the United States. One would suppose that Congress believed the millennium was at hand, and that laws would execute themselves. I wish, with all my soul, that they would attend a little less to mere popular topics calculated to secure their elections and a little more to the real permanent interests and security of the Government. What think you of a Government where public crimes on the high seas are, with very few exceptions, left wholly unpunished, and crimes on the land are suffered to remain without the least criminal action?

A few years after writing these letters Justice Story drafted a bill entitled "A bill further to extend the judicial system of the United States," in which he provided that the Federal courts should have jurisdiction to punish crimes against the Government. Commenting on this provision of the bill, in a letter to Mr. Pinckney, he says:

The criminal code of the United States is singularly defective and inefficient. Few, very few, of the practical crimes (if I may so say) are now punishable by statutes, and if the courts have no general common-law jurisdiction (which is a vexed question) they are wholly dispunishable. The State courts have no jurisdiction of crimes committed on the high seas or in places ceded to the United States. Rapes, arsons, batteries, and a host of other crimes may in these places be now committed with impunity. Surely in naval yards, arsenals, forts, and dry docks, and on the high seas, a common-law jurisdiction is indispensable. Suppose a conspiracy to commit treason in any of these places, by civil persons, how can the crime be punished? These are cases where the United States have an exclusive local jurisdiction. And can it be less fit that the Government should have power to protect itself in all other places where it exercises a legitimate authority? That Congress have power to provide for all crimes against the United States is incontestable.

The letter continues:

The printed bill was originally prepared by myself and submitted to my brethren of the Supreme Court. It received a revision from several of them, particularly Judges Marshall and Washington, and was wholly approved by them, and, indeed, except as to a single section, by all the other judges. Judge Johnson expressed some doubt as to the eleventh section; but, as I understood him, rather as to its expediency than the competency of Congress to enact it. I think that I am at liberty to say that it will be satisfactory to the court if it is passed. It will, indeed, give us more business, and we have now as much as we wish. But it will subserve great public interests, and we ought not to decline anything which the Constitution contemplates and the public policy requires.

May I add that if I shall be so fortunate as to meet your opinions on this subject, and the public so fortunate as to interest your zeal and talents in the passage of the bill, it will establish an epoch in our judicial history which will be proudly appealed to by all who in truth and sincerity love the Constitution of the United States. It will be a monument of fame to the statesman who shall achieve it, which, being independent of the political opinions of the day, will brighten as it rises amid the dust and the ruins of the future ages.

The bill seems never to have passed Congress, but in 1818 a special bill was prepared by Justice Story relating to the punishment of crimes, which was made the basis for the crimes act of 1825, and in reference to which he wrote Mr. Webster on the 4th of January, 1824, as follows:

You are aware that the criminal code of the United States is shockingly defective. I see that the subject is before you. I have a copy of Mr. Daggett's bill in 1818, which was pretty accurate (as I have some reminiscences), and if you can not find a copy of it I will send you mine. I should prefer a code in the form of articles, and will assist in drawing it if it is necessary.

Thus time after time during 1813 and 1814 and down to 1816 in a series of letters of this character written by Judge Story he pointed out the absolute inefficiency of the criminal laws, the helpless condition of the courts, and the fact that Congress took no steps whatever to remedy them.

Finally, in 1825, the Crimes Act, drawn by Judge Story and introduced by Daniel Webster, was passed by the House and Senate. The bill as originally prepared by Judge Story contained seventy sections of new law. It passed the Senate in that form. It came to the House, and the House cut it down to twenty-six sections, and in that way it passed; and as twenty-six additional sections it went into the statute book as the Crimes Act of 1825. Now, that act of 1825 provided for very few new offenses, being chiefly an enlargement of existing laws respecting offenses upon the high seas and other subjects upon which Congress had already legislated. It seemed to be the policy of the Government at that time to avoid the assumption of its criminal responsibility, although its jurisdiction to punish offenses was exclusive in a territory of constantly increasing area, including forts, arsenals, magazines, docks, navy-yards, military reservations, etc.

Realizing the utter inadequacy of existing criminal provisions and rejecting Judge Story's recommendation for the enactment of a common law section, Congress resorted to the device of the following provision, which appears as section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1825, to wit:

If any offense is committed in any place ceded to or under the jurisdiction of the United States, the punishment of which is not provided by any law of the United States, it shall receive the punishment prescribed by the laws of the State in which the place is situated for like offenses.

There seems to have been an idea at that time that the effect of that law was to put in force the laws of the State, that it was to enable the Federal courts to enforce the State law. That theory was very soon overthrown, when the Supreme Court of the United States said, "No, the effect of that law is simply this, that by this omnibus section, by a stroke of the pen, you have written into the Federal statutes all the laws of all the States of the Union upon subjects upon which you have not legislated, and you have adopted, therefore, laws which you can not originate, which you can not amend, which you can not control, but which you make the laws of the United States."

The imperfection of that device was very soon discovered. It was not long before a case was called to the attention of the Supreme Court in which an attempt was made to enforce a law of a State passed after the 3d of March, 1825. The State in that particular instance had repealed the law in existence at that time, and had passed another law. The Supreme Court said "No, that section means that you can enforce just the laws that were in existence in the State on the 3d day of March, 1825. It is monstrous to suppose that you can permit a State to enact laws for the Federal Government. They are different sovereignties, and if the State since that time has repealed the law and passed a new law, you are without the protection of that new law."

Then another interesting question arose: Was it within the power of the Federal courts to enforce a State law after the law had been repealed? That is perhaps an open question to-day, but shortly after that the act of March 3, 1825, was amended in such a way as to include any law of the State that was in existence in March, 1825, whether the State had repealed the law or not. A few years later another very serious defect was found in this provision. The Supreme Court of the United States said, "It applies only to territory that was in the possession of the United States on March 3, 1825. The cession of territory to the United States under the provisions of the Constitution can not bring into existence laws that may have been dead forty years;" and in a very learned opinion the courts limited the operation of that section entirely to territory possessed by the United States in 1825. Again the patchwork legislation began, and a new section, known as section 5391, was enacted, which included both territory ceded at the time of the passage of the act and territory subsequently acquired, and also included a provision that the Federal Government should have the right to enforce the law, even though the State had repealed it.

I will not stop to speak of the undesirable conditions of that legislation, where the United States is obliged to enforce a law that a State has discarded and abandoned, but I will pass to another defect that was found to exist in that law. Subsequently it was held that even under section 5391, this law did not apply to any territory that had been obtained since 1825 except by cession, and it was discovered that a great deal of property, for military reservations, for arsenals, post-offices, custom-houses, quarantine stations, and court-houses had been acquired by reservation; that the United States, owning the land, existing in territorial form, would reserve a portion of it for Federal purposes, and then admit the State to the Union. The Supreme Court said, "Your act does not cover that class of cases. It is specific. It relates to territory subsequently acquired by cession. It relates to the laws of the United States that were in force at the time you passed it, to lands ceded to the United States by the legislature of a State in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, but it does not relate to territory that has been subsequently acquired in any other way." Therefore in 1898, as a provision in a fortification bill, an attempt was made to remedy that defect. But in remedying that defect, doubtless by an omission of the man who drew the law, one of the vital provisions of section 5391 was omitted. The words "or subsequently acquired" were left out. Consequently it stands as a legal fact to-day that on all territory acquired by the United States of America since 1898 for the erection of forts, arsenals, magazines, docks, and other needed buildings—which term "other needed buildings" has been held to include court-houses, custom-houses, post-offices, and the numberless instrumentalities of the Government—we have no power of enforcing that provision incorporating the laws of the State into our own laws, and that there are great common-law crimes—for instance the crime of robbery, the crime of assault with a deadly weapon—that can not be punished at all upon property of that kind. They can not be punished of course except in the Federal courts, because the jurisdiction of the Federal courts is exclusive. They can not be punished in the Federal courts because we have no law denouncing these offenses as crimes except when committed on the high seas.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it was this defect in our law that led the Commission to believe that it was the intention of Congress, in committing to them the revision of the Penal Code, that they should abandon the old system of penology in force in the United States.

They said, in effect, no State has the same system now that it had thirty years ago at the time of our last revision, and Congress intended by the creation of a commission to construct an entirely new criminal code. Indeed, they did not think enough of the Federal statutes respecting crimes even to make them the basis of their work. They did not even codify them; they ignored them entirely. They constructed an entirely new code and presented to Congress in their original report a penal system in advance of or equal at least to the most advanced penal system in the world. They took the models of all the best States and went even to the Anglo-Indian code and embodied many provisions existing there, and you will find in the original report of the Commission—not the report you have, because they modified it, but the original report of the Commission you will find embraces in the criminal title alone 174 new sections—and bear in mind that when they began the work the number of sections belonging distinctly to the criminal title were 229, and this Commission recommended in the criminal title alone a bill embracing 400 sections.

Our committee carefully considered the claims upon which the Commission based its right to act. They claimed that the language of the resolution creating it itself was broad enough to authorize its action. Without disputing that, our committee realized that that kind of legislation would never be recognized by this Congress. We recognize that if we attempt under the guise of the revision or codification to amend materially the substance of the laws of the country to present new subjects of criminal legislation; if we attempted to absorb within our committee the functions of all the other committees of the House, to say the least, it would establish a dangerous precedent and would meet with sturdy opposition. If we could do it in one respect we could do it in another; when we come to the revision of other titles we might bring in a bill for a merchant marine or we might revise the tariff or we might overthrow the meat-inspection law. We decided that Congress never intended to commit that power to the Commission and would not recognize it in the committee and that we could not act upon that theory. Therefore, our committee began at the bottom, began to build on exising law, and began to prepare a complete codification of these laws as a basis, and then we proceeded along the lines outlined by what we conceived to be the purpose of the act of Congress creating the Commission of Revision.

That is, we have brought together all statutes or parts of statutes relating to the same subject. We have omitted redundant and obsolete enactments. We have made such alterations as seemed necessary to reconcile contradictions, supply omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text, and we have proposed and embodied in the revision such changes in the substance of existing law as in our judgment we thought necessary and advisable.

In the performance of this work we have presented our bill in such a manner as to call the attention of Congress, without any independent research, to just exactly what the committee proposes, and I call the attention of Members specifically to the bill and to the report, both of which are before you. Accompanying the report, as a supplement thereto, is a duplicate copy of the bill with a revision and codification of the existing statutes on the opposite side. That is, perhaps, the only codification of the existing laws of the United States. That was done by the committee. You will find every provision of new law recommended appearing both in the bill and in this supplemental report in italics. And you will find that whenever different sections of law have been consolidated and therefore rewritten, that is where there has been legislation at various times on the same subject, and we have comprised in one section what has heretofore been in three or four sections, or where we have omitted anything in the consolidation—omitted provisions of existing law—that in each of these cases we have called attention to the change by placing the proposed section in brackets.

Therefore, by a mere visual inspection of the report before you, you will have your attention first attracted to the fact as to whether there is any change proposed in the section; secondly, if there is any change, and if the change consists in proposed new law, you have it in italics; third, if it is a consolidation of sections, if it is an elision or omission of anything, you have it in brackets, and on the opposite page of the report is the law as it stands to-day; so that a minute's inspection will show you just the nature and character of the changes proposed and the recommendations we have submitted to you, and this brief examination will enable you to consider our recommendations intelligently.

So much for the general nature of the bill and the report.

The principal changes proposed by your committee in the existing provisions of the criminal code are comprised in certain general provisions relating to the whole title, to which I desire briefly to call attention. These are five in number. For instance, in the line of uniformity we have begun every statute with the word "whoever." That change we have not referred to in the report except by reference to it on the first page of the bill. The existing law is entirely irregular and without uniformity. Sometimes the beginning of a section is "any person who," sometimes it is "every person who," and sometimes it is "whoever." Now, we have adopted the uniform system of opening every section with the word "whoever," which I think will require no argument to support.

In the second place, we have made one fundamental distinction to which I desire to call attention, and I desire to call the careful attention of every Member, and particularly every lawyer, in this House to it. It is a general provision that pervades this law and has reference to every section in it, and is therefore not indicated by either italics or brackets, and that is this: We have omitted the designation of offenses in the sections as either *felonies* or *misdemeanors*, in other words have abolished the existing arbitrary distinction between felonies and misdemeanors.

You will find nowhere in the section itself any designation of the offense other than its description and its punishment, and you will find that we have made a general provision which provides that every offense that is punishable by death or by an imprisonment to exceed one year shall be deemed a *felony* and that all other offenses shall be deemed *misdemeanors*. Now, I do not propose at this time to argue that very extensively. The question may arise upon objection to some of the sections early in the consideration of the bill, and if it becomes necessary I will then present a full legal argument upon the subject. I only want to state the fact that felony has lost its significance absolutely in our laws; indeed, it never had any significance under the American Constitution, never stood for anything except a designation of an infamous offense. In its origin, and in its common-law application it meant, of course, either punishment by death or such punishment as was accompanied with forfeiture of a man's goods. The very word itself, "felony," derived from the feudal law, means a loss of the fee. All the common law respecting forfeiture, of course, was abolished by our Constitution, and it has existed only because we incorporated it by following the laws of England and because it was customary by our legal draftsmen to designate offenses as high misdemeanors in preparing statutes or as misdemeanors, or as felonies simply because they had always been so designated. It has no significance at all to-day except this, that under our law of criminal procedure the man who is indicted for a felony is entitled to a certain number of challenges, and the man who is indicted for a misdemeanor is entitled to a certain less number of challenges. I want to say that the custom in our law as it is to-day is not all uniform. Possibly one-half of the new statutes that have been passed in the last twenty-five years do not designate the offense either as a felony or as a misdemeanor. Some of them do. It seems to depend entirely upon the mood of the man who draws the statute or the model that he has adopted, or the form which has been prescribed.

Therefore, to-day, whenever a judge is to try an offense of the kind which is not designated in the statute either as a felony or a misdemeanor, he is obliged to have a preliminary trial of the case to decide how many challenges the man indicted is entitled to. In case after case the judge has been obliged to suspend the operation of the business and write a learned opinion by going back to find out whether the offense denounced in that act was a felony at the common law or a misdemeanor, and judges have deprecated time after time the carelessness of Congress in that kind of legislation. I may say that thirty-six States and the Territories—indeed, every State in the Union, I think, that has a modern code of penal laws—has abolished the distinction and adopted the classification that we have adopted. By the adoption of this general classification we believe we have emancipated our statutes from many glaring inconsistencies, relieved the trial judge of much embarrassment, and brought our system in line with advanced penal legislation of other countries.

In the third place, we have stricken out of the punishment of offenses *hard labor* as a distinctive part of the sentence. You will find in no section of this law a provision for hard labor. You will find in some existing sections of law that provision. In that respect our recent legislation has not been uniform. Many of the criminal laws that we have recently passed do not impose hard labor; occasionally some of them do. Now, the reason for its abolition is this, and it seems to me that the mere statement of it is controlling. The courts have held that wherever a prisoner is sentenced to a prison where hard labor

is a part of the prison discipline he is subjected to it as a part of the discipline and not as a part of the sentence. All the Federal prisons have hard labor as a part of the discipline. All of you know that the United States has not enough prisons for its prisoners, and under a provision of the law we are employing a great many State prisons, with the permission of the authorities of the State, for the incarceration of Federal prisoners. Some of those prisons have hard labor as a part of their discipline and some do not, and great difficulties are experienced by the judges in fixing sentences. It has been authoritatively decided by the Supreme Court that when hard labor is by law a distinctive part of the sentence the prisoner is entitled to it, and if the court does not give it to him he can be discharged on a writ of habeas corpus. Now, the judges have said, "Why not give us more flexibility? Whenever hard labor needs to be imposed we will send a man to a prison where hard labor is a part of the prison discipline, and we shall not be embarrassed with the provisions of hard labor in a sentence which must be imposed and which must be suffered, when we are so situated respecting prisons as to have nowhere to send him to receive it." I can cite you to a case where a man had been sentenced to hard labor, had been sent to a State prison that did not impose it, and where he came before the court on a writ of habeas corpus and asked to be discharged because his sentence was not enforced according to law.

Now, therefore, for this reason, which seems to me to be conclusive without further argument, we have stricken out hard labor and left it to the discretion of the judge wholly in adapting it to the prison to which he sends him. Originally, hard labor had some significance. It used to be regarded a substantive part of an infamous crime. The earlier cases and the English cases made the degradation of hard labor an essential ingredient of the infamous crime, which we have incorporated in our Constitution from the English law; but for twenty years our courts have uniformly decided that a sentence in a State prison, in a penitentiary, is an infamy, and that an offense under the Constitution is an infamous offense if it is a sentence for more than a year, without any regard to the provision of hard labor.

In the fourth place, the committee has adopted a uniform method of fixing in all offenses not punishable by death the maximum punishment only, leaving the minimum to the discretion of the trial judge.

The criminal law necessarily subjects to its corrective discipline all who violate its provisions. The weak and the vicious, the first offender and the atrocious criminal, the mere technical transgressor and the expert in crime, are alike guilty of the same nominal offense. In the one case the utmost severity of punishment can scarcely provide the protection to which society is entitled; in the other anything, except the most nominal punishment, may effectually prevent the reclamation of the offender, the latter of which, in the advanced spirit of modern penology, is equally important with the former.

The only justifiable argument against leaving the minimum punishments to the discretion of the trial judge is to prevent parties convicted of crime of a henious character from obtaining immunity because of the weakness or dishonesty of judges. It has been well said by a distinguished authority upon this subject that—

> Instances of the former are rare, and of the latter none is believed by us ever to have existed. The purity of our judiciary is one of the things which calumny has as yet left untouched.

This recommendation will be found to be in accordance with the humane spirit of advanced criminal jurisprudence. The early English statutes were proverbially cruel and bloody; the gravest crimes and the most trivial offenses alike invoked the penalty of death. Our own crimes act of 1790 reflected this barbarous spirit and denounced the death penalty for thirteen distinct offenses; but this spirit of vindictive retribution has entirely disappeared. We have abolished the punishment of death in all except three cases—treason, murder, and rape; and have provided that even in these cases in every instance it may be modified by the court or the jury to imprisonment for life. And, as humane judges in England availed themselves of the most technical irregularities in pleadings and proceedings as an excuse for discharging prisoners from the cruel rigors of the common law, so jurors here often refuse to convict for offenses attended with extenuating circumstances rather than submit the offender to what in their judgment is the cruel requirement of a law demanding a minimum punishment. For these reasons the committee adopted these recommendations.

In the fifth place the committee has deemed it wise to make those who are accessories before the fact at common law principal offenders, thereby permitting their indictment and conviction for a substantive offense.

At common law an accessory can not be tried without his consent before the conviction or outlawry of the principal except where the principal and accessory are tried together; if the principal could not be found or if he had been indicted and refused to plead, had been pardoned or died before conviction, the accessory could not be tried at all. This change of the existing law renders these obstacles to justice impossible. An accessory after the fact is herein made subject to one-half of the term of imprisonment or fine imposed upon principals, or where the principal is punishable by death then the punishment for the accessory is fixed at imprisonment for not more than ten years.

These changes are found in the general provisions of the bill and are made in conformity with a general plan indicated on the first page of the bill and are not, therefore, otherwise indicated.

So much with reference to the general scope and provisions of the bill; but before leaving the subject of our Federal criminal code I desire to call the attention of Congress clearly to the existing imperfect system of Federal criminal legislation and to certain consequences that flow from the limitations placed upon the criminal laws of the United States by the decisions of the supreme courts. We have no common law. We can not enforce State laws in the Federal courts. Our jurisdiction is supreme and exclusive over all territory ceded to us by the States under the provisions of the Constitution. Upon the high seas, upon American vessels, and upon all places outside of the jurisdiction of any particular State our citizens must look to our laws alone for protection. We alone can prohibit and punish crimes against all the manifold agencies called into existence by Congress in the execution of its extensive governmental powers and in the protection of the vast army of Government employees employed in the execution of the mandates of our sovereign power.

The scope of this power is rapidly enlarging. Each year the United States Government is making important strides in the assumption and exercise of its recognized constitutional powers and is gradually and necessarily extending its legislation into many fields heretofore left to the exclusive jurisdiction of the States. The extension of its Navy and its expanding foreign commerce have added scope to its admiralty and maritime jurisdiction. The expansion of its postal service, the adoption of new agencies for its distribution, the railway post and rural free delivery, the exercise of its broad powers in subjecting to Federal domination all the instrumentalities of foreign and interstate commerce, the existence of legislation that brings employers and employees engaged in this commerce under the regulation of Federal laws and contemplates the establishment of national quarantine regulations—these, with all their vast and complicated systems of operation, bring within the scope of its territorial jurisdiction new agencies and new subjects for its protection. These facts, together with the enlargement of governmental responsibility by reason of increased population and constantly growing areas of territory brought under its exclusive jurisdiction, all present persuasive, if not controlling, reasons why the great sovereignty of the United States Government should be so armed by a complete and independent criminal code that she may prohibit the infractions of her laws and safeguard and protect thereby her great array of instrumentalities and vast army of agents.

The scope of existing criminal law is inadequate for this purpose. It consists of comparatively few sections and attempts to supply its recognized insufficiency in all that relates to the protection of the life, property, and well-being of the large population otherwise subject to its jurisdiction by a general section which adopts the laws of the various States, and which by legal construction incorporates these laws into the Federal code.

We have seen by previous reference to this kind of legislation that as it now exists it is a makeshift device wrong in principle and altered and amended from time to time to modify its demonstrated inadequacy, and that at the present time considerable areas of populous territories under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and the Federal laws are entirely outside of its protection.

The objections to this legislation are manifold and apparent. The effect of this provision does not give the Federal courts the power to administer State laws, but is precisely equivalent to an enactment by Congress embracing every offense constituting the criminal code of the various States into the Federal statutes.

Congress, by the enactment of an omnibus section of this kind, almost at one stroke of the pen, writes into its criminal code the laws of forty-six different State legislatures. It trusts itself to their protection blindly and without any knowledge of their scope or of their provisions. It relies upon these laws which it can neither create, alter, amend, nor repeal and which when adopted are rigid, inflexible, and incapable of being

adapted to any change in its policy respecting the offenses denounced by them. We know little of the adequacy of these laws for our protection. Many of the States in the Union enjoy, by inheritance or otherwise, the benefits of a common law, some by constitutional provisions; some by general legislative enactments; some by judicial construction. They have, therefore, independent of any statutory enactments, the power to indict and punish all immoral and unlawful acts tending to injure the community. They may, and some of them do, rely upon these, and therefore have no statutes prohibiting serious offenses of which the United States Government under these general provisions could avail itself for its protection.

These facts lead me to indorse the wisdom of the general recommendation of the Commission for the Revision of the Laws that Congress should call into operation the dormant powers of the Constitution and provide for the Federal Government a complete code of criminal law independent of and separate from that of the individual States. The Commission has recommended such a system in their report and have prepared and submitted to Congress a bill seeking to accomplish that purpose, which for reasons hereinbefore set forth your committee has felt itself incompetent to adopt.

Now, Mr. Chairman, having attempted to make clear the inadequacies and imperfections of our present law, and having given in detail the features of the bill before us for consideration and the various changes in the organic law intended to be affected thereby, I can not conclude without urging upon the House what in my judgment is a controlling reason why we should pursue this work of the revision of the laws to its completion, not only by the enactment of the present bill, but by the consummation of the entire revision, which is now before our committee and will shortly be reported.

The permanent laws of the United States of America ought to be the most complete and perfect of any nation in the world, because the distinguishing feature of the American Constitution is that it places its courts above the courts of any other nation of the world.

If I were asked to state in brief form the respect in which the American Constitution differed from that of any other nation that had ever existed, whether of a monarchy or a republic, I would answer that the great departure made by the nation builders in forming this Government was to make its judiciary a distinct organic and coordinate part of that Government and to invest in this great third estate thus created the great power of reviewing the acts of both the legislative and executive.

These permanent laws which we are engaged in perfecting are the necessary machinery of these courts and upon these courts have been placed by the organization of this Government greater power, greater responsibility, and greater dignity than were ever placed upon the courts of any nation of the world.

It is safe to say, as a matter of historical accuracy, that this great, silent, unobtrusive, and inconspicuous power (the judiciary) that bears neither the purse nor the sword, but that controls to an almost immeasurable extent the future destinies of the nation, has in the past accomplished more than its full share in the substantial creation of the sovereignty of this nation.

It is a demonstrable fact, though frequently forgotten, that upon the judiciary of this country rests the distinction of giving life, vitality, and power to the paper-made Constitution of 1789. [Applause.]

A brief reference to the accomplishment of the Supreme Court of the United States in this connection seems to me to be entirely appropriate to this discussion, and does, in my judgment, furnish an added incentive and inspiration to this work. Permit me, therefore, to make brief reference to one conspicuous incident in which this court in the exercise of that great power conferred by the Constitution, and in the application and enforcement of the laws of Congress, established for all time those underlying legal principles of constitutional construction that have made the development of this country possible, and which rose at the same time to a height of broad statesmanship; and so employed the well-nigh limitless power conferred upon it to steer the new-launched American nation over the rocks and reefs upon which she had drifted and bring her through great hazards and fearful dangers safely into port.

The incident referred to is the basis of the leading case in American constitutional law and is familiar to every American lawyer, but its great significance as the first exercise of this newly crowned coordinate power of the Government (the judiciary) in the field of constructive statesmanship and of its salutary and striking achievement in the work of nation building is often entirely overlooked.

Go with me back to the beginning of the last century when Robert Fulton, a boy of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, having read of the great experiments of James Watt in the utilization of fire and steam in propelling an engine, conceived the thought that this great principle might be applied to water navigation. He went to England; became acquainted with Watt; familiarized himself with the principles of the engine. Being without capital he associated with him Robert Livingston, one who, becoming imbued with the spirit of enthusiasm of Fulton agreed to provide the money for his experiments. You remember the story of how the skeptical populace watched the construction of the new boat upon the shores of the Hudson and how, long before the time for its launching, its was ironically characterized as "Fulton's folly." Many efforts failed. Year after year the completion of the new wonder was delayed, until upon a bright morning in 1807 there was launched upon the waters of the Hudson the little *Clermont*, 140 feet long, 16 feet beam, which sailed along, making the stupendous rate of 5 miles per hour.

In that little boat was represented the commercial development that has made the twentieth century the wonder of the ages. In it lay the potential possibilities of our navy; and in it also lay the germ of those marvelous palaces that cross the ocean with incredible speed, with a passenger list exceeding the population of some of the populous cities of those days. And in the launch of that boat was also contained the germ of the development of the Commerce clause of the Constitution of the United States, The establishment of Federal control over the instrumentalities of commerce, That stupendous power out of which has grown absolutely the stupendous and overmastering prosperity and Commercial supremacy of the United States of America.

The story to-day reads almost like fiction and may be regarded as the romance of commercial development.

For the fostering of this invention and for stimulating this great project the State of New York gave to Fulton and Livingston the exclusive right to operate boats moved by fire or steam upon the waters of New York Bay, Hudson River, and within a marine league. These powers had been originally granted to John Fitch, and he had failed. They were extended by legislation from time to time until, at the time of the perfection of the invention, at the time the *Clermont* was declared a financial and commercial success, the successor of Fulton and Livingston, one Ogden, held the exclusive right to operate boats moved by steam upon the waters of New York up to the year 1838, with the power of injunction to restrain any other persons in the use of such power and with the extraordinary power of condemning and taking possession of any vessel operated in violation of this law.

The success of this new creation and boundless commercial possiblities of steam navigation of course excited competition and in the course of a year or two other boats had been built and were plying upon the same waters. Two of these boats, owned by one Gibbons, were enrolled and registered under the act of Congress of 1783, providing for the enrolling and registry of vessels engaged in the coastwise trade and fisheries and in 1816, Ogden, the successor to the rights of Fulton and Livingston, granted by the statute of the State of New York, issued his writ of injunction against Gibbons, condemning and taking possession of the vessels for violation of the special privilege granted by the New York statute in accordance with the provisions of the privilege conferred upon him by that act.

In the meantime the enjoyment of this exclusive privilege conferred by the State of New York, had become a matter of great injury to other States. The State of Connecticut in a spirit of retaliation passed a law prohibiting any boat owned or licensed by Fulton's assignees from entering any of her waters. The State of New Jersey passed a law providing that if any citizen of that State should be restrained by New York from using steamboats between the shores of New Jersey and New York, that citizens should be entitled to an action for damages in the State of New Jersey with treble costs and damages against the person so restraining him.

The trial of this noted cause, therefore, involved for the first time directly the impeachment of the laws of a sovereign State by the Supreme Court of the United States. After an extensive trial the chancellor of the State of New York sustained the injunction and the forfeiture, and the case was then carried to the supreme court of errors and appeals in the State of New York, and the decision of the chancellor below was sustained in a learned opinion by the most eminent judicial authority in the land. By this opinion it was judicially established that the several States had jurisdiction over their own waters and that the exclusive grant by the legislature of the State was within the power of the State; that the com-

merce clause of the Constitution of the United States as exercised in the act of 1793, passed in pursuance thereof, did not and could not prohibit the exercise of this power by the individual States.

Accustomed as we are to-day to the universal existence of Federal control of interstate commerce and to the universally recognized legal principles that control it, it is difficult for us to understand how the early judges could have been so misled or to comprehend how any effective legal argument could be made that sought to establish the right of the individual States to limit, restrain, or regulate interstate and foreign commerce or any of the instrumentalities connected therewith. Our views, however, are influenced by the fact now so universally recognized, that any other construction would be utterly destructive to our commercial prosperity; would so completely dissipate our industrial supremacy, and would so inevitably have resulted in the dissolution of the Union of the respective States, that it seems contrary to the processes of human reasoning that such views should ever have been seriously entertained. But the standard of judgment in 1816, when this case was tried in the State of New York, and in 1824, when it was argued before the Supreme Court of the United States in Washington, and the point of view upon these subjects were widely different from what they are to-day.

It was shown in the trial of this case that the act of the legislature of the State of New York granting this exclusive privilege had been approved by John Jay, then governor of New York, and the first Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States; by Chief Justice Lansing of the State of New York, who was one of the leading lawyers sent to the convention that formed the United States Constitution; that it had been approved by the four committees of revision composed of the leading lawyers of that great State who represented the then most advanced legal learning of the country; that it had been decided to be constitutional by the court of Chancery of the State of New York and by the court of Errors and appeals, the highest court of that State, in an opinion of great learning and based upon the soundest legal reasoning of the times. So strong, indeed, was the current of legal authorities that Mr. Webster, in arguing the case for the United States before the United States Supreme Court, admitted that the established current of legal authority was strongly against his position; that the weight of the opinion of the learned judges who had sustained the constitutionality of the act of the State of New York was so great that a heavy burden was upon him to establish by sound legal reasoning upon first principles that the decision of these courts was fundamentally wrong.

In order to obtain a proper conception of the political situation at that time it must not be forgotten that the popular attitude of the country was emphatically opposed to the centralization of power in the General Government. The people everywhere were jealous of State prerogatives. The first attempt to enforce a provision of the Federal Government against a State had created such popular indignation as to result in an amendment to the Constitution. The State of Virginia had refused to obey the mandate of the Supreme Court of the United States, which had reversed a decision of her highest court upon the ground that there existed no constitutional power in the Supreme Court of the United States to review the proceedings of a State court.

The recognition of these facts presents forcibly to our minds to-day the stupendous interests then involved and the powerful popular and political influence that controlled the opinions of the country and that were likely to be reflected in the opinions of the courts. In the light of these facts, no one to-day can look upon this case in any other light than as an epoch in our national history—the turning point in our national career—the test of our newly established third power under the Constitution. A case in which the absence of power in the Supreme Court, mistaken judgment, judicial timidity, or partisan infirmity, would have inevitably changed the character of our American nation and have made utterly impossible its present imperial greatness; and would have of necessity resulted in the disintegration of the newly established Government and in the overthrow and destruction of all hope for its success.

The arguments of counsel before the Supreme Court in that case recalls forcibly the temper of the times and the weighty significance of the event. Counsel for the claimants contended that—

> in respect to interstate and foreign commerce, local interests and details existed which could not well be presented to or understood by Congress and could be provided for by the State legislatures emanating from the very people to whom they related. This view of the State was exceedingly strengthened when we contemplate the future increase and extent of the Confederacy. The thirteen original States were a band of brothers who suffered, fought, bled, and triumphed together. They might perhaps each have safely confided his separate interests to the general will. But if ever the day should come when Representatives from beyond the Rocky Mountains should sit in this Capitol; if ever the Members of an inland delegation should wield the exclusive power of making the regulations for our foreign commerce without unity of interests or knowledge of our local circumstances, the Union will not stand. It can not stand. It can not be the ordinance of God or nature that it should stand. To give to Congress this exclusive power makes a wreck of State legislation, leaving only a few standing ruins to mark the extent of the desolation.

The eloquent William Wirt, Attorney-General, in reply, uses the following language, significant of the stupendous interest involved and of the mighty issues of this contest. Said he:

> It is a momentous decision that this court is called upon to make. Here are three States almost on the eve of war. It is the high province of this court to interpose its benign and mediatorial influence. The framers of our admirable Constitution would have deserved a wreath of immortality which they have acquired had they done nothing else than establish this guardian tribunal to harmonize the jarring elements of our system. But, sir, if you do not interpose your friendly hand and extirpate the seeds of anarchy which New York has sown, you will have cruel war—the war of legislation which has already commended will become a war of blows. Your country will be shaken with civil strife; your republican institutions will perish in the conflict; your Constitution will fall; the last hope of nations will be gone; the friends of free government throughout the earth will witness our fall with dismay and despair; the arm that is everywhere lifted in the cause of liberty will drop unnerved by the warrior's side. Despotism will have its triumph and will accomplish the purpose at which it clearly aims. It will cover the earth with a wreath of mourning.

It was under these circumstances, in this crisis, amid all these powerful, conflicting conditions, that this great central principle of our Federal Sovereignty and Federal control was forged and shaped. It was the great good fortune of this country that our Constitution-makers had made the Supreme Court a part of its organic system; that it had made it a coordinate power and that it had committed to such a tribunal the decision, final and absolute, of such epoch-making questions. It was also fortunate for the United States that at that time there occupied the chair of the Chief Justice a man of the wisdom, patriotism, statesmanship, and courage of John Marshall; a man able to rise above the seething currents of popular prejudice, to view from the serene light of fundamental legal principles the effect of his decision upon the future history of his country; a man possessed of sufficient political sagacity to extend by judicial construction three words in the Federal Constitution, the words in the general enumeration of the powers of Congress, "to regulate commerce," into a complete and extensive system of Federal control of commercial instrumentalities; to declare judicially and finally that commerce comprehends navigation within the limits of every State in the Union, so far as navigation is connected with commerce with foreign nations and between the States, and to declare as a fixed principle that the power of Congress to regulate interstate and foreign commerce is exclusive and that the inland waters and great transportation lines were avenues of commerce and under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States for that purpose.

Thus the national power to regulate interstate commerce, that great principle which confessedly is the source of our stupendous material development, is the absolute creation of the Supreme Court of the United States, and its existence to-day as the basis of our industrial and commercial power is not due to any wise, fearless, and sagacious President of the United States, nor to the wisdom and constructive ability of any Congress of the United States, but it owes its existence as a great cardinal principle of national development to the matchless statesmanship, broad learning, and dauntless courage of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States.

In fact, the achievements of the judiciary of this country has contributed so marvelously and wonderfully to its permanent establishment that the student of American history searching for the great builders of this nation must add to the names of a Washington, an Adams, and a Jefferson, those of a Marshall, a Story, and a Jay.

These permanent laws are the necessary machinery of that court. Let us perfect them by the complete revision they so urgently require. [Applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, it would seem almost useless after the very unusual and very able speech made by the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws to add anything in regard to the bill that is now before the committee for consideration. But it may be that some have come in since the gentleman started his remarks to whom it will be well to call attention to the purposes of the bill, and also to speak of one or two things that have of necessity escaped the attention of the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Before going into a discussion of the bill, I want to second the remarks made by the gentleman as to the supreme importance of this bill. It is unfortunately dry; it is unfortu-

nately technical; but it does really represent the most important work given to government; for, in my humble judgment, the real purpose of government is to do justice between man and man, and whenever it goes outside of that plane it enters upon dangerous and uncertain ground and with a result frequently more harmful than beneficial.

We live under a peculiar Government, due to its dual character and limited power. We have to determine in this country not only what we ought to do, but what we can do, because we have a Government limited both as to which sovereignty shall exercise the power and limited also as to what matters can be dealt with at all. The one important original idea contained in the Constitution of the United States is the supremacy that is given to the judiciary. The thing that makes our Constitution unique from every one in the world is the fact that the Supreme Court of the United States is given power to say if the other branches of the Government have exceeded their power; has the right to declare null and void an act of the Legislature of the National Government; has the right to have disregarded the action of the Executive when it is beyond his power; and has the further right to say when the States have exceeded their sovereign powers. That is the greatest power ever given to a tribunal, and it is, as I have said, the one great characteristic of the American Constitution, and to it we owe more of the stability and grandeur of this country than to any other provision in that instrument.

Those who have read the history of America know that the real law of America is what finally exists after the statutes have been construed and passed upon by the courts of the land, that what passes Congress does not necessarily become the law of the land. Through the decisions of the Supreme Court the Constitution, open to many constructions, was so interpreted as to create a nation with power over matters of national importance and at the same time to preserve the sovereign States and their sovereignty over those matters peculiarly pertaining to the respective States and not to the nation at large. There have been times when the decisions of this court in the performance of its great functions have aroused great excitement and at times great indignation; but with the exception of the Dred Scott case nearly every decision of that court undertaking to lay down the limits of national and State power has met with the final approval of the American people; and today it may not be inappropriate, when it has become the fashion of some of those in high places to criticise the judiciary, to call attention to these facts. Certainly, no man from my section of the country should ever care to utter a condemnation of the judiciary, for when passion ran riot, when men had lost their judgment, when the results of four years of bitter war produced legislation aimed not at justice, but frequently at punishment, it was the Supreme Court that stood between the citizen and his liberties and the passion of the hour. [Applause.] And I trust the day will never come when the American people will not be willing to submit respectfully and gladly to the decrees of that august tribunal. Temporarily they may seem to thwart the will of the people, but in their final analysis they will make, as they have made, for orderly government, for a government of laws and not of men, and we may be sure that the Supreme Court in the pure atmosphere of judicial inquiry that has always surrounded it will arrive at a better interpretation of the powers of both State and National Governments than can be possibly hoped for in a forum like this, where popular prejudice and the passions of the hour affect all of us, whether we will or no.

Now, gentlemen, this particular bill relates only to the general criminal laws of the United States. And I want to emphasize what it contains by stating what it does not contain. It does not touch anything regarding procedure. It has nothing to do with the question that has been agitated looking to a change of the jurisdictions of the circuit and district courts. Those matters will properly come under the judiciary title, which we hope to bring before the House before many weeks. It in no sense relates to officers, clerks, fees, or anything affecting the organization of the courts. It does not contain quite a number of penal provisions. Those provisions relating to internal revenue, relating to customs, relating to many other subjects that are a part of the substantive civil law, have not been carried into this revision.

The Commission undertook, when it first started upon its work, to embody all criminal law in this code—for instance, the penal laws in regard to internal revenue—but the members of that Commission soon discovered that it was impossible, without a complete duplication of laws, to effect that result. While the internal-revenue laws are full of many important penal provisions, they are always so intimately connected with the administrative features of that law that it is impossible to separate them, and we have not undertaken to do it.

I shall, subsequently, under the leave that I shall ask for, print a statement showing the general laws of the United States having criminal provisions not separable from the context, which are not included in the penal code. They relate to many departments and many subjects. We have, however, taken all the penal laws of a general nature and brought them together in this codification.

You have already been told the history of this Commission that was given charge of this work originally, how its powers were enlarged from those relating only to the criminal code until they embraced all of the substantive law of the United States. That Commission has made its final report, and it is the hope that either the Committee on Revision of Laws of the House or the joint committee of the two Houses, if it shall be continued, may bring to the attention of Congress from time to time the various parts of this general codification or revision, so that we may adopt one revision that shall embrace all of the existing law of America and that the disgrace which now exists in regard to our law shall be done away with. Surely one of the reasons for the criticisms that are sometimes thoughtlessly urged against the courts is because of the ignorance of the public generally as to the law and also because of the very loose and careless way in which we enact law in this body. It is impossible for a body of this size to give that attention to style and to expression that should be given to make easy the enforcement of the laws. We turn out legislation here every day that defies the brightest intellects to determine exactly what was meant and that can not be properly enforced until after a series of adjudications by the highest court of the land.

Now, perhaps it is needless for those of you who know my mental make-up to be told that the attitude of myself toward this work has been one against the creation of new law, but it is proper to add that I found that attitude to be held by all the other members of the committee. We have not undertaken to usurp the jurisdictions of the various committees of this House. So careful were we not to do that that in certain instances where we had new penal sections that we thought ought to be enacted we submitted them to the Judiciary Committee of this House for their views upon them before embodying them in this revision. We have made no change in existing law in the way of new enactment that was not plainly in furtherance of the existing law. No question that involved a policy, no question about which there might be differences of opinion, politically or otherwise, has been embodied in this work. We have taken laws, for instance, relating to counterfeiting and so written them as to embrace new methods of counterfeiting. We have, in other words, modernized certain penal laws, so worded them as to meet the exigencies of the day, and in a few instances, where the Departments have reported to us a failure of justice because of some defect in a particular law, we have undertaken to remedy that, but we have in no way attempted to bring into this revision new laws that should properly come from other committees.

As stated by the distinguished chairman of the committee, out of 174 sections reported by the Commission but 21 were put into this revision by the committee.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. And only ten carrying new law.

Mr. SHERLEY. And, as suggested by the chairman, only ten of these carried what might really be called new law. In the report, which is very carefully drawn, will be found an accurate statement of these new sections and all they pertain to.

We have two sections under the titles of "Offenses against the operation of the Government," section 33 relating to false acknowledgment and section 47 relating to unlawful entering forts, etc. Those were the result of recommendations made to us by Departments and not simply an expression of our views of the needs of such legislation. Then we have "Offenses against official duties." Section 107 relates to falsely certifying the records of deeds. Section 108 relates to other false certificates. In "Offenses against public justice" we have a provision in regard to a juror or judicial officer accepting a bribe. We have a provision in regard to a witness accepting a bribe and a provision in regard to a prisoner who escapes or attempts to escape. Under "Offenses against currency and coinage" we have made it an offense to connect parts of different instruments. There has grown up a practice among some criminals in the country to take different parts of a bill and by putting them together to create apparently a bill of a higher denomination and of greater value. There was no law under which such offenders could be punished, and the committee have properly recommended such a law. And in offenses

against the postal service there is a section regarding a false claim to a registered letter.

Perhaps no subject that we have to deal with has given as much trouble to the committee as the subject of the admiralty and maritime jurisdiction of the United States. The Federal Government obtains its jurisdiction over most subjects and places within such jurisdiction by virtue of three provisions of the Constitution. First, from that provision in section 8 relating to any land that is set apart for the exclusive use of the United States, like a fort, arsenal, dock yard, etc. That section has been so enlarged by judicial construction as to embrace practically all the different kinds of land now owned by the National Government. Secondly, the Government gets jurisdiction in penal matters under the admiralty and maritime provision of the Constitution, and, lastly, it obtains jurisdiction under the interstate-commerce clause of the Constitution.

An examination of the existing law, as well as the decisions pertaining to them, will show that there is no general definition undertaking to precisely define the limits of the jurisdiction of the United States. Certain statutes give a very much broader jurisdiction than others. This has not been because of a desire to restrict the jurisdiction, but it has been due to uncertainty as to what the jurisdiction was and the language which should be employed in regard to defining that jurisdiction in its fullest sense. We have therefore undertaken to provide a general section which sets out the jurisdiction of the United States and relies for its power not upon any one but upon all three of these provisions of the Constitution for its constitutionality. And I particularly hope that the lawyers of this body will examine with peculiar care that section and let the committee and the House have the benefit of their investigation. I am quite sure that there is no member of the committee who feels entirely satisfied with his research in that regard. While we have presented what we believe is a proper section, properly designating this jurisdiction, it is a very great question, and its consideration involves a labor far beyond what might be expected from a cursory study of the subject.

We hope that Members will give it their special attention, because it is peculiarly important that we should have such a general definition and we should know beyond question where the jurisdiction of the Federal Government in this character of cases extends.

In regard to piracy and other offenses upon the seas, we have added a section defining vessels of the United States. As to certain offenses in the Territories, we have designated places within which certain sections shall apply.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman state—I have not examined that section of the bill to find vessels of the United States—but I wish the gentleman would state that very briefly. Under existing law, I think it is an offense against the Federal Government for any citizen to commit a crime upon any boat owned in whole or in part by an American citizen, notwithstanding its registry. My understanding is that the nationality of a boat is determined by its registry and not by the question of ownership. That is a problem which has given me not embarrassment, but involved my judgment in a good deal of uncertainty, and it occurs to me that we have no more criminal jurisdiction over a boat simply on account of the ownership by an American citizen than we would have over a farm in Russia because of the fact that it might be owned by an American citizen.

Mr. SHERLEY. In answer to the gentleman I will say that we provide that a vessel of the United States shall be—

Any vessel belonging in whole or in part to a citizen of the United States or to any corporation created by or under the laws of the United States, or of any State, Territory, or district thereof.

The gentleman is mistaken in his statement that the registry of a vessel determines the country to which it belongs. So far as the penal laws are concerned, the recent decisions are, as I understand, to the effect that ownership, and not the flag that flies, determines the jurisdiction of our courts.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It may be that the gentleman is correct, but my understanding was different. Suppose a boat is registered as a Belgian vessel and flies the Belgian flag and is owned in part by a citizen of the United States. Which country then would have criminal jurisdiction upon the deck of that vessel, the United States or Belgium?

Mr. SHERLEY. My understanding is that the registry and the flag are evidences of the country to which the ship belongs, but that they are not conclusive evidences of the fact, and that our courts have held that where the ownership is partially that of an American citizen, and certainly where it is wholly that of an American citizen, without regard to registry or flag, it is subject to our laws and within our jurisdiction.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Suppose it is owned one-fourth by an American citizen and three-fourths by people of Belgium. Which country, I would like to know, would have jurisdiction, or would both?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Let me ask this question, and perhaps that will settle it. Could such a vessel be treated as an American vessel within the meaning of the statute under any circumstances?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. He describes it as one in his bill—owned in whole or in part.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. "Owned in whole or in part" is intended, I suppose, to cover a multitude of owners. Of course the general statute is that no vessel is entitled to American registry unless owned fully by an American citizen.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman is now dealing with the question of what entitles a vessel to registry or enrollment or license, which is an entirely different question from that of the jurisdiction of the Government applying to the vessel. I will say to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] that the provision I have just read him is all contained in one of the statutes of existing law, and while I am not prepared on the moment to say that in the case suggested by the gentleman, where one-fourth of the ownership was American and three-fourths Belgian, that the Federal Government would have control, my impression is that while we, of course, could not affect Belgium, and what rights she might undertake to assert under her jurisdiction, yet the recent decisions do give jurisdiction over a vessel under these circumstances. The gentleman's question, however, aside from the poor information I have been able to give him, is of value in illustrating the difficulty of the questions presented to us, and it is in those matters that we particularly desire the aid of the Members of the House.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That gives concurrent jurisdiction, I should say, on that theory.

Mr. SHERLEY. Then, we have had added, under the title of "General provisions," five sections, one defining felonies and misdemeanors, which has been carefully explained by the chairman. It simply provides that where the punishment may be for a longer period than one year the crime shall be treated as a felony; otherwise as a misdemeanor; and it is unnecessary, in view of what has already been stated, for me to go into an explanation of the reason for that.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I will ask the gentleman to turn to section 85, page 92. I would like to have his opinion as to whether or not that language is not somewhat ambiguous. It is dealing with the question of the contribution of national banks to political funds, and it strikes me that the language of the section is too broad, and may defeat the object of the section. I want the gentleman's opinion on that. The Supreme Court, if the gentleman will remember, has just decided that—in the employers' liability case, in which Congress attempted to deal with State and national jurisdictions at one and the same time. The language of this section would seem to me to be open to the same objection, inasmuch as it says:

It shall also be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State legislature of a United States Senator—

Or any State election, whatever the language is.

What occurred to me was that a contribution might be made for the purpose of electing a county officer or some other officer at that same election; and if it was held that Congress could not punish for that, the whole section might fail.

Mr. SHERLEY. As I understand the gentleman, he is referring to section 85 of the proposed law.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERLEY. My answer to the gentleman, first, is that the section is existing law. Secondly, in regard to its unconstitutionality, I think the gentleman is in error. The section does not deal with any person. If the section undertook to punish any person for contributions made to elections without regard to whether they were Federal or State, it would clearly be broader than the powers of Congress and unconstitutional. But the section is limited in its application to corporations created under authority of Congress, national banks, and so forth, and I am inclined to believe, being limited to those creatures of the National Congress, that Congress would have the right to put such restrictions upon them both as to Federal and as to State elections and make their violation penal. I answer the gentleman now simply by saying that the section is existing law, and of course, on the spur of the moment, the gentleman can hardly expect me to be able to go into detailed argument of any section in the code. I think that his criticism is not well founded, but when the section is reached I should be glad to have the matter called to the attention of the committee.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I would like to call one part of it to the gentleman's attention right now. Under this section, and in view of the gentleman's explanation of the section, what would be the effect of this corporation making a contribution for the election of a county clerk, we will say, in an election at which a Representative was to be elected?

Mr. SHERLEY. If the proof was obtained and the corporation proceeded against—two propositions sometimes unfortunately ignored—I have no doubt a proper jury would return a verdict of guilty and the corporation would be fined in accordance with the provisions of the section. In other words, I think the section is constitutional.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Referring to page 12, section 19, I find it reads—

> If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States * * * they shall be fined not more than $5,000, etc.

What I wanted to ask the gentleman is this, Would that clause in its present language constitute a trade union a conspiracy whenever it undertook by strike or similar process to secure higher wages from an employer?

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman's question, I think, can be answered in one word. No. That section is, perhaps, in many ways, the most important section in the criminal law of the United States. There is no section of the law that has been as often construed by the Supreme Court as that. It was a section contained in the civil-rights act, and was originally passed aiming at the Ku Klux conditions that were said to exist in the South at that time. But its terms were very much broader than the condition it sought to deal with, and its constitutionality has been repeatedly upheld by the Supreme Court, particularly in the Cruikshank case, and the section has been held to apply to a great many different conspiracies. But I have never heard it intimated that it would embrace such a condition as stated by the gentleman.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I am induced to ask the question because of the fact that we have in the northern district of West Virginia at the present time a restraining order issued by Judge Dayton, restraining the mine workers' organization from inducing the employees of a certain coal company to join the United Mine Workers of America. And that would indicate in the eyes of the world at the present time a constituted conspiracy.

Mr. SHERLEY. By no means. An injunction is not a criminal process, and it does not follow that because such an injunction has been issued that the basis for it is this particular section. Of course, I can only give the gentleman my opinion. I can not say what the courts will hold this section to embrace, but I have no idea it will ever be held to embrace such a case as stated by the gentleman.

To come back, Mr. Chairman, to my statement, another section that we have embodied in the penal code is in regard to the construction of certain words, such as that the singular shall include the plural, etc.

Mr. HEPBURN. May I ask the gentleman a question here?

Mr. SHERLEY. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. On this portion of your work under which you have discussed construction I would like to ask a question; and I premise by saying I have prepared, somewhat hastily, an amendment that I thought possibly I might offer—that the rule of the common law that criminal statutes shall be strictly construed shall not be applied to the construction under this code, but its provisions shall be liberally construed by court and jury so as to prevent evasion and promote justice, and no assignment of error shall be considered unless a substantial right has been impaired. Is there anything in the code in the matter relating to construction that is at all similar to this proposition?

Mr. SHERLEY. There is not. I think, if the gentleman will permit the suggestion, his proposition, which is a very interesting one, is really divisible, and that which relates to the abolition of the rule that holds that a penal statute shall be construed strictly would properly come under the section relating to definitions, and so forth; that which relates to what shall be considered as error on appeal should probably go to the section relating to procedure. But, as a general answer to the gentleman's question, I would further say that while I think there has been a grave abuse in the administration of the law, or rather a great laxity, and that the doctrine that ninety-nine guilty men should go free rather than one innocent man should be punished has been worked overtime, I am not quite prepared to say that the penal law should be construed in a lax or liberal way, but rather that the citizen ought to be protected in all his rights, for the lawmaking body not only undertakes frequently to make punishable what is malum per se, but also what is simply malum prohibitum. The law should be plain enough to apprise the citizen of the offense created and then construed strictly, but also so as to promote justice to both the Government and the accused.

Mr. HEPBURN. The gentleman will see that I did not make it so that it was merely a liberal construction, but so as to prevent evasion and promote justice.

Mr. SHERLEY. My answer to the distinguished gentleman is that the Supreme Court in a number of cases has, in speaking of that very rule relative to the construction of a penal statute, held as I have just stated, that by construing it strictly was meant not a construction depriving it of proper force, but a construction in accordance with justice not only to the Government but to the individual.

Mr. HEPBURN. But the gentleman will remember that the great multitude of technicalities through which criminal justice or the administration of criminal justice becomes a farce arise out of that rule of construction and out of the insistence that criminal statutes shall be strictly construed.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think the gentleman gives undue importance to that particular rule. A large part of the failure of justice is due to a mistaken sentimentality on the part of jurors, a large part of it to the ignorance of the prosecuting officers, and a very large part to technicalities distinct from the rule of construction that the gentleman speaks of.

In the next new section we propose the elimination of the words "hard labor" from all statutes, so as to leave the matter in the discretion of the court. By this I do not mean that we propose to authorize the court to impose hard labor in the sentence imposed, but by designating the particular penitentiary at which the person convicted shall be confined to indirectly do it. Such convicted person will be amenable to the discipline of that penitentiary, and if it be one in which hard labor is part of the discipline, the Federal prisoner will have to undergo hard labor. The last section simply states that the jurisdiction of the circuit and district court shall be as heretofore. The judicial title when it is brought in will contain a provision changing the jurisdiction of those courts, but that is not affected in this revision.

Mr. Chairman, nothing further occurs to me at present as necessary to add to the elaborate statement made by the chairman of the committee. I shall be glad to answer any inquiry that I may, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and myself have failed to make clear just the purport and scope of this bill. If, however, no gentleman desires to make an inquiry I shall not consume any more of the time of the committee. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to my colleague on the committee, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON].

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to reiterate the statement made by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] in the beginning of his remarks, which was appropriate then, and which is doubly appropriate now, "that it seems unnecessary, after the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] to take up time in going into any detailed account of this pending legislation." However, as a member of the House Committee on the Revision of the Laws and the joint committee that has submitted this unanimous report, I feel impelled to offer a few reasons why, to my mind, this House should consider and pass the bill now under consideration by the Committee of the Whole.

The interests that are involved in the passage of this bill are not such as ordinarily attach to the passage of a bill on any given subject. Urgent as often is the consideration and passage of a law because of the great interest at stake, it usually involves one subject and affects one particular class of interests. It is not so with this bill. Its effect is far-reaching. It sets out the law governing all men subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. No partisan spirit is involved in the consideration of this measure. It is one that we approach the consideration of with absolute freedom from party bias. It is one that involves the interest of our entire citizenship; and to the extent that it is aware of the condition of our law the country is calling for this legislation. And this bill will be considered, I confidently believe, in a spirit of broad patriotism such as I feel naturally controls the American citizen whenever called on seriously to consider the interest of the whole country.

The history of the legislation in regard to the revision and codification of the laws of the United States has been so clearly and accurately set forth in the remarks made by the distinguished gentlemen from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] that it is unnecessary to go into the details, only to the extent of calling attention to the prominent general facts of legislation and the work under the same that

have preceded the preparation and introduction of this bill by the joint committee. And it is my purpose to-day only to call the attention of this body to some prominent facts connected with this subject that are well known to those who have taken the pains to investigate it, and that have become manifest and familiar to those of us who have been engaged in this tedious work.

In 1897 the law was passed providing for the appointment of a Commission to revise and codify the laws, applying only to the revision and codification of the criminal laws of the United States. In 1899 by Congressional enactment the work of the Commission was enlarged by adding to the same the revision and codification of the judiciary act and its amendments. In 1901 there was included in the work of this Commission the duty to revise and codify all laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature in force at the time when it shall make its report, as is set out in said act of March 3, 1901, as follows:

That the Commission authorized by the act entitled "An act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, and for other purposes," approved June 4, 1897, to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, is hereby directed to revise and codify, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act and the acts supplementary thereto, all laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature in force at the time when the same shall be reported.

That in performing this duty the said Commission shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subjects, shall omit redundant and obsolete enactments, and shall make such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text; and may propose and embody in such revisions changes in the substance of existing law; but all such changes shall be clearly set forth in an accompanying report, which shall briefly explain the reasons for the same.

That the said Commission shall arrange such revision under titles, chapters, and sections, or other suitable divisions and subdivisions with headnotes briefly expressive of the matter contained in such division, and with marginal notes so drawn as to point to the contents of the text, and with references to the original text from which each section is compiled, and to the decisions of the courts of the United States explaining or construing the same; and shall provide by an index for an easy reference to every portion of such revision.

That when the Commission have completed such revision in accordance herewith, it shall cause a copy of the same, in print, to be submitted to Congress, that the statutes so revised and codified may be reenacted if Congress shall so determine.

This Commission that was created in 1897 engaged in this work and its final report was made in December, 1906, at the mandate of an act of Congress passed in June, 1906. The committee of the House has given much time to the consideration of the report of that Commission. Also the joint committee of the Senate and House has given it much industrious and laborious thought, the result of which is the submission of this bill to the consideration of this body. There has been much discussion and consideration in the two committees—that is, the House committee and the joint committee—during the sittings and work of the two committees, as to the nature and scope of the work devolved upon the Commission in the first place and to the extent to which this committee should go in the recommendation of changes in existing law. Naturally there was some variance of opinion in the outset as to the extent we should go and the power given us under the law providing for the work of revision, and I suppose it is not improper or unparliamentary to mention the varying conditions of mind and judgment that the membership of this committee underwent as we progressed in the work. The idea that we should only prepare a compilation and codification of the existing law, which some Members of this House now seem to entertain, had some adherents at the outset, but the study of the acts and resolutions creating the Commission and afterwards extending its powers, I think, convinced our committee that under these laws and resolutions we were empowered to recommend the correction, the amendment, and the changing of existing laws where the same were manifestly needed. This view was afterwards modified to some extent, or rather, I should say, action under this view became more and more conservative as we proceeded with the work. And while I have thought we were too conservative in some instances, but this conservatism was caused by the great desire that we should submit a bill as free from objection and criticism as we could make it. This anxious desire on the part of the committee came from a deep and abiding consciousness of the great need of the passage by this Congress of a revision and codification of the law that would be clear, accurate, and in convenient form to the lawyer and layman without a search through the desultory enactments that to-day embrace the criminal laws of the United States.

The necessity for present legislation such as is involved in the passage of this bill is realized and called for by the legal profession in every part of this country. They want an accurate and an available means of determining what the law is. They want the confusion that now exists clarified and set out in a concise publication of the law of the land. They have a right to this. The burdens attendant upon the practice of law and involved in the extensive labor and research absolutely necessary to find out what the law is as it now exists is a cause of complaint to the entire profession, and they are entitled to relief from this condition. They are calling for this from one end of the land to the other. The profession is entitled to a systematic and accurate compilation of the law formulated in the most convenient manner possible. No legislation could relieve this class of our citizens more readily from the burdens and exactions of unnecessary labor than the enactment of this or similar legislation. But this relief from labor, this relief from confusion, annoyance, and perplexity to that class of our people engaged in the practice of the law in the courts of the United States, great and crying as that need is, is by no means the strongest reason for the passage of this bill. The great body of the people of this nation who are amenable to the Federal law of the country, the great mass of our people bound to obey this law and liable to punishment for its violation, have a right to know what the law is, and they are entitled to every means that would facilitate that knowledge. It is an old maxim of the law that "Everyone is presumed to know the law." This maxim, hoary with age and necessarily and absolutely correct in legal interpretation as it is, is often commented upon and referred to in irreverent tone, and denominated as a most violent presumption. This just and correct maxim often impresses the layman as a travesty upon law and as a proposition utterly inconsistent with the experience of mankind. The justness of a criticism of this kind is very striking when the written law of the land is as confused, desultory, and difficult of search as it stands in the written statutes of the United States to-day. It is hard to impose upon the laymen obedience to a law that the lawyer can not find.

The fact alone, Mr. Chairman, that in order to keep up with the laws that define offenses and denominate crimes a man must read all the appropriation bills passed by each successive Congress is enough to convince us of the urgent and crying need for a collection and revision of the criminal laws of the land. The laws that create many of the offenses defined in our statutes are hidden away in appropriation bills in such manner as to be almost undiscoverable, with nothing in the title of the bill or its subject that would give the least index or indication that it contained such a statute creating a public offense, the commission of which offense subjects an American citizen to fine and imprisonment.

This extract, taken from the report of the joint committee, shows the present form of our published statutes:

The present condition of the published statute laws of the United States affords ample justification for the imperative existing demand for prompt action upon the part of Congress in enacting this revision.

The published statutes of the United States—the only available form in which they exist—for judicial, professional, or public use or information are contained in the following books:

1. Revised Statutes, 1878.
2. First Supplement to Revised Statutes.
3. Second Supplement to Revised Statutes.
4. Statutes at Large, volumes 32, 33, and 34.

To all except the trained lawyer a reference to these recognized sources of existing law is both perplexing and misleading. They are of widely different authority, authenticity, and evidential value. A brief explanation of the contents of these respective volumes will be of value in this connection.

And I suggest the careful reading of the explanations set out in the report following the above extract.

In order to direct your attention to a brief and concise statement of the scope and extent of this measure I submit to you a short extract from the report of the joint committee containing a summary of the work of the committee in formulating this bill:

Your committee feels justified in saying that under this title it has—

First. Brought together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subject.

Second. Omitted redundant and obsolete enactments.

Third. Made such alterations as seemed necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text.

Fourth. Proposed and embodied in the revision such changes in the substance of existing law as in our judgment were necessary and advisable.

We have by no means embraced in this bill all the changes in the criminal law that we might approve under separate enactment. We have failed to include many recommendations of the Commission that we would support as a special bill, but for the reasons already mentioned they are not included in this bill.

Mr. Chairman, the imperative necessity for this revision must be patent to every Member of this House. It is a fact that the lawmakers of this Government have been strangely remiss in this character of legislation, and the dereliction of the past and

the resulting confusion and difficulty emphasize the importance of the present enactment of a systematic, uniform, and convenient code of laws.

Let me briefly call your attention to the history of the legislation on this subject as set out in the report submitted by the House Committee on the Revision of Laws to the Fifty-ninth Congress, as follows:

A brief history of the criminal legislation of the United States will be of interest in this connection.

The first criminal code enacted was passed at the second session of the First Congress, and became a law on April 30, 1790. It contained thirty-three sections and was modeled largely after the criminal laws of England, and provided punishment for treason, piracy, murder, arson, and other conspicuous common-law crimes. This act was passed in the full belief by the legal profession and the judiciary of that time that the courts of the United States, created by the judicial act of 1789, had common-law jurisdiction, and that independent of the statutes all crimes against the sovereignty of the United States could be punished.

Justice Story himself contended that the circuit court, by the judicial act of 1789, had cognizance of all offenses against the United States, and having cognizance of all offenses against the United States, might punish them by fine or imprisonment where no punishment was specifically provided by statute.

This belief was finally overthrown in 1812, when the United States Supreme Court announced, as a fundamental doctrine of construction, that the Federal courts have no criminal common-law jurisdiction; that they can exercise such powers only as are conferred upon them by Congress; that no act can be punished as a crime against the United States unless Congress has declared it a crime and prescribed its punishment and designated the court which shall have jurisdiction of the offense; but that where the act of Congress punishes an offense without defining it otherwise than by giving it a common-law designation the courts must look to the common law for the definition and elements of the offense.

The overthrow of this common-law theory revealed the inadequacy of the criminal provisions contained in the act of 1790 and resulted in an immediate agitation by the legal profession and the judiciary for an amplification of the criminal laws. It was declared that half of the most notorious crimes which the General Government was alone competent to redress were beyond the reach of judicial punishment.

After much agitation upon this subject, the act of 1825, drawn by Justice Story and introduced by Daniel Webster, was passed. This act, as originally introduced, contained 70 sections of new law, but owing to the indifference of Congress and the difficulty of securing legislation, after it had passed the Senate and two attempts to secure its passage by the House had failed, it was cut down to 26 sections, and then passed by both Houses and became the law. These new sections related chiefly to offenses upon the high seas and counterfeiting. These 26 sections, in addition to the 33 sections already existing, constituted a criminal code of 59 sections. The insufficiency of the legislation contained in this law was keenly felt by the courts and the profession generally, and was attempted to be supplied by a provision in the law of 1825, section 3, which provided that if any offense was committed in any place ceded to or under the jurisdiction of the United States the punishment of which was not provided for by any law of the United States, it should receive the punishment prescribed by the law of the State in which the place is situated for like offenses.

The limitation of this provision seems to have been imperfectly understood at the time, and its subsequent judicial construction so narrowed its operation as to make it largely inoperative for this purpose. It was held in the case of United States *v.* Paul, 6 Peters, 141, that the laws of the States therein referred to could be only such laws as were in existence in the various States at the time of the passage of this act, to wit, March 3, 1825, and that Congress could not delegate to a State legislature the power to enact laws that could be enforced in a Federal court.

Then began new legislation upon this subject. Acts were passed from time to time as practical demonstration was afforded of the insufficiency of existing law and to meet the expanding operations of the Government as the scope of governmental agencies expanded with the increasing wealth and multiplied instrumentalities of administration.

A decision of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered in 1866 still further limited the scope of this provision to territory owned by the United States at the time of its passage, March 3, 1825.

But no revision of the laws was ever attempted until the revision of 1873, before alluded to. By this time the various sections under the title "Crimes" had reached the number of 229, covering many subjects unprovided for in the meager enactments of 1790 and 1825. Substantially all of these various sections were reenacted at the time of that revision; but, owing to the policy adopted by the committee of revision of 1873, which precluded the introduction of any new legislation, no new provisions were made at that time; but section 5391 was adopted, which was similar to the provision included in the act of March 3, 1825, being modified only to make it conform to the limitation imposed by the Supreme Court decision, namely, to acts then in force in the various States, and to subsequently acquired territory, and also providing that no subsequent repeal of the State laws should interfere with their enforcement by the United States court. The language of that section is as follows:

"If any offense be committed in any place which has been, or may hereafter be, ceded to and under the jurisdiction of the United States, which offense is not prohibited, or the punishment thereof is not specially provided for, by any law of the United States, such offense shall be liable to, and receive, the same punishment as the laws of the State in which such place is situated, now in force, provided for like offense when committed within the jurisdiction of such State; and no subsequent repeal of any such State law shall affect any prosecution for such offense in any court of the United States."

This section was practically reenacted on July 7, 1898, but with one important and serious omission—doubtless the result of oversight and hasty legislation—the omission of the provision subjecting to the jurisdiction of these laws territory acquired by the United States subsequent to its enactment, the result of which is that the protection to be afforded by this general provision incorporating State laws in the Federal statutes is not extended to any territory acquired by the Government since July 7, 1898.

As it was necessary that the Ten Commandments given to the children of Israel should be written on tables of stone in order that these chosen people of the Lord should have a clear and distinct statement of the commandments of the Almighty, that they should distinctly have before them for study and understanding in systematic order and convenient form the ten rules of law or commandments that must be obeyed and observed by them, so it is necessary that every civilization or nation should have a clear, concise statement of the laws that are to control and regulate the people of that nation. And that country that has the most perfect, simple, and convenient expression and form of its laws has attained the highest end for the guidance and direction of its people. I trust this Congress will take the time and devote the labor necessary to a full consideration and final passage of this bill.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON].

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, the matter to which I desire to direct the attention of the committee is not exactly germane to the bill pending, though undoubtedly a vigorous enforcement of our criminal laws would probably have prevented some of the calamities which have recently befallen some of our great financial institutions.

We all know that for weeks the country has been in the throes of a most disastrous financial panic. It is not my purpose to discuss who is responsible for this panic, though one could easily give high Republican authority for the statement that the present Republican President, because of certain policies he has advocated, is directly responsible for the many calamities visited upon the country as the result of the panic. In fact, the senior Senator from Ohio has repeatedly charged that our Republican President is blamable for the financial panic which now afflicts the country. Yes, Mr. Chairman, there are numerous leaders, old-time leaders of the Republican party, many of whom are upon this floor, who secretly entertain and frequently express in private the same opinion.

But as I said, it is not my purpose to discuss the question as to who is responsible for the panic. Neither do I desire to discuss the causes of this panic, undoubtedly now on us, notwithstanding we have heard it asserted innumerable times here that a panic never occurred under a Republican Administration. What I now desire to bring to the attention of the committee and the country is the remedy proposed to alleviate the unfortunate condition which now presses upon our country. When the Congress convened everyone was interested to know what measures of relief would be brought forward by the dominant party to correct the trouble and prevent its recurrence. The Congress convened early in December, remained in session for a number of days, the time frittering away, and nothing was done. Notwithstanding the fact that on the first or second day of the session, I believe it was, the Committee on Banking and Currency was precipitately announced, the Congress adjourned for the holidays without bringing forward any suggestion of relief. The Congress reassembled the first day of the present week, and the country has been upon tiptoe of expectancy, awaiting the measures of relief, so sorely needed, to be suggested by the dominant party.

Day before yesterday the senior Senator from Rhode Island, Mr. ALDRICH, leader of the dominant party in the Senate, introduced the relief bill which I presume reflects the will of the Republican party upon this subject. The senior Senator from Texas, Mr. CULBERSON, the minority leader upon the floor of the Senate, introduced certain bills relating to banking and currency which reflect the views of a Democrat as to what should be enacted into law in order to avert the recurrence of financial panics.

It is a matter of the deepest concern to the people whether these measures will accomplish their intended purpose, and especially do they want to know whether the bills are in the interest of a particular class, a special class, or whether they are in the interest of all the people. Mr. Chairman, bearing on this point, I now send to the Clerk's desk and desire to have read a leading editorial which I have taken from a paper, one of the prominent newspapers of our country, a paper formerly of Democratic persuasion. As is well known, this paper maintains an editorial staff of able writers, and undoubtedly one of the ablest on the staff has considered these measures now brought forward by the Republican leader and the Democratic leader and treats of them in this editorial. In my opinion the editorial is well timed, and——

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. What paper is it?

Mr. BURLESON. The New York World. It was formerly a Democratic paper, but it is now an independent journal. I ask the Clerk to read.

The Clerk read as follows:

[New York World, Thursday, January 9, 1908.]

A GOOD BILL AND A BAD BILL.

The currency and banking bills of Senator CULBERSON and Senator ALDRICH represent divergent schools of economics, policy, and thought. The Culberson bills are very good and the Aldrich bill is bad.

The Aldrich bill would work mainly to the benefit of Wall street gamblers. It proposes that national banks may deposit certain securities with the Treasury and issue in bank notes 75 per cent of the market value of the collateral, in total amount up to $250,000,000, on payment of a monthly tax of one-half of 1 per cent.

No commercial bank which discounts the notes of merchants and manufacturers, and whose collateral is bills of lading of goods in transit and storage receipts for cotton, wheat, butter, and other commodities, can avail itself of this provision. Only Wall street call loans will be furthered.

Under this plan Edward H. Harriman, who tried to unload Chicago and Alton bonds on the savings banks of this State, could find a depository for them in the Treasury. Wall street promoters need only print bonds, lobby at Albany to get them on the list of securities permitted to savings banks, make a "market price" by wash sales, secure permission to deposit them in Washington, and issue in "money" 75 per cent of their artificial value. What a relief to gamblers who have paid as high as 200 per cent interest to issue their own money for one-half of 1 per cent a month!

Senator CULBERSON proposes exactly what The World on Tuesday recommended: That banks shall keep their legal reserves in their own vaults and shall not call a Wall street credit cash. The 6,000 small national banks may now deposit three-fifths of their cash reserve in Wall street banks. The use of this outside money for stock gambling brought about the crash in October. In November thousands of these small banks had to suspend paying their depositors' checks in money because the Wall street banks refused to cash New York drafts.

This provision of Senator CULBERSON'S bill which requires the banks in thousands of small towns to keep their money at home, out of the hands of the Wall street gamblers, would prevent or lessen such disaster to local trade and industry as resulted from the October collapse.

To meet the annual fall demand for money to move the crops, Senator CULBERSON proposes in a second bill to use the Government deposits, over $200,000,000 of which are now in national banks paying no interest. In April, May, June, and July these deposits would be charged 6 per cent interest; and depository banks would usually return the money to the Treasury. In August, September, October, and November the interest would be reduced to 2 per cent, and banks which desired money for moving crops would again apply for deposits. During December, January, February, and March the rate would be 4 per cent. This would give an elastic currency about equal for the present to that proposed by Senator ALDRICH.

Under Mr. ALDRICH'S scheme the elasticity would benefit the Wall street gamblers. Under Mr. CULBERSON'S the benefit would go to agricultural and manufacturing sections.

How devoid Mr. ALDRICH'S bill is of benefit to legitimate industry the comparison of the rate of interest with the usury laws of the States conclusively shows. By special legislation stock exchange call loans are outside the usury law.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio, interrupting the reading). The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. I yield to the gentleman ten minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. But the gentleman has no time to yield.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I will yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. SHERLEY. But, Mr. Chairman, I had two hours.

Mr. BURLESON. I thank the gentleman from Kentucky, but that is of no importance now; the gentleman from Pennsylvania has yielded to me.

Mr. SHERLEY. But I desire that the matter of time shall be rightfully understood. There were four hours of general debate, two on a side.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky used within twenty minutes of one hour and he has yielded twenty minutes. There is no provision in the rule that the time is to be divided or controlled by any one. It says that there shall be four hours of general debate.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the time be divided equally between the gentleman from Pennsylvania and myself.

Mr. PAYNE. Before that question is put I would like to know how much longer the gentleman from Texas wants to talk about something else besides the bill under consideration.

Mr. BURLESON. Oh, a few minutes longer; only long enough to direct through these editorials attention to the character of measures proposed, so as to enlist the interest of the Republican party in these measures now before the country. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman from Texas knows that what he is saying is not germane to the bill, and under the rules of the House he is out of order. He is now asking for unanimous consent, and I ask him to put some limit to the time that he will use.

Mr. BURLESON. I am not asking for unanimous consent. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has very courteously yielded to me, as has also the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, it was understood—and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] will bear me out—that there should be four hours of debate, and it was so agreed by the Committee on Rules when the rule was brought in that it should be equally divided between the two sides. I now renew my request to carry out that understanding.

Mr. PAYNE. Unless I have an understanding from the gentleman from Texas I shall have to object.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman from New York desires to disregard the solemn agreement of the Committee on Rules, he is at liberty to do so.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman from New York has no delicacy about that. No two Members of the House can bind the House. The gentleman from Kentucky talks about "standing by the solemn agreement of the House." I do not intend to be bound by any such agreement.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I feel sure that what I am saying is of interest to the whole country, especially to patriotic Republicans, and I do think that the gentleman from New York ought not to interpose objections.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, unless the gentleman will confine himself to some reasonable limit, I shall object—say half an hour.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I do not expect to occupy but a few minutes more, if that will be any satisfaction to the gentleman. I want to have one more editorial read.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman confine himself to half an hour? I have no objection to that, but I want to get on with this bill.

Mr. BURLESON. A half hour—that is just about five times as much time as I want.

Mr. PAYNE. Very well, then. I ask, Mr. Chairman, that the gentleman have half an hour, to be taken out of the time of general debate.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to renew my request, if it is in order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that the remaining two hours of time for general debate be divided equally between the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY]. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. I object to that.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say respecting that, that when I was spoken to about it that was the understanding between the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and myself. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] came to me and asked me what my understanding was respecting the division of time. I told him I expected one-half would be controlled by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and one-half by myself. There was no permission asked of the House for that division of time, but that was my understanding.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as I am to be directly affected by this objection, I would like to have a word to say. In anticipation that some of the leaders of the Republican party might not be exactly pleased with what I intended to put into the RECORD——

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. BURLESON. I spoke to the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], who has charge of this bill, asking the gentleman if there would be any objection to me occupying five, ten, or perhaps fifteen minutes, and he replied, "None whatever." But for that assurance I would not have attempted to bring these matters to the attention of the committee.

Mr. DALZELL. Mr. Chairman, I want to say a word, so that there will be no misunderstanding about this. So far as the time is concerned, I think, of course, that it is perfectly fair that it should be divided between the two gentlemen, but the Committee on Rules did not pass on that question at all. The rule provides for four hours of general debate.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has that rule before him.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman clearly understood, however, that it was to be divided equally, according to the custom of the House.

Mr. DALZELL. I presumed it would be. The House generally does that. What I want to get rid of is the idea that the Comimttee on Rules gave any assurance to anybody that it would be so divided.

Mr. SHERLEY. No further assurance than the fact that the four hours was the time fixed in the rule, and that was evidence of the fact that in accordance with the custom of the House it would be equally divided.

Mr. DALZELL. We so assumed, but we did not undertake to bind the House.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, there is no difficulty about this. Gentlemen come in here and seek to control half the time on each side, knowing that the rules of the House allow them only an hour. Of course it is competent for the chairman of the committee to recognize the gentleman from Texas [Mr.

BURLESON] if he chooses to do so for an hour. It is not competent for the gentleman from Texas to go on with his discourse without the unanimous consent of the committee, because it is clearly out of order under the rules. There is no difficulty about that. This attempt of gentlemen to come in here because they happen to be in charge of the bill and control the House about the time of debate is something unusual and has not been heard of until recently, and never can be done unless the House agrees to it by unanimous consent, and nobody knows that better than the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not understand any such fact. I understand the rule fixed four hours for general debate, and I know, as the gentleman will agree with me, that it has been the immemorial custom of this House to divide the time for general debate between the two sides.

Mr. PAYNE. That is done by unanimous consent. I want to cite the gentleman to something very recent, so that he will remember it. He will recall that, upon the debate upon the President's message, the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] wanted to control half the time, and he was allowed only one hour and nothing more.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I would like to know if the time of this discussion is being taken out of my time.

Mr. PAYNE. But the gentleman from Texas hasn't got any time.

Mr. BURLESON. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] has yielded me time.

Mr. PAYNE. But the gentleman has no time to yield.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Chairman, is there no way of determining whether the time can be equally divided? And I want to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] why he allowed the gentleman from Kentucky to dispense with one hour of time without objection, and then the Chair to notify him that his time was out? How did the Chair know that the gentleman from Kentucky had only one hour? [Laughter.]

Mr. STAFFORD. Oh, read the rule.

Mr. HEFLIN. I thought that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] had control of half of the time for the Democratic side.

The CHAIRMAN. Under the rules, as the Chair understands it, any gentleman recognized by the Chair has an hour. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], reserving the balance of his time, yielded two other gentlemen ten minutes each. The Chair has ruled that the time of the gentleman from Kentucky, under the rules, has expired.

Mr. HEFLIN. Does the Chair now hold that the other three hours——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would now naturally recognize a gentleman on the majority side for an hour, and preferably a member of the committee, but if neither a Member on the majority side nor a member of the committee desires to take the floor——

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Is it not proper under the rules of the House in general debate in the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union that a Member may address himself to other subjects than those in reference to the bill being discussed?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say yes, if he is recognized and has time.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Then if the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] is recognized and is yielded time by a gentleman who is recognized, it would be in accordance with the rule for him to discuss subjects not pertaining to the bill in general debate?

The CHAIRMAN. That condition does not exist at the present time.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I made that in reply to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], that the gentleman's remarks in reference to the banking and currency question were out of order in general debate on this bill, and I merely wanted to inquire of the Chair whether or not the discussion of the bill being considered by the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union was not proper discussion? I understood the Chair to say that it was. Did I understand the Chair to answer my inquiry?

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I am the ranking minority Member upon this committee. I now ask recognition as such.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will grant the gentleman recognition if no member of the majority side of the committee desires recognition at this time. As no one has asked for recognition, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MACON].

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I now yield to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON].

Mr. PAYNE. Now the gentleman can proceed in order.

Mr. BURLESON. Having been fortified with recognition by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MACON], I presume with the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], I can now proceed.

Mr. PAYNE. "The gentleman from New York" is desirous of having the gentleman from Texas proceed with whatever he has to say.

Mr. BURLESON. I will ask that the Clerk proceed with the reading of the article.

The Clerk read as follows:

If the United States charged 6 per cent interest, how could commercial banks pay it and loan the money at 6 per cent to business customers? Yet 6 per cent is the legal interest on commercial loans in New York, Connecticut, Delaware, Kentucky, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Vermont, Virginia, and West Virginia.

Senator Aldrich's bill should be entitled "An act to facilitate stock gambling." What the banks of the United States need is not more money, but more honesty and no gambling.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, that is an expression from one of the leading papers of the country, and, as I have stated, formerly a Democratic paper. I now——

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. BURLESON. In one minute. I now send to the desk and ask to be read another editorial, and I feel sure that the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] would not interpose any objection if he had known I was going to maintain the equilibrium by having also read an editorial from the leading paper of Pennsylvania, formerly a Republican paper, but now an independent journal.

I ask that the Clerk will now read.

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask the gentleman a question first?

Mr. BURLESON. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. I notice the gentleman said that the New York World had formerly been a Democratic paper, but now was an independent paper.

Mr. BURLESON. That is my understanding, sir.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to ask the gentleman if he read out of the Democratic party all papers and all former Democrats who have a sneaking notion that there may be more than one man in the Democratic party of sufficient character and ability to be a candidate for the Presidency at the next election?

Mr. BURLESON. Not by any means. On the contrary, it does not rest with me to read papers, daily or weekly, out of the Democratic party. No Democrat assumes such authority, but, on the contrary, as I understand it, there has been a disposition manifested by the old-time leaders of the Republican party, not only to read out of the Republican party papers that have approved the policies now advocated by the Republican President in the White House, but they have manifested a purpose in their next convention to read those Republicans out of the party who persist in approving these Democratic policies which Theodore Roosevelt has been advocating for more than two or three years. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. To go back to the New York World, is not its leading offense in the mind of the gentleman that it proclaims daily and boldly that there are other gentlemen in the Democratic party than the one "peerless leader" who is competent and able and fit to be nominated by that party for the Presidency?

Mr. BURLESON. If it does do that, it states a fact as far as that is concerned. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. But why should the gentleman read it out of his party?

Mr. BURLESON. I am not attempting to read it out of my party. I have simply announced what I understand to be the policy of all self-respecting metropolitan journals, that they now maintain an attitude of independence, and it is only the thick-and-thin organs of the Republican party which now openly confess that they are partisan journals.

Mr. DALZELL. The gentleman from Texas has placed me in a position in which I did not place myself.

Mr. BURLESON. Well, I assure the gentleman I did not intend to do so.

Mr. DALZELL. I want to state to the gentleman that I make no objection to the gentleman from Texas occupying time. I simply rose to correct matters of misapprehension as to what was the action of the Committee on Rules. It was asserted that the Committee on Rules had agreed that the time should be equally divided.

Mr. BURLESON. Then I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. DALZELL. I simply denied that, because the Committee

on Rules did not undertake to fix that at all, but left it to the House.

Mr. BURLESON. I beg the gentleman's pardon for my mistake. I thought he was doing as he usually does, cooperating with the majority leader in what he was attempting to do.

Mr. PAYNE. Now, if the gentleman——

Mr. BURLESON. I decline to yield for the present, until I have the other editorial read.

Mr. PAYNE. If the gentleman thinks that in accordance with his usual courtesy——

Mr. BURLESON. I ask the Clerk to now read from the Philadelphia North American.

The Clerk read as follows:

[The North American, Philadelphia, Thursday, January 8, 1908.]

REAL AND WRONG REMEDIES.

The difference between the three financial measures proposed by Senator CULBERSON, of Texas, and the currency bill of Senator ALDRICH is the difference between patriotism and Government patronage of a favored class in a favored community.

ALDRICH plans an issue of circulating notes by the Treasury to the banks, to be based on State, municipal, county, and railroad bonds. These notes, bearing the Government guaranty of redemption as lawful money, are to be taxed 6 per cent.

This provision, professedly, is to restrict the $250,000,000 issue to emergencies and force the natural retirement of the notes when the period of stringency passes.

In reality the purpose is to limit the inflation to the banks able to obtain a rate well above 6 per cent for their currency. In other words, to banks that cater to stock gamblers and not to business men, who, even in States where usury laws do not forbid loans above a specified interest figure, as they do in Pennsylvania, can not afford the call-loan rates habitual among the gamblers of Wall street.

So much for ALDRICH. What CULBERSON proposes is that banks shall be required to keep in their own vaults their legal reserves for the commercial uses of their own communities; that interest shall be charged for Government deposits at moderate rates, varying according to the seasons of demand for currency to move the crops; that there shall be inaugurated a system of insurance of deposits by the associated banks of the country, operating in conjunction with the Comptroller of the Currency, so that not a dollar's loss can come to anyone, but that confidence will be so strengthened that hoarding would not follow any sudden scare.

The best proof, in our opinion, that Senator CULBERSON has spoken the sentiment of the country while Senator ALDRICH was expressing the will of Wall street, lies in the conservatism of the Culberson bills and the remarkable fact that they conflict in no way with the proposed Aldrich law.

The mood of the nation is one of sober, temperate thought. There is no spirit of rancor or destructiveness or opposition to capital or the banking interests in any quarter. A nation of business men desires an installation of business methods. That is the whole story.

The aim of everyone is to prevent a recurrence of panic and dearth of currency. ALDRICH takes the Wall street view point and offers a scheme that will do nothing but enlarge the banking power without return to any of the legitimate business needs of the country.

CULBERSON presents bills built upon the lines of prevention of the sacrifice of industrial and commercial interests for the benefit of the stock gamblers of New York. They do not restrict in any way the banks from profitable use of their assets for proper purposes or limit the legitimate freedom to promote every form of business that makes for the well-being of the people of the country.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, these expressions of two leading newspapers of our country I commend to the careful consideration of the majority Members of this House. Already much dissatisfaction has manifested itself at the other end of this Capitol to the provisions of the Aldrich bill, as evidenced this morning in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by numerous amendments offered thereto by Republican Senators.

And, gentlemen of the majority party, permit me to remind you that you are still more directly responsible to the people. You are the direct representatives of the people, and will be amenable to the people for your action upon these measures in the fall election. [Applause on the Democratic side.] You will believe me when I assure you that I feel the deepest concern about the welfare of my friends upon the other side. I do not want to see you do yourselves hurt; scrutinize well this Aldrich bill, and I feel confident there will be found still more dissatisfaction upon the Republican side of the Chamber at this end of the Capitol with the Aldrich bill than has manifested itself at the other end, not because you are directly responsible to the people and they will get a lick at you in November, but, of course, because you are better posted upon these financial questions. [Applause.]

Mr. MACON. I yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. EDWARDS].

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I rise merely to explain why I voted against every proposition in connection with H. R. 7618, being a bill asking for the right to construct a dam across a certain stream, which was before the House this morning.

I opposed it because a certain construction of that bill seems to encroach upon States rights.

This bill was referred to this morning as the "dam bill."

I merely want to go on record as opposing this "dam bill" or any other bill that encroaches upon States rights. [Applause.]

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, during the Fifty-ninth Congress, when the arrangement was made and the rule passed in this House authorizing a joint committee for the purpose of considering the work of the Commission on the Revision of the Laws during the recess I, being the ranking Democrat upon that committee, found that it was impossible for me to come back to Washington during the vacation and I yielded my place on the committee to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY]. For that reason I now yield forty-five minutes, the balance of my time remaining, to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I shall not desire to use any of the time kindly yielded back to me by the gentleman from Arkansas, and unless the gentleman from Pennsylvania desires to use more time, I think we might proceed with the reading of the bill.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I move that we proceed to the reading of the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 5. Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, or in any foreign country, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government or any of its agents or subjects.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I do so for the purpose of making an inquiry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, chairman of this committee. I notice that the committee have added to section 5 and to other sections that follow, in italics, the words, "or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

I make this inquiry because these words appear all the way through this bill, in a number of places. I understand that this committee in defining the jurisdiction of the courts of the United States, and in defining crimes, have added to various sections of the law as it now stands upon the statute books, these words, "or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

Will the gentleman inform me or, rather, inform the committee what places that would embrace? The thing that troubles me is this: There are various places in the United States, for instance, places that are ceded to the United States by the States for the erection of public buildings, for the erection of forts, for the erection of arsenals, for the establishment of soldiers' homes and other places. Now, under Article I, paragraph 4, section 17 of the Constitution, provision is made that the United States shall have "exclusive jurisdiction" over certain places, docks, forts, arsenals, and such other places, the jurisdiction of which may be ceded by the States for the erection of necessary buildings. Now, I understand that this provision of the bill is for the purpose of covering places of that character. Is that true?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No; not this provision here. That is put in with the intention of covering Porto Rico, the Philippines, and places that have since been acquired. The language of existing law would not include them. Now, this topic is criminal correspondence with a foreign government, and we do not think a man ought to be enabled to escape punishment if the criminal correspondence is carried on from Porto Rico or the Philippines.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not think so, and I did not make the inquiry because I thought anybody ought to escape punishment, but if a man engages in any of these offenses denounced by this chapter 1 in a place over which the United States have jurisdiction, you do not mean to include forts, arsenals, and places like that mentioned in paragraph 17 of section 2 of the Constitution.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No; we do not have reference to that. That comes in a later provision, where we define that. This was simply to extend the protection of the Government to the punishment of crimes against its own existence to all places subject to its jurisdiction.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Is not a fort or an arsenal or a place of that sort subject to its jurisdiction?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. This did not require to include that. That was already included in the general provision. We

included that language particularly to embrace the Philippine Islands and Porto Rico.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Then I will make my inquiry later, when we reach the other provision.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes. The gentleman will find that the language varies, and at times it is made to exclude certain things.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The reason I made the inquiry is that the Constitution, in the section I have referred to, uses the words "exclusive jurisdiction," and the words to which I refer do not—simply use the words "subject to the jurisdiction," etc.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That is not intended to refer to those sections, or to that kind of an offense.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I should like to ask the gentleman a question. Is not the real reason why you use that language in that section the fact that Porto Rico and Guam and the Philippines occupy such an anomalous position with reference to the United States that nobody can define it?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. We felt in a general way that they were subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and that there ought to be protection against conspiracies there against the existence of the Government.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Subject to its jurisdiction in such a general way that you did not want to undertake the hazard of defining the relation that does exist. Is not that the fact?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That was not within the province of the committee at all.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 6. If two or more persons in any State or Territory, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word, for the purpose of making some observations respecting the policy of fixing a maximum penalty only for the various offenses defined in the bill. Under existing law, upon the subject contained in the section just read, there is a minimum as well as a maximum penalty. I understand the wisdom of the policy that vests in a court a large discretion in imposing penalties where convictions are had, but there are many offenses where criminal intent is a necessary ingredient and where I believe the safety of the public requires a minimum as well as a maximum penalty. I have run through this bill, and I think in almost every instance the maximum penalty only is prescribed. The penalty imposed will depend very much on the ideals and temper of the judge who is to determine it. A man in one jurisdiction may be fined a nominal sum and imprisoned for a nominal period for an offense, and one convicted in another jurisdiction of exactly the same offense may be fined a substantial amount or incarcerated for a considerable period. That, of course, in some measure may occur even though a minimum penalty was fixed, but I think there are offenses in which, as I said, the criminal intent is an ingredient, where the question ought not to be left entirely to the discretion of the court. Sometimes a court may abuse that discretion.

I remember not many months ago a case which, I think, occurred in the Federal court in the State of Nebraska, where a citizen of that State was convicted of fraud against the land laws of the country. My recollection is that the court simply imprisoned the defendant for a couple of hours, and permitted him to remain in the custody of the sheriff in the court room during that time. That judgment was criticized throughout the length and breadth of the land. The court doubtless had its own reason for rendering practically nugatory the verdict or conviction in the case.

Now, I want to call the attention of the committee to the question as to whether or not in many of these offenses, at least, there ought not to be a minimum penalty as well as a maximum. I notice in the section under consideration the existing law is changed by striking out the minimum penalty and the sentence or the judgment of the court may be practically nominal in the way of fine or imprisonment.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Let me inquire of the gentleman whether or not the committee have not adopted a uniform policy in that respect? I think they have.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I have so stated.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I notice in one section where in an assault with an attempt to commit rape the penalty may be only a dollar. It seems to me in an offense of that gravity there ought to be a minimum penalty. I am submitting these views to the committee for its consideration as the sections are being read. The particular section under consideration I do not consider of so much importance except that it involves the policy of the entire new code—that of fixing a maximum penalty only. I suppose in a capital offense the committee fixes an absolute penalty with a minimum penalty. I hope, at least, they have. I have not examined it, but I hope in a capital offense the penalty is not absolutely and altogether at the discretion of the court. I allude to what we call capital offenses. I now withdraw my pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 19. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the section. I understand that this section is a codification of section 5519 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

Mr. SHERLEY. No; it is not. It is the exact language of section 5508 of the Statutes. It does not relate to what the gentleman has in mind. It is a different section.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The section the gentleman from Georgia has in mind has been held unconstitutional. This section has been sustained repeatedly, and I want to offer an amendment which will enlarge or increase its application.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I know it has and have the case before me. This is a part of the act of 1872.

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes; but the gentleman will find that section 5508 was upheld in at least a dozen different cases.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Does the gentleman recall the Cruikshank case and the Reeves case? In both of those cases the convictions were not sustained by the Supreme Court of the United States.

Mr. SHERLEY. I understand they were reversed, but the gentleman will find that in the Cruikshank case and in the case of ex parte Yarboro the Supreme Court upheld section 5508. I am somewhat familiar with that section, because I argued the matter in the Supreme Court, and I know the section is constitutional.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. If it is a compilation of section 5519, it is not.

Mr. SHERLEY. But it is word for word section 5508 of the Revised Statutes.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have no doubt the gentleman is correct and I merely rose for the purpose of making inquiry, knowing that the sections were not identical, but if this was a codification of section 5519 it would not be proper to incorporate a section which had been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court.

Mr. SHERLEY. We have not, and if the gentleman will get the copy of the bill—if he has not it before him——

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have it here.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit me, if he will get the second part of the report, instead of the bill, he will then find the bill printed on one page and the existing law on the opposite page, and he can at a glance see that this section is merely a reenactment of section 5508.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I might say, further, that the gentleman will find by reference to the report on the last page that section 5519 is omitted and thrown out as unconstitutional.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Well, I had not had the opportunity to investigate it that far. I desire to say that I had not had opportunity to give this matter the thorough investigation that I know the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] have, and being familiar with some of these cases and familiar with those he has referred to I was of the opinion, as I have already stated, that this was a codification of section 5519. I may have no motion to make with reference to it. I was in hopes that this section would go out, being the result of legislation passed in 1872. However, if this committee has seen fit to let it remain, and believing that a motion to strike it out might be futile, I may not make the motion. I do not think under the decisions that have been made that this law ought to now remain on the statute books.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit a suggestion, it is true that this section was originally passed as a part of the civil-rights act, and had in view simply dealing with situations then supposed to exist in the South.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. But it is also true that since then the section has been used for many many other matters and is now

of great importance, not because of the original purpose of the act, the cause for which has long passed away, but because it enables the Federal Government to protect citizens in their rights other than those relating to the franchise.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I understand that, and I have had experience as a lawyer in cases where it has been used for other purpose than to protect the citizen in his right of the franchise. I can recall one case that I might call to the attention of this committee, where the parties were convicted at a time when there was not the right to appeal, parties convicted under this section, and one of them was pardoned by President McKinley on the recommendation of Attorney-General Griggs, because he had not been properly tried, and because the evidence did not justify his conviction.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I ask unanimous consent that I may be permitted to continue for one minute more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to speak for one minute. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have seen it used for different purposes than that for which it was intended; and it is because of the experience I have had as a lawyer in seeing it used for purposes for which it was not intended it should be used that I proposed to make the motion to strike it out. I do not desire to do anything in reference to this bill that will not meet the approval of my friend from Kentucky, because he has given the matter much more careful attention than I have or than I could, as I am not on the committee which reported this bill. Still I do not desire to let this section pass without saying that, for one, knowing the injustice and the wrongs that have been perpetrated under the use of it, I at least protest against its remaining longer upon the statute books. It has served all the purposes it was intended to serve and is seldom used now, except to harass and annoy the citizen, and to drag into the United States courts citizens who should be tried in the State courts.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by inserting after the word "citizen," in the second line of section 19, the words "or person."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 12, line 5, after the word "citizen," insert "or person."

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I have just a word to say in relation to that, Mr. Chairman. We have before the Committee on the Judiciary a bill, introduced by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], who is now in charge of this bill on one side of the House, practically covering this amendment. As the law stands to-day under this statute, a citizen of the United States gets the protection of its provisions, but the alien who may be domiciled therein and living here, receiving the protection of all other laws, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States does not get the protection of this statute. And already the failure of this legislation to apply so as to protect foreign people who are living here and who are domiciled here has given rise to very grave and very embarrassing international complications. It has tended to a very large extent to embarrass the Federal Government. There is no reason why an alien living in this country and behaving himself and obeying the law should not receive the protection of all of the criminal statutes the same as any citizen does. As I say, the courts have held in at least one important case that this section does not apply to and give protection to an alien.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman allow me to suggest that during the administration of President Harrison he called the attention of Congress to the lack of protection of aliens in the penal laws of the United States, and requested some legislation along that line? Many aliens are here under provisions of treaties.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Certainly.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. And we are bound by the custom——

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. By international law——

Mr. CRUMPACKER. By international law to afford them a certain amount of protection, and when the Federal statutes are examined it is discovered that there is almost a total absence of safeguards for the protection of aliens who are rightfully and properly here, and I am in thorough sympathy with the gentleman's amendment. I think other legislation along that line ought to be enacted, of a broader nature, in order that we may more fully perform our international obligations in pursuance of treaty arrangements.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I agree entirely with the suggestions of the gentleman from Indiana, but while this general code is going through there is no reason why aliens should not receive the benefit of all these provisions.

Mr. DRISCOLL. As it is now, would it include children and women?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It would if they were citizens, not if they were aliens. It includes citizens, no matter what their sex or age. But it does not include aliens.

Mr. WEBB. I would like to ask the gentleman if he does not think it wise, in order to perfect his idea, to insert after the word "laws," in the last line, the words "or treaties."

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I have discussed this somewhat with the gentlemen on the committee, and this section has received on repeated occasions a construction by the Supreme Court of the United States, and the committee—I do not know that I have a right to state the position—did not feel justified in making any profound changes in the structural character of the section, as they did not know what the result might be so far as the decisions of the court in the future are concerned.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, in further answer to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB], the Supreme Court has repeatedly held that the word "laws" included "treaties."

Mr. WEBB. Does the gentleman think they would do so under this section?

Mr. SHERLEY. Unquestionably. And I will in my own time read the gentleman a decision of the Supreme Court directly bearing upon this, in relation to the violation of treaty rights.

Mr. WEBB. I do not know that that would be so held when you came to put in a new class of citizenship—aliens, for instance.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. You do not put in a new class of citizens. It does extend to all persons within the jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. WEBB. And those persons you have mentioned have not the same rights under the Constitution and laws that the citizen has?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The court has held that under the language of this specific section the alien is not entitled to the protection given to the citizen.

Mr. WEBB. I understand that. Does the gentleman think the words "constitutional laws" would include treaties we make with foreign countries?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. On the statement of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY]——

Mr. WEBB. I mean in this section.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. On the statement of the gentleman from Kentucky, I will say very frankly that I have not myself examined that with care, but I would not hesitate to take the statement of the gentleman from Kentucky. I know him to be a very able lawyer. But I have not personally examined that with care, so I would not like to give an opinion upon it. But with his opinion I am willing to rest, so far as I am concerned, on that particular section.

Mr. WEBB. I believe I am satisfied if he is.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, the bill which we now have under consideration is not a bill providing new law, but the codification and revision of all the laws already in existence. If the Committee on the Judiciary already has a bill providing for an amendment to be made in such form as to cover the idea incorporated in the remarks of the gentlemen who have just preceded me, it is very well for that amendment to be made by that committee after due deliberation and careful consideration. If we are now to enact new laws and make interlineations, we will be interminable in the consideration of the bill before the House. I insist, Mr. Chairman, that so far as practicable we confine ourselves to the question which is immediately before us—that is, the revision and the codification of the laws already extant.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I doubt very much whether the original section should be extended by the incorporation of the words suggested by the amendment of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD]. I doubt very much whether this section ought to remain in our code of laws. We all understand how it came into the law, and the purpose it was intended to serve, and we all understand something of the evils that followed its enactment. I know that there may be cases where this might be a beneficial enactment, but the danger that it will be abused and that far more harm will be done by its existence than could result on account of its absence persuades me that the provision itself ought to go out of the code. The penalty imposed is very severe, the offense very poorly and very vaguely defined. Nobody can tell how serious the interference may be with the rights of particular citizens or persons denounced under this statute. It is possible for any grand jury or any prosecuting officer under this provision to formulate a charge against anybody for almost anything.

Now, the provision might not be abused, perhaps, for a considerable length of time, and in some sections of the country perhaps it will not be, but there may come a time, soon or late; there may appear somewhere a condition out of which will come great abuses from such provisions as this. Abuses may come from political prejudice, may come from labor disturbances, may come out of anything which causes prejudice to prevail, causes one class of people to be arrayed against another, may come from very little cause, or practically without cause. At such times, times favorable for the abuse of this power, it is only necessary for somebody to have the will to institute a prosecution against almost anybody for almost anything.

When you extend the provision beyond its present limits, embracing citizens of our country for their protection, and take in all who may be here though not citizens, not merely sojourners, but those who come here and remain a long time, enjoying nearly all the advantages of the citizen and escaping much of the burdens of citizenship, you go far indeed. My own judgment is that instead of amending the provision it ought to be entirely eliminated.

I believe it is a good thing not to have too much criminal law, not to have too many provisions aimed at the citizen, not to make dragnets that may be used here and there and everywhere. It is a serious thing to be charged with an offense of this strange, marvelous, far-spreading character. It means that a man may be caused to expend a large amount of money in his defense, although he has been guilty of no offense, and be put to a great deal of inconvenience and may suffer a great deal of hardship from vague charges of shadowy, imaginary wrongdoing. It is one of those provisions of law that may be used by the powerful to oppress the weak; that may be used by the vicious for the undoing of those who are not intentionally bad and who do not really inflict any injury upon anybody. I believe the law would be better if the committee were to strike out the section, and I shall, after this amendment is voted upon, move to strike it out.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I just want to call the attention of the gentleman from Missouri to the fact that the statute as it stands to-day, and the persons against whom it is aimed, against whom it pronounces penalties, are not confined to citizens. The statute covers persons, everybody, aliens and citizens alike. It only fails to protect aliens. It prohibits everybody from committing the offense, but only protects the citizen. So that the people against whom it applies include all persons, but it fails to give to aliens the protection that it gives to citizens.

Mr. SHERLEY. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine is in exact accordance with a bill introduced by myself and now pending before the Judiciary Committee. For the reason so well stated by the gentleman from Louisiana I did not undertake to have it embodied in the report of this Commission. Being a member of that committee, I did not want any desire of mine for new legislation to result in a departure by the committee from its rule of holding fast to existing law; so that I did not in committee and shall not now urge the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine. But with the indulgence of the House I shall state the reasons for the bill, as the matter has come up, and shall then briefly reply to the remarks of the gentleman from Missouri as to the need of repealing the section as it now stands.

In the case of Baldwin *v.* Frank, in 120 United States, a case came before the Supreme Court by certification from the circuit court as to certain questions involved in the construction of this section 5508. There had been a writ of habeas corpus sued out by the plaintiff asking to be dismissed from the custody of the marshal of the Federal court, on the ground that the section under which he was held was not applicable to the facts stated against him.

Those facts were that Baldwin was held in custody by the marshal under a warrant issued by the commissioner of the circuit court on a charge of conspiracy with others to deprive Sing Lee and others, Chinese aliens, of the equal protection of the laws and of equal privileges and immunities under the laws. When the case came before the Supreme Court, that court expressly held that Congress would have the power to provide for the punishment of offenses against aliens, but that Congress had not so provided, and that the word "citizen" in section 5508 was used in the special sense of "citizen of the United States," and that therefore there was no statute law to punish conspiracy against an alien. Now, the need of such a law is, to my mind, very great, for I rest the whole case upon this fundamental proposition, that where there is responsibility there ought to be power. Let a situation arise to-morrow in which a subject of a foreign country is injured in America by the citizen of some particular State, and that foreign country looks not to that particular State, but to the United States of America, for redress, and the United States can not answer with any degree of credit by saying, "We are sorry this happened, but we have no control over these matters. You will have to see the State of Kentucky," or the State of Louisiana, or Missouri, or California, as the case may be.

Now, this is not merely prophecy; it is history. That is actually what did occur when we had the trouble in Louisiana, growing out of the Mafia, when citizens there committed acts of violence against citizens of Italy. Italy brought a claim against the United States; and although the United States answered, saying, "We have no power to punish these people," yet the United States Government did pay a money indemnity to the families of the men who were killed.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. For a question.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Is it not true that the United States Government is compelled to answer that it has no power to punish offenses committed in a State, because the Congress of the United States has no right to enact a law making it a crime for a citizen in a State to assault an alien, any more than it has a right to make it a crime to assault a citizen?

Mr. SHERLEY. No, sir; and I do not base that answer on my own opinion. I base it on the opinion of the Supreme Court in the case of Baldwin *v.* Frank, 120 United States, and the gentleman is too good a lawyer to read that case and then put his question again to me.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have read that case.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask unanimous consent that I may continue for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent that he may continue for ten minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not mean to contend that the National Government can take jurisdiction of all sorts of offenses committed in the States. Gentlemen who know my position know that I have argued against any such construction. Last session I took occasion to define the limitation under the treaty-making power. But it is manifest that to the extent that we can confer rights upon an alien under a treaty we can protect the alien in those rights and punish violations of them; and we not only can, but we ought to, or we will again find this country in a position of humiliation by virtue of the lack of law on the statute books enabling the National Government to uphold its obligations to a foreign country. For that reason I introduced a bill and shall press it before the Committee on the Judiciary. It is a bill that has been requested by several different Presidents of the United States, and the conditions that have recently occurred in this country are sufficient to show the gravity of the situation and the danger of a condition arising when the National Government will be unable to punish those citizens who violate the rights of aliens.

Now, the committee will notice that the wording of that act does not in any way undertake to define what rights can be conferred upon aliens. I should not undertake such a task. The act provides that "if two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any person in the free exercise of a right guaranteed him by the Constitution and laws of the United States, they shall be punished," etc. It does not apply to wrongful acts of an individual, because they would generally be too insignificant and unimportant for the National Government to take cognizance of; but if two or more persons conspire to threaten or intimidate an alien in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws of the United States, they shall be punished; and they ought to be punished by the power that guarantees the right.

Now, in answer to the remarks by the gentleman from Missouri in regard to the repeal of the whole section I wish to say that I certainly have no love for a general dragnet criminal law. There are many proper criticisms such as those made by the distinguished gentleman to this section, and its early history and some of the abuses growing out of an attempt to make it apply to situations existing in the Southland would in no sense make me a special lover or advocate of this particular law; but if the gentleman will take the decisions in recent years, he will find that this section has served a very great purpose, in cases not relating to the elective franchise, but in cases involving homestead rights, and in other cases relating to matters altogether foreign to the original purpose of the act; and the committee did not feel that it had the right to suggest the repeal of a law of as wide applicability and established constitutionality as this law. There are at least twenty cases decided by the Supreme Court of the United States dealing directly with that

section. There have been many persons punished under it, and it is to-day a great safeguard. If it should be repealed, we would have to immediately enact many special sections to cover the gap that would be made in the law by its repeal. It may be suggested that we ought to go into a detailed enactment of specific offenses, and generally speaking that is true; a citizen ought to know directly what he is charged with, what is his offense. But, after all, the ingenuity of man can not make such specific provisions as to cover all cases, and it is proper that we should have a general law, hedged around as this is by certain provisions, that will cover cases of magnitude that are overlooked. There must be proof of a conspiracy; there must be a conspiracy to intimidate, etc., and in my judgment these words should be so construed as to relate to physical violence against the individual, and not simply to injury in the way of interference. With these restrictions upon it the statute is not as dangerous as stated. Then, after all, if you are going to repeal statutes on the basis that they may be used for oppression, we will have nothing left on the statute book.

The whole theory of government rests, and must rest, in a belief in the integrity of your courts and in the integrity of your juries. Without that belief we are not justified in legislating anything. With that belief we are justified in keeping this section upon the statute books. I shall not urge the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD]. I think, perhaps, it would be better that that sort of amendments creating new laws should not come into this bill, but I shall strongly urge the committee to retain the section.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I see that all through these laws, so far as we have got, they define in a general way the punishment. They shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and so on. What I want to ask is this: In that case the punishment could run down to, say, an hour in prison or a fine of $1. Does it mean imprisonment in the penitentiary in these statutes or imprisonment in the jail? Then I want to couple with that another question. If it is imprisonment in jail, it is not a felony. If it is imprisonment in the penitentiary, it is a felony.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, we have a provision in the bill which provides that where the punishment may be imprisonment for a longer period than a year it shall be a felony, and in other cases it shall be simply a misdemeanor.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Oh, that is a general provision, then?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes. Now, in regard to the gentleman's inquiry as to minimum punishments, it is in line with suggestions earlier made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER]. It was urged by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] that it was unwise in certain cases to dispense with minimum punishments because there might be a failure of justice, as occurred in the Nebraska case, when a judge imposed a trifling fine and imprisonment of a few hours for a very grave offense. The answer to that is this: That while that is a danger, yet, on the other hand, there is no character of offense that may not present a case where a man is technically guilty and yet where his moral guilt is very slight. If you have a minimum punishment of any size, two things are liable to result, either a failure on the part of the jury to convict because they believe the minimum punishment carries a greater punishment than the offense warrants or a conviction and a punishment beyond the crime.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman from Kentucky about the minimum punishment rather than with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER]. I think the discretion ought to be very large. I want to ask the gentleman from Kentucky another question. There are two penalties provided in this section for the same crime. One of them is that those convicted shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years, and the second one is, and it is not alternate, "and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States." The question I want to ask is this: Is not that second punishment entirely out of all proportion to any crime that a man is liable to commit under this section?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think that it is frequently out of all proportion to the crime punished under the section. It is not always so. There can be offenses under this section of the highest gravity. If the gentelman will bear with me, the reason that was put in——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I want to have only five minutes more. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. SHERLEY. The reason that provision was put into the general law—and the gentleman will notice we are simply enacting the existing law—was because the section as originally drawn looked particularly to a certain class of offenses, and those were offenses against the freedmen. They were attempts under this act to punish what were alleged as wrongs by the Southern States against the rights of the negro. As the result of that, there was put there the added penalty that a man should forfeit his right to hold office. For my part, I should be very glad to see that latter punishment abolished, certainly to see it put in so as to leave it discretionary with the court, because it is true that there may be punishment under this section now for an offense not of sufficient magnitude to carry with it disfranchisement.

The committee did not feel, however, that in dealing with a section of this kind, with the amount of controversy that had raged around it and around the subject that it was meant to deal with, that they could wisely afford to amend it, and we brought it in exactly as it is for the consideration of this committee.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not criticise the position of the committee. I would like to have five minutes of my own, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] has three minutes left of the time which is already granted him.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That will be plenty. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, when the committee disposes of the amendment of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD], and if it votes down the amendment that my colleague from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] indicated he would offer—to strike it all out—I intend to offer an amendment to strike out all after the word "years," in line 13. I am in favor of striking that whole section out, but if I can not get that out I am especially in favor of striking that part of it out which provides the second penalty. As to this section, it is difficult to understand exactly what is intended, unless we go back and look at it in the light of the circumstances, as the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] suggests, thirty-five years ago; but this second penalty, of which I am complaining, is a severer penalty than generally attaches to felonies committed in this country. For instance, in Missouri, and I suppose it is the same in every other State, if a man is convicted of a felony and sent to the penitentiary, no matter what the felony is, with imprisonment from life down to two years, the governor can, in his discretion, issue a pardon to the convict, restoring to him his rights as a citizen. But in this statute the punishment that may be inflicted is greater than is inflicted for any crime nearly, except where a man is removed from office by impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question there?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Would it not be possible for the President to do the same thing in this case as the governor in the case to which he has referred?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not know; but I propose to leave it so that he has the right to exercise that discretion. Suppose there were two boys, 18 or 19 years old, who had taken into their heads that some citizen should not do a certain thing, no matter what it is, that he has a right to do—namely, to vote, to work, we will say. They are young boys, playing a prank, and they do not hurt the man at all. They simply undertake to scare him. They threaten him a little. The boys are convicted in court, and not only fined and imprisoned, but are also deprived forever of the privilege of either voting or holding an office. The punishment is out of all proportion to the crime committed, and the whole thing ought to go out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD].

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I want to add just one word. I appreciate the suggestions of the committee in relation to preserving intact the report they have made here and not subjecting it to amendment. But as to this particular amendment, the wisdom and necessity for it, as it seems to me, must be absolutely obvious; so that if this code becomes a law, the very first thing that is necessary to do is to have another statute amending it. Inasmuch as the committee agree that the amendment is really necessary, the change ought to be

made. Why enact a statute and lay the foundation for another statute to come later? That is the only suggestion I have to make. It seems to me the amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the question that is raised before us in the consideration of this amendment is an attempt to change before the House the provisions of a fundamental law without consideration by the committee. It was a principle adopted by this committee to consider carefully everything of that kind proposed and to act with extreme conservatism. Now, while the arguments presented here by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] are persuasive, while they seem to be controlling, it seems to me to be the better policy to let that bill go before the committee, where it can be carefully considered and many of the objections urged by gentlemen on the other side pointed out and argued. I therefore, on behalf of the committee, shall oppose the amendment and ask the House to vote it down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 10, noes 32.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia, striking out the section.

Mr. DE ARMOND. My colleague [Mr. SMITH of Missouri] desires to offer an amendment perfecting the text.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will pardon me, I move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The gentleman is about to offer an amendment to the text, and if it is read it will go over.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 19 by adding at the end of section the following:

*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall embrace agreements made by labor or trade unions that result in or effect the declaring of a strike, or boycott has been declared, in a peaceable manner to induce other men from entering into the employment of any company or corporation against which the strike or boycott has been declared, even though such company or corporation be injured thereby in its property rights.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The question was taken; and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. BURLESON. Division!

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 27, noes 28.

Mr. PAYNE. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York demands tellers.

The question was taken; and tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will appoint the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] to act as tellers.

Mr. WEBB. A parliamentary inquiry. Is the gentleman from Texas eligible to serve as a teller, when he voted for that side?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas called for a division.

The committee divided; and tellers reported—ayes 38, noes 35.

So the committee determined to rise.

The committee accordingly rose, the Speaker having resumed the chair, and Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 11701 and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 12 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the vice-president of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, transmitting the report of the company for the year 1907—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from Hamilton, Colbert, Yerkes & Hamilton, transmitting the annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, Elevator and Railway Company for the year ended December 31, 1907—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, submitting an estimate of appropriation for additional aids to navigation in the Potomac River—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting the findings in the investigation of the collision between the steamer *Larchmont* and the schooner *Harry Knowlton*, in Block Island Sound, on February 11, 1907—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the schooner *Fortune*, William Hubbard, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with recommendation, a draft of a bill to prevent injudicious alienation of their lands by Indians of the Stockbridge-Munsee tribe—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Agriculture, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 88) to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 28), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 33), which said bill and report were referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. HENRY of Texas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6231) to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 27), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7606) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 29), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WANGER, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9087) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 30), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. MANN, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10506) to bridge Colorado River, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 31), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 2952) for the relief of Chaplain Henry Swift, Thirteenth Infantry, United States Army—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5315) granting a pension to Heziah C. Woods—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12308) granting an increase of pension to Catherine L. Benteen—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12391) restoring the name of Henry L. Beck to the army rolls as captain and providing that he then be placed on the retired list—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 5321) granting an increase of pension to William S. O'Brien—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7952) granting a pension to Thurlow W. Lieurance—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12550) granting a pension to Charles E. Strother—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12551) granting a pension to Will P. Hall—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 13077) to authorize the Secretary of War to furnish four condemned brass cannon and cannon balls to the Confederate Monument Association at Franklin, Tenn.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 13078) to adjust and pay the claim of the Pillager band of Chippewa Indians, in Minnesota, for additional compensation for land ceded to the United States by the treaty of August 21, 1847, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 13079) to amend section 21 of the immigration law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13080) for the erection of a public building at Dayton, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. POLLARD: A bill (H. R. 13081) to give true military status to State troops that participated in the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13082) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 13083) to regulate the auditing and settlement of shippers' claims against railroads engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 13084) to authorize and direct the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to investigate and report the affairs of corporations owning or operating street railroads, electric light or power plants, gas plants, or telephone systems or exchanges in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13085) regulating the fare and manner of giving transfers on street railroads in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13086) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved June 29, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 13087) appropriating $100,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the Saline River in Arkansas—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13088) appropriating $100,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the Ouachita River above Camden, Ark.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13089) appropriating the sum of $1,000,000 for the improvement and maintenance of the Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13090) appropriating $500,000 for the construction and operation of two dredge boats to be used in dredging the Arkansas River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 13091) establishing a life-saving station on the larger of the two Libby Islands, situated at the entrance to Machias Bay, in the State of Maine—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ENGLEBRIGHT: A bill (H. R. 13092) for the establishment of a light-house and fog-signal station at Punta Gorda, on the coast of California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 13093) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs at the district of San Francisco—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 13094) to refund the cotton tax realized to the Government under the various acts of Congress—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PERKINS: A bill (H. R. 13095) to authorize the purchase of buildings for the United States legations to Great Britain, France, and Germany—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 13096) to provide additional station grounds and terminal facilities for the Arizona and California Railway Company in the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Ariz.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13097) to enable the city of Phoenix, in Maricopa County, Ariz., to issue bonds of said municipality for the purpose of funding its floating indebtedness incurred prior to July 1, 1906—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 13098) to create a Tariff Commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 13099) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to lease San Clemente Island, California, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BEDE: A bill (H. R. 13100) for relief of certain settlers on public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 13101) to enable the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue bonds for the extension and repair of its water system, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 13102) to authorize the county of Elmore, Ala., to construct a bridge across Coosa River, Alabama—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 13103) to prohibit the shipping of liquor from one State into prohibition territory of another—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BARCLAY: A bill (H. R. 13104) to provide for the erection of a public building at Dubois, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 13105) to increase the limit of cost for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Washington, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Resolution (H. Res. 133) requesting the Secretary of State to furnish the House with a statement of moneys expended through the State Department during the last fiscal year, and so forth—to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 134) concerning the wisdom of permitting contributions to campaign funds—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. POLLARD: Resolution (H. Res. 135) creating a messenger in charge of telephones on the floor of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: Resolution (H. Res. 136) concerning the wisdom of permitting contributions to campaign funds—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 91) providing for the printing of 2,000 additional copies of the Flora of the State of Washington, by Charles V. Piper—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ADAIR: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 92) proposing an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of Senators of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 93) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to certify certain lands to the State of Kansas—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 94) disapproving certain laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. HOBSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 95) for the appointment of a Commission on Arbitration and Armament—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 13106) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Sockman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13107) granting an increase of pension to John D. France—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 13108) granting a pension to James B. Mulford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13109) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Lucy F. Head—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13110) granting an increase of pension to Alfred H. Johnston—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 13111) granting an increase of pension to Alfred J. Skinner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 13112) granting a pension to Orrin L. Dake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13113) granting a pension to William E. Pedrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13114) granting a pension to Oliver S. McClain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 13115) granting an increase of pension to Sebastian S. Getchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 13116) granting an increase of pension to Josiah T. McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARTER: A bill (H. R. 13117) to reimburse Ulysses G. Winn for money erroneously paid into the Treasury of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 13118) granting an increase of pension to Simeon Shirrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 13119) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Cavitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVEY of Louisiana: A bill (H. R. 13120) granting an increase of pension to William G. McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 13121) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Thomas Donlon and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 13122) granting a pension to Nancy E. Conner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13123) granting an increase of pension to Martha J. Long—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13124) to correct the naval record of John Stoddart—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 13125) for the relief of William A. Woodruff—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13126) granting an increase of pension to John McGoldrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 13127) granting an increase of pension to George W. Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 13128) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 13129) granting an increase of pension to John Cluck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13130) for the relief of William Findly Morrow—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13131) granting an increase of pension to J. C. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 13132) granting an increase of pension to Susan Belle Lutze—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 13133) granting an increase of pension to Berl P. Penny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13134) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Champion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 13135) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13136) granting an increase of pension to James M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13137) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Shaffner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 13138) granting an increase of pension to Epsy M. Mellett—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13139) granting an increase of pension to Harlin Keeling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 13140) granting an increase of pension to John O. Matthews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13141) granting a pension to Cynthia L. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GODWIN: A bill (H. R. 13142) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 13143) granting an increase of pension to James Cooney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 13144) granting an increase of pension to Anna K. Rhoades—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13145) granting an increase of pension to Robert N. Gillin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13146) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Charles Cramer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 13147) granting a pension to Samuel H. Boren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13148) granting a pension to James M. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13149) granting a pension to W. K. Whittaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13150) granting a pension to J. J. Gilliland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13151) granting a pension to R. H. Farrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 13152) granting an increase of pension to John H. Sain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 13153) granting an increase of pension to William B. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 13154) granting a pension to Albert Ray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13155) to remove the charge of desertion against Joseph P. Rollins—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 13156) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James B. Boyd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13157) providing for the issuance of an honorable discharge to Eugene M. Rush, alias James M. Dunn, late of Company D, One hundred and first Regiment New York Infantry Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 13158) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph B. Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 13159) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Brackett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13160) granting a pension to Mary Florence Davenport—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 13161) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13162) granting an increase of pension to William R. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13163) granting an increase of pension to James T. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13164) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Wall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13165) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Hart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13166) granting an increase of pension to Harmon M. Billings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13167) granting an increase of pension to Oren M. Harlan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13168) granting a pension to Mahala J. Hulsizer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13169) granting a pension to Clarinda Maines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13170) granting a pension to Rose A. Doyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13171) granting an increase of pension to Barney Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13172) granting a pension to John Paul—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13173) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Fye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13174) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Korn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13175) granting an increase of pension to David Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13176) granting a pension to Henry Genrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13177) granting a pension to Abraham H. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13178) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John D. Cohee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13179) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph H. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13180) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ezekiel W. Cohee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY. A bill (H. R. 13181) granting a pension to Fannie Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13182) granting a pension to Cornelius Meek—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13183) granting an increase of pension to S. G. Hunter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13184) granting an increase of pension to Spencer Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13185) granting an increase of pension to W. H. Begley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13186) for the relief of Col. Azor H. Nickerson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 13187) for the relief of the heirs of John W. Gilliam—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13188) for the relief of the heirs of Augustus and Christine Rich, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13189) for the relief of the heirs of Noah Fugate—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13190) granting an increase of pension to John Loughmiller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LILLEY: A bill (H. R. 13191) granting a pension to Harriet A. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13192) granting an increase of pension to Dora K. Flaherty—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 13193) for the relief of Sidney Clay Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 13194) for the relief of Capt. Thomas Mason, United States Revenue-Cutter Service, retired—to the Commitee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McLACHLAN of California: A bill (H. R. 13195) for the relief of Mrs. Ella Phillips, widow, and the heirs of David Phillips, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13196) granting an increase of pension to Lyman Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13197) granting an increase of pension to Edmund D. Spooner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13198) granting an increase of pension to Gideon S. Case—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13199) granting an increase of pension to Mary F. Page—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13200) granting an increase of pension to Ruben J. Elliott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13201) granting an increase of pension to William Lemon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13202) granting an increase of pension to John M. Hurtt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13203) granting an increase of pension to Carvil H. Tredway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 13204) granting a pension to Thomas Corey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13205) granting a pension to William Pouder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13206) granting a pension to Winfield Castle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13207) granting an increase of pension to Franklin Spurgeon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13208) granting an increase of pension to Nathan L. Faulkner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13209) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Emrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13210) granting an increase of pension to James P. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13211) granting an increase of pension to David Bishop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13212) granting an increase of pension to George Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 13213) granting an increase of pension to Jesse E. Spangler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13214) granting an increase of pension to A. J. Hull—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13215) granting an honorable discharge to Ernest Brockleman—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13216) authorizing the appointment of Henry G. Burton, a captain on the retired list of the Army, as a major on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13217) granting an increase of pension to Charles O. Judson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 13218) granting an increase of pension to John M. Butcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMORRAN: A bill (H. R. 13219) granting an increase of pension to Louis Guiette—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 13220) granting an increase of pension to Frank H. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13221) granting an increase of pension to Atwell W. Pomeroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 13222) granting a pension to Matilda G. Willingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 13223) granting an increase of pension to John A. Connant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13224) granting an increase of pension to Autimus King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 13225) granting a pension to Hannah Hess—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13226) granting an increase of pension to Charles S. Derland—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 13227) for the relief of the heirs or personal representatives of Daniel Seay, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. POWERS: A bill (H. R. 13228) granting an increase of pension to Andrew S. Ramsdell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13229) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia J. Huston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13230) granting an increase of pension to James S. Casseboom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13231) granting an increase of pension to John Conry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13232) granting an increase of pension to Susan J. Ingalls—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 13233) granting an increase of pension to Abner H. Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 13234) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Glass—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13235) for the relief of F. V. Lesieur—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 13236) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the First Baptist Church of Jefferson City, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13237) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the trustees of the Christian Church of Sturgeon, Mo.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 13238) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of J. W. Howett, administrator of William Howett, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 13239) granting an increase of pension to Willard B. Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13240) granting an increase of pension to Jesse A. Lowe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensons.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13241) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Griffith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13242) granting an increase of pension to David L. Coffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13243) granting an increase of pension to George W. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 13244) to place upon the muster-in rolls the name of John O. Kinney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13245) granting an increase of pension to Martin V. B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 13246) granting an increase of pension to Jerome B. Bigelow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 13247) granting a pension to Elon E. Engley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13248) granting a pension to Margaret Mahearn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13249) to correct the military record of Elon E. Engley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13250) for the relief of Mary E. Quinn—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 13251) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo T. Morriston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13252) granting an increase of pension to Zachary T. Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13253) granting an increase of pension to Salathial S. Stalnaker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13254) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Bee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13255) granting an increase of pension to Flavius J. Ruley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Dairy Grange, No. 1308, against repeal of 10-cent tax on oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Findly Brandon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George W. Miller and William W. Angel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of Farmers' Institute of Hicksville, Ohio, for amendment to Constitution for election of Senators by the direct vote of the people—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harriet Hickey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Frank G. Curry—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BEALL of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lucy F. Head—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Alfred H. Johnston—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Petition of Fowler Post, Grand Army of the Republic, Department of Iowa, for amendment of the McCumber bill, granting $20 per month for soldiers of 65 years of age—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Lumberman's Exchange of Philadelphia, for amendment of the interstate-commerce law against any railway company changing rates without permission of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Ohio State Council, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of Chicago, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Stoddart—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Mrs. Nancy E. Connor and Martha J. Lang—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of Farmers' National Congress, favoring national aid for instruction in mechanic arts and home economics in high schools and for maintenance of agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Jonathan P. Temple and others, of Morristown, Minn., for the Sherwood pension bill, giving civil-war soldiers $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for a harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for protection of wild animals and birds—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Iowa County (Iowa) Soldiers and Sailors' Association, favoring the Dawson bill for increase of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Muscatine (Iowa) Trades and Labor Assembly, for Government ownership of telegraph lines—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Lovas Council, No. 532, Knights of Columbus, of Davenport, Iowa, against change in postal laws relative to classification of second-class matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of R. W. Rosenberger and others, for legislation granting pensions to ex prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Beck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John Wagner and Griffith T. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of trustees of the State Soldiers' Home of New York, for restoration of canteen to all Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James C. Megahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Berl P. Penny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Woman's Interdenomination Missionary Union of the District of Columbia, for a Sunday-rest law and for prohibition of the liquor traffic in the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GARRETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Thomas J. Shoffeur, James M. Johnson, and Wesley Ellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of Navigation Conference, for a harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of National Association of the Audubon Societies—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Hoskinson Camp, No. 31, United Spanish War Veterans, of Erie, Pa., for increase of pay for officers and men of the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of certain officers of the Second Louisiana Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Frank E. Wadhams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Papers from Garfield Association of Long Branch, N. J., to accompany H. R. 12894, for monument to the late President Garfield—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. W. Howell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KAHN: Petitions of George R. Fitzgerald and A. R. Smith, of San Francisco, Cal., favoring prohibition of Asiatic immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Petition of J. Jerry and others, of North Adams and Williamstown, Mass., for a civil-war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Calhoun (Ga.) Baptist Church—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LILLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harriet A. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sidney Clay Roberts—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Petition of residents of Salem County, for improvement of Alloways Creek from the village of Clinton to the village of Alloway—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the Joint Executive Commission on the Improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Louis Guiette—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Atwell W. Pomeroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Matilda G. Willingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James F. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Samantha Schrimpher, wife of Thomas J. Schrimpher—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of citizens of Dauphin County, Pa., for legislation adequately protecting the dairy interest of the country—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of National Veneer and Lumber Company, for amendment to interstate-commerce law, to prevent railway companies from advancing rates without approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Commerical Telegraphers' Union of America, for investigation of the condition of the Western Union and Postal Telegraph companies with relation to the people—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of J. G. Nantz, J. O. Carson, B. T. Cartright, William Allen, Frank J. Connor, Frank Duffy, Harvy N. Connor, William Kennett, Theo Neale, and Walter H. King, against Asiatic immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of R. W. Seay—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Board of Trade of Baltimore, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of Baltimore, Md., for nonpartisan commission to readjust the tariff—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. POLLARD: Petition of Grand Army of the Republic post of Platsmouth, Nebr., for the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of board of trustees of State Soldiers' Home, Bath, N. Y., for restoration of the canteen to Soldiers' Homes throughout the country—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RYAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Seymour H. Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Thomas King and Albert Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Olga H. Updegraff, G. E. Stump, and Jacob Batrim—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of National Corps Army and Navy Union, United States Army, for increase of pay for officers and men of Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Axel Erickson and others, against the parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Board of Trade of St. Louis, Mo., against removal of duty on sugar for the Philippines—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Business Men's Association of Battle Creek, Mich., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### SATURDAY, *January 11, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

COMMAND OF HOSPITAL SHIP RELIEF.

Mr. FOSS. Mr. Speaker, I offer a privileged report and call for the reading of the resolution and the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

House resolution 120.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, requested, if not incompatible with public interests, to furnish to the House of Representatives, for its information, copies of all official letters, reports, orders, and so forth, filed in the Navy Department in connection with the appointment of Surg. Charles F. Stokes as commander of the United States hospital ship Relief, and also all letters, reports, orders, and so forth, filed in the Navy Department in connection with the appointment and resignation of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation.

The report was read, as follows:

The Committee on Naval Affairs, to whom was referred House resolution No. 120, requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish to the House of Representatives all official letters, reports, orders, etc., filed in the Navy Department in connection with the appointment of Surg. Charles F. Stokes as commander of the United States hospital ship *Relief*, and also all letters, reports, orders, etc., in connection with the appointment and resignation of Rear-Admiral Willard H. Brownson as Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, having had the same under consideration, report as follows:

That the resolution be amended as follows:

In line 4 strike out the words "so forth" and after the word "and" insert "other papers." In line 8 strike out the words "so forth" and after the word "and" insert "other papers." In line 9 strike out the words "appointment and."

When so amended the committee recommend that the resolution do pass.

The amendments recommended by the committee were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I present a further privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The special committee which was directed to report to the House plans for the distribution of rooms in the House Office Building and the redistribution of rooms under the control of the House in the Capitol building beg leave to make a further partial report and to recommend the adoption of the following resolution, to wit:

"*Resolved*, That the following assignment of rooms be, and hereby is, made, to wit:

"IN THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

"To the Committee on the Census, room 141 and room at southeast corner on the first floor.

"To the Committee on Militia, rooms 284 and 285 in place of room 288, heretofore assigned.

"To the Committee on Private Land Claims, rooms 281 and 282.

"IN THE CAPITOL BUILDING.

"To the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads, the rooms heretofore occupied by the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Insular Affairs.

"To the Committee on Mines and Mining, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Patents.

"As an addition to the minority conference room, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

"To the Committee on Education, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Private Land Claims.

"*Resolved further*, That the rooms made out of the ends of corridors heretofore occupied by the Committee on Disposition of Useless Documents in the Executive Departments, the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and the Commitee on Expenditures in the Navy Department be abolished and the space restored as part of the corridors."

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JAMES R. MANN.
JOSEPH H. GAINES.
H. O. YOUNG.
JAMES T. LLOYD.
W. C. ADAMSON.

Mr. MANN. I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

SHELBY COUNTY, TEX.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 6231) to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Shelby County, in the State of Texas, be, and the same is hereby, attached to and made a part of the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of the State of Texas and detached from the Tyler division of said judicial district.

SEC. 2. That all process against persons resident in said county of Shelby and cognizable before the court in said judicial district shall be issued out of and made returnable to said court at Beaumont, and that all prosecutions against persons for offenses committed in said county shall be tried in said court at Beaumont: *Provided*, That no civil or criminal cause begun and pending prior to the passage of this act shall be in any way affected by it.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I suppose this bill has been reported unanimously.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Unanimously reported by the committee.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. COOPER of Texas, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. COOPER of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have the report of the committee printed in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman asks unanimous consent for the printing in the RECORD of the report of the committee. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Report (by Mr. HENRY of Texas) is as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary has had under consideration the bill (H. R. 6231) to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district, and report as follows:

The county of Shelby, in the eastern district of the State of Texas, is now attached to the court held at Tyler. It appears that the

county of Shelby has direct railroad connection with the city of Beaumont and does not have direct railroad connection with the city of Tyler; that litigants, jurors, and persons who have to attend the district and circuit court from Shelby County are now required to go overland for a part of the way and travel over three different railroads to get to Tyler; that Beaumont is nearer to Shelby County than is Tyler, and that it is less expensive and requires less time to reach Beaumont than Tyler; that Shelby County in a financial and business way is more closely connected with Beaumont than it is with Tyler; that it is more economical and will be a saving to the Government in expense for Shelby County to be attached to the Beaumont division of said district; that the bar and the county and precinct officers of Shelby County have, by petition, asked that the said county be attached to the Beaumont division.

Therefore your committee reports this bill favorably and recommends that it do pass.

EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY.

Mr. STERLING. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Illinois asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a resolution, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there be printed for the use of this House 2,000 copies of the opinion and of the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court in the cases of Howard, administratrix, *v.* Illinois Central Railroad Company, and Brooks, administratrix, *v.* Southern Pacific Company, being decisions of that court relating to the constitutionality of the employers' liability law.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

BRIDGE ACROSS MONONGAHELA RIVER, PENNSYLVANIA.

Mr. WANGER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9087) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 7 of an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903, be, and is hereby, amended to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. That this act shall be null and void if actual construction of the bridge herein authorized be not commenced within one year and completed within three years from February 21, 1908."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, is this unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. WANGER. Unanimously reported by the committee.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And the bridge is to be constructed under the general law and subject to its limitations?

Mr. WANGER. Oh, yes.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

The following committee amendments were read and agreed to:

In line 7, after the word "three," insert the words "as amended by the acts approved January 11, 1905, February 21, 1906, and February 5, 1907."

In line 8, after the word "hereby," insert the word "further."

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. WANGER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

CLAIMS OF VOLUNTEERS IN SPANISH WAR.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 3923) to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the limitation of the act approved April 27, 1904, entitled "An act to amend an act approved March 3, 1899, entitled 'An act to amend an act entitled "An act to reimburse the governors of States and Territories for expenses incurred by them in aiding the United States to raise and organize and supply and equip the Volunteer Army of the United States in the existing war with Spain," approved July 8, 1898,' etc., and for other purposes," and the limitations of the acts of which it is amendatory shall be January 1, 1910.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to know the reason for this.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I will send to the Clerk's desk the report, which will explain the matter quite as fully as it can be done otherwise.

Mr. MANN. I have no objection to hearing the report read, but my observation is that reports are of very little use to be read.

Mr. DE ARMOND. This is a very brief report, and contains the entire explanation.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will read the report.

The Clerk read as follows:

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 3923) to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases, having had the same under consideration, report it back to the House with the recommendation that it do pass.

The act of July 8, 1898, the act of March 3, 1899, amending it, and the act of April 24, 1904, amending the last-mentioned act—the titles of all which acts are set forth in the bill—provide, among other things, for payment to the volunteer officers and soldiers of the war with Spain for the time between their assembling at rendezvous and muster in, payment to be made through the State and Territorial governors; nothing on this account to go into any State or Territorial treasury, but only to the volunteer officers and soldiers.

The volunteers in most of the States have received this allowance, but those of a few States have not. In a few cases claims have not been presented by the governors, who alone can present them, and some claims filed are regarded as defective in form of statement, because not minutely itemized.

No limitation is fixed in the 1898 act; that of the act of 1899 is January 1, 1902, and that of the act of 1904 is January 1, 1906. The sole purpose of this bill is to make the limitation January 1, 1910, and its enactment into law would have no other effect.

By its enactment the comparatively few volunteer officers and men of the war with Spain who have not yet received what these acts entitle them to may, through the governors of their respective States, be placed upon equal footing with their comrades in arms from other States; so that those equal in merit may, as they should, fare alike.

It is the unanimous judgment of the committee that the enactment into law of this bill will be simple justice to those whom it would affect, and will accomplish the legislative will embodied in the acts heretofore mentioned.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, it is now nearly ten years since the Spanish-American war ceased. Here are four statutes that have been passed to pay for the time between the assembling of the volunteer forces and the time they were mustered into the service. The money ought to have been paid to them, if ever at all, five or six years ago. What is the reason for the delay? Is it the red tape and minutiæ in the Department of this Government, the War Department here, or is it the fault of the men who are claimants, the fault of the governors of the States and Territories? It is of course somebody's fault.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Speaker, I can not answer definitely, but I can state briefly what the facts of the matter are. Provision is made in these various acts for the reimbursement of the States for the equipping and transportation of troops of the Spanish war. Provision also is made for paying the officers and men—the volunteers—at the usual rate of compensation for the time between the gathering at rendezvous and the muster in. Most of the officers and men from most of the States have received this allowance. The officers and men from a few States—and the State which I inhabit among them—have not received it. It is provided in the act that where a claim is presented in behalf of a State for reimbursement on account of any outlay made by the State for the benefit of the General Government in the clothing and equipment and transportation of troops, that claim shall be duly itemized. The reason for that is very plain.

The claim of the State of Missouri—and I know more about that than the others—was presented without itemizing for this allowance to officers and men. The State did not pay out anything for the National Government for equipment, for transportation, or for subsistence. The law provided—why I know not, any more than anybody else knows—that all claims should be preferred through the governors of the States. No soldier, no officer can present a claim himself, because the law does not provide for that.

Now, this claim of the State of Missouri, as I say, "not for reimbursement," but presented for this allowance for officers and men, was not itemized. The facts upon which the claim rests are on file in the office of the adjutant-general in Missouri and on file in the Bureau of the Auditor of the War Department in this city. It was believed that itemizing was entirely unnecessary and would throw no light on the matter, everything being shown by the files of the War Department. However, it was discovered after presenting the claim that there had been a ruling by the Comptroller of the Treasury to the effect that all claims presented under the law should be itemized. Now, then, it was thought that the simpler and better way, with reference to these claims and others in the same situation, would be to get an extension, if it can be had by action of Congress, of the time in which these claims can be filed in itemized form, rather than to go to the Court of Claims and there contest the soundness of the ruling of the Comptroller of the Treasury. I believe that the ruling is erroneous. I believe the itemized statement is meant to apply, when it does apply, to instances where the State claims reimbursement. It would, of course, be ob-

jectionable to present a claim for a State for reimbursement, say, for $10,592.14, on account of the equipment of troops and the transportation of troops, with no items set out.

The claim, however, in this instance, and I think in all instances that will come under this act if it be passed extending the time limit, is solely for officers and men; and unless there be legislation of this kind the officers and men who have not yet received this allowance, which those of other States have received, will be denied it entirely or they will have in some sort of a way to get up some kind of an organization of their own and proceed to the Court of Claims, a very cumbersome sort of procedure to secure very plain rights. I would very much prefer that payment be made directly from the Treasury, and I think it would have been better to so provide in the first instance, but it is not so in the law; and the purpose of this bill is solely to extend the time within which these claims may be presented.

This bill, differing only in the particular of the date—this limit is January 1, 1910—was passed by the last House and was not taken up in the Senate. It then was reported unanimously from the Committee on the Judiciary and was passed unanimously by this House. Again it has been reported unanimously by the Committee on the Judiciary, and now it is before the House for its disposition.

Mr. MANN. When does the limitation in the present law expire?

Mr. DE ARMOND. It expired on the 1st of January, 1906, and the matter is just simply tied up. The soldiers will have to go to the Court of Claims or be denied what has been given to others similarly situated, unless aided by this kind of legislation.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. DE ARMOND, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PRINTING OF COMMITTEE REPORTS.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate joint resolution No. 1, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The SPEAKER. Is this the resolution that was referred to the Committee on Printing?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

The SPEAKER. Has it been reported?

Mr. PERKINS. I have the report here.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman now makes the report. The Clerk will read the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved, etc.*, That publications ordered printed by Congress, or either House thereof, shall be in four series, namely: One series of reports made by the committees of the Senate, to be known as Senate reports; one series of reports made by the committees of the House of Representatives, to be known as House reports; one series of documents other than reports of committees, the orders for printing which originate in the Senate, to be known as Senate documents, and one series of documents other than committee reports, the orders for printing which originate in the House of Representatives, to be known as House documents. The publications in each series shall be consecutively numbered, the numbers in each series continuing in unbroken sequence throughout the entire term of a Congress, but the foregoing provision shall not apply to the documents printed for the use of the Senate in executive session: *Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number."

SEC. 2. That in the binding of Congressional documents and reports for distribution by the superintendent of documents to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories, every publication of sufficient size on any one subject shall hereafter be bound separately and receive the title suggested by the subject of the volume, and the others shall be distributed in unbound form as soon as printed. The Public Printer shall supply the superintendent of documents sufficient copies of those publications distributed in unbound form, to be bound and distributed to the State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories for their permanent files. The library edition, as well as all other bound sets of Congressional numbered documents and reports, shall be arranged in volumes and bound in the manner directed by the Joint Committee on Printing.

SEC. 3. That section 2 of an act to amend an act providing for the public printing and binding, etc., approved March 1, 1907, is hereby repealed.

With the following amendment:

On page 2, line 14, after the word "number," insert the words:

*And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I understand this is the unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And meets with the approval of the minority members of that committee. I have no objection.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

Mr. BARTLETT. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from New York a question with reference to these amendments.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. PERKINS. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT. I see that this amendment provides that hearings of committees may be printed as documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof. Sometimes there are very important hearings on a dozen different bills before the House. Does this in any way interfere with the right of the different committees to have a specific number of those hearings printed for the use of the committees?

Mr. PERKINS. It does not change the law at all. It leaves the committees the power which they now have to have printed for their own use such number as they see fit; but it does not allow those reports to go into what are called the public documents which are distributed at large into the various libraries. It in no way interferes with what is desired by the gentleman from Georgia.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the third reading of the Senate joint resolution.

The resolution was ordered to be read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. PERKINS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

RESTRICTION OF RIGHT OF APPEAL IN HABEAS CORPUS PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 4777) restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That from a final decision by a court of the United States in a proceeding in habeas corpus where the detention complained of is by virtue of process issued out of a State court no appeal to the Supreme Court shall be allowed unless the United States court by which the final decision was rendered or a justice of the Supreme Court shall be of opinion that there exists probable cause for an appeal, in which event, on allowing the same, the said court or justice shall certify that there is probable cause for such allowance.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to hear an explanation of this bill. It seems to be a rather important one.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Mr. Speaker, I will state the occasion for this legislation arises from the fact that under the existing law there are a large number of groundless appeals prosecuted to the Supreme Court of the United States in habeas corpus proceedings in capital cases. It seems that the law is such that it is only necessary in the proceedings to suggest a frivolous or fictitious Federal question, have the petition overruled, and then take an appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, which delays the execution of a sentence anywhere from one to two years, as the case may be.

And there is no power to-day in the statute or on the part of the court to prevent the prosecution of these groundless appeals. If a man has been there once he can go right back, start his habeas corpus proceedings again, and go right over the same case. Now, this bill provides that no appeal shall be prosecuted unless the judge making the final adverse decision shall hold or certify that there is probable cause, or unless a justice of the Supreme Court on his part shall certify that there is probable cause. It gives the courts control of the situation and enables them to prevent these endless delays.

Mr. SHERLEY. What opportunity does this give to apply to a justice of the Supreme Court for the issuing of an order that would authorize the appeal?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Simply the ordinary opportunity that the representative of the defendant now has.

Mr. SHERLEY. As I understand the bill, however, the denial by a Federal judge of the writ of habeas corpus would end the matter unless he certified that there was such a question as would make it proper to have the Supreme Court review it, or unless a justice of the Supreme Court should order it to that court. Now, I am simply asking what opportunity there might be in a case where the lower Federal judge denied the right of habeas corpus for the petitioner to go to a justice of

of the Supreme Court. Would not the matter be so ended that before he would have an opportunity whatever right was involved would be lost?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Well, a man might wait so late that the capital sentence would be executed on his client because he did not have time to get his application to the court, but if he exercises ordinary diligence and does not wait as they now wait, until about the last minute, and then take advantage of this statute and prosecute his appeal, that nobody can now prevent, he would have no difficulty in having his rights protected. It does not change the statute in that respect at all so far as the mode of procedure is concerned.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. LITTLEFIELD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 11701.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the penal codification bill, with Mr. CURRIER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee arose last night the pending question was an amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] rise?

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from New Jersey withhold his amendment for a moment until the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] can be recognized to make a motion in regard to his amendment?

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. With the understanding that I be recognized afterwards.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of having my amendment corrected, especially as to the party who offered it. It is in the RECORD as offered by Mr. BOOHER of Missouri, whereas I offered the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment for the present in order to correct it. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Now, Mr. Chairman, that leaves my amendment withdrawn. I desire now to offer another amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment to section 19 of the Criminal Code, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall embrace any agreements made by labor or trade unions that shall result in or affect the declaring of a strike or boycott, nor any efforts in the exercise of free speech made by such labor or trade unions after such strike or boycott shall have been declared: *Provided*, Such efforts are made in a peaceable manner: *And provided further*, That they are made for the purpose of inducing nonunion persons to act with them and against the company or corporation against which the strike or boycott has been declared, even though such company or corporation be injured thereby in its property rights.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I am not disposed to mar the harmony of the codification or revision of the Federal criminal code, which has been reported to this House by the Commission on Revision. I know how well committees are in love with their work. I have no criticism to offer against their work. I am sure it has been done conscientiously and with ability. But it has been conceded on all sides by those who have engaged in the discussion of this statute that it is of the broadest import, and what it does not include is what we are trying to discover. It seems to include everything, even according to some of the gentlemen who are on the committee.

There has been a contest all along the ages between legislative bodies and the judiciary. Sometimes the courts trench upon the legislative authority, and then again the legislative authority trenches upon the courts. I am not here to pronounce any personal criticism upon our courts.

I have as much respect for the judiciary of this country as any person. I admire its great ability. Yet it will not be denied by any lawyer of experience that courts are inclined to legislate, and often extend their jurisdiction beyond fair interpretation, so as to embrace subjects within statutes, by construction, that were never intended to be so embraced. Taking for a basis the admission of the gentlemen of the committee that it is an extraordinarily broad statute, I am not clearly convinced, but, on the contrary, I believe that it includes the very kind of agreements with respect to strikes by trades unions which are protected by my amendment.

I believe the labor and trades unions of this country have an inherent right to agree to strike and not be charged with a conspiracy; and when the courts talk about it, and when the legislative bodies talk about it, they concede that trades unions have ample rights to make agreements, to make contracts, and to declare strikes; but when they endeavor to obtain the fruits of their efforts in the way of a strike, then it is that they are enjoined by some court of equity or met by some legislative enactment for fear they may give some inconvenience or annoyance to the public, and therefore their efforts are suppressed by some willing court. There is a conflict, as we all know, between capital and labor, notwithstanding it is strenuously denied in some quarters. I am just as friendly to capital as I am to labor, but the power of capital is so great and tremendous in our civilization as to minimize, to impair, and to weaken every effort made by labor for relief. I am here for the purpose of giving to labor, as far as I am able, every opportunity for a fair hearing in the courts, as well as to protect them by every statute that may be enacted here from time to time. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCKRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may be permitted to extend his remarks until their conclusion.

Mr. PAYNE. What is the request?

The CHAIRMAN. That the gentleman may be permitted to conclude his remarks.

Mr. PAYNE. I shall object to that.

Mr. MANN. How long does the gentleman want?

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. About five minutes more.

Mr. MANN. Then I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I believe this section is broad enough to cover labor contracts and agreements, especially when trades unions are arranging and preparing for a strike. I believe, furthermore, that it is broad enough to prohibit labor unions, when a strike is on, from arranging with outside persons, looking to the agitation and discussion of the cause of the strike for the purpose of inducing such persons to stand and act with them. I believe the right of free speech under the Constitution should and does extend to labor unions, and to those who believe as they do and who cooperate with them to agitate, educate, and discuss the cause of the strike or boycott and bring the public, if possible, to their way of thinking. I am not one of those who believe the public ought not to suffer. A little suffering will do it good; it needs to be awakened to the demands of labor. Every great reform entails more or less sacrifice on the part of the public.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I would like to ask the gentleman whether, in his knowledge, this section 19, which we are now considering, has ever been invoked by any court or person for the purpose of regulating or punishing or interfering in any way with a labor organization?

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. That may be, but that is no reason why it may never be invoked.

Mr. DRISCOLL. As far as you know, has it?

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I do not know that it has. I was connected with a case not many years ago wherein a divided court was so strenuous in its efforts to prevent my clients, who were individuals, from committing a great fraud upon a pool of five great railroads that had secured a charter from the State of Illinois and the passage of an act of Congress to bridge the Mississippi River at Thebes, Mo., that, in order to prevent this alleged fraud, a majority of the court construed, and *held*, that a statute which had been enacted for the building of bridges across inland creeks and streams twenty years before a mile of railroad had ever been built in the State, embraced interstate bridges across great navigable streams, and by virtue of this local bridge act, great railroad bridges might be built as mentioned, and, further, that the bridge company had power under the act to condemn all the land necessary for approaches and terminals, and even for terminal yards.

Hence, it is not always safe to trust too much to the wisdom of the courts; in fact, I am not ready to concede that there is more wisdom in the courts than there is in a coordinate legislative body fresh from the people, and I do not believe in leaving any more to the interpretation of statutes by judges than can be avoided. The best we can do is poor enough when making laws, and any law that is kaleidoscopic should be made by amendment as certain and definite as possible, or it should be repealed. More particularly should this be the case with criminal statutes.

I have read section 19 as carefully as I am capable of reading it, and it does occur to me that the language is broad enough to embrace agreements discussed and made by any labor or trades unions about to enter upon and getting ready to declare a strike or boycott, and particularly any policy that might be adopted by such unions which may rest upon agreements, when undertaking by arguments and persuasion to induce other persons, not members of the unions, not to take employment of or do service for the company or corporation against which the strike or boycott has been ordered. I concede that the section was not enacted to correct what are often termed abuses of trades unions, but for a wholly different purpose. Yet, that does not prevent such agreements as I am speaking of from being included in this omnibus section and by it made a conspiracy.

The country knows that when a great interstate railroad corporation comes into court, with counsel who have a monopoly on the law and capacity for explaining it, that courts become wonderfully sensitive to the situation, and especially do they feel called upon to guard the great public from "labor outrages," and as a rule they find a way of doing so in keeping with judicial interpretation.

I again repeat that agreements to strike may be entered into by and between different unions or locals, and with separate officers of the unions, in the employment of the company against whom the strike is brought. And the unions may desire to arrange with outside persons who sympathize with the strikers, to have them to agitate and to educate others to their way of thinking and thereby induce them, in a most peaceable manner, by the use of effective, and yet free speech, not to take employment from the company. This course of conduct as to labor unions is, in my opinion, lawful and in keeping with the spirit of the Constitution and should be permitted to continue and be forever perpetuated without the slightest question. The case of the Ann Arbor and Toledo Railway Company *v.* the Pennsylvania Railway Company et al., decided by Judge Taft in 1892 and reported in 54 Federal Reporter, has bred a number of opinions that have almost destroyed the effectiveness of the strike or the boycott.

In the leading case I have just referred to former Judge Taft, now Secretary of War, took advanced ground, and held that a laborer could not withhold or bestow his labor for the purpose of inducing a railroad company, against which a strike has been declared, to treat with its striking employees, or, in other words, to accept their demands. That is, a strike called out of sympathy for other strikers may be enjoined on the ground, as I shall state it, that the railroad against which the strike had been declared would be forced to yield to the demands of the strikers or suffer great injury and cause the railroads involved to violate the interstate-commerce act. It would make no difference how unjust the conduct of the complaining railroad had been to its employees. By this decision of Chancellor Taft (for when he wrote this opinion he was sitting as an equity court) held that a railroad company, although at fault, could or might take advantage of its own fault, for if it did not take this advantage it would be forced into the attitude of violating the interstate-commerce act. This is Judge Taft's language:

> But it is said that it can not be unlawful for an employee either to threaten to quit or actually to quit the service when not in violation of his contract, because a man has an inalienable right to bestow his labor where he will and to withhold his labor as he will. Generally speaking, this is true, but not absolutely. If he uses the benefit which his labor is or will be to another by threatening to withhold it, or agreeing to bestow it, or by actually withholding it or bestowing it, for the purpose of inducing, procuring, or compelling that other to commit an unlawful or criminal act, the withholding or bestowing of his labor for such a purpose is itself an unlawful and criminal act. The same is true with regard to the exercise of the right of property. A man has the right to give or sell his property where he will; but if he give or sell it, or refuse to give or sell it, as a means of inducing or compelling another to commit an unlawful act, his giving or selling it or refusal to do so is itself unlawful.

I desire to include that part of the court's opinion which deals with the boycott and to call attention to its hazy and metaphysical character. He has difficulty, and very great difficulty, in his deliverance, but the injunction was made perpetual and the strike was ended by the court. These are Judge Taft's words:

> As usually understood, a boycott is a combination of many to cause a loss to one person by coercing others, against their will, to withdraw from him their beneficial business intercourse through threats that, unless those others do so, the many will cause similar loss to them. Ordinarily, when such a combination of persons does not use violence, actual or threatened, to accomplish their purpose it is difficult to point out with clearness the illegal means or end which makes the combination an unlawful conspiracy; for it is generally lawful for the combiners to withdraw their intercourse and its benefits from any person, and to announce their intention of doing so, and it is equally lawful for the others, of their own motion, to do that which the combiners seek to compel them to do. Such combinations are said to be unlawful conspiracies, though the acts in themselves and considered singly are innocent, when the acts are done with malice—i. e., with the intention to injure another without lawful excuse.

I am unalterably for this amendment, and I hope that it will be adopted, for I believe that every American citizen is entitled to the exercise of the right of free speech, and I believe that every trades union in organizing and agreeing to order a strike or boycott, and every member of such union in furtherance of the strike or boycott, has the constitutional and legal right to agitate, educate, persuade and induce, and form agreements as long as everything is done peaceably and decently, without being chargeable with entering into some unlawful conspiracy or being subject to indictment therefor, or of being injured by some high court of chancery, with the probability of getting into jail before the court gets through with him. This decision is the mother of a whole brood of the same kind, and of some even worse, and legislation will be necessary yet to circumscribe the limits of these very conservative and "patriotic" Federal judges in their antilabor opinions.

There is not much danger of the wage-earner getting more than his dues in this corporation-ridden and capitalist-ridden country. I had rather be found on the side of the oppressed of all ages than against them, even if in doubt as to my exact legal status in the matter. I trust the amendment will be adopted. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the substitute which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

> In line 15, after the words "United States," insert a semicolon and add the following words:
> "*Provided, however,* That it shall not be unlawful for two or more persons to enter into an agreement to leave or to refuse to enter the employ of any person, copartnership, or corporation, or to advise, persuade, or induce others to do so."

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I am in thorough sympathy with the object aimed at by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH], who offered the amendment, but I am of the belief that it may be unconstitutional, inasmuch as it attempts to deal with labor unions specifically, and the substitute that I have sent to the Clerk's desk embodies the language of an act of the State of New Jersey which was placed upon the books of that State under the following circumstances:

About twenty-five years ago, in a machine shop in the city of Paterson, five or six, or perhaps ten, machinists engaged in a strike. That strike was carried along for some time, until some diligent gentleman discovered that it was a conspiracy against the common law for two men to get together and agree to quit work at one and the same time; and these men were indicted for a common-law conspiracy and sent to the State prison of the State of New Jersey.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman is aware that the common law constitutes no part of the criminal law of the Federal courts.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I understand that, but I want to say that the provisions of this section are every bit as broad as the common law, and, further, that the courts of my State have held that a manufacturer is constitutionally entitled to a free flow of labor to his plant, and any manufacturer under the statute can come into the courts of the United States and show that a labor union, or any body of strikers, have got together for the purpose of interfering with the free flow of labor to his plant, and consequently they are offending against this provision of the Constitution; and then they would be burned at the stake or boiled in oil, or whatever is the penalty provided for in this section. [Laughter.]

Now, gentlemen, it will be contended here by members of the committee, and has already been contended, that this section is not intended to affect combinations of this kind. Well, if

it is not intended to affect combinations of this kind, let us say so. It is true, perhaps, as the gentleman from New York has said, that no prosecutions have been instituted under this statute. Perhaps the gentlemen who are interested in that kind of prosecutions have not known that there was such a statute, and perhaps this very discussion will point it out to them; and I say, gentlemen, as the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] said yesterday, it is a dragnet statute, and in my judgment includes every labor union and every striking body of men in this country.

I want this committee to have that knowledge before it. I want the members of this Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union on both sides to decide this question from that standpoint, and to stand up here and say whether or not they are willing to take the chance that any six or seven men who go on strike in a little shop in any part of this country may become subject to the provisions of the section.

It is now well settled in my State, not as a criminal proposition, but as an equitable one by the court of chancery, that a manufacturer has a constitutional right to a free flow of labor. Workmen have been enjoined from going to a man whom they thought was about to start to work in a plant at which a strike was in progress and informing him of the condition of affairs existing at the said plant, even though this man was a member of their own union. They have also been enjoined from the publication or posting of a notice of this kind, even though directed to their own members. This has been regarded as an interference with the constitutional right of the employer. If it is an interference with his constitutional right, it is a criminal violation of this statute, and the men who do it and the men who join with them become subject to all these punishments and penalties.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I ask that the time of the gentleman be extended for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Maine asks that the time of the gentleman from New Jersey be extended two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I have simply to say that I have no particular pride of authorship in this amendment nor any desire to prevent the work of the learned and able committee of this House being adopted, but I want the membership of this body to consider this question before passing upon it, as I know it will, now that attention has been called to it. I am willing and ready to accept any language suggested by the committee in charge of the bill or any Member of the House that will bring about the result aimed at, which is simply to make it absolutely certain that no striking workmen shall be subject to the awful pains and punishment of this most drastic provision. [Loud applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I shall oppose the amendment and the substitute first, because I do not believe the committee thus early in the consideration of this bill should establish the precedent of using the bill as a means for legislation not considered by any committee. In the course of the reading of this bill will be found sections relating to many matters, and if we are to make it the means of legislation on all the subjects that are being agitated now we had best dispense with all other committees of the House and continue in this Committee of the Whole for the rest of the session and start to work, for we will have many months of hard labor.

I shall oppose both amendments for other reasons. In my judgment the section does not in any sense apply to the conditions that the gentlemen portray. If there have been grave abuses—and I for one think there have been abuses in regard to labor matters—they have not been abuses growing out of an indictment under this section of strikers or members of labor unions, but they have been caused by issuing injunctions in civil processes in the Federal courts. I for one am willing to limit that power, but I do not think that question is germane to the particular section under discussion. If members of the committee will simply read the section, they will find that it says:

> If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise of a right guaranteed by the Constitution and laws of the United States, they shall be punished, etc.

Now, one of the elements must be a conspiracy against a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States. I say to this House that if there is a right guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, a conspiracy against that right ought to be punished. [Applause.] If the right guaranteed by the Constitution is a wrong right, amend your Constitution, but do not undertake to disregard it by passing an act that a violation of the constitutional right shall not be punished.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. SHERLEY. Certainly.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the gentleman's attention to the fact that I did not claim any constitutional right was threatened, but merely that the court of chancery holds it to be a constitutional right.

Mr. SHERLEY. If that is the understanding of the gentleman's contention, he is simply speaking about a matter that has no connection with this statute and his amendment is not germane in any sense.

Now, gentlemen, let us not be led astray by hardships in cases portrayed by gentlemen or by political agitation outside. I believe I have a proper appreciation of the rights and the hardships of the laboring man. I have never constituted myself a special champion, because, without meaning to reflect upon anybody, my experience in life has been that those who claim to hold a brief for a special class or set of persons are not always the truest friends of the interests of those persons. [Applause.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. SHERLEY. Certainly.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The gentleman seems to hinge his objection to this amendment on the ground that rights that are guaranteed by the Constitution, if they are conspired against, should be punished; but this section I wish to call to his attention goes further, and protects rights guaranteed not only by the Constitution, but by the laws, and is not the gentleman's argument somewhat unfair in omitting to call attention to that fact?

Mr. SHERLEY. I assure the gentleman that the omission was not with any intention to mislead the House and I am glad that he has called my attention to it, because, while the argument as to the Constitution has additional weight by reason of the sanctity of that instrument, it also has weight as pertaining to the laws. I answer you again, if you have a law upon the statute books that gives a right, then as long as that law is there you ought to punish conspiracies to violate that right. The remedy is, if you have by law conferred a right that ought not to have been conferred, to repeal that law and not to authorize the disregard of the law and law breaking.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. That is what we are trying to do now, is it not?

Mr. SHERLEY. No; it is not. It is not what they are trying to do. The proposition is not to take away any right that may exist, but it is to say that if men conspire against a right that exists they shall not be punished—an entirely different proposition.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I will ask the gentleman whether that statute is not capable of a great many imaginary things.

Mr. SHERLEY. I answer the gentleman that anything is capable of imaginary things, and that this statute, to be perfectly frank, is a very broad statute, and it could be abused; but that is true of many, many laws, as I took occasion to say.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for ten minutes?

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield.

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes.

Mr. HARDWICK. I want to ask the gentleman this question. If the rights secured are not only those guaranteed by the Constitution, but by the laws, as the gentleman suggests, and this section seeks to provide for conspiracy against rights that are guaranteed only by the law, would not the penal part of the law take care of that in every case? And why do we need for rights that are not constitutional this additional protection?

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman's statement as I understand it is not quite correct. The reason for this is that there are many offenses which become serious when the result of conspiracy, that are not serious when simply the result of individual action, and it is always necessary in any form of penal law to have a general provision covering certain classes of cases, and the criticism should simply be to see whether that general provision is properly hedged around. Now, what is offered here is not aiming at the real evil. You do not undertake to do away with the bad law that creates a wrongful legal right, but you undertake to authorize people to disregard the law. What we need in America is to teach the people to obey the law and not to disregard the law.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman I do not think apprehends

my question entirely. I say this. If the law provides a punishment in each case, for each penal statute does, why do you need this extra provision here?

Mr. SHERLEY. Simply because those sections that do provide penalties for certain acts relate to individual acts and not to acts of conspiracy. It is an entirely different thing. The gentleman is a good enough lawyer to know that in all ages it has been held a much graver offense to conspire to do certain things than for an individual to undertake the doing of those things. I want to come back to this proposition. It is true that a section may be abused. There is no power given to government that may not be abused, but the whole theory of government rests and must rest upon a belief in the integrity of the judiciary and in the integrity of your jury. This is not a section that will give power to a Federal judge by his own will to do some wrongful act against the laboring man. Under the section there must be indictment by a grand jury, there must be a trial before a petit jury; the man shall have the right to be confronted by the witnesses and to cross-examine them and to be represented by counsel. All the safeguards that the Anglo-Saxon law has thrown around the rights and liberties of the individual will be thrown around those who are accused under this section.

If they are guilty of conspiracy against the enjoyment of a right guaranteed by the Constitution or the laws, they ought to be punished. Let us be frank and manly in the matter. Let us deal with the labor question properly when it comes up. I for one will be glad of the opportunity, but do not let us take advantage of the penal code, undertaking simply to present a revision, bringing in no new law, and use it as a handle for a crude piece of legislation that will not even accomplish what the gentlemen are after, because most of your problems are problems growing not out of a violation of a right claimed under the Federal law, but a right claimed under the State law, and the Federal court gets jurisdiction by virtue of citizenship and not by virtue of the subject-matter; and if you want to aim at it, if you want to legislate, legislate completely, but let us have enough candor to realize that this is not the time for that kind of a law.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] yield to his colleague [Mr. JAMES]?

Mr. SHERLEY. I do.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. If I understand the gentleman correctly, he takes the position that this section could not be invoked against laboring people, either in quitting employment or going to places and asking others to quit.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think not.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Then why not let that be made clear?

Mr. SHERLEY. My answer to the gentleman is simply this, that if you are to put as addenda or provisos to a law everything that the law does not pertain to, you will have a rather voluminous set of statutes.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Would it not be better to have a voluminous set of statutes than to have the laboring people of this country imposed upon by Federal judges? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman forgets the fact that no Federal judge can impose upon the laboring man by virtue of this provision. It requires a grand jury and requires a petit jury. And the gentleman can not state a single case in his knowledge where there has been a trial under this section.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. The gentleman, living in Kentucky, is aware of the fact that Federal judges direct grand juries as well as petit juries what to do, and I know that the gentleman has had experience that will make him appreciate that statement.

Mr. SHERLEY. I can also say that the circuit courts of appeals reverse judges when they do those things.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. And the laboring men lie in jail until the reversal is had. [Applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY. No, they do not, because they are entitled to bail, and because even if the district judge should undertake to instruct the grand jury or petit jury, he must have a compliance by them in those instructions in order to accomplish his effect. And I, for one, have enough belief in the manhood and in the integrity of the citizenship of America to believe that twelve men upon their oaths in the jury box will have the courage to stand against any judge that undertakes to violate the law.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I know I have great respect, and as much, perhaps, as the gentleman has for the citizenship of the United States. The gentleman says that a laboring man can give a bond. Now, that is, provided, of course, that he has friends who have sufficient means to make the bond good. He might have to stay in jail without bond.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, his case would be as hard as that of any other innocent man who is wrongfully imprisoned, but it would not be any harder. I want to make a statement here that will not be misunderstood by those who know me, and who desire to deal frankly with me and with this question. I believe the laboring man is entitled to his rights, but I do not believe the time has come in this country when any class of men are entitled to special rights over any other class of men. [Applause on the Republican side.] My Americanism begins and ends there. I am willing to defend him, and I have defended him in my own country and in my own district, but I am not willing to be demagogic about him [applause] and I am not willing to take this section and make it the instrument for legislation that is not germane, but which is crude, and has not been considered by a committee of this House.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Does the gentleman regard these amendments as demagogical?

Mr. SHERLEY. By no means. I make no reflection on any man. They are not. But I tell you what I do think. I think that they will not accomplish their purpose. I think they are not germane in the true sense, and I think they ought not to be considered by the Committee of the Whole House until they have been carefully considered by one of the regular committees of the House.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman from Kentucky, that we should be very cautious about amending a report of this character, which is a revision of the criminal laws of the United States, but is seems to me when we have reached a section which this House would not think of reenacting, that we should consider the propriety of absolutely striking it from the law.

The gentleman from Kentucky has said that conspiracy is a very grave offense. He is correct about that. But the section of the bill which the House has just passed over provides for punishing a conspiracy to destroy the Government of the United States and to levy war upon the United States by the maximum imprisonment of six years in the penitentiary. But this section, which deals with conspiracies which have for their object to threaten or defeat some right of a man under the Constitution and laws, provides for taking away all civil rights and in addition an imprisonment for ten years. There can be no justification for such disparity of penalties. If a State legislature should pass a law that if two men should conspire to injure some man in his person or his rights the penalty should be hanging or imprisonment for a term of years, it would be precisely analogous to this case, because that would cover murder, which might, perhaps, in the minds if some justify hanging; but it would cover assault and battery, and it would be within the power of the court to sentence a man to be hung for simply an assault and battery. This section is drawn after the dragnet fashion. It does not at all differentiate between rights, but the threatening of any right under the laws, whether the right be important or not, would carry the loss of citizenship. Under the laws of the country, for instance, a man may engage in interstate commerce. If two or three men conspire to prevent him from enjoying this right or to threaten him, they would be subject to this enormous penalty. I agree that there should be some punishment, but it should bear some relation to the crime. Without addressing myself to either amendment now before the committee, I do not believe the committee would enact such a section as this to-day, and therefore if the opportunity is given to me I shall vote to strike it out of the law. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I do not understand the gentleman from Massachusetts to be opposing the amendment pending.

Mr. McCALL. Not at all. I am simply addressing myself to the section.

Mr. HACKNEY. Mr. Chairman, the section of the pending bill now under consideration has well been termed the "dragnet" conspiracy section. Its broad, vague, and indefinite terms may at a glance appear inoffensive and harmless; but on a closer scrutiny and analysis will be found fraught with a scope, force, and expansive application almost immeasurable and indescribable. Let me read the first part of the section:

SEC. 19. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States * * * they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years. * * *

I will now read the amendment offered by my colleague [Mr. SMITH of Missouri]:

*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall embrace any agreements made by labor or trade unions that shall result in or affect the declar-

ing of a strike or boycott, nor any efforts in the exercise of free speech made by such labor or trade unions after such strike or boycott shall have been declared: *Provided*, That such efforts are made in a peaceable manner: *And provided further*, That they are made for the purpose of inducing nonunion persons to act with them and against the company or corporation against which the strike or boycott has been declared, even though such company or corporation be injured thereby in its property rights.

I now wish to call the attention of the House to the language of the substitute offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES]:

*Provided, however*, That it shall not be unlawful for two or more persons to enter into an agreement to leave or to refuse to enter the employ of any person, copartnership, or corporation, or to advise, persuade, or induce others to do so.

Gentlemen in charge of this bill have on the floor of this House stated various reasons for opposing the adoption of either the original amendment or the substitute. They say on one hand that the original section is not capable of such construction as would make it apply to labor disputes or strikes, and that the amendment or substitute is unnecessary. On the other hand, they say that if this section is applicable to such matters, we ought not now to undertake to remedy this feature of the bill, notwithstanding that we are considering the bill section by section for the express purpose of now, here, putting it into proper form to become part and parcel of the law of our land, but that we should await some more convenient season in order to remedy this evil; that the beauty and harmony and simplicity of diction of the bill would be marred by engrafting upon it provisos calculated to exempt this or that act or thing from its operation.

It seems to me that these suggestions are wholly without force or merit. That the language of the original section of this bill is very broad, vague, indefinite, and uncertain must be conceded by every candid mind. That it is capable of application to almost every conceivable invasion of vested rights, however trivial, if the actors are two or more acting in unison, is apparent to every lawyer. That it is likely to become the subject of serious contention and much uncertainty of decision can well be foreseen. Why, then, should this statute be reenacted in that condition? It has been the reproach of the written law that its provisions were too often veiled in uncertainty, sometimes through the carelessness or ignorance of the lawmaking body, though sometimes through design. Everyone is held to know the law and be bound by its provisions, whether he, in fact, ever heard of the law or not. Why should not the language of the law be made as plain and specific as the intelligence of the author and his command of language, the vehicle of his thoughts, will admit? The people are surely entitled to that. It was the tyrant Caligula who wrote his laws in very small characters and hung them upon high pillars where they could illy be seen and read, in order that the people might thereby be even more effectually ensnared. Can it be possible that it is the wish of any Member of this House to reenact this law in such terms as to contain a covert meaning and application which no one would dare publicly espouse and defend as right and proper? [Applause.] It is probably true that it was not the intention of the framers of this section, when it was originally adopted, to give it such a construction as would make criminal the acts of laboring men in declaring a strike and adhering to its terms.

In my opinion the framers of the section had a different purpose in view; but I do say that, in my opinion and in the opinion of many others in this House, there is grave danger that some Federal judge will be found too soon who is ready to put his seal of approval on such construction of this section as will make felons of those honest men of toil who are trying by the only legitimate means in their power to exact fair treatment at the hands of their employers. [Applause.] Every lawyer knows that it has been but a few years since the first decision was rendered by our Federal courts holding men guilty of criminal conspiracy and contempt of court because they went onto a strike and refused to serve some of our great railroad corporations. Look, if you please, to the case of United States *v.* Kane, in 30 Federal Reporter; to the Ann Arbor Railway case, in 54 Federal Reporter; to the Phelan contempt case, in 63 Federal Reporter—the latter two decisions having been rendered by the then circuit judge, Hon. William H. Taft, now a prominent candidate for the very highest office in this land—and you will see an evolution of construction the tendency of which bodes nothing but ill for the laboring man. It may be true, as reported in the public press, that the very distinguished jurist just mentioned has modified his harsh views toward organized labor, now that he is a candidate seeking popular support; but had he remained on the Federal bench, does anyone believe he would have modified his views in this direction? Experience teaches us that the public official clothed with power and authority for life, secure from the wrath of an outraged public opinion, too often is inclined to lean further and further away from the people's side, until he finally becomes, by transition, not the people's servant, but their master.

I entertain all due respect for the Federal judiciary. I know that great and good men have adorned the Federal bench in the past, adorn it now, and will adorn it in the future, but I am not blind to the fact well known to every man that many men have been elevated to the Federal bench whose private lives and characters and whose public acts have been found reeking with iniquity. Let us not, therefore, open the door of opportunity for tyranny and oppression wider to any court, to any judge, to any officer, be he high or low. Let us rather, while we have the opportunity as we have now, throw around each and every citizen of our land those just safeguards which will stand between him and the oppressor's wrong as a pillar of cloud by day and a pillar of fire by night. [Applause.]

In my judgment this entire section could well be repealed and no citizen of the land suffer inconvenience or harm. The many other sections of the Federal criminal code appear to me to cover every known or conceivable offense against the legitimate rights of the public and individuals, and in addition to this each and every citizen of the land is well protected by just laws in this respect in every State and Territory of this Union. But as it seems to be the wish of those having charge of this bill to retain this section, then I believe it is our sacred duty to ourselves and to our country to make it so clear, so specific, and so definite in its terms that there will be no room for doubt or cavil as to its application.

This section of the statute, like several others, was enacted during reconstruction days for the avowed purpose of aiding a weak and helpless race who were just beginning to enjoy the privileges of citizenship. It has served its purpose, has outlived its usefulness, and its further continuation on our statute books will, I fear, be for a far different purpose. Instead of being used as a shield for a weak race in their struggle to enjoy the full benefits of life, liberty, and property, I very greatly fear that we who are now here sending it out with new life, molded into permanent form in the statute law of our nation, will live to see the day when it will be turned into a sword to strike down the weak and humble laboring man in his unequal strife with the agencies of greed and oppression. [Applause.]

We have another illustration of this same transition in the fourteenth amendment to our Federal Constitution. Adopted as it was for the purpose of firmly engrafting into our constitutional fabric the basic rights of the recently freed race, it served its purpose in that regard, but has recently been made the vehicle of carrying into Federal courts the settlement of almost every claim of corporations to be permitted to override State laws and local legislation enacted by the very power that gave the corporation life and being. Under this amendment to our Constitution we see the great railroad corporations rushing into the Federal courts and procuring injunctions against the enforcement of rate laws, antitrust laws, and many other wholesome laws enacted by the States for the people's protection. The only use now made of this amendment appears to be one entirely foreign to the minds of its framers and unthought of until years after its adoption. We have all seen many other laws, enacted by a lawmaking body in a certain period to meet a particular evil, serve their purpose and then become dormant, but after having lain dormant for many years they have been resurrected and brought to life and given application to new conditions unthought of at the time of their original adoption.

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the principle contained in this amendment and the substitute. Lest, as has been suggested by many, the amendment be held unconstitutional, let us adopt the substitute. Let us put away as unworthy of consideration all question of beauty of form, of elegance of expression, and harmony contained in the original bill; let us commence here and now and amend this section so as to send an antidote with the poison; let us not delay to await some other opportunity, some more convenient season. We are called upon to revise, amend, codify, and reenact the criminal law. No time can be more opportune than now to put just limitations on this statute.

Mr. Chairman, I make no pretense of being the spokesman or the champion of organized labor, or of any other class, but I do feel and hope that every Member of this House will recognize it as his bounden duty to do justice toward every citizen of the land, be he high or low, and I do believe that justice can only be done by placing some proper limitation upon the broad terms of this section. [Loud applause.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the attitude of the committee upon this question is to oppose these amend-

ments, without any discussion whatever as to their wisdom or desirability. We oppose them upon the ground that they result in the incorporation into existing law of substantially new features of legislation, altering existing law by adding subjects upon which Congress has not heretofore legislated. It is not the policy of this House to do it, and it was the policy of the committee to which this bill was submitted that no changes of that kind would be made, under those conditions.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Will you just permit me to finish stating what I have in my mind? If any argument were needed as to the propriety of that attitude of the committee, it seems to me the discussion upon the floor of this House would furnish that argument. Here various questions have arisen, referring to the validity of these provisions.

Many people feel that the addition of this amendment to this section would involve its constitutionality. I believe it. Many others believe that it is not at all germane to the section itself. Now, the only way in the world in which these subjects can properly be considered, in orderly legislation under the rules of this House, is to submit them to a committee and have that committee report to the House, and not in this wholesale manner, under the spur of excitement or of political feeling, attempt to alter an organic law of the land by the addition of a totally new subject.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRAN. Carrying out the suggestion which the gentleman has just made, would the gentleman accept now a motion to refer this section back to his committee, with instructions to report it at a later date, after having considered the objections made to it in its present form and such suggestions by way of amendment as Members of the House might submit?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No; I do not think that would be advisable. It would impair the symmetry of this great work which it is necessary for us to complete, because the gentleman must bear in mind something which he seems to forget, that we are engaged in a codification of existing law and not the enactment of new legislation upon every conceivable subject.

Mr. COCKRAN. Then the gentleman's position is not that objections to the measure should go to a committee for consideration and action, but that we must take the bill just as it stands.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That if new legislation is introduced it ought to go to the Judiciary Committee or some other committee, to be reported to the House as a new bill, upon the new subject of legislation.

Mr. COCKRAN. But the gentleman surely does not mean to suggest that the committee should at one and the same time pass a section and then call upon the Judiciary Committee to remedy its doubtful qualities.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Not at all. The gentleman utterly misunderstands me. I say the proposition here is a subject of new legislation, and, like every other new legislation, it ought to be regularly introduced and referred to a committee and the committee carefully consider it and report upon it.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman allow me this question?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. COCKRAN. What conceivable class of cases could this section apply to under existing conditions, except those labor controversies mentioned by the gentleman from New Jersey and the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Why, if the gentleman would look at the reported cases——

Mr. COCKRAN. Give us one concrete case.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will look at the reported cases he will find that it has been applied to almost every kind of case except that, and nobody ever dreamed or ever will dream that it is applicable to that kind of a case.

Mr. COCKRAN. Even assuming that to be the case, I would ask the gentleman this question: The amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri surely does not extend the scope of this section, but qualifies and limits it. Is not that so?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No, I think it embraces a new subject, upon which we have not legislated; and while I have not had time really to consider it, I heard it read from the desk and I looked at it in the RECORD this morning sufficiently to be convinced of the fact that it was practically a new subject of legislation.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I want to get this debate concluded, and I move that all further debate on this amendment and the section close in ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CURRIER). Will the gentleman allow the Chair to state the question? The gentleman from Pennsylvania moved that all debate on this section and the pending amendment shall be closed in ten minutes.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I want to correct an impression under which the gentleman from Pennsylvania is laboring. The gentleman from New Jersey is not in order with this motion pending.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to modify his motion and confine it to these amendments. The gentleman's proposition would cut out my amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that it would not cut out the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri, but it would cut out debate upon it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I do not want any debate, but I want a chance to state to the committee and the Members who were not here yesterday what the effect of the amendment is.

The CHAIRMAN. If the motion prevails, the gentleman can not state that.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I do not want, Mr. Chairman, to prevent the gentleman from Missouri making that statement.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Then I will offer the amendment now.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment can be read for the information of the House. The gentleman from Missouri sends up the amendment to be read for the information of the House, and without objection it will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 19 by striking out all after the word "years," in line 18.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania to yield to me for permission to correct a misapprehension that he is laboring under.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has made a motion, which is pending.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. But I ask him to permit me to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from New Jersey for that purpose?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I want to say that the gentleman from Pennsylvania stated that this amendment of mine was the one that was in the RECORD last night.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Oh, I did not intend to say that. The gentleman misunderstood me. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on the section and the amendments be closed in ten minutes, and that five shall be controlled by the gentleman from Missouri and five by myself.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to ask the gentleman to permit me to make a statement.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania has renewed the motion that all debate on the section and the amendments thereto be closed in ten minutes.

The question was taken, and on a division there were—ayes 103, noes 88.

Mr. COCKRAN demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. COCKRAN.

The House again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 123, noes 96.

So the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania is recognized to control five minutes.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Missouri. I understand that we have ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the gentleman from Pennsylvania can yield to the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. MANN. I want it understood that the gentleman has no time to yield.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I object to the yielding of time.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understood that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] had five minutes and the gentleman from Pennsylvania had five minutes.

Mr. MANN. There was no order by the committee to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. That is where the recognition would naturally go, to the chairman of the committee and to the gentleman who offered the amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] may have three minutes of the time.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to that request?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, the justice of the amendment I sent to the Clerk's desk and have had read will address itself to the understanding of every man here. It is to strike out all of this section after the word "years," in line 13, "and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States."

Now, the first penalty is a fine of $5,000 and ten years in prison added. A judge might find somebody guilty of some transgression under this section and fine him $1 and send him to jail for twenty-four hours, and then this enormous penalty attaches, of disqualifying him for all time to come for any place of honor in the country. I say that all that it needs is to be stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is it not true as a matter of history that the thing which the gentleman desires to strike out, or the penalty put there, is a part of the reconstruction legislation?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is absolutely true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And is about the last relic of that sort left on the statute books?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is true.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I am heartily in favor of the gentleman's proposition.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman from Missouri will permit me, I believe I can say, on behalf of the committee, that it does not desire in any sense to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK].

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I am very glad of that. I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I desire to address myself to my motion to strike out the section.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman if no member of the committee desires to take the time. If the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] does not desire to take the time, the Chair will recognize the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I desire only one minute. I desire also to yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] for three minutes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, it might as well be understood one time as another that in Committee of the Whole nobody has any time to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that, except by unanimous consent.

Mr. MANN. Then I object. Gentlemen should be recognized in their own right.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I desire to yield three minutes of my time to the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can not do that.

Mr. COCKRAN. May I have the floor in my own right?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can, if no member of the committee desires to use the time.

Mr. COCKRAN. Then I shall ask it, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will say that the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] has been twice on his feet, and the Chair feels that he ought to recognize him first.

Mr. COCKRAN. Very well.

[Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say for the information of the committee that when this debate began I was rather inclined to sympathize with the position of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], but after his explanation it became perfectly clear that there is an absolute, pressing necessity for the adoption of just such an amendment as that which has been suggested by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES]. I venture to say now that the only class of cases that could possibly come under this section, and the class of cases that are intended to be reached by it, are labor disputes such as have been described by the gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New Jersey.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will take the trouble to read some of the decisions of the Supreme Court under this section, he will find it has been used in quite a number of other cases and has never been used in regard to that.

Mr. COCKRAN. Nobody pretends that any case arising from a labor dispute has ever been brought to trial under this section. It was passed, as everyone knows, to meet conditions created in the South by the Federal election laws passed after the civil war. Since these laws were wiped from the statute book this section has lain dormant. That is conceded by everyone. But it is equally true that the adoption of this section now and the rejection of these amendments will be accepted by the courts so surely as the development of our system of jurisprudence shall follow the path it has pursued for the last twenty-five years undeviatingly, as a reenactment of those provisions, and they will be held to include precisely this class of cases. There is no other class of cases in which anyone, on behalf of the Government or private interests, would seek to invoke such a provision of law. I am quite willing to admit that in this the gentleman from Kentucky and myself are both engaged in prophecy. I do not claim any power as a prophet. I am unwilling to concede that the gentleman from Kentucky is infallible in prophecy. We are both agreed in this, however, that while we have agreed to disagree on the interpretation which the courts will put on the section in this respect, we are united in the belief that this section should not be applied to labor cases. He says in terms that it can not and should not affect the class of cases which the gentleman from New Jersey seeks to exclude from its operation. I say that it can and that it will.

Many gentlemen here share my belief in this respect. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] believes it, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] believes it. Then, in heaven's name, what objection can there be to making the exclusion of these labor cases which we all favor so clear and distinct that no one can read any other meaning into this statute. The gentleman's objection is that the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey would make the section too long. Well, after he has stricken out the part which is so glaringly objectionable that he does not venture to defend it now that its indefensible features have been pointed out by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL], whose susceptibility it has alarmed—when that language has been stricken out the whole section will not be so long, with the amendment of the gentleman from New Jersey included, as it is now. So, conceding that in legislation as in wit brevity is the most admirable quality, this measure will by no means be impaired, but much improved in length and clearness through the adoption of this amendment.

On the gentleman's own statement it can do no harm. In the opinion of nearly everyone on this side, it is absolutely essential to a perversion of the law in operation from the significance which we here intend should attach to it.

It is said also that this is simply a codification of laws, and therefore no attempt should be made to change existing statutes, even by employing clearer terms to define their purposes.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the history of revisions touches the operations of government in every State of this Union. There never has yet been a revision of law that was not found to have incorporated something new in its provisions. The objection which Mr. James C. Carter made to the proposed codification of the laws of New York, repeated through many years, in an address to the legislature, which is a classic upon the capacity of the common law to deal with every conceivable condition affecting men under civilized government, begins with the proposition that in the very nature of things it is impossible to codify without either enlarging or narrowing the scope of existing law in the process. [Applause.] And you are enlarging the scope of our laws here by revivifying an obsolete statute, and by that very fact extending it to an entirely new class of case. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Missouri rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I rise for the purpose of accepting the substitute of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES].

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the substitute of the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. PAYNE. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 85, noes 101.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. PRINCE. I would like to have the substitute read. We can not hear anything back here.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read the substitute.

The substitute was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] will act as tellers.

Mr. HEPBURN. A further parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Is this a substitute for the text or for some other amendment?

The CHAIRMAN. It is a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH].

The committee divided, and tellers reported—ayes 101, noes 119.

So the substitute was lost.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 79, noes 116.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] will act as tellers.

The committee again divided, and tellers reported—ayes 85, noes 117.

So the amendment was lost.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] offers the following amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 19 by striking out all after the word "years" in line 13.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is now upon the motion offered by the gentleman from Georgia, to strike out section 19.

The question was put.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is in doubt.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 83, noes 109.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] will act as tellers.

The committee again divided, and tellers reported—ayes 87, noes 112.

So the motion was lost.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. I rise to make a motion. I move you, sir, that section 19 as amended be referred back to the committee for further consideration.

Mr. PAYNE. I make the point of order against that motion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York makes the point of order against the motion. That motion would take the entire bill back to the committee, and the Chair does not think the Committee of the Whole can refer a bill back to the committee. The Chair sustains the point of order; and the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 20. If in the act of violating any provision of the preceding section, any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed. (R. S., s. 5509.)

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I have just submitted a motion to strike out the section.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the section just read.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to say a few words upon the motion.

The section is a short one, and anyone by reading can readily grasp what is in it. The provision is, in effect and in form, one to confer jurisdiction upon the Federal courts in reference to matters which should be cognizable solely, I think, in the State courts. And the fact that the provision of State law with reference to punishment is adopted as the measure for the Federal courts does not relieve the section of the objections that lie against it.

Now, in the first place, section 19, as to the offenses embraced within it, is so vague that it is utterly impossible, I think, for anybody to tell just what is meant. Certainly the boundary lines are too shadowy, too uncertain, for anybody to declare just what those offenses are, just what would be an offense within the provisions of this section 19 just passed. Now then, anything that may by construction be covered by that section is carried forward by implication into section 20; and under section 20, if in an attempt to do anything, forbidden or supposed to be forbidden, denounced or supposed to be denounced, in section 19, whatever it may be, another felony or misdemeanor be committed, then the Federal court, under section 20, is clothed with jurisdiction, and the poor saving of a measure of punishment according to the provisions of local law by no means mitigates the evil of invading the distinct, well-defined jurisdiction of the State.

As I said before, no man can say how small, how trivial, how insignificant a thing may really be embraced within this multitudinous and vague classification of section 19. Now, although the thing itself be not done, if in the attempt to do a thing which can not be defined here, because it is too vague and uncertain, another offense be committed, then the Federal court is to have jurisdiction of that incidental offense, committed in the attempt to do something else—anything which, in the judgment of the Federal court, may be a violation of section 19. No kind of harm can come from the striking out of this section, and much harm might result from retaining it. If the section be stricken out, then, by the concession of the section itself, provision for punishment is made in the several States, because you take from the State laws the penalty to be inflicted. The State law makes the penalty. The matter is provided for by State law, and it is severed from section 19, as it ought to be, because it probably is in effect and in fact distinct from anything covered by section 19. If the twentieth section be stricken out, every offense that could be reached by it would be left where it ought to be and where we have reason to suppose it is, except for section 20; that is to say, within the province of State law. The State would have jurisdiction uninterfered with, unimpeded, and uninterrupted by the exercise of jurisdiction by the Federal courts. I hope the section will be stricken out, because I am sure that it ought to be.

Mr. HACKNEY. I ask unanimous consent for leave to extend my remarks on the amendment to section 19.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks on section 19. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee, I object to the proposition that section 20 be stricken out. It has had its application in quite a number of cases. It is quite apparent that many an act might be committed in pursuance of the conspiracy defined in section 19, a conspiracy to injure or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise of the rights guaranteed by the Constitution or the laws. Even murder might be committed.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. This section does not create any new offense. It simply prescribes a uniform penalty for offenses that may be committed in connection with these conspiracies, and the offenses are all defined in the law. Is not that all there is to it?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That is exactly true. It simply enforces the law; that is, it adopts the law of the State as the measure of punishment.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. As the penalty, that is all.

Mr. HOUSTON. In answer to the question of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD], I think he misinterprets the scope of this section. It does not create a new offense, but it does give the courts of the United States jurisdiction over an offense that they would have no jurisdiction of without that section.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It is impossible for this statute to give Federal jurisdiction over a State offense. That can not be done. You may undertake it, but you can not do it.

Mr. HOUSTON. It proposes that any felony committed in an attempt to commit the offenses prescribed in section 19 shall be punished as such in the Federal courts.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Yes; but it must be an offense against a Federal statute.

Mr. HOUSTON. Certainly it is an offense against a Federal statute, in that the Federal court is given jurisdiction of it by this section. The offense is against the laws of the United States if this section is to remain in, but with it stricken out there would be no offense save the ones defined in section 19.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Yes; very true, but this does not define any felony or misdemeanor. If they commit any other felony than the one defined in section 19, in the pursuance of the acts that are prohibited in section 19, we can not punish a State offense.

Mr. HOUSTON. It says the offender shall be punished with the same or such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Very true.

Mr. HOUSTON. That carries with it the jurisdiction of the Federal court to enforce it.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. But it must be a violation of a Federal statute.

Mr. HOUSTON. Certainly it would be such by virtue of this section 20.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Well, we can not provide for the punishment of anything else.

Mr. HOUSTON. It would not be a violation of a Federal statute for a man to commit murder in the State of Maine; but if in the attempt to perpetrate an offense defined in section 19 he kills a man, then the Federal court would have jurisdiction to try him for such murder.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That follows right along with this matter, but that would be a definition of a crime under the statutes of the United States. I do not think he could be tried for murder, but for a conspiracy and murder in pursuance.

Unless the offense is an offense against the Federal statute, either under section 19, or some other section, the Federal court could not try him.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman will not contend that under existing law the Federal court could try a man for committing murder——

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Not unless it was an offense under the Federal statute.

Mr. COCKRAN. Let me put the gentleman a concrete case. Assume that under existing law a man while committing an offense as clearly against the Federal law as an attempt to violate the revenue law, killed another. Could he be tried for murder in the United States courts?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would not say but that there could be concurrent jurisdiction.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman would not say that he could be tried in the United States court?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. My impression would be the other way.

Mr. COCKRAN. But under this section he could be sentenced for just such a crime.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Unless the offense is an interference with the Federal statute, a violation of the Federal statute, how are you going to punish him in the United States court?

Mr. COCKRAN. I am asking the gentleman to interpret a concrete case. He is going off with the facility which characterizes him on general principles, which he illuminates with his eloquence, but without answering my specific question. I am putting to the gentleman a concrete case. Suppose a man commits murder in attempting to violate a law as purely Federal as a revenue law, he would not be triable under existing law before a United States court, would he?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I should think not.

Mr. COCKRAN. But, if in an attempt to violate section 19 of that law he committed murder, he would be triable under this section 20, if it be adopted.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. If it is a State offense, my impression is no.

Mr. MANN. If he should kill a revenue officer while the officer was in discharge of his duty, he would be dealt with under the Federal statute.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Of course it is not quite up to the gentleman from New York to propound conundrums and answer them himself.

Mr. COCKRAN. I have tried to get the gentleman from Maine to answer it, but he seems inclined to give me information which I have not sought rather than that for which I have begged.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. After the felicities which have characterized the debate thus far, I will give the gentleman this answer: I do not see how it is possible by this or any other statute for us to give jurisdiction to a Federal court of a State offense. I do not think we can impose a punishment for an offense not obnoxious to a Federal statute; and if a man committed murder and the circumstances were such that he was in the purview of a constitutionally enacted Federal statute, that would be triable as murder in the Federal court. That is as near as I can get to the gentleman's conundrum.

Mr. COCKRAN. With that introduction, will the gentleman answer the question that I have put to him?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the floor in my own right.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on this amendment under the rule is exhausted.

Mr. COCKRAN. Under what rule?

The CHAIRMAN. Five minutes to a side.

Mr. COCKRAN. I move to strike out the last word.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to strike out the last word to the paragraph.

Mr. COCKRAN. I merely want to renew my inquiry of the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD].

Mr. MANN. Suppose the gentleman moves to amend the section in order to perfect it.

The CHAIRMAN. That motion has priority, I understand.

Mr. COCKRAN. Surely the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] does not mean to shut out the light which I am sure the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] will ultimately shed on this question?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. In cooperation with the gentleman from New York.

Mr. COCKRAN. Oh, mine is merely the hand that strikes the match. Yonder is the flame which will enlighten us.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Here is the illuminating process. [Laughter.]

Mr. COCKRAN. I want to ask the gentleman from Maine, conceding the general principle he has enunciated, suppose a man in violating section 19, which would be as purely an offense against the United States as a violation of the revenue law or attempting to pass a counterfeit Treasury bill, should kill another, would he be punishable under this section 20 for murder according to the penalty denounced against it by the laws of the State where the homicide occurred?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Not unless there was some statute of the United States——

Mr. COCKRAN. Well, but here is a statute of the United States.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Oh, does the gentleman insist on answering his own conundrum, or shall I?

Mr. COCKRAN. If I thought the gentleman would answer it, of course I should not interrupt him.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I may be infirm in reaching the conclusion the gentleman desires, but I will do the best that I can.

Mr. COCKRAN. Not infirm, but profuse. [Laughter.]

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. And diffuse—largely induced by the repetition of the conundrum, which is almost the same. I will say this, that he would not be triable in a Federal court and he would not violate a Federal statute unless it was a Federal statute applicable to that offense. That covers the whole ground.

Mr. COCKRAN. I will put a concrete case.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I can not tell you about that. I feel bound to say that I have not right here with me now, without referring to the books, all the statutes of the United States, and I can not do that.

Mr. COCKRAN. I asked the gentleman's judgment.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman is giving his judgment from a legal standpoint and has given all that he can.

Mr. COCKRAN. Oh, if that be all the opinion that the gentleman will venture——

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman has exhausted the fund of information on that subject, so far as I am concerned.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman does himself faint justice. His information is much more extensive, I think, than his candor. [Laughter.]

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman consults his imagination rather than his knowledge of the facts when he makes that suggestion.

Mr. COCKRAN. I do not claim to have full knowledge of the gentleman's resources. I only attempt to tap such of them as appear to be within my reach, and I believe they are practicably inexhaustible.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. If that be true, I have absolutely exhausted the subject, so that covers the whole ground.

Mr. COCKRAN. Let me ask this question. Under existing laws if a murder were committed in an attempt to violate the United States laws, are there any circumstances under which the perpetrator could be punished for murder by the Federal courts?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I think there is a statute.

Mr. MANN. This is the statute itself.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Section 19.

Mr. COCKRAN. I mean independent of this section.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I think there is a specific section.

Mr. COCKRAN. That would give the United States the right to punish a man for murder committed under such conditions?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Interfering with the enforcement of the revenue laws.

Mr. COCKRAN. A man could be tried for a capital offense?
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. If there is not, there ought to be.
Mr. COCKRAN. But that is a totally different thing.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Sure.
Mr. COCKRAN. Under this section 20 there is no doubt whatever the United States Government would have the right to *punish* a man for murder committed in violating the preceding section.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. If there is a statute that would now make a man triable under those circumstances, this would apply, and if there is not, it would not apply.
Mr. COCKRAN. Does the gentleman mean that under this section 20 if a man were in the act of violating the preceding section and committed murder the United States court would not have the right to inflict upon him the penalty denounced against murder by the State law?
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I mean to say that the words "felony" and "misdemeanor" do not cover any further Federal offense.
Mr. COCKRAN. That is all the gentleman undertakes to tell us.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is all I undertook to state in the beginning. We have landed just where we started in the beginning.
Mr. COCKRAN. Unfortunately. I was in hopes that I could get the gentleman a little further on the way to enlighten us and give an opinion as to the effect of this law in such a case as I suggested.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is the correct legal situation.
Mr. HARDY. I would like to make a suggestion. My reading of that statute seems to convey the idea that this statute reaches out and absorbs all the penal statutes of all the States of the United States and makes any act that may be committed in violation of section 19 also a violation of a law of the United States which is defined by the penal laws of the several States.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does the gentleman have an idea that there is a degree of interlacing between the State and Federal legislation? We can enforce in the Federal courts a crime defined in a State court, and we can enforce in a State court a crime defined in a Federal court. Is that the gentleman's conception of the legislation? Let me say right here, if that is his conception it is not mine, and hence we disagree.
Mr. HARDY. Just one moment. I want to get the gentleman's ideas upon it. It says that if the offender shall commit an offense against the law of any State in the perpetration of this section 19, that then he shall be punished by the Federal authorities for the commission of that offense against State laws?
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. No; the section does not happen to make that statement.
Mr. HARDY. Now, let me read it, and I will see whether it does or not.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is, section 20 does not happen to read that way.
Mr. HARDY. I will read:

If in the act of violating any provision of the preceding section any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

I understand that to reach out when this act violative of section 19 is committed, if in the commission of it any offense against the State law is committed, this section No. 20 takes cognizance of that offense against the State law and imposes on the United States the penalty prescribed.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It would be absolutely unconstitutional, and legislation of that sort would be void. The court would wipe it from the statute books as with a sponge.
Mr. COCKRAN. That is what this says.
The CHAIRMAN (Mr. CRUMPACKER in the chair). The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.
Mr. SHERLEY. I do not care to take much time of the committee. I only want to say that the statement made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] seems correct. I do think the effect of this provision is to make the commission of any State offense in the pursuance of the conspiracy provided against in section 19 cognizable by the Federal court.
As to the suggestion made by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] that such offense would be clearly unconstitutional, I am not quite so sure that that is accurate. I have some doubts as to the constitutionality of this section, but it might be upheld on the ground that, having gotten jurisdiction by virtue of the conspiracy, the incidents of it, which would include the commission of even a State offense, could be taken cognizance of by a Federal court; and that is seemingly the intention of the section, for the reason that section 20 refers to such punishment as is applied to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed. If the words "felony" and "misdemeanor" relate to any other Federal felony or misdemeanor there would be no need to refer to the State punishment, because, it being a Federal statute that was violated, that statute itself would fix the punishment. And so, in construing the reference to the punishment provided by the State, we are forced to the conclusion that they mean by that to take jurisdiction of offenses against State statutes. As to the constitutionality of that I am in doubt. As to the wisdom of it, I should like personally very much for the committee to express its view. Our committee did not feel at liberty to repeal this section, though it was discussed quite a good deal in the committee.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does the gentleman think for a moment that any act in violation of a State statute that was not necessarily an interference with a Federal function would be within the scope of Federal power?
Mr. SHERLEY. I can not say just that; but when a court of the Federal Government got jurisdiction of a matter by virtue of a conspiracy punished by section 19 it would probably also get sufficient jurisdiction to take hold of offenses that might be committed in furtherance of that conspiracy. That is the theory on which this section is based.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Would they have jurisdiction without the offense were a Federal offense an interference with some Federal power?
Mr. SHERLEY. In this particular case it is where a man may not have committed a Federal offense per se; but a State offense is made a Federal offense, because it is made in pursuance of a Federal offense.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Is it not further a constitutional question as to whether it is an interference with Federal power?
Mr. SHERLEY. Not necessarily. I think the gentleman may by right; but I suggest as a matter for some thought my proposition. The court gets the original jurisdiction properly by virtue of the conspiracy section, and then it gets further judisdiction for the purpose of punishing the additional offense.
Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The conspiracy must be the substantive offense, and the additional offense a matter of aggravation for the purpose of affecting the penalty.
Mr. SHERLEY. I wanted to call the attention of the committee so as to show that it did undertake to give jurisdiction to what otherwise might be simply a State offense.
The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired, and debate on the pro forma amendment is exhausted.
Mr. MANN. I move to strike out the last two words.
Mr. Chairman, this section was originally enacted in 1870 for the purpose of enforcing the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. It is part of the reconstruction legislation, which might well have been left out if the committee had been at liberty to leave out part of the law when it was only endeavoring to codify the law. The particular part of the original section which this section was intended to sustain was a provision to prevent hindering or controlling another from exercising or in exercising the right of sufferage under the fifteenth amendment, and went to the extent of prohibiting in the original section a refusal to lease property or to make a contract for labor. So that the original section, to which this was really an addenda, having been repealed, as I take it, in the repel of certain reconstruction acts—while I shall vote with the committee—I wish that the committee would say to the House that this provision of law no longer has any life, no longer is invoked by the court. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And there is no reason now, when one amendment has been adopted, why another amendment should not be adopted, and this antiquated, out-of-date endeavor to control elections in the States might well be wiped off the statute books. [Applause on the Democratic side.]
Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last three words.
The CHAIRMAN. That is not necessary. There is a pro forma amendment pending, and the gentleman can speak of that.
Mr. FLOYD. If I understand the meaning of this section, Mr. Chairman, it is not to give the Federal court jurisdiction of offenses committed in a State; if it did, the gentleman from Maine would be right in his contention. The main proposition is this: If two or more persons enter into any conspiracy to commit any offense against the Constitution or laws of the United States—for instance, to interfere with the right of franchise—and in the perpetration of this offense they violate any other law—for instance, commit murder—then this provides that, instead of fixing the punishment provided in the preceding section for this offense, the Federal court may fix

the punishment prescribed by the State for murder, and, in that case, hang or imprison the man for this class of offense.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Does the gentleman mean by that that the United States take away from that State the right to try that man for murder, provided it was a crime upon that State?

Mr. FLOYD. No, sir. It only provides by substitution the punishment prescribed for murder in the State as the penalty for conspiracy under section 19—undertaking to say because the crime was committed under this conspiracy that they should fix the same punishment as is prescribed by the law of that State. In such cases wherein murder resulted it would be for murder, and the penalty for that would be imprisonment or the death penalty; that is what it means. [Applause.]

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. FLOYD. I yield to the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. NORRIS. I think the gentleman just answered the question that I wanted to suggest—that is, if I caught the idea aright, and it seems to me that it is the right one—that this statute means that if two or more persons were committing the felony mentioned in section 19 and they committed an offense which was made a crime by the laws of the State, that upon the trial in the United States court, having been found guilty——

Mr. FLOYD. Having been found guilty of the conspiracy——

Mr. NORRIS. Of the conspiracy in section 19, they should be given the punishment——

Mr. FLOYD. They should be given the punishment provided by the State for the crime.

Mr. NORRIS. That is the point.

Mr. FLOYD. Yes, and that ought to convince every Member of this House that the section is entirely wrong and ought to be stricken out.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. In that event the section does not create any new affirmative offense, on this theory.

Mr. COCKRAN. The object of the jurisdiction is the penalty. If they get the jurisdiction they may impose the penalty.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have just been handed a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing on this section. I was not myself familiar with it when I answered the gentleman from Maine. The Supreme Court upholds its constitutionality. I have not had the opportunity to read the case so as to see just what construction the courts put upon it, but the case is found in 178 United States, page 458.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Will you read the headnote?

Mr. SHERLEY. It is quite long.

Mr. FLOYD. I will not yield any further. Gentlemen are taking up my time. My objection is this, that if Congress undertook by the enactment of that law to give jurisdiction to try an offense committed in the State, it would be beyond its jurisdiction and the act would be unconstitutional; but I insist that the act is not unconstitutional in its clear meaning, and I am trying to make my meaning clear. I may repeat, the proposition is this, as laid down in the provision, if in the perpetration of the conspiracy described in section 19—to illustrate, say it is a conspiracy to interfere with the ballot, to intimidate voters, or to keep them away from the polls—if in their effort to do that they resort to murder and a man is killed, it does not give the Federal courts any jurisdiction over the murder, but it provides that if they are convicted of that conspiracy in which it is shown to the court that murder resulted, if the State in which the offense occurred prescribes the death penalty for murder, the Federal court may prescribe the death penalty for this conspiracy; and it can not mean anything else if it is constitutional.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Your idea is this——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. FLOYD. I ask unanimous consent that my time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GARRETT. What do the words "any other felony" mean?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Your idea is that the words——

Mr. FLOYD. I will answer the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GARRETT], and I think that will answer the inquiry which the gentleman from Maine has in mind. Let us notice the wording of the section:

> If in the act of violating any provision of the preceding section, any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. It is perfectly apparent that "the same" means this offense.

Mr. FLOYD (reading)—

> The offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

It means the conspiracy, the offense with which he is charged. If it means anything else it is unconstitutional.

Mr. MACON. There is no such thing as a misdemeanor under section 19 at all. It is a felony.

Mr. GARRETT. It says:

> Any other felony or misdemeanor.

I should like to have those words explained.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman mean that if a man is charged with conspiracy to commit one offense, and in the commission of that offense a murder is committed, that that gives the power to the court to impose the punishment for murder under the conviction for conspiracy?

Mr. FLOYD. That is what it says. It means that or else it is unconstitutional. If it is unconstitutional it ought to be stricken out, and if it means what I have shown, then it ought to be stricken out.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The language is perfectly clear, that he shall "be punished for the same."

Mr. FLOYD. What does it mean?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. It is perfectly apparent on its language, and the court has held that to be constitutional. I can not speak authoritatively of the details of the case, because I have not examined it, but it has been held constitutional upon the ground that the court having obtained jurisdiction of the original offense, to wit, conspiracy to deprive a man of his rights guaranteed under the Constitution or under the laws of Congress, having obtained jurisdiction of the offense by virtue of section 19, it can retain jurisdiction for the punishment of any other misdemeanor or felony that may be committed in carrying that out.

Mr. FLOYD. I will ask the gentleman to answer this question: If the violation of the law by the commission of any other felony or misdemeanor referred to means a Federal offense, does not the Federal law prescribe a punishment for all of these offenses, and why does it say that the same punishment prescribed by the State shall be imposed?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I do not say that it means a Federal offense; I think it is an offense denounced by the State law.

Mr. FLOYD. If it attempts to confer jurisdiction upon a Federal court for crimes committed in the State it must fail. But it seeks to enforce the rights of citizens against the violation of laws of the United States and the Constitution of the United States, and section 19 fixes the penalty for this violation. Section 20 simply provides, as I understand it, and I will rest with this explanation, that if in the commission of the offense mentioned in section 19, murder, felony, or any misdemeanor grows out of it, the parties charged with conspiracy under section 19 are arraigned in the Federal court for trial and convicted and it appears to the court in the facts developed that another heinous crime has been committed, the Federal authorities are authorized to fix the punishment for this conspiracy prescribed by the State law for the punishment of those crimes, either felonies or misdemeanors, committed within the State as a result of the conspiracy.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman from Arkansas mean to say that on a trial for conspiracy where murder has been committed, the parties having been convicted will be punished for murder?

Mr. FLOYD. That is what the law says.

Mr. SHERLEY. That is really what did happen. There was an indictment growing out of the fact that a conspiracy was had against an informer against the violation of the revenue law, and the conspiracy resulted in the murder of the informer. The men were indicted under sections 5508 and 5509, and the court upheld the constitutionality of those sections and the men were punished by imprisonment for life for murder.

Mr. COCKRAN. Was he convicted of conspiracy or convicted of murder?

Mr. SHERLEY. He was practically tried for both and convicted of both—conspiracy and murder.

Mr. COCKRAN. Not under one indictment?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I have the case here, and I will state what the indictment was for.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Arkansas has expired.

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks that the

time of the gentleman from Arkansas be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I will read what the offense was. The first count in the indictment charged in substance that on the 14th day of March, 1898, within the jurisdiction of the court, the persons above named conspired to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate one W. A. Thompson. The third count differs from the first only in charging a conspiracy formed by the same persons conspiring to injure, oppress, threaten, and intimidate. There are seven counts in the indictment, but the first and third are sufficient to show the nature of the charges against defendants and to bring out the questions disposed of by the opinion.

Mr. COCKRAN. They were not indicted for murder?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. No, for conspiracy.

Mr. COCKRAN. But they were sentenced for murder?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. They were sentenced for murder or its equivalent.

Mr. COCKRAN. That is it. In other words, the penalty for murder was inflicted on a conviction for conspiracy?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That is how I understand the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. COCKRAN. That is what we have contended all along.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I have not had the opportunity to examine the decisions upon this question, and it seems that other gentlemen have had limitations also in their examination, for they are not very clear upon the subject. My proposition is that this section is to enable the Federal court to prescribe the exact punishment for conspiracy committed under section 19, not only to impose the punishment prescribed by the Federal statute, but, in addition thereto, if they see proper, to impose the punishment prescribed by the State for the offense committed.

Mr. COCKRAN. And that without trial.

Mr. FLOYD. And that without further trial than for conspiracy, if it develops that the other crime was committed as a result thereof. There is no other construction that will make the section constitutional. If it is not constitutional it ought to be eliminated. I think for safety it ought to be eliminated, and the motion to strike out section 20 ought to be adopted.

Mr. COCKRAN. That is the motion of the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks unanimous consent to address the committee for five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, in a State where there are no provisions for punishment for a particular misdemeanor or felony, so called, this statute—section 20—as a Federal statute would be wholly inoperative. In a State where there are such provisions it is wholly unnecessary. I think there is no escape from either conclusion. There is no independent penalty provided. If there is no penalty provided in this law, except by borrowing the penalty from the State law, then in any State where there is no penalty for a particular offense there are no means at the hands of the Federal court of inflicting any punishment whatever under section 20; and in a State where punishment is provided by the State law for the specific offense there is no need for this provision. Confusion, at the least, would result from it. The question might arise as to whether the State courts were ousted of jurisdiction. If not, there would be a putting of jurisdiction in both Federal and State courts.

But it is suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] that in the trial of a case under section 19 punishment might be inflicted under section 20, where a misdemeanor or felony had been committed in the attempt to do some of the things forbidden by section 19. That is not all of it. Under section 20 there might be indictment and trial in the Federal court for the commission of the offense provided for in section 20, borrowing the penalty from the State law, without any connection, except a mere argumentative one with section 19 or any offense denounced in it.

Another thing will be noticed. We are now in chapter 3, the title of which is "Offenses against the elective franchise and civil rights of citizens." Everybody knows that originally this legislation had reference to election and racial matters. The distinct purpose now of keeping it here, of keeping these provisions in the law, is to make the law effective against labor organizations and in labor disputes. When we vote to strike out this section, or vote to keep it in, let there be no doubt here or elsewhere as to what we vote for or what we vote against. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words. I desire to call attention to the fact that this section punishes for a violation of State law; and I call attention to it because, as a lawyer, I have had experience in the identical case where parties were indicted under section 5508 for conspiracy and convicted and sentenced for murder, because in the conspiracy it was alleged, and the jury so found, that a murder was committed, and they were punished as provided in this section 20. Parties were charged under the Federal law with conspiracy, and the jury found that murder had been committed in carrying out the conspiracy, and the jury recommended the defendants to be imprisoned for life, and they were sentenced by the Federal judge to imprisonment for life, as provided by the Georgia statute.

Now, if you will attend to the reading of this section, you will see that it means nothing more or less than to add an additional penalty to the crime denominated "conspiracy" in section 19; because if the party charged with conspiracy had in the carrying of it out committed the offense of murder or any felony cognizable under the laws of the United States it would not be necessary—I mean by that over which the courts of the United States had jurisdiction—it would not be necessary to say he should be punished under the law prescribed by the State, because if it was a felony or misdemeanor denounced by the laws of the United States for the violation of which Congress had a right to prescribe a penalty, then there would be no necessity to say that he should be punished for such felony or misdemeanor as prescribed by the laws of the State for the offense committed. It can mean but one thing, and that is this, that if in the pursuit and carrying out of the conspiracy the party charged with that conspiracy shall commit a violation of the law, shall commit murder or assault with intent to murder, or burglary, or riot, as these crimes may be defined by the laws of the several States wherein the offense is committed, then the defendant shall be punished by the judge of the United States courts who tries the case, in the same way as if it had been tried in his court for a violation of the State law.

It means nothing else except that this offense was deemed not to be sufficiently punished when they prescribed the penalty for conspiracy, and it was the purpose of the law when it was enacted to take away from the State the right to try parties and to transfer that jurisdiction to the Federal court, because both of these sections, 5508 and 5509, being also sections 19 and 20 of this bill, originated after the end of the civil war, not for the purpose of being generally applied, but for the purpose of being applied specially to one section of this Union.

I desire to reply to the case referred to by the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] who said that in the case referred to by them in 178 United States, of Motes, the Supreme Court had decided that both these sections were constitutional. I take issue with the gentlemen and want to refute that statement, and in order to do so will read, on page 462, the language of Judge Harlan, who announced that decision, wherein he said:

No question has been made—

And the judge parenthetically gave utterance to an obiter when he said—

and, indeed, none could be successfully made, as to the constitutionality of these statutory provisions.

And an investigation of the case will disclose that it was tried and decided on entirely different questions than the constitutionality of either or of both these sections. As this is the only case that any gentleman has cited to sustain the constitutionality of these sections, I apprehend that no other can be found. Yet the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and the gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] stated that in the case referred to in 178 United States Report the court had decided both these sections to be constitutional. That statement is inaccurate, for, I repeat, the judge who announced the decision of the court in that case says, "No question has been made—indeed, none could successfully be made—as to the constitutionality of these statutory provisions." Hence the question was not made in that case, and it does not sustain the contention of these gentlemen.

I close this argument in support of the motion to strike out this section by repeating what I said yesterday, when I moved to strike out section 19 of this bill, which is but the codification of section 5508 of the Revised Statutes of the United States; that in my opinion this section, if tested by the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States as contained in the reported cases of the United States *v.* Cruikshanks (92 U. S., 542), of United States *v.* Ruse (92 U. S., 214), in the civil

rights cases (109 U. S.), Harris *v.* United States (106 U. S.), which I have here before me, and a number of others that could be cited, is clearly unconstitutional and should not be codified as a part of the criminal laws of this Government. Let me call the attention of this committee to what Chief Justice Waite said in delivering the opinion of the court in the case of Cruikshanks (92 U. S.). Said the Chief Justice:

It is no more the duty or within the power of the United States to punish for a conspiracy to falsely imprison or murder, within a State, than it would be to punish for false imprisonment or murder itself.

This was the decision of the Chief Justice, rendered in 1875 soon after this law was enacted; and from that day to this the Supreme Court of the United States have adhered to it—at least they have not reversed it. These sections should no longer cumber our statute books. I hope that the motion of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] will prevail. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last six words.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to strike out the last six words.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, this debate upon this section illustrates the folly of the House in Committee of the Whole trying to amend laws which have endured the test of time. Now, it has been almost impossible to hear during the confusion of the House what the views are of the various lawyers who have addressed themselves to this subject. We have here a law that has been upon the statute books for thirty years or more. Up to this afternoon nobody has been making any complaint against this particular section except moonshiners who have committed the crime of murder, or those who have committed heinous crimes while attempting to violate or to render null through fraud the land laws of the country, or, as in the old times, when men were indicted for murder while violating the election laws and the amendments relating to that subject. The latter part has fallen into innocuous desuetude. We have repealed most of those laws, so that nobody is complaining in any part of the country against this section of that statute on account of the election laws.

Now, Mr. Chairman, it often follows in some localities in this country that where there is a conspiracy for moonshining and resisting the officers in the collection of the revenues of the country a murder happens to be committed by the people who have conspired—perhaps not their original intention, and yet sometimes perhaps it was their original intention—it has been found impossible in the State courts to convict them of the crime of murder and punish them accordingly. And under these statutes the case has gone into the United States courts; and in the only case which has been cited under these statutes, where the men were indicted for conspiracy under the nineteenth section and also for committing murder in pursuance of that conspiracy and were convicted before a jury in the Federal courts of the commission of this murder, they were punished for that crime by imprisonment for life, which happened to be the law regulating punishment for murder in the State of Alabama, where this crime occurred.

Now, the House is asked, without full examination, and only the examination that is made here in Committee of the Whole, amidst all this confusion, to strike this section out and to render it null so far as the execution of the law is concerned in some States and in some localities in some States, where it is popular, by the practice of moonshining, to evade the revenue law. And all that those conspirators would have to do, it would seem, in case they should commit murder in carrying on their nefarious schemes, would be to have the indictment found and prosecuted in the State courts, and the Government could not get justice, because of the popular feeling. In United States courts convictions have been had.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. PAYNE. We are asked here to repeal this section without knowing the effect of it, here in the Committee of the Whole, without having time to examine into it. If any gentleman desires to have it repealed let him in an orderly way present a bill and have it referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, composed of able lawyers of this House.

Mr. DE ARMOND and Mr. COCKRAN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield?

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] has had a good deal to say in this discussion, and I hope he will not take up my time now.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND]?

Mr. PAYNE. I can not yield. In an orderly way, I say, present this matter and have it go to the Committee on the Judiciary. Let them examine into it and see if there is any complaint and any hardship about the working of this law or any incongruity in the statute. Let us go on with this business of simply codifying the penal laws of the United States and leave this as it is, without getting hot-headed and without giving the matter due consideration, without giving a fair expression of the judgment of the House upon the subject, and without having any report from any committee that has looked into it at their leisure and examined the decisions and the working of the law. Let us go on with this bill, and instead of striving to amend or strike out every section, following some whim or caprice of the members of the committee to cut it out of the statute, without giving it calm deliberation and the considerate judgment of this House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask some questions, in view of the statement made by the gentleman from New York. The gentleman wants us to expedite business by going on considering this bill, because, as he alleges, we have not time to properly consider each section. Now, has it not just developed with reference to this section 20 that there was a decision of the Supreme Court of the United States bearing on it directly, which the committee has not considered, if I understood the gentleman? If I am wrong, I am willing to be corrected.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit me. He must realize that no committee or any set of men could possibly undertake to come upon this floor fortified by all of the decisions that have been made on all the criminal laws of the United States, but on any section wherein we have brought in a change of existing law we will be prepared to defend the change that is made.

Mr. SIMS. I meant no reflection on the gentleman.

Mr. SHERLEY. You have made none.

Mr. SIMS. I see the great work the committee has had to do, and yet with the long time the committee have had to consider this measure it has not read and studied and presented here all the important decisions of the courts bearing on this bill. Now, we are asked to pass this bill, which is equivalent to a reenactment of every one of these sections anew, without considering it section by section. It is equivalent to reenacting all these laws. They will be treated as enacted from this hour, and the "innocuous desuetude" referred to by some gentlemen as applying to some of these sections will be wiped out by the action of this Congress.

The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] said he wanted a certain section out, and so do we all. But are we compelled to so follow the committee that we must reenact all these statutes simply out of compliment to the committee? The gentlemen of the committee themselves state it is impossible to present every decision of the courts bearing on these various statutes.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think it desirable that the penal code shall be codified so that the law on penal matters will be accessible to the people and to the lawyers of the country?

Mr. SIMS. I believe it is a good idea as a matter of convenience.

Mr. MANN. Does not the gentleman believe that if we started in to amend section after section of this bill—does he not know—that it would never be enacted into law?

Mr. SIMS. Then why did the gentleman say a while ago that he would strike out a portion of it and now say he refuses to do this because it is a portion of the bill as reported?

Mr. MANN. Let the gentleman bring in a bill striking it out and bring it before the House, and I will vote for it, but I will say to the gentleman that I am interested to have the law of the country in such shape——

Mr. SIMS. Do not take all my time.

Mr. MANN. I will not take any more of it.

Mr. SIMS. Go on.

Mr. MANN. I just got the gentleman five minutes.

Mr. SIMS. I know it is an easy matter to say bring in a bill and have it brought before the House. That is trite.

Mr. MANN. The Committee on the District of Columbia brings in more bills that they do not know about than any other committee.

Mr. SIMS. If bills have been so reported by that committee that the House could not accept them, that is no reason why we should accept this measure without due consideration. The

District Committee has brought in many bills that were not considered as fully as they might have been, and no Member has done more than the gentleman from Illinois to prevent the passage of those bills.

Mr. MANN. Except the gentleman.

Mr. SIMS. I take my part of the lashing.

Mr. MANN. I know you always do your share of the work.

Mr. SIMS. We have the acknowledgment of the gentleman from Kentucky that it is impossible for the committee in presenting their report to bring in all the decisions that relate to the different sections covered in the bill.

Mr. SHERLEY. What "the gentleman from Kentucky" said was this, and it is apparent to any man who will think a moment about the work, that no set of men could undertake to bring in a codification of the criminal laws of America and be prepared to answer as to all the decisions that had been made as to this and every section, but when we brought in a change of existing law we would be prepared and should be prepared to defend the change we recommend. But when we simply presented to the House the existing law, it certainly is not fair to us to expect that we should be prepared to present in the Committee of the Whole every decision that has been had on existing law, and our failure to do so was the criticism made by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SIMS. I ask unanimous consent for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that he be allowed to address the committee for two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SIMS. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] has tried to put me in the attitude of criticising him and his committee. I deny it. It appeared that gentlemen here had not read this decision. It is an important decision, bearing on a section of this bill. I am not blaming the gentleman from Kentucky for not having read it. I say it is impossible for him to have read everything bearing on all the sections of this bill, but if the House discovers something that ought to be done which this august committee has not done, are we to be absolutely estopped from doing that which the committee has been unable to do?

Mr. SHERLEY. No; but what has the House discovered? It has discovered that the decision that was read here on the floor in 178 United States upheld the constitutionality of this act, after we had had thirty minutes' talk about its unconstitutionality. Now, does that not prove that this Committee of the Whole had better leave existing law as it is than to change it without themselves having read all the decisions? [Applause.]

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, this is equivalent to reenacting it. It is revitalizing it; it is indorsing and approving anew this old provision. I say that is the moral as well as the legal effect of it.

Mr. SHERLEY. Don't you know that if this bill was to die to-day, these sections 5508 and 5509 of the Revised Statutes would be as much the law as if they were reenacted?

Mr. SIMS. Yes, of course they would, but when sections of the law have fallen into "innocuous desuetude," as these have, they should remain where they are, but now we are asked to reenact, revitalize, and reindorse that law which has been ignored and has fallen out of use.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman knows that these decisions have been rendered within the last twenty years.

Mr. SIMS. I can not convince the gentleman from Kentucky that I know anything about this matter. What I am trying to do is to convince the House that it ought to take sufficient time to find out something about this bill. I was replying to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], who has always heretofore been able to take care of himself and his side of the House; but the gentleman from Kentucky comes to his defense. The gentleman from New York was lecturing the House—I think a great deal of the gentleman, and he always smiles when he lectures us—he was chiding us for blocking business. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] rushes to his defense, under the assumption that he and his committee are being criticised by myself, when I have not thought of it, but have simply asked that we strike out a section in the bill that we do not want; and I do not feel that we should be estopped from making such motions simply because it is a codification bill and reported unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from South Carolina is recognized.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I move that all debate on this section——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has recognized the gentleman from South Carolina for five minutes.

Mr. FINLEY. I move to strike out section 20.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that that motion is pending.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. To what is the gentleman from South Carolina addressing himself?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is addressing himself to a pro forma amendment, and proceeding under unanimous consent.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman is proceeding under unanimous consent, I think the gentleman from Pennsylvania ought to have a chance to make a motion to close debate when the gentleman has finished. [Cries of "Regular order!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognized the gentleman from South Carolina, who was proceeding in his own time. At the expiration of his five minutes the Chair will recognize the chairman of the committee.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman proceeding by unanimous consent?

The CHAIRMAN. In this particular instance the gentleman is proceeding in his own time, but the Chair thinks the debate is running by unanimous consent.

Mr. FINLEY. Mr. Chairman, the reasons advanced as to why no changes should be made in this proposed codification do not strike me with any force. There are many provisions of law on the statute books of the United States that ought to be changed or ought to be repealed. Now, when Congress is asked to reenact, so to speak, the statutes that are objectionable or unwise, I see no objection to striking out or amending any such sections. The work of the committee, no doubt, is well done. I can understand that the committee took the scope of their work to be codification and not to amend by striking out existing law in the proposed codification. There is no question about that. I think the arguments advanced are not conclusive. I think the argument advanced by the gentleman from New York, where he cites crimes against the excise law—moonshine liquor cases—are not conclusive. They are not tried under section 20 and section 19. These two sections are political in their scope. As I understand it, generally speaking, a man can only be prosecuted under these two sections where he has committed some act of conspiracy and by which act he interferes with the political rights guaranteed to a citizen of the United States by the Constitution.

There is a serious objection to section 20 in that the punishment is cumulative. In addition to the punishment provided in section 19 for conspiracy, it provides that the punishment provided in the State statutes may be inflicted. As has been so well said by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], if there is no State statute, then section 19 means nothing. If there is a State statute against murder, assault and battery, or anything of that sort, then that punishment is added. So that the punishment provided in section 20 is cumulative.

I think, however, it is open to another serious doubt at least. We all know that for violation of the revenue laws a man, for instance, selling whisky may be prosecuted in the State court. That does not bar a prosecution in the Federal court. So that, carrying that illustration into the consideration of this statute, a man can be prosecuted for a murder committed where there is a conspiracy. Now, I ask the gentleman in charge of the bill, does he think that for the murder so committed under these circumstances and a trial had in the State court and the party found not guilty, he could be afterwards tried in the Federal courts on a charge of conspiracy and where murder was proved he could be found guilty?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. My judgment is it would bar a prosecution for murder. Conspiracy is a separate and distinct offense.

Mr. FINLEY. Then the gentleman admits that if there was a prosecution for murder in a State court where there was a conspiracy and the defendant was found not guilty, this would be a bar to prosecution in the Federal courts. In my judgment section 20 does not bear out the gentleman's contention. The section should be stricken out, and I will so vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from South Carolina has expired.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section be now closed.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that all debate on this question be closed.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendments will be withdrawn. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] to strike out section 20.

The question was taken.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is in doubt, and will order a division.

The House divided, and there were—ayes 78, noes 83.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The Chair appointed as tellers Mr. DE ARMOND and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

The House again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 87, noes 93.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURRIER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11701) for the codification of the criminal law and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. FRENCH, by unanimous consent, obtained leave of absence indefinitely, on account of sickness in his family.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 3 o'clock and 37 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the president of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia submitting an estimate of appropriation for the elimination of grade crossings in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Agriculture submitting an estimate of appropriation for observatory at Mount Weather, Virginia—to the Committee on Agriculture and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue submitting drafts of proposed legislation for imposing a tax on Porto Rico bay rum, for amending the oleomargarine law, and for amending the law relative to wholesale dealers in malt liquors—to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Director of the Mint submitting an estimate of appropriation for freight on bullion and coin between mints and assay offices—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Bayou Courtableau, Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Munising Harbor, Michigan—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of emergency appropriation for the Isthmian Canal Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10568) relating to immigration into the Territory of Hawaii, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 90), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2949) granting an increase of pension to William Smith O'Brien, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 37), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2363) granting an increase of pension to Charles McCoy, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 38), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 586) granting an increase of pension to Squire J. Carlin, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 39), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2755) granting an increase of pension to John H. Nutter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 40), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6872) granting an increase of pension to Amos W. Polley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 41), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10168) granting an increase of pension to Matthew B. Reid, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 42), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10411) granting an increase of pension to Albert Butler, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 43), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8013) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Young, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 44), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2101) granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 45), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1035) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Palmer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 46), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2407) granting an increase of pension to Rudolphus Bard, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 47), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4333) granting an increase of pension to John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 48), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4332) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Harter, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 49), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8774) granting an increase of pension to James R. Batten, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 50), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3180) granting an

increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 51), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3341) granting an increase of pension to James R. Grider, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 52), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3325) granting a pension to Edwin H. Buck, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 53), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8462) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 54), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8088) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 55), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2408) granting an increase of pension to Frank N. Bement, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 56), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7333) granting an increase of pension to De Loss Hopkins, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 57), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7865) granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Farmer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 58), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3767) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bond, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 59), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4405) granting an increase of pension to Miles C. Christy, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 60), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4516) granting an increase of pension to William Bain, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 61), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3842) granting an increase of pension to William Winter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 62), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Rice, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 63), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1884) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hoover, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 64), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2803) granting an increase of pension to William B. P. Turner, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 65), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3628) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Wheat, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 66), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1990) granting an increase of pension to Martha Andrews, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 67), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Burkett, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 68), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Skinner, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 69), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2974) granting an increase of pension to William Little, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 70), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3334) granting an increase of pension to George Frederick Nichols, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 71), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2864) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Stritsman, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 72), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10630) granting an increase of pension to John N. Hubbard, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 73), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11407) granting an increase of pension to Alfred G. Anderson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 74), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2425) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Essington, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 75), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8249) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Wiler, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 76), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5977) granting a pension to Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 77), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9328) granting an increase of pension to Cecilia Quinlin, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 78), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2934) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ferguson, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 79), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10437) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 80), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2940) granting a pension to Frank D. Newberry, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 81), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4315) granting

an increase of pension to Mary A. Defendall, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 82), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4126) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Owen, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 83), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9573) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Bridges, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 84), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1060) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda Lloyd, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 85), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2364) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Bohn, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 86), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2935) granting an increase of pension to George W. Fuchs, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 87), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HAYES, from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 25) permitting the waiving of the alien immigration law in the case of Mathilde Sandgren, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 91), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following title, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 12636) granting a pension to Delia E. Ahern—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12690) granting an increase of pension to Lulu Chessrown Darragh—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 13256) to regulate the publication of notices issued under the public-land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 13257) making an appropriation for the improvement of the Hackensack River in the State of New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 13258) equalizing the salaries at the port of New York of the deputy surveyors to the same amount as that of the deputy collectors at that port—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 13259) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States at Harrisburg, Ill.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 13260) for increasing the efficiency of army bands—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 13261) providing for certain pensions to be paid widows of civil and Mexican war soldiers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 13262) to purchase certain property adjacent to the National Military Home, Kansas—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 13263) to provide for the extension of Nineteenth street from Belmont road to Biltmore street in the District of Columbia, with uniform width of 50 feet, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13264) amending section 23, chapter 1876, act of April 26, 1906—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13265) to prevent the interstate shipment of intoxicating liquors into States or counties where the sale of liquors is prohibited by law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERLEY: A bill (H. R. 13266) to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, as amended by an act approved February 5, 1903—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAWLEY: A bill (H. R. 13267) to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Creek war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war, approved July 27, 1892,'" approved June 27, 1902—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 13268) to establish a laboratory for the study of the criminal, pauper, and defective classes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 13269) for the erection of an equestrian statue of Col. William Crawford—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 13270) to construct and place a light-ship off Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13271) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents," approved June 27, 1890—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 13272) prescribing the method by which rural free-delivery mail routes may be changed or discontinued—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 13273) for improving an inland waterway channel and excavating a canal from the Mermenteau River, Louisiana, to the Sabine River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. KELIHER: A bill (H. R. 13274) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station in the city of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 13275) relating to Presidents of the United States—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 13276) providing for the control of grazing upon the public lands in the arid States and Territories of the United States—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MAYNARD (by request): A bill (H. R. 13277) to enable the Navy Department to purchase the song and music entitled "Don't Scorn the Sailor"—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 13278) to regulate the use of the contingent fund of the House of Representatives in the payment of the funeral expenses of deceased Members—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DAWSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 96) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment of the sum of $10,000 appropriated by the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. LASSITER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 97) proposing an amendment to the Constitution relative to the term of service of the President of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 13279) granting an increase of pension to John L. Camblin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 13280) granting a pension to Samuel P. Hoeffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13281) granting a pension to Patrick Deneen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 13282) granting an increase of pension to Robert L. Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13283) granting an increase of pension to Pearson W. Clifford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13284) granting an increase of pension to William H. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13285) granting a pension to Joseph Beauchamp—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13286) granting a pension to Mary A. Hanks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13287) granting a pension to Mrs. J. C. Pierce—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13288) for the relief of Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13289) for the relief of James Gillieece—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13290) for the relief of Eric E. Walgren—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 13291) granting an increase of pension to Orodine Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 13292) granting a pension to John Bender—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13293) granting a pension to Caroline Larcom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 13294) for the relief of John H. Butman—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 13295) granting an increase of pension to Peter Shaughnessy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13296) granting an increase of pension to Georgianna Fanning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13297) granting an increase of pension to Patience G. Reddy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 13298) granting an increase of pension to Williamson D. Halsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 13299) for the relief of Alonzo Rich—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13300) for the relief of William Martinson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13301) granting a pension to R. J. Hiner—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 13302) granting an increase of pension to Cora M. Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 13303) granting a pension to Sidney N. Utley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin: A bill (H. R. 13304) granting an increase of pension to Merrill H. Cram—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 13305) granting an increase of pension to George W. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13306) granting an increase of pension to George A. Currier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWES: A bill (H. R. 13307) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Irwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13308) granting an increase of pension to Willis D. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13309) granting an increase of pension to John T. Waxler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13310) for the relief of Henry C. Vincent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 13311) for the relief of Samuel H. Lofland—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13312) for the relief of William T. and Hannah J. Woolard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13313) for the relief of Caroline F. Eddy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13314) for the relief of Mary E. Willett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13315) for the relief of the heirs of Peter S. Clemments, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13316) for the relief of the heirs of Mary H. Holloway, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13317) for the relief of the heirs of Jacob Hufty, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 13318) for the relief of Santa Anna Wallace—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: A bill (H. R. 13319) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Miller—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FINLEY: A bill (H. R. 13320) for the relief of Joseph Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FORDNEY: A bill (H. R. 13321) granting a pension to Alberta Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13322) granting an increase of pension to Bryant Higgins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13323) granting an increase of pension to Isaac W. Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13324) granting an increase of pension to W. W. Willer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13325) granting an increase of pension to Lydia Nesbit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13326) granting a pension to Martin Warren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13327) granting a pension to Elvira Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13328) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of W. B. Chamness—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13329) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Brice Prater—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13330) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of James Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOWLER: A bill (H. R. 13331) granting an increase of pension to Jacob G. Voorhees—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13332) granting an increase of pension to William N. Furman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13333) granting an increase of pension to Jacob N. Thatcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13334) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Vail—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13335) granting an increase of pension to Emma J. Cory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULLER: A bill (H. R. 13336) granting a pension to Regina Albert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 13337) for the relief of Seletha J. Powers, widow of John Powers, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. GODWIN: A bill (H. R. 13338) for the relief of the Fayetteville Independent Light Infantry, of Fayetteville, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 13339) granting an increase of pension to Ann E. Pape—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 13340) to confirm an entry made by John J. Warley—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 13341) granting an increase of pension to Hazlewood A. C. Bradfute—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13342) granting an increase of pension to William L. Northern—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13343) granting an increase of pension to Elijah Richardson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 13344) granting a pension to Andrew J. Patten—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 13345) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Bryantsville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 13346) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13347) granting a pension to Eugene F. Chesbrough, alias Marvey Chase—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 13348) for the relief of Mrs. P. A. Eskridge—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 13349) granting an increase of pension to William G. Winslow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13350) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13351) granting an increase of pension to Asa Y. Gibson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 13252) for the relief of Louis T. Barnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13353) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Brannon, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 13354) granting a pension to John S. G. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 13355) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Slemmons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 13356) granting a pension to Charlotte W. Boalt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13357) granting a pension to Nellie E. Parmenter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13358) granting an increase of pension to Samuel D. Ritz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13359) granting a pension to Gertrude A. Huth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13360) granting an increase of pension to James V. Whitney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13361) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13362) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Hueston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13363) granting an increase of pension to Milton J. Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13364) granting an increase of pension to Anna A. Probert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13365) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Enck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13366) granting an increase of pension to Jasper R. Lybarger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13367) granting an increase of pension to John B. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 13368) granting an increase of pension to Albert Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 13369) granting an increase of pension to Emma Crewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13370) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Brewster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13371) granting an increase of pension to William J. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13372) granting an increase of pension to John H. Seagrist—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13373) for the relief of Louisa Weaver—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 13374) granting an honorable discharge to James Haggerty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 13375) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to grant an honorable discharge to Almon M. Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 13376) for the relief of the estate of Julia E. Rightor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 13377) granting a pension to James W. Coen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13378) granting a pension to Sarah McKee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13379) granting an increase of pension to John Brenneman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13380) granting an increase of pension to Michael M. Stuckey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13381) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey Buckingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13382) granting an increase of pension to Seth D. Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13383) granting an increase of pension to William M. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13384) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Story—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13385) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Ratzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13386) granting an increase of pension to Jane Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13387) granting an increase of pension to John Huggins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13388) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius Kramer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13389) granting an increase of pension to William Innes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13390) granting an increase of pension to Margery McCoy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 13391) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 13392) for the relief of the heirs of W. F. Matthews, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13393) for the relief of the heirs of Allen Fanning, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13394) for the relief of the heirs of Philip Kitching, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13395) for the relief of G. R. Smook—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 13396) granting an increase of pension to Corydon S. Hickman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 13397) granting a pension to W. Grant Mellott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13398) granting a pension to William S. Suter, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13399) granting a pension to Elisha B. Foor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13400) granting a pension to Annie S. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13401) granting an increase of pension to John Hudson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13402) granting an increase of pension to Blair W. Peck—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13403) granting an increase of pension to John F. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13404) granting an increase of pension to Ambrose Lindsay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13405) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Amos—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13406) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Kenney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13407) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 13408) granting an increase of pension to Guy S. McMickle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13409) granting a pension to Susan B. Cheshier—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13410) granting a pension to W. P. Dickson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13411) granting a pension to Mary J. Reed—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13412) granting a pension to Mrs. Nelson McCarty—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13413) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. McGahan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13414) for the relief of William M. West—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13415) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William A. Bethel, administrator—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 13416) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of John W. Brooks—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13417) granting an increase of pension to Meredith T. Moore—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13418) granting a pension to Samuel N. Pack—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 13419) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 13420) granting a pension to Ortha A. Glanville—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13421) granting a pension to James M. Polsley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13422) granting an increase of pension to Mary Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13423) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13424) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Swank—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: A bill (H. R. 13425) granting an increase of pension to Charles Joy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: A bill (H. R. 13426) for the relief of the heirs of Frederick Dieker—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 13427) for the relief of Mrs. E. W. Williams—to the Committee on War Claims.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of mayor and council of the city of Brunswick, Ga., for legislation to further the project for the Atlantic and Great Western Canal—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, petition of American Association for Advancement of Science, for legislation fostering work of National Bureau of Education—to the Committee on Education.

Also, petition of American Association for Advancement of Science, for establishment of Southern Appalachian and White Mountain forest reserves—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of American Association for Advancement of Science, for investigation as to utilization of nation's resources, especially the mining industry—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, petition of American Association for Advancement of Science, for encouragement of the biological survey of the Panama Canal Zone—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Woman's Christian Temperance Union, for increase of pay in the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR: Papers to accompany bills for relief of George W. Miller and Earl W. Soper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George Houtz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petitions of Mayetta State Bank and A. E. Mayhew and other voters of the First Congressional District of Kansas, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry B. Keffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Nora R. Willett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James L. Ballenger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Petition of Rodman Post, No. 12, Grand Army of the Republic, of Providence, R. I., for the Lafean bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of South Woodlawn Improvement Society, of Pawtucket, R. I., for a parcels-post and postal savings bank law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of the East Side, Providence, R. I., for the Littlefield original-package bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Georgianna Fanning, George Bellamy, William T. Collins, Peter Shaughnessy, William H. Burdick, and Clara Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of Levi Sauserman and others, of Linton, Ind., for the Littlefield original-package bill (H. R. 4776)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Manufacturers' Association of America, of New York, and J. B. Vaughn, of Vincennes, Ind., against the Kittredge copyright bill—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petitions of Peter Rafle and others and M. B. Cutter Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Indiana, for legislation giving all soldiers $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Capt. J. M. Ogden, of Scotland, Ind., for civil-war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Judge James P. L. Werner, for law to equalize pensions of soldiers' widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Fasset A. Cotton, superintendent of public instruction of Indiana, for increase of salary of the United States Commissioner of Education—to the Committee on Education.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Cora M. Mosier—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Steinesville (Ind.) Post, Grand Army of the Republic; George W. Houston and others, of Elletsville, Ind.; John W. Graham and others, of Gosport, Ind.; citizens of Spencer, Ind.; and Grand Army of the Republic post, of Bloomfield, Ind., for law to give all soldiers a pension to $30 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Pierce Piano House, of Indianapolis, Ind., for amendment to copyright bill benefiting musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Carriage Builders' Association, of Wilmington, Del., for removal of duty on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of George M. Cornwall, for amendment to interstate rate law to prevent change of rate by corporations without sanction of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of H. P. Townley Stone Company, of Terre Haute, Ind.; Shoemaker & Son, of Borden, Ind.; S. C. Eskridge, of Washington, Ind.; M. H. Fielding, of Glenwood, Ind.; Hugh Ham and others, of Bicknell, Ind.; Doctor Kamplain, of Oaktown, Ind.; C. H. Bond and others, of Oaktown, Ind.; Shaw Hardware Company, of Worthington, Ind.; M. J. Carnahan Company, of Washington, Ind.; C. A. Simpson and A. H. Berkert, citizens of Biddeford, Ind.; M. W. Bond and others, of Second Congressional District of Indiana, and A. C. Nicholson and others, of Wheatland, Ind., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Indianapolis Board of Trade, for authorization of Postmaster-General to apply to ships of second class same rate of mail pay as is provided for ships of the first class—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of J. A. Reep, of Vincennes, Ind., for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Charles Meyers, of Gosport, Ind., for a law to meet currency emergencies—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Religious Liberty Bureau of Indiana, against Sunday legislation in District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Petitions of Farmers' Cooperative and Educational Unions of Bristol and Walton County, Fla., for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COCKRAN: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District of Columbia, for a Sunday-rest law and prohibition of liquor sale and manufacture—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CURRIER: Petition of Navigation Conference, for a national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of H. F. Gode and others, of Marengo, Iowa, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Aldelearan Court, No. 12, Tribe of Hen Hur, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, against change of postal laws—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Shelby Norman Post, No. 231, Grand Army of the Republic, for the Dawson bill increasing widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Samuel H. Lofland, Peter S. Clemments, Mary H. Holloway, and Hannah J. Woolard—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of farmers of Black River Falls, Wis., favoring a proposed bill by Representative HEPBURN to prevent gambling in futures in grain and other commodities—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Margaret Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORDNEY: Petition of legal voters of Eighth Congressional District of Michigan, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of W. M. McAllister, of Sycamore, Ill., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of 49 members of Maple Grove Grange, of Winnebago County, Ill., for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chicago Real Estate Board, for a site to erect a post-office building in Chicago—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, petition of Winnebago County (Ill.) Association of Union ex-Prisoners of War, for the Hamilton pension bill (H. R. 15585)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: Petition of farmers of Erath County, Tex., for a national bank to benefit the masses, a noninterest-bearing Government currency to be loaned to the States, that the States may lend it to individuals—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of R. B. Stacy, for amendment of copyright law relative to the section inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., for a ship-subsidy law—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of W. N. Haywood, for the Littlefield bill—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of Grand Island Council, No. 134, United Commercial Travelers, of Nebraska, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry H. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: Memorial of mayor and council of Brunswick, Ga., for survey of Atlantic and Great Western Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Petition of Capt. J. W. Conover Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Freehold, N. J., for the Lafean pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the estate of Harris Barnes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JAMES: Petition of citizens of Murray and Calloway counties, Ky., for legislation making all liquors shipped into any State subject to operation of the State law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Noah Hugate and John W. Gillian—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Loughmiller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Damascus Baptist Church and Calhoun Baptist Church, of Georgia—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Carrie C. Nunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MACON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Frank H. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of deaf soldiers of the different companies and regiments, for a pension of $50 per month for soldiers totally deaf—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Woman's Home Missionary Society; Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of Indianapolis, and Woman's Home Missionary Society of Roberts Park Church, for the Littlefield bill (H. R. 13655)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RAUCH: Petition of Local No. 7, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for Congressional investigation of the methods of telegraph companies in the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Blair W. Peck—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Annie E. Linton and Annie S. Jones—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of Grand Army of the Republic Post No. 67, of Erie, Pa., for increase of pay of officers and men of Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Katie B. Whitmore, heir of Charles W. Belknap—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: Petition of merchants' associations of different Missouri cities, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of California Saengerbund, against H. R. 9086, to prohibit manufacture and sale of liquor in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James H. Berry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Nestor Jarmillo—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Cornelia H. Keyes, Bert O. Brown, George W. Karter, John Love, Elbert W. McLaughlin, and Alice I. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry Lucas and James H. Arrowsmith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles Joy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin V. B. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALLACE: Petition of Mound Prairie Presbytery of Presbyterian Church, of Foreman, Ark., against the National Government permitting retail liquor dealers in dry territory to pay special tax—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

## SENATE.

### MONDAY, *January 13, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. KEAN, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

#### SENATOR FROM ALABAMA.

Mr. JOHNSTON. Mr. President, my colleague, Mr. Bankhead, whose credentials have been heretofore presented, is present, and I ask that the oath be administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect from the State of Alabama will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. Bankhead was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. JOHNSTON, and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

#### TRADE CONDITIONS IN COLOMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, pursuant to law, the report of Special Agent Charles M. Pepper on trade conditions in Colombia, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Commerce and ordered to be printed.

#### IMMIGRATION STATIONS AT BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 7th instant, certain information relative to the cost of construction of new immigrant stations and suitable buildings therewith at the ports of Boston and Philadelphia, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

#### CHESAPEAKE AND POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Company, of the District of Columbia, for the fiscal year ended December 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### GEORGETOWN BARGE, DOCK, AND ELEVATOR RAILWAY COMPANY.

The VICE-PESIDENT laid before the Senate the annual report of the Georgetown Barge, Dock, and Elevator Railway Company for the fiscal year ended Decemeber 31, 1907, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia and ordered to be printed.

#### FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIM.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and the conclusions of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel schooner *Fortune*, William Hubbard, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

#### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the trustees of the Christian Church of Harrisonville, Mo., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Waverly, Tenn., *v.* United States; and

In the cause of the Christian Church of Atlanta, Ga., *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

#### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

The message also announced that the House had passed the joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907, with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message further announced that the House had passed

the following bills, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 3923. An act to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases;

H. R. 4777. An act restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings;

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River;

H. R. 6231. An act to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district;

H. R. 7618. An act to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River in the State of Washington;

H. R. 9087. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903;

H. R. 9121. An act to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River, at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa; and

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.

ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled joint resolution (H. J. Res. 80) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point, Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the mayor and council of the city of Brunswick, Ga., praying that an appropriation be made for a survey of a route for the Atlantic and Great Western Canal, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the National Woman's Christian Temperance Union, praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for an increase of pay in the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the unnecessary waste of the mineral resources of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also presented a petition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a biological survey of the Panama Canal Zone, which was referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals.

He also presented a petition of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of the Southern Appalachian and White Mountain Forest Reserve, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of sundry colored women of the United States, praying that an investigation be made into the causes and extent of lynchings in the United States, and also for the enactment of legislation to secure a trial by jury of persons accused of such crime, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lewiston, Me., and a petition of sundry citizens of Auburn, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Mrs. Isadore F. Reed, of Franklin, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called "Kittredge copyright bill," which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Monadnock Shoe Company, of Keene, N. H., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented the memorial of Miss Cynthia Varney, of Gilmanton, N. H., remonstrating against the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a resolution adopted by the North Washington Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., favoring the action of the board of education in its dismissal of Doctor Chancellor as superintendent of the public schools in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Takoma Park Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the regulation and control of street railway companies by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to reestablish the American merchant marine, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York, praying for the enactment of legislation for the establishment of a light and fog signal in New York Bay at the southeasterly end of Governors Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Oliver County, N. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WARNER presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Carthage, Mo., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Navigation Conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. GAMBLE presented a petition of the Sioux Indians residing on the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation, S. Dak., praying for the enactment of legislation allowing them to prosecute their claims for pay for horses stolen by thieves, and also for horses taken by the military authorities as a military precaution, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BOURNE presented the petition of Albert G. Rockfellow, of Ashland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pensions of the veterans of the Indian wars of 1855 and 1856, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LATIMER presented a petition of sundry members of the Baptist Church of Orangeburg, S. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented petitions of sundry citizens of Shoals, of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of Indianapolis, and of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Roberts Park Church, of Indianapolis, all in the State of Indiana, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition for the pension examining board, of Grant County, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the pay of members of pension examining boards, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry ex-soldiers of the civil war of Frankfort, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 7, Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying that an investigation be made of the methods employed by the telegraph companies in the transmission of messages during the recent telegraphers' strike, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry business men of Hagerstown, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to protect bank depositors, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HALE presented a petition of the Passamaquoddy Ministerial Association, of Eastport, Me., praying for the enact-

ment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a memorial of Post E, Travelers' Protective Association, of Lafayette, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the West End Business Men's Association of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure the construction of a comprehensive system of inland waterways in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 225, Western Federation of Miners, of Flat River, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the removal of Federal troops from Goldfield, Nev., which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Joplin, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing Federal aid in the teaching of mechanical arts, agriculture, and home economics in high schools, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a memorial of the St. Louis Hotel Men's Association of St. Louis, Mo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Southwestern Missouri Medical Association, of Springfield, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a new Executive Department to be known as the "Department of Public Health," which was referred to the Committee on Public Health and National Quarantine.

He also presented memorials of sundry citizens of Sedalia, Jefferson City, Joplin, Springfield, and St. Joseph, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Board of Trade of St. Joseph, of Local Union No. 5146, American Society of Equity, of Marceline, and of the Board of Trade of Kansas City, all in the State of Missouri, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit boards of trade from buying and selling grain for future delivery, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of Lieut. T. D. Neal Post, No. 124, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Bethany, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of Dr. W. S. Allee, of Olean; of Dr. M. P. Overholser, of Harrisonville; of Dr. A. H. Madry, of Aurora; and of Dr. J. Franklin Welch, of Salisbury, all in the State of Missouri, praying that the widows of Dr. James Carroll and Dr. James W. Lazear be granted pensions, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Elston, Mo., remonstrating against the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Missouri and Southern Illinois Division of the National German Alliance, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the repeal of the present anticanteen law, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. ELKINS presented a petition of sundry citizens of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 1728) granting an increase of pension to Warner P. Price, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of the Home, Social and Literary Club of Cedar Falls, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the National Institute of Arts and Letters, praying for the enactment of legislation to remove the duty on works of art, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. CURTIS presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Ellinwood, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of Local Council No. 134, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Grand Island, Nebr., and a memorial of Local Council No. 120, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Norfolk, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. MARTIN presented a petition of 4,491 citizens in the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to authorize a cross-town street car line in north and east Washington, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial of the Grain Exchange of Omaha, Nebr., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the inspection of grain under Federal control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Navigation Conference of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Hoskinson Camp, No. 31, United Spanish War Veterans, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of Broken Bow, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of agricultural high schools, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of Local Council No. 134, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Grand Island, Nebr., and a memorial of Local Council No. 120, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Norfolk, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

### INTERSTATE RAILWAY RATES.

Mr. BROWN presented a letter from the secretary of the Nebraska State railway commission, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

NEBRASKA STATE RAILWAY COMMISSION,
*Lincoln, January 9, 1908.*

Hon. NORRIS BROWN,
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: I am requested by the commission to call to your attention a bill recently introduced in the Senate by Hon. C. W. FULTON, United States Senator from Oregon, which is designed to amend the interstate-commerce act so that no increase in an interstate rate, or discontinuance of a rate which thereby causes an increased rate, will be permitted without an opportunity to protest being afforded, to the end that a hearing and determination of its reasonableness may be had before it becomes effective. A resolution favoring such an amendment was adopted with but one dissenting vote by the National Association of Railway Commissioners at its nineteenth annual session, held in Washington, D. C., October 10 to 13, 1907.

Broader powers must be given the Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of rate regulation before it can reach that state of efficiency which the people demand and which is necessary for their protection. Under the law as it now stands a rate becomes effective thirty days after filing with the Commission, regardless of how unjust it may be or how many people may protest against it, and remains in force until after complaint has been made, formal hearing held, and determination reached. The only way in which the collection of an excessive rate can be avoided, in a case of this kind, is by an appeal to the courts for an order enjoining the enforcement of such rate until after hearing before the Commission, all of which is annoying, expensive, and difficult, if not impossible, in a great many instances.

Under the Nebraska law no change in rates can be made until after application has been made to the Commission and authority granted for that purpose, and experience has convinced us that this is a wise provision. It may be impractical to require the same procedure with reference to the thousands of changes filed monthly with the Interstate Commission, but we believe the precautions proposed by Senator FULTON'S bill are not unreasonable, and therefore respectfully request you to use your influence and vote in support of its passage.

Very truly, yours,

NEBRASKA STATE RAILWAY COMMISSION,
CLARK PERKINS, *Secretary.*

### ESTATE OF AARON VAN CAMP, DECEASED.

Mr. McCUMBER. I present a paper from the Washington Loan and Trust Company, of Washington, D. C., relative to the estate of Aaron Van Camp, deceased. I move that the paper be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GALLINGER. I am directed by the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washing-

ton Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, to report it favorably with amendments, and I submit a report thereon.

I desire to give notice that at the earliest possible opportunity I shall call up this bill for consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 29) to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 37) to transfer jurisdiction of the Washington Aqueduct, the filtration plant and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 2295) to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company shall be required to complete the road of said company, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2028) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. CARTER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom were referred the following bills, asked to be discharged from their further consideration, and that they be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, which was agreed to:

A bill (S. 158) for the establishment of a park at the junction of Maryland avenue, Fifteenth street, and H street, NE., Washington, D. C.; and

A bill (S. 33) to provide a public park on Georgetown Heights, in the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSTON, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1476) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HOPKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1576) for permanent consular improvement and commercial enlargement, asked to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, which was agreed to.

Mr. BURKETT, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 903) to amend section 2, chapter 433, Thirtieth Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to confirm title to lots 13 and 14 in square 959 in Washington, D. C.," reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 251) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907, reported it without amendment.

### ST. FRANCIS RIVER BRIDGE, ARKANSAS.

Mr. MARTIN. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 194) to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State, to report it favorably without amendment.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported by the Senator from Virginia.

Mr. TELLER. Let the bill be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county of St. Francis, one of the counties of the State of Arkansas, duly created and organized under the laws of said State, be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. TELLER. I gave notice the other day that I would object to taking up bills on the day when they come from committees. This is a purely local bill, and one that no one could object to, and therefore I do not desire to enforce the rule against its consideration to-day.

There being no objection, the bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### PRINTING OF STATISTICAL MATTER.

Mr. PLATT, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. PENROSE on the 7th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That there be printed 5,000 copies of the "Statistical Record of the Progress of the United States, 1800–1907, and Commercial and Financial Statistics of Foreign Countries." (From Statistical Abstract of the United States.)

### PERMITS TO RETAIL LIQUOR DEALERS.

Mr. ALDRICH. The resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN, December 17, 1907, which was agreed to, directed the Committee on Finance to consider the question of Government permits to retail liquor dealers where local option prevails. It is the desire of the Committee on Finance that the Judiciary Committee shall consider the question; and I therefore move to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to, in order that the subject may be considered by the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the resolution be amended by substituting "Judiciary" for "Finance."

The motion was agreed to, and the resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to consider and report whether it is practicable for the National Government to discontinue the issuing of permits to retail liquor dealers in States or counties and municipalities where local option prevails prohibiting the sale of liquors.

### ELIZABETH UNDERWOOD.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. WHYTE on the 9th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Elizabeth Underwood, widow of Stephen Underwood, late a laborer in the engineer's department of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3496) granting an increase of pension to Patrick A. Galvin;

A bill (S. 3497) granting an increase of pension to Maria L. Roberts; and

A bill (S. 3498) granting an increase of pension to Leonard L. Rose (with accompanying paper).

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 3499) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved June 29, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3500) granting an increase of pension to John S. McNair (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3501) granting an increase of pension to Absolem Newenham (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3502) granting a pension to Effa M. Rule;

A bill (S. 3503) granting an increase of pension to David H. Mead (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3504) granting an increase of pension to Henry Schmidt (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3505) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Hollister.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3506) for the relief of Mahala C.

Carter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3507) to fix fees and costs in the probate court of the District of Columbia and to provide for the collection and payment of the same, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER. I have an interesting letter from the register of wills of the District of Columbia in support of the bill, which I ask may be printed as a Senate document if there be no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The letter will be referred with the bill to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3508) to provide for a change in the existing plans for street extensions in a portion of the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3509) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 3510) to create in the Navy Department a roll to be known as "the Navy and Marine Corps civil war retired list," to authorize placing thereon with retired pay certain surviving officers of the United States Navy and the United States Marine Corps of the civil war, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3511) for the relief of certain retired officers of the Navy.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3512) for the relief of Capt. F. B. Shaw, United States Army;

A bill (S. 3513) for the relief of the heirs of Lieut. R. B. Calvert, deceased;

A bill (S. 3514) for the relief of Capt. Evan M. Johnson, United States Army; and

A bill (S. 3515) for the relief of Capt. W. W. Quinton, United States Army.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3516) granting an increase of pension to Antonette Stewart, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3517) granting an increase of pension to Norman Lebo;

A bill (S. 3518) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Dailey;

A bill (S. 3519) granting an increase of pension to Hugh M. McCurry;

A bill (S. 3520) granting an increase of pension to Nelson W. Armstrong;

A bill (S. 3521) granting an increase of pension to Celia A. Smith;

A bill (S. 3522) granting an increase of pension to Henry J. Porter; and

A bill (S. 3523) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Woodland.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 3524) providing for the appointment by the Secretary of the Treasury and fixing the compensation of deputy collectors, deputy naval officers, and deputy surveyors of customs, assistant appraisers and examiners of merchandise, examiners of tea, and examiners and special examiners of drugs, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3525) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Donnellen, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KEAN introduced a bill (S. 3526) to amend section 876 of the Revised Statutes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3527) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Clifford C. Pearson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3528) for the relief of Durham W. Stevens.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3529) granting an increase of pension to Winnifred Flynn, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions

Mr. GORE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 3530) to provide for the erection of a public building at Oklahoma City, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3531) to provide for the erection of a public building at McAlester, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3532) to provide for the erection of a public building at Ardmore, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3533) to provide for the erection of a public building at Tulsa, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3534) to provide for the erection of a public building at Vinita, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3535) to provide for the erection of a public building at Chickasha, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3536) to provide for the erection of a public building at Lawton, Okla.;

A bill (S. 3537) to provide for the erection of a public building at Muskogee, Okla.; and

A bill (S. 3538) to provide for the erection of a public building at Enid, Okla.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3539) authorizing national banking associations to conform to State laws levying a tax or assessment to secure depositors, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3540) granting an increase of pension to Christian Schwendener, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3541) vesting in the city of Enid, Okla., for park, school, and other public purposes, title to block 1 of McGuire's approved plat of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section 8, township 22 north, of range 6 west, of the Indian meridian, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ELKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3542) granting an increase of pension to William T. McBee;

A bill (S. 3543) granting an increase of pension to Nathan W. Lane;

A bill (S. 3544) granting an increase of pension to Travilla A. Russell;

A bill (S. 3545) granting an increase of pension to Alexander P. Hart;

A bill (S. 3546) granting an increase of pension to George Blake;

A bill (S. 3547) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Hilfinger;

A bill (S. 3548) granting an increase of pension to C. C. Ailis;

A bill (S. 3549) granting an increase of pension to Cyrus Trough;

A bill (S. 3550) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Holesteine;

A bill (S. 3551) granting a pension to Samuel B. Swartz;

A bill (S. 3552) granting a pension to George Myers;

A bill (S. 3553) granting a pension to J. H. Micheal;

A bill (S. 3554) granting a pension to John W. Smith (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3555) granting a pension to Julia A. Johnson;

A bill (S. 3556) granting a pension to America Lawrence;

A bill (S. 3557) granting a pension to Achilles McGinnis;

A bill (S. 3558) granting a pension to Bridget McIntire (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3559) granting a pension to Adam Radabough;

A bill (S. 3560) granting a pension to Hiram S. Shahan;

A bill (S. 3561) granting an increase of pension to Michael Hinds;

A bill (S. 3562) granting an increase of pension to George Blake;

A bill (S. 3563) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Thacker;

A bill (S. 3564) granting an increase of pension to Robert Horner;

A bill (S. 3565) granting an increase of pension to George W. Parsons (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3566) for the relief of Capt. Isaac Alt's company (B), Forty-sixth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Militia.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3567) for the relief of Harmon Snyder;

A bill (S. 3568) for the relief of the estate of George W. Bromley, deceased;

A bill (S. 3569) for the relief of the estate of Sarah J. Ronemous, deceased;

A bill (S. 3570) for the relief of Joseph R. Howell;

A bill (S. 3571) for the relief of the estate of Moses W. Burr, deceased;

A bill (S. 3572) for the relief of Henry Snider;

A bill (S. 3573) for the relief of the estate of Jacob J. Foreman, deceased;

A bill (S. 3574) for the relief of Mrs. C. A. Grose;

A bill (S. 3575) for the relief of Alexander P. Hart, heir of Joseph Hart, deceased;

A bill (S. 3576) for the relief of the estate of David Blackman;

A bill (S. 3577) for the relief of Justus M. Curtis;

A bill (S. 3578) for the relief of the estate of Edward Naret, deceased;

A bill (S. 3579) for the relief of the heirs and estate of James Watson, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3580) to reimburse the estate of Samuel Caldwell, deceased;

A bill (S. 3581) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Mary E. Buckey; and

A bill (S. 3582) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of James W. Myers, deceased.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3583) for the establishment of a national park and forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains, and to provide for the conservation of the water that flows down the Potomac watershed, and to provide laws for its sanitary policing, etc.; to include all parts of the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and the District of Columbia that contribute to form the complete watershed of the Potomac River from its head to and including the District of Columbia; and for the primary purposes of providing a sufficient and pure water supply for the District of Columbia; also to embrace the western slope of the Appalachian Mountains to the Ohio River included in the States of West Virginia, Pennsylvania, and Kentucky, and embracing the watersheds of the Monongahela, Big Kanawha, Little Kanawha, and Big Sandy rivers and their tributaries, and to prevent overflows and denudation of soil; for the establishment of reservoirs, canals, lakes, ponds, and ditches, and for all other useful purposes to which water can be put when supplied in abundance, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3584) to place upon the retired list of the Army the names of the surviving officers who were mustered out under the provisions of the act of Congress approved July 15, 1870; and

A bill (S. 3585) granting an honorable discharge to Asher M. Phillips (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 3586) granting an increase of pension to Menzo Wixson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3587) granting a pension to Orlando Collins;

A bill (S. 3588) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fisher;

A bill (S. 3589) granting an increase of pension to William H. Fisher;

A bill (S. 3590) granting an increase of pension to David Sharp;

A bill (S. 3591) granting an increase of pension to Mila P. Deisz;

A bill (S. 3592) granting an increase of pension to Amos Stewart;

A bill (S. 3593) granting an increase of pension to William M. Higby;

A bill (S. 3594) granting an increase of pension to Jasper N. Milliken;

A bill (S. 3595) granting an increase of pension to William H. Eaton;

A bill (S. 3596) granting an increase of pension to Charles Hussey;

A bill (S. 3597) granting an increase of pension to Ross Wheatley;

A bill (S. 3598) granting an increase of pension to William J. Conrad;

A bill (S. 3599) granting an increase of pension to Isaac N. Stotts;

A bill (S. 3600) granting an increase of pension to David L. Jones;

A bill (S. 3601) granting an increase of pension to William S. Marriott;

A bill (S. 3602) granting an increase of pension to Henry Fightmaster;

A bill (S. 3603) granting an increase of pension to George Paul;

A bill (S. 3604) granting a pension to Nancy Jane Frazee;

A bill (S. 3605) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Williams;

A bill (S. 3606) granting an increase of pension to Hugh R. Schoonover;

A bill (S. 3607) granting an increase of pension to Ransom L. Harris;

A bill (S. 3608) granting an increase of pension to James M. McKain;

A bill (S. 3609) granting an increase of pension to George O. Stedman;

A bill (S. 3610), granting an increase of pension to Otis H. Shurtliff;

A bill (S. 3611) granting an increase of pension to John P. Martin;

A bill (S. 3612) granting an increase of pension to Joseph D. Vandel;

A bill (S. 3613) granting an increase of pension to William Baldwin; and

A bill (S. 3614) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. McNutt.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 3615) for the relief of Hippolyte Girardot, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CRANE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3616) granting an increase of pension to James McLaughlin; and

A bill (S. 3617) granting an increase of pension to Enoch S. Eastman.

Mr. TILLMAN introduced a bill (S. 3618) for the relief of George M. Stackhouse, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 3619) to prohibit any person or corporation, for themselves or for or in the interest of any other person or corporation, directly or indirectly, from delivering, receiving, or transmitting, and from being interested in, or aiding in any manner, the receiving, delivering, or transmitting by mail, telegraph, telephone, or other means whatever, in any State, district, country, Territory, or place over which the sovereignty of the United States of America now exists, any message, information, intelligence, letter, writing, card, device, sign, symbol, cipher, or other thing whatsoever, the subject of the senses, or any of them, whereby intelligence or information may be conveyed or understood, relating to or in any manner or form concerning any transaction or proposed or suggested transaction, scheme, or plan to speculate or gamble, or gain or lose sums of money called margins, which gains or losses, respectively, are made to depend upon the future increase or decrease of the market price of any product of the soil, provided that at the time of such transaction, proposed transaction, scheme or plan for so speculating or gambling any such product of the soil be the subject of interstate commerce, or the subject of commerce from or by and between the people of the United States of America and the people of any foreign country, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 3620) making an appropriation for enlarging the Government building at Lansing, Mich., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3621) granting a pension to Frederick Burdick; and

A bill (S. 3622) granting an increase of pension to Wilson W. Brown (with accompanying papers).

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 3623) to provide for acquirement by condemnation of lands at Cape Henry, Va., for the purpose of fortifications and coast defense, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Coast Defenses.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs:

A bill (S. 3624) to place the name of William S. Shacklette on the retired list of the Navy as pharmacist;

A bill (S. 3625) to appoint Holmes E. Offley upon the retired list of the Navy with the rank of lieutenant; and

A bill (S. 3626) providing for the promotion of Chief Boatswain Patrick Deery, United States Navy.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3627) to establish the Fredericksburg and Adjacent National Battlefields Memorial Park, in the State of Virginia; and

A bill (S. 3628) to place Dr. Henry Smith on the retired list of the Army.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3629) to remove from the estate of William J. Cussen, deceased, and from any real estate aliened by him during his lifetime, a cloud resting on the same by reason of a stale judgment of the United States of America, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3630) for the erection of a keeper's dwelling to be attached to the fog-signal station at the harbor of Cape Charles, Va., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Library:

A bill (S. 3631) for the erection of a monument to the memory of Matthew Fontaine Maury, of Virginia; and

A bill (S. 3632) for the erection of a memorial on the grounds of William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., in honor of Hon. Peyton Randolph, first president of the Continental Congress.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 3633) to authorize the President of the United States to suspend the collection of certain custom duties and to protect the American consumer against unfair discrimination in prices on the part of certain unlawful combinations or trusts; and

A bill (S. 3634) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and Territories in certain cases.

Mr. BOURNE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3635) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Wells (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3636) granting an increase of pension to George L. Freeman (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3637) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Hensley.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3638) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas J. Miller, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 3639) to amend the homestead laws as to unappropriated and unreserved lands in the State of Montana, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3640) to amend sections 9 and 14, chapter 1495, Statutes of the United States of America, entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3641) for the relief of Malcolm Gillis, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3642) granting an increase of pension to John Burkman, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3643) to remove the charge of desertion standing against the military record of Joseph Willett, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULBERSON. I introduce a bill and ask its reference to the Committee on Interstate Commerce. It is intended to take the place of Senate bill 483 introduced by me on December 4 last.

The bill (S. 3644) to require railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to promptly furnish cars and other transportation facilities, and to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rules and regulations with respect thereto, and to further regulate commerce among the several States, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 3645) for the relief of persons who have conveyed lands to the United States under certain conditions, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 3646) granting an increase of pensions to soldiers and widows of the Indian wars, under the acts of July 27, 1892, and June 27, 1902, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 3647) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service, for duty on the Pacific coast, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3648) for the relief of the estate of Joseph Brannon, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3649) granting an increase of pension to James N. Blakeley;

A bill (S. 3650) granting an increase of pension to Augustus J. Moonert;

A bill (S. 3651) granting an increase of pension to Jack Sommer; and

A bill (S. 3652) granting an increase of pension to Charles Paul.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 3653) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Kimball, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PERKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3654) granting an increase of pension to John W. Kidd;

A bill (S. 3655) granting a pension to Ellen Antoinette Bagley;

A bill (S. 3656) granting an increase of pension to Fannie W. Reading;

A bill (S. 3657) granting an increase of pension to George Young; and

A bill (S. 3658) granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Nash.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3659) for the relief of Martin Jeffries, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

A bill (S. 3660) to establish a light and fog signal on the outer end of the breakwater, San Pedro, Cal.; and

A bill (S. 3661) to establish a light and fog signal at or near Punta Gorda, in the State of California.

Mr. WARNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3662) for the relief of Joseph Hemmerback (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3663) for the relief of James Brice.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3664) granting a pension to William S. Judkins;

A bill (S. 3665) granting a pension to Jared E. Smith (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3666) granting a pension to George B. Suttee (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3667) granting an increase of pension to John A. Pond;

A bill (S. 3668) granting an increase of pension to John H. Estes;

A bill (S. 3669) granting an increase of pension to William P. Sparks;

A bill (S. 3670) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Walk (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3671) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Oldfield (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3672) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Owings;

A bill (S. 3673) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Hurst (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3674) granting an increase of pension to John H. Ormsby (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3675) to amend section 3 of the act approved June 27, 1890, as amended by the act of May 9, 1900.

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3676) granting a pension to Frank N. Burdick;

A bill (S. 3677) granting an increase of pension to Alpheus E. Kinney; and

A bill (S. 3678) granting an increase of pension to Oscar F. Miller.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 3679) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. Whiton, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 3680) granting an increase of pension to Mathias Ault, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and refered to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3681) granting an increase of pension to James D. Meeks;

A bill (S. 3682) granting a pension to William Mathis;

A bill (S. 3683) granting an increase of pension to Ira Bacon (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3684) granting an increase of pension to George W. Campbell, alias George W. Smith;

A bill (S. 3685) granting a pension to Clara J. Swain; and

A bill (S. 3686) granting a pension to Ira Howell.

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 3687) to declare the Savannah River nonnavigable above the mouth of the Broad River of Georgia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3688) for the relief of Joseph Thompson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill (S. 3689) granting a pension to Charles J. Smith, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCREARY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3690) for the relief of the heirs of James H. Woodhall, deceased;

A bill (by request) (S. 3691) for the relief of the heirs of Charles M. Strader, James Thompson, and others;

A bill (S. 3692) for the relief of the heirs of Caroline Thompson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3693) for the relief of the estate of William Claunch, deceased (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced a bill (S. 3694) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah T. Elkins, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DANIEL introduced the following bills, which were severally read by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (by request) (S. 3695) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Whitty; and

A bill (S. 3696) granting a pension to Ada A. Harris.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3697) for the relief of Virgil A. Fitzgerald (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3698) for the relief of William J. Lewis (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3699) for the relief of Frederick Hughson (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3700) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Johnson, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3701) for the relief of David R. Mister (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3702) for the relief of Mrs. Sarah Miller;

A bill (S. 3703) for the relief of the heirs and estate of James L. Miller, deceased;

A bill (S. 3704) for the relief of the heirs and estate of William B. Ott, deceased;

A bill (S. 3705) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Susan Richards, deceased;

A bill (S. 3706) for the relief of the heirs and estate of William D. Wright, deceased;

A bill (S. 3707) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry M. Baker, deceased;

A bill (S. 3708) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John H. Baker, deceased;

A bill (S. 3709) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Robert N. Blake, deceased;

A bill (S. 3710) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Francis M. Brabham;

A bill (S. 3711) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Caroline Carter;

A bill (S. 3712) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Francis F. Curtis;

A bill (S. 3713) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Mary Lutholtz, deceased;

A bill (S. 3714) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Sarah Lou Smith and others;

A bill (S. 3715) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Robert Waters;

A bill (S. 3716) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Henry Fitzhugh, deceased;

A bill (S. 3717) for the relief of James and William Crooks (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3718) for the relief of the Richmond Locomotive Works, successor of the Richmond Locomotive and Machine Works; and

A bill (S. 3719) for the relief of the estate of John W. Stone, deceased (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3720) for the relief of the families of certain Indian policemen who were killed during the engagement at Sitting Bull's camp, on Grand River, December 15, 1890, and for the relief of Alexander Middle, who was wounded in said engagement, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3721) to authorize the allotment of 160 acres of land to each Indian belonging on and occupying the Fort Berthold Reservation, N. Dak., now living and to whom no allotment has been made, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3722) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act providing for second and additional homestead entries, and for other purposes," approved April 28, 1904, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3723) for the relief of the Farmers and Merchants' Bank of Mandan, N. Dak., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3724) making Dunseith, N. Dak., a subport of entry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 3725) for the relief of the estate of Cornelius P. Cassin, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 3726) to authorize the Twin City Power Company to build, operate, and maintain two dams across the Savannah River, above the city of Augusta, in the State of Georgia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3727) for the relief of Mrs. V. E. Sykes (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3728) for the relief of Mrs. Laura Barrett (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3729) for the relief of the heirs of Aaron Wilbur, deceased.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill (S. 3730) to correct the military record of Robert Mauser, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 3731) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Oxford, N. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3732) regulating injunctions and the practice of the district and circuit courts of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FLINT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3733) granting an increase of pension to Hattie L. Collins; and

A bill (S. 3734) granting a pension to Robert E. Dillon.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3735) authorizing the purchase of a site for a building for the accommodation of the Supreme Court of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DICK introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3736) granting a pension to Perry Duncan;

A bill (S. 3737) granting an increase of pension to James V. Brough;

A bill (S. 3738) granting an increase of pension to Ellanora M. Hollis;

A bill (S. 3739) granting an increase of pension to William H. Manson;

A bill (S. 3740) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah T. Houseman;

A bill (S. 3741) granting an increase of pension to Eli Conn;

A bill (S. 3742) granting an increase of pension to Joseph C. Flickinger;

A bill (S. 3743) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Hart;

A bill (S. 3744) granting an increase of pension to Timothy D. McGillicuddy;

A bill (S. 3745) granting an increase of pension to Charles Miller;

A bill (S. 3746) granting an increase of pension to Morris E. Leighty; and

A bill (S. 3747) granting an increase of pension to George Albright.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 3748) for the relief of the Logan Natural Gas and Fuel Company, of Columbus, Ohio, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3749) to provide for the appointment, compensation, and retirement of civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3750) to empower the Secretary of War to allow burial of wives of deceased enlisted men in national cemeteries in the same graves as deceased soldiers;

A bill (S. 3751) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue discarded arms to camps of the United Spanish War Veterans;

A bill (S. 3752) to remove the charge of desertion against Adam B. Ackerman;

A bill (S. 3753) for the relief of William W. Johnson;

A bill (S. 3754) for the relief of Theodore D. McCaddon;

A bill (S. 3755) for the relief of John F. Lewis;

A bill (S. 3756) for the relief of William H. W. Krebs;

A bill (S. 3757) for the relief of John W. Lewis;

A bill (S. 3758) for the relief of John A. Wanless;

A bill (S. 3759) for the relief of Harlow L. Street;

A bill (S. 3760) for the relief of Edward Byrne;

A bill (S. 3761) to correct the military record of Samuel Cole;

A bill (S. 3762) to correct the military record of William C. Hawkesworth; and

A bill (S. 3763) to correct the military record of George G. Patterson.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3764) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sale of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining and to regulate the expenditure thereof, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. BRANDEGEE introduced a bill (S. 3765) granting a pension to Helen E. Fish, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3766) to remove the charge of desertion against John White, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BAILEY (by request) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3767) for the relief of John F. Byars; and

A bill (S. 3768) for the relief of Mrs. Martha J. Couchman.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced a bill (S. 3769) for the relief of the estate of John A. Heard, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3770) granting an increase of pension to George L. Masters;

A bill (S. 3771) granting an increase of pension to Louis P. Sicer;

A bill (S. 3772) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Graham;

A bill (S. 3773) granting an increase of pension to John H. McConnell;

A bill (S. 3774) granting an increase of pension to George M. Whitney; and

A bill (S. 3775) granting an increase of pension to Laure E. Pritchard.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3776) to correct the military record of Thomas Fitzgibbons; and

A bill (S. 3777) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Nicholas Rullis.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3778) for the relief of the Minnesota and Ontario Bridge Company, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3779) granting an increase of pension to H. A. Bickford;

A bill (S. 3780) granting an increase of pension to John A. Houston (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3781) granting a pension to Lydia M. Salisbury (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 3782) granting an increase of pension to James Whitaker, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3783) granting an increase of pension to William A. Wallace (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3784) granting a pension to C. E. Jones; and

A bill (S. 3785) granting an increase of pension to John Trezise (with the accompanying papers).

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3786) granting an increase of pension to Arthur Ricker, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BROWN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3787) granting an increase of pension to Ira D. Marston; and

A bill (S. 3788) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Wineteer (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3789) granting an increase of pension to John H. Crumbaugh, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3790) granting a pension to Mattie Allen; and

A bill (S. 3791) granting an increase of pension to Charles A. Raine, jr.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3792) to correct the naval record of Joseph Alfred Guthrie, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3793) for the relief of William Hodgson;

A bill (S. 3794) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Edward J. Gallagher, administrator of Charles Gallagher, deceased (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3795) for the relief of the heirs of E. W. Cabaniss (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3796) for the relief of Benjamin P. Loyall;

A bill (S. 3797) for the relief of St. Stephen's Lutheran Church, of Shenandoah County, Va. (with the accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3798) for the relief of Abraham Kellar (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3799) for the relief of the heirs or estate of Samuel Sheetz, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3800) for the relief of Mary Cornick;

A bill (S. 3801) for the relief of the legal representative of William C. Read; and

A bill (S. 3802) for the relief of the vestry of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, of Alexandria, Va.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 3803) granting an increase of pension to Corena Stewart, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 26) to print special report on the diseases of cattle, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. KEAN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 27) to restore the status of Company A, New Jersey Militia, who served from April 16 to July 16, 1861, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BURNHAM introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 28) authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to donate certain cannon, with their accessories, to the State of New Hampshire, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. DICK introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 29) to provide for the temporary government of the Isle of Pines, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico.

He also introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 30) providing for the erection of a statue of the late Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War under Presidents Lincoln and Johnson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Library.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 31) authorizing the State of Idaho to purchase additional lands under the Carey Act, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted an amendment providing for reimbursement to registers of United States land offices for the amounts of all fees for notices of cancellation authorized to be paid to them by the act of May 14, 1880, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment relative to per diem expenses actually incurred for traveling and attendance of district judges for the purpose of holding court at places outside of their districts, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FORAKER submitted an amendment providing that hereafter all inmates of any soldiers' or sailors' homes, or other institutions maintained by any State for the benefit of dependent or other disabled volunteer soldiers, shall have their pensions paid to them directly, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the pension appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed.

### CLAIMS SETTLEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NICARAGUA.

Mr. DEPEW submitted the following concurrent resolution, which, with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the President be requested to bring to the attention of the Government of Nicaragua the necessity of arranging by convention for final settlement of all unadjusted claims existing between the Government of the United States and the Government of Nicaragua, and claims of citizens of the United States against the Government of Nicaragua.

### STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. CURTIS submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Depredations be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,020 per annum, said employment to continue during the Sixtieth Congress.

### STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. HEMENWAY submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the University of the United States be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,020 per annum, said employment to continue during the Sixtieth Congress.

### ELLEN F. BARTLETT.

Mr. LODGE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Ellen F. Bartlett, widow of Joseph W. Bartlett, late a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

### HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such testimony as may be taken by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with matters before them, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

On motion of Mr. KNOX it was

*Ordered*, That there be printed for the use of the Senate 2,000 copies of the opinion and the dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court in the cases of Howard, administratrix, *v.* Illinois Central Railroad Company, and Brooks, administratrix, *v.* Southern Pacific Company, being decisions of that court relating to the constitutionality of the employers' liability law.

### SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS IN STATE OF WASHINGTON.

Mr. ANKENY submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy be, and he is hereby, directed to cause to be made a report to the Senate as to the cost of two submarine torpedo boats to be stationed on Puget Sound, and one submarine torpedo boat to be stationed at Grays Harbor, State of Washington; and whether in his opinion such submarine torpedo boats are necessary for the proper protection of the waters heretofore named.

### FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, several weeks ago the Committee on Finance of the Senate reported a resolution of inquiry, directed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and I should be glad to know of the Chair if there has yet been submitted an answer to that resolution?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. What was the date of the resolution?

Mr. CULBERSON. It was passed preceding the holidays, but I do not remember the exact date. It is a resolution reported by the Committee on Finance. The Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] seems to have a copy of the resolution. Will he kindly give the date of it?

Mr. TILLMAN. It was reported from the Committee on Finance by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] on the 12th day of December, and is Senate resolution No. 33.

Mr. ALDRICH. I did not hear the first part of the statement of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON].

Mr. CULBERSON. I simply stated that a resolution had been adopted by the Senate, and inquired if there had been an answer to it sent to the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands there has been no answer to the resolution to which the Senator from Texas refers.

Mr. ALDRICH. I will say for the information of the Senator from Texas that I called at the Treasury Department this morning, as I was extremely anxious to have the information called for by the resolution. I found that the Secretary of the Treasury was away, but the Acting Secretary assured me that a response to the resolution would be here on Wednesday morning. The Secretary of the Treasury has been ill at his house and has been delayed in preparing the part of the answer to the resolution which requires some explanation to be made by him.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I desire to ask the Senator from Rhode Island if the law does not require the Secretary of the Treasury to make an annual report on the 1st day of January, giving such facts as are called for by the resolution?

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, the first part of the information called for by the resolution of the Senate, with reference

to the kind of securities which are received for public deposits, which the Secretary is obliged to make public——

Mr. CLAY. Would the Secretary not be required to make public the amount of the deposits and show where the money is deposited and the amount deposited in each bank?

Mr. ALDRICH. I think not; not by the law. He is required to make public before the 1st of January a description of the securities which have been received to secure public deposits. There is no provision of law as to how they are to be made public; but I have no doubt, as they were asked for by the Senate, they will be included in the communication which the Secretary will send to the Senate.

Mr. CLAY. I thought the act we passed required the Secretary of the Treasury annually on the 1st day of January to make a report.

Mr. ALDRICH. Before the 1st of January.

Mr. CLAY. Before the 1st of January to make a report, showing how much money was deposited, where the money was deposited, and the kind of securities that were received for the safe-keeping of the money. I may be mistaken, but I think I am correct.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Senator is mistaken as to the first part of his statement, but not as to the last. I am assured, however, that the information asked for by the Senate will be communicated to the Senate on Wednesday morning.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I will read the provision of the law to which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY] has referred. It is as follows:

*Provided*, That the Secretary shall, on or before the 1st of January of each year, make a public statement of the securities required during that year for such deposits.

Speaking for myself, like the Senator from Georgia, I have not seen any published statement of that so far, and we are now in the middle of the month. Can the Senator from Rhode Island inform us if there has been any publication of that kind?

Mr. ALDRICH. I am not advised as to that particular subject. I have no information on that point.

Mr. CLAY. What is the date of the act from which the Senator from Texas read?

Mr. CULBERSON. It is from the act of March 4, 1907.

PROPOSED INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I should like to have the Senate dispose of the two resolutions which I offered on December 9th last and which went to the Calendar—Senate resolutions 26 and 27. They relate to the matter of the issuance of the 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness and of the Panama bonds. I suppose that it will be best to let those resolutions go to the Committee on Finance without undertaking to vote on them, as undoubtedly the Senator from Rhode Island will object to them. Therefore I ask that these two resolutions be referred to the Committee on Finance. I should like to have them appear in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The first resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN, December 9, 1907, is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate—

First. Whether the issue of the certificates of indebtedness, bearing 3 per cent interest, bids for which were invited by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, were for the purpose of borrowing money to "meet public expenditures," as provided by section 32 of the act approved June 13, 1898; and if not, whether there is any warrant of law for the issue of said certificates.

Second. Whether the issue of fifty million of bonds of the Panama Canal loan, bids for which were called for by the Secretary of the Treasury on November 18, 1907, was required to "defray the expenditures" on said canal, there being, at the time when both of these loans were made, upward of $200,000,000 in the Treasury for current expenditures.

Third. Whether there is any legislation necessary to protect the people and business interests of the country from the issue of unlawful money, if clearing-house certificates are such, and to prevent the illegal increase of the public debt in time of peace.

The second resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN, December 9, 1907, is as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be instructed to investigate and report to the Senate as soon as practicable—

First. Whether clearing-house certificates with which the country is now flooded have been issued under authority of law or contrary to the same.

Second. Whether the issuing of such certificates by an association of banks, both State and national, and the use of the same as money, subjects such certificates or notes to the tax of 10 per cent provided in section 3412, United States Revised Statutes.

Third. Whether it would be permissible under the law as it is for an association of banks, warehouses, and elevators to issue certificates based on cotton, wheat, and tobacco stored in such warehouses and elevators and fully insured, to be used as money in marketing said crops in the same way as clearing-house certificates are now used.

Mr. TILLMAN. In connection with this matter, as showing the necessity for an investigation, I wish to have read some correspondence which I have received relating to this subject, so that the necessity for some action by the Finance Committee shall be more apparent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read as follows:

WILMINGTON, DEL., *December 21, 1907.*

Hon. B. R. TILLMAN,
*Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: Noting in the public press of the various resolutions of Mr. CULBERSON and yourself regarding the operation of the Secretary of the Treasury "under a square deal Administration" concerning the recent Panama Canal bond issue, I am sending you a letter received from the Treasury Department in response to my inquiry as to why I was not awarded any of the bonds, which I think is one of the most remarkable. I bid for a block of these bonds at various prices, ranging from 104.6145, highest, to 104.375 low, averaging 104⅜ (about) for the lot. There is little to wonder at the length of time which was required from the opening of the bids to the announcement of awards when one considers the possible jugglery necessary to eliminate certain bidders to favor others, which seems most likely. You perhaps are already in possession of some or all of the facts in the matter, but send you these, if of any use.

Kindly return the Department letter if you do not need it.

Very truly,

GEORGE J. KLOBERG,
*620 West Fourth street.*

Mr. TILLMAN. It will be seen by the letter of this gentleman, who signs his name and who is easily to be found, that he bid for some of the Panama bonds more than 104, while, as I recall the press statement—at least the impression is very strong on my mind—a very large number of these bonds have been sold to banks at about 102½, and the question how the Secretary of the Treasury gets authority to refuse a bid for 104 and then sells for a little over 102 is and will be an important one. So I thought it worth while to remind the Senator from Rhode Island, who is chairman of the Committee on Finance, that there is something for his committee to do in the way of investigation.

Here I have a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. J. H. Edwards, which I will myself read, as it is very short:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
DIVISION OF LOANS AND CURRENCY,
*Washington, December 20, 1907.*

Mr. GEORGE J. KLOBERG,
*620 West Fourth street, Wilmington, Del.*

SIR: In reply to your inquiry of the 17th instant, you are informed that individual bidders whose bids were greater than $10,000 were not allotted any Panama bonds.

Respectfully, yours,

J. H. EDWARDS,
*Assistant Secretary.*

The mere statement, Mr. President, that the banks were made favorites, while private citizens were ignored and pushed aside, is one which is worthy of our consideration. In connection with that I have here a postal card from some personal friends of mine who are engaged in merchandising in Augusta, Ga., which is very pertinent. It is as follows:

AUGUSTA, GA., *December 21, 1907.*

DEAR SENATOR: How is this for graft? The Secretary of the Treasury places vast sums of currency in the New York banks to relieve "financial stringency." These same banks are now charging from 1 to 1¼ per cent premium on this money to Southern banks. The "panic" is a source of profit to some.

Respectfully,

MURPHY & Co.

These two communications, the one from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury and the other from this mercantile firm, speak for themselves.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. TILLMAN. I do.

Mr. BAILEY. I should like to inquire if the Delaware citizen who wrote the letter which has been read is the same man who has instituted suit against the Secretary of the Treasury in respect to these bonds?

Mr. TILLMAN. I am not prepared to answer that question, for I did not charge my memory with the name of the citizen who brought that suit. I think, however, it is a New York man who has a case pending in the court here calling for an injunction, and we know very well how far he will get.

Mr. BAILEY. My understanding is that a suit has been instituted to test the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to make this arbitrary and, as I think, indefensible discrimination against individuals and in favor of the banks. It is all the more arbitrary and is all the more remarkable in view of the fact that the principal purpose of the issuing of these bonds was to attract money from its hiding places. Now, you might attract it from the place where an individual had hidden it, but you could not very well attract it from the hiding places in the banks.

More than that, if it be true—and I take it that it is true—that a part of the understanding under which these bonds were

allotted to the banks was that 90 per cent of their purchase price should be left on deposit with the banks, then the banks would be receiving from the Government interest at the rate of 30 per cent per annum; in other words, the Government sold these bonds to the banks at the price of 102½. It then deposited in the banks 90 per cent of the purchase price; so that on an investment of $10 the bank would be drawing $3 interest, or at the rate of 30 per cent per annum. I should myself like to know where the Secretary of the Treasury derives his authority to sell bonds, when there was no pretense that the money was needed or that the Government intended to use it at that time in the construction of the Panama Canal. It was generally understood that it was one of the measures to relieve the financial pressure; and when the Secretary advertised these Government securities, it was upon the theory that the people who distrusted the financial institutions had not lost their faith in the Government, and that the money which they had hidden would be taken from its hiding places and invested in the securities of the Government. Yet under that kind of a plan and with that kind of a profession on his lips, the Secretary of the Treasury seems to have declined the money which the individual citizen was willing to take from his trunk or other place of hoarding, and to have turned the bonds over to the national banks under an arrangement which will yield them 30 per cent per annum.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, in view of the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury in not making the report before the 1st of January has, in my mind, clearly disobeyed the law as read by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] a little while ago, I think there will be opportunity some time in the near future for considerable discussion of the financial status and the doings of our servants at the other end of the avenue. For the present, I will withhold any further discussion or consideration until we get the report that is promised us on Wednesday.

Mr. ALDRICH. The last sentence uttered by the Senator from South Carolina contains a very wise statement. It seems to me this discussion is more or less premature.

Mr. TILLMAN. Oh, not premature. It can not be premature when evidence is produced showing the Senator from Rhode Island, as chairman of the Committee on Finance, the necessity for an investigation, for here is a citizen who promises and offers to produce the evidence that he bid 1.04 and was awarded none of the bonds, while the banks were given millions of dollars of the bonds at 1.02½.

Mr. ALDRICH. Does the Senator from South Carolina consider that statement of his correspondent as evidence in this case?

Mr. TILLMAN. Does the Senator from Rhode Island venture to dispute that this man will prove it?

Mr. ALDRICH. We have asked the Secretary of the Treasury for the information, which will be before the Senate within forty-eight hours, and I prefer to wait until we get an official statement rather than to discuss hypothetically what has been done upon the statement of an unknown correspondent.

Mr. BAILEY. Mr. President——

Mr. TILLMAN. In answer to the inquiry of this citizen, there is the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury explaining why he was not allotted bonds, which in itself is evidence that the bid was made.

Mr. BAILEY. I was about to suggest that what I had said was not based upon any information furnished by an unknown correspondent, but was based upon the letter of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury himself. I should have hesitated to make any criticism of an officer of the Government upon either an anonymous communication or a communication signed by a man whose character and antecedents were unknown to me. But what I complained about, and what I think I had a right to complain about, was that over his own signature the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury declared that he allotted no bonds to any individual bidder beyond the modest amount of $10,000, but that, denying to the citizen the right to participate in this loan, he reserved it and its special privileges and high profits for the banks alone. I made that statement and was moved to make it by the letter written by the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury himself.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolutions will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

### HOUSE BILLS REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

H. R. 4777. An act restricting in certain cases the right of appeal to the Supreme Court in habeas corpus proceedings; and

H. R. 6231. An act to attach Shelby County, in the State of Texas, to the Beaumont division of the eastern judicial district of said State and to detach it from the Tyler division of said district.

H. R. 3923. An act to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River;

H. R. 7618. An act to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washington;

H. R. 9087. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903;

H. R. 9121. An act to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa; and

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.

### PUBLIC PRINTING AND BINDING.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendment of the House of Representatives to the joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907, which was, on page 2, line 14, after the word "number," to insert:

*And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

Mr. WHYTE. I move that the Senate concur in the amendment of the House of Representatives.

Mr. KEAN. Let the amendment be again stated.

The amendment was again stated.

Mr. KEAN. I ask to have that part of the joint resolution read as it will stand if amended.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Provided*, That of the "usual number," the copies which are intended for distribution to State and Territorial libraries and other designated depositories of all annual or serial publications originating in or prepared by an Executive Department, bureau, office, commission, or board shall not be numbered in the document or report series of either House of Congress, but shall be designated by title and bound as hereinafter provided, and the departmental edition, if any, shall be printed concurrently with the "usual number:" *And provided further*, That hearings of committees may be printed as Congressional documents only when specifically ordered by Congress or either House thereof.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Maryland, that the Senate concur in the amendment made by the House of Representatives.

The motion was agreed to.

### ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Mr. BURKETT. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (S. 507) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which will be read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is morning business closed?

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to rise to morning business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Morning business is not closed.

Mr. TILLMAN. I suggest to the Senator from Nebraska that he defer his request for a few minutes until we get through with resolutions, and then I am sure no one will object to the passage of the bill which he desires to call up.

Mr. KEAN. Then, I think as soon as we get through with the resolutions we ought to go to the Calendar. It is very short, and we may clear up all the business on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair suggests to Senators that they observe the rule, which requires that the Chair shall be addressed before they take the floor. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. TILLMAN obtained the floor.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. TELLER. I understand the Senator from Nebraska asked the Senate to pass a bill. There is so much confusion here that nobody knows what is going on. I insist that before the bill is passed or before it passes beyond the stage when objection can be made——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. To the request for unanimous consent objection was interposed by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN].

Mr. TELLER. If the bill is not before the Senate, I have nothing further to say.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New Jersey?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. KEAN. I merely wish to correct the Chair somewhat in that the Senator from New Jersey merely asked for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is morning business.

STOCK OWNERSHIP OF INTERSTATE-COMMERCE CORPORATIONS.

Mr. TILLMAN. I desire to call up Senate resolution 45, and I ask that it may be put on its passage. It comes over from a previous day and has the right to be discussed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN December 18, 1907, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be directed to inform the Senate whether any corporations engaged in interstate commerce are the owners of any of the capital stock of other corporations which are transporting passengers and freight; and if so, the Commission is further directed to transmit a statement showing the extent and details of such ownership so far as the facts now appear in the office of the Commission, and to state in what cases the corporations whose stock so owned have been competitors for traffic with the corporations owning their stock.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, when this resolution was last before the Senate I objected to its consideration, as I then feared it would take up too much of the time of the Interstate Commerce Commission. I now find that the reports of the Commission contain this information for a series of years, and I have no doubt the Commission have in their possession information which will bring the matter up to date. I therefore withdraw my objection to the adoption of the resolution.

Mr. TILLMAN. I am very much obliged to the Senator, because it saves me the trouble of explaining why I introduced the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. CULBERSON. I move that the Senator from Alabama [Mr. BANKHEAD] be assigned to the following committees:

Agriculture and Forestry, Post-Offices and Post-Roads, Public Lands, Privileges and Elections, Education and Labor, Transportation Routes to the Seaboard, Railroads, Coast and Insular Survey, and Industrial Expositions (Select).

The motion was agreed to.

EXPOSITION AT QUITO, ECUADOR.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the respective Houses of the Congress a letter from the Secretary of State representing the appropriateness of early action in order that in response to the invitation of the Government of Ecuador the Government of the United States may be enabled fittingly to participate in the exposition which is to be opened at Quito on August 10, 1909, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador. This will be our first opportunity to join with one of our sister American Republics in commemorating and honoring a centennial which in the annals of each Republic of the American hemisphere is the most cherished.

The recommendations of this report have my hearty approval, and I hope that the Congress will see fit to make timely provision to enable the Government to respond appropriately to the invitation of the Government of Ecuador in the sending of a commissioner and a Government exhibit, and in the erection of a building at this exposition.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1908.*

EXPORTS FROM GERMANY TO THE UNITED STATES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate:*

I transmit herewith, in response to a resolution of the Senate of the 10th of December last, a report of the Secretary of State, with accompanying papers, in relation to declared exports from Germany to the United States in the months of July and August, 1906 and 1907, respectively, and also similar information regarding the months of September, October, and November, 1906 and 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1908.*

LEAVES OF ABSENCE TO HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. BURKETT. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of Senate bill 507.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey demands the regular order, which is the Calendar under Rule VIII. The Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar.

The bill (S. 550) providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws was announced as the first business in order on the Calendar, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. FULTON. I do not wish to object to the bill, but I do not quite understand its scope. Is the bill general in its nature?

Mr. NELSON. If the Senator from Oregon will allow me, I will explain it. It is the object and effect of the bill simply to allow homesteaders to be absent during the hard part of the winter—January, February, and March—and it provides that in consequence of such leave they shall not be deprived of their homestead rights. That is the whole scope of the bill.

Mr. FULTON. I think the bill is all right. The only question in my mind is whether it includes all the States, or only a few. If only a few, I wish to have the State of Oregon inserted.

Mr. NELSON. It is a general bill.

Mr. FULTON. Very well. I understood that it had been amended.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. ALDRICH. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-three minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the unfinished business be proceeded with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 2982.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. NELSON. I understand that this is the formal reading of the bill, and it is not now being read for amendment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This is the formal reading of the bill. The understanding of the Senator from Minnesota is correct.

The Secretary resumed and concluded the reading of the bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 3 o'clock and 23 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 14, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 13, 1908.*

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

George F. Roth, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Genesee, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Lieut. Eugene Blake, jr., to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907, in place of Richard Owens Crisp, promoted.

Second Lieut. James Freeman Hottel to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 4, 1907, in place of Frederick Gilbert Dodge, promoted.

Second Lieut. Philip Henshaw Scott to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907, in place of Godfrey Lynet Carden, promoted.

Second Lieut. William Joseph Wheeler to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907, in place of Ellsworth Price Bertholf, promoted.

Third Lieut. James Louis Ahern to be second lieutenant in

the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 17, 1907, in place of Herman Howard Wolf, promoted.

Third Lieut. Lloyd Toulmin Chalker to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 20, 1907, in place of Franklin Bache Harwood, resigned.

Third Lieut. Edward Darlington Jones to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907, in place of William Joseph Wheeler, promoted.

Third Lieut. Stanley Vincent Parker to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907, in place of Eugene Blake, jr., promoted.

Third Lieut. Archibald Howard Scally to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907, in place of Walter Aquila Wiley, promoted.

Third Lieut. Russell Randolph Waesche to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907, in place of Philip Henshaw Scott, promoted.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, on the active list of the Navy, to be a rear-admiral on the retired list from the 28th day of January, 1908, the date upon which he will be retired in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

Commander Abraham V. Zane to be a captain in the Navy from the 6th day of December, 1907, vice Capt. Nathan Sargent, deceased.

Lieut. Francis L. Chadwick to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Robert F. Lopez, promoted.

Boatswain Belmar H. Shepley to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 11th day of April, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in his present grade.

Lieut. Alfred A. Pratt to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907, vice Lieut. Commander Thomas W. Kinkaid, promoted.

## WITHDRAWALS.

*Executive nominations withdrawn from the Senate January 13, 1908.*

James F. Tracey, of New York, to be a member of the Philippine Commission and secretary of finance and justice in the government of the Philippine Islands.

Gregorio Araneta, of the Philippine Islands, to be an associate justice of the supreme court of the Philippine Islands.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, January 13, 1908.*

SURVEYORS-GENERAL.

John W. March, of Estancia, N. Mex., to be surveyor-general of New Mexico.

Frank S. Ingalls, of Yuma, Ariz., to be surveyor-general of Arizona.

Clark B. Alford, of Huron, S. Dak., to be surveyor-general of South Dakota.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICE, SUPREME COURT OF NEW MEXICO.

William H. Pope, of New Mexico, to be associate justice of the supreme court of the Territory of New Mexico.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

Ralph E. Campbell, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the eastern district of Oklahoma.

John H. Cotteral, of Oklahoma, to be United States district judge for the western district of Oklahoma.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

William J. Gregg, of Oklahoma, to be United States attorney for the eastern district of Oklahoma.

MARSHAL.

John R. Abernathy, of Oklahoma, to be United States marshal for the western district of Oklahoma.

CONSULS.

Maxwell K. Moorhead, of Pennsylvania, to be consul of the United States of class S at Acapulco, Mexico.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

George L. Godfrey, of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Des Moines, in the State of Iowa.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

William H. Jordan, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Gloucester, in the State of Massachusetts.

RECEIVERS OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

John P. Dickinson, of Colorado, to be receiver of public moneys at Hugo, Colo., his term having expired December 7, 1907.

Frank Davey, of Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Burns, Oreg.

Fred P. Cronemiller, of Oregon, to be receiver of public moneys at Lakeview, Oreg.

Albert A. Roberts, of Oregon, whose term will expire January 18, 1908, to be receiver of public moneys at La Grande, Oreg.

John C. Bryan, of Plankinton, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, S. Dak.

Lemuel B. Laughlin, of South Dakota, to be receiver of public moneys at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Thomas C. Burns, of South Dakota, now receiver of public moneys at Mitchell, to be register of the land office at Mitchell, S. Dak.

Myron Willsie, of Rapid City, S. Dak., to be receiver of public moneys at Rapid City, S. Dak.

REGISTERS OF THE LAND OFFICE.

John L. Burke, of South Dakota, to be register of the land office at Rapid City, S. Dak.

Lyman W. Wakefield, of Tucson, Ariz., to be register of the land office at Phoenix, Ariz.

W. Hall Irons, of Plankinton, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Chamberlain, S. Dak.

Paul D. Kribs, of Columbia, S. Dak., to be register of the land office at Aberdeen, S. Dak.

Frank C. Bramwell, of La Grande, Oreg., to be register of the land office at La Grande, Oreg.

John N. Watson, of Oregon, to be register of the land office at Lakeview, Oreg.

Cornelius N. Van Hosen, of Missouri, to be register of the land office at Springfield, Mo.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY.

GENERAL OFFICER.

Col. Medorem Crawford, Coast Artillery Corps, to be brigadier-general with rank from January 3, 1908.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 3, 1908.*

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

George Meredith Peek, of Virginia.
Perry Mozart Gallup, of New York.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 4, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

John Nesmith Greely, of Massachusetts.
Webster Allyn Capron, of Virginia.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

William Pegram Wilson, of Michigan.
Charles Laurence Williams, of New York.
Alexander James Stuart, of Michigan.
Chester Jennings Goodier, of New York.
John Edward Townes, jr., of Virginia.
Robert Emory Vose, of Ohio.
Dean Hall, of Massachusetts.
John Stuart Williams, of Pennsylvania.
George Ruhlen, jr., of the District of Columbia.
John Edward Mort, of Virginia.
Junnius Pierce, of New York.

INFANTRY ARM.

John Waring Simons, jr., of South Carolina.
Jubal Anderson Early, of Virginia.
Charles Pope Hollingsworth, of Maryland.
Edward Graham Taylor, of the District of Columbia.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 5, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Thomas Donaldson Sloan, of New York.
Frederick Monroe Barrows, of New York.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Henry Wirt Thomas Eglin, of Virginia.

INFANTRY ARM.

Alfred Henry Erck, of Massachusetts.
Fred Philip Jacobs, of Colorado.
Walter Scott Greacen, of New York.
Cary Ingram Crockett, of Virginia.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 1, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Sergt. John Gavin Tyndall, Troop A, First Cavalry.

Sergt. Alfred Lawrence Pearson Sands, Troop F, Third Cavalry.

Sergt. Charles Peaslee George, jr., One hundred and eighteenth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Master Gunner Thomas Franklin McNeill, Coast Artillery Corps.

INFANTRY ARM.

Master Gunner Thomas Mayne Reid Herron, Coast Artillery Corps.

*To be second lieutenants with rank from January 2, 1908.*

FIELD ARTILLERY.

Sergt. Charles William Harlow, General Service.

Sergt. Harold Steelman Naylor, Troop L, Fourth Cavalry.

Private William Henry Rucker, Troop M, Fourteenth Cavalry.

Sergt. William Henry Shepherd, Sixth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Sergt. Marshall Guion Randol, Battery F, First Field Artillery.

INFANTRY ARM.

Corpl. Frank Wilson Braden, Company A, Eighth Infantry.

Sergt. John Delbert Reardan, Eighty-fifth Company, Coast Artillery Corps.

Sergt. Ernest Leonard Pell, Company G, Twenty-ninth Infantry.

Sergt. Joseph C. Hatie, Company D, Thirtieth Infantry.

PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. Col. John C. Muhlenberg, deputy paymaster-general, to be assistant paymaster-general with the rank of colonel from January 1, 1908.

Maj. Hamilton S. Wallace, paymaster, to be deputy paymaster-general with the rank of lieutenant-colonel from January 1, 1908.

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

Capt. John P. Hains, Coast Artillery Corps, to be major from December 27, 1907.

First Lieut. David Y. Beckham, Coast Artillery Corps, to be captain from December 27, 1907.

INFANTRY ARM.

Lieut. Col. Hobart K. Bailey, Twenty-fifth Infantry, to be colonel from December 23, 1907.

Maj. William R. Abercrombie, Thirtieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from December 23, 1907.

Capt. Leon S. Roudiez, unassigned, to be major from December 23, 1907.

Capt. William C. Wren, Twenty-third Infantry, to be major from January 1, 1908.

First Lieut. Frederick R. De Funiak, jr., Eleventh Infantry, to be captain from December 11, 1907.

Maj. Frank B. Jones, Ninth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 4, 1907.

Maj. Charles Byrne, Thirtieth Infantry, to be lieutenant-colonel from October 25, 1907.

Capt. Robert H. Noble, Third Infantry, to be major from October 4, 1907.

Capt. Benjamin C. Morse, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be major from October 20, 1907.

Capt. John P. Finley, Twenty-seventh Infantry, to be major from October 23, 1907.

Capt. Frederick R. Day, unassigned, to be major from October 25, 1907.

Capt. Carl Reichmann, Seventeenth Infantry, to be major from November 8, 1907.

First Lieut. Henry A. Hanigan, Thirteenth Infantry, to be captain from October 4, 1907.

First. Lieut. Earnest M. Reeve, Fifteenth Infantry, to be captain from October 20, 1907.

First Lieut. Hjalmer Erickson, Seventh Infantry, to be captain from October 23, 1907.

First Lieut. James W. Furlow, Eleventh Infantry, to be captain from October 28, 1907.

First Lieut. John W. Wright, Fifth Infantry, to be captain, from November 8, 1907.

Second Lieut. Robert L. Weeks, Thirtieth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. Albert G. Goodwyn, Twenty-ninth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 20, 1907.

Second Lieut. Charles A. Hunt, Twelfth Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 23, 1907.

Second Lieut. Leo B. Dannemiller, Eleventh Infantry, to be first lieutenant from October 28, 1907.

Capt. Edward H. Fitz-Gerald, chaplain Twenty-second Infantry, to be chaplain with the rank of major from December 14, 1907.

CAVALRY ARM.

Second Lieut. Edward R. Coppock, Third Cavalry, to be first lieutenant from December 16, 1907.

POSTMASTERS.

ALABAMA.

Walter H. Harkins to be postmaster at Fayette, Fayette County, Ala.

CALIFORNIA.

William C. Campbell to be postmaster at Los Gatos, Santa Clara County, Cal.

Theodore W. Leydecker to be postmaster at Alameda, Alameda County, Cal.

Cabot A. Yerxa to be postmaster at Sierra Madre, Los Angeles County, Cal.

CONNECTICUT.

Warren W. Averill to be postmaster at Pomfret Center, Windham County, Conn.

William H. Brown to be postmaster at Jewett City, New London County, Conn.

Edmund E. Crowe to be postmaster at South Norwalk, Fairfield County, Conn.

Samuel E. Louden to be postmaster at Riverside, Fairfield County, Conn.

James R. Meigs to be postmaster at Madison, New Haven County, Conn.

John R. Merrick to be postmaster at Totoket, New Haven County, Conn.

Rufus H. Seymour to be postmaster at Ridgefield, Fairfield County, Conn.

DELAWARE.

Harry B. Johnson to be postmaster at Wyoming, Kent County, Del.

ILLINOIS.

William Clemans to be postmaster at Mansfield, Piatt County, Ill.

W. E. Hawthorne to be postmaster at Granville, Putnam County, Ill.

Harry E. Spear to be postmaster at Polo, Ogle County, Ill.

IOWA.

Daniel Anderson to be postmaster at Lamoni, Decatur County, Iowa.

Charles H. Austin to be postmaster at Lineville, Wayne County, Iowa.

F. V. D. Bogert to be postmaster at Paullina, O'Brien County, Iowa.

A. J. Cleveland to be postmaster at Pleasantville, Marion County, Iowa.

Walter M. Cousins to be postmaster at Alden, Hardin County, Iowa.

Charles A. Reynolds to be postmaster at Harlan, Shelby County, Iowa.

KANSAS.

John Grant to be postmaster at Ellinwood, Barton County, Kans.

Florence Lowe to be postmaster at Turon, Reno County, Kans.

Harvey J. Penney to be postmaster at Hays, Ellis County, Kans.

KENTUCKY.

Thomas Boggess, jr., to be postmaster at Ashland, Boyd County, Ky.

Frank A. Mitchell to be postmaster at Vanceburg, Lewis County, Ky.

MAINE.

Lindley H. Folsom to be postmaster at Greenville, Piscataquis County, Me.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Paul R. Bridgman to be postmaster at Ware, Hampshire County, Mass.

Charles F. Hammond to be postmaster at Nantucket, Nantucket County, Mass.

George H. Seymour to be postmaster at Monson, Hampden County, Mass.

MINNESOTA.

Fay Cravens to be postmaster at Milaca, Millelacs County, Minn.

Henry M. Henderson to be postmaster at Verndale, Wadena County, Minn.
Raleigh M. Pope to be postmaster at Mora, Kanabec County, Minn.
Justin E. Stiles to be postmaster at Wells, Faribault County, Minn.

MISSOURI.

Isaac N. Barnett to be postmaster at Piedmont, Wayne County, Mo.
William E. Burns to be postmaster at Appleton City, St. Clair County, Mo.
John W. S. Dillon to be postmaster at Grant City, Worth County, Mo.
Thomas J. C. Fagg to be postmaster at Louisiana, Pike County, Mo.
William J. Godt to be postmaster at New Haven, Franklin County, Mo.
Leo W. McDavitt to be postmaster at La Plata, Macon County, Mo.
Frank C. Miller to be postmaster at Oran, Scott County, Mo.
David B. Ormiston to be postmaster at Linneus, Linn County, Mo.
Edwin Pidgeon to be postmaster at Ferguson, St. Louis County, Mo.
William A. Ulery to be postmaster at Elsberry, Lincoln County, Mo.
Frank L. Wilson to be postmaster at Bowling Green, Pike County, Mo.

NEVADA.

J. A. Rogers to be postmaster at Winnemucca, Humboldt County, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

Charles E. Buzzell to be postmaster at Lakeport, Belknap County, N. H.
George L. Stockell, jr., to be postmaster at Exeter, Rockingham County, N. H.

NEW JERSEY.

Henry S. Garretson to be postmaster at Dunellen, Middlesex County, N. J.
Richard Willard Sloat to be postmaster at Hudson Heights, Hudson County, N. J.

NEW MEXICO.

Bonifacio Lucero to be postmaster at Santa Rosa, Guadalupe County, N. Mex.

NEW YORK.

Lucius R. Doty to be postmaster at Catskill, Greene County, N. Y.
George T. Eveland to be postmaster at Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y.
Seraph E. Wolcott to be postmaster at Keeseville, Essex County, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Hans A. Alm to be postmaster at Hankinson, Richland County, N. Dak.
John E. Jenks to be postmaster at Souris, in the county of Bottineau and State of North Dakota.
Charles Leathart to be postmaster at Fairmount, Richland County, N. Dak.
Harry Leighton to be postmaster at Cavalier, in the county of Pembina and State of North Dakota.
Charles N. Murphy to be postmaster at Neche, in the county of Pembina and State of North Dakota.
Harry A. Nicholson to be postmaster at Crary, in the county of Ramsey and State of North Dakota.
August H. Wahl to be postmaster at Washburn, in the county of McLean and State of North Dakota.
Hartwick C. Westby to be postmaster at Maddock, in the county of Benson and State of North Dakota.

OKLAHOMA.

Joshua F. Farris to be postmaster at Billings, Noble County, Okla.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph M. Bloss to be postmaster at Titusville, in the county of Crawford and State of Pennsylvania.
Caleb S. Brinton to be postmaster at Carlisle, Cumberland County, Pa.
John N. Dearsam to be postmaster at McKeesport, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania.
George S. Mullin to be postmaster at Hyndman, Bedford County, Pa.
Clayton F. Miller to be postmaster at North Girard, in the county of Erie and State of Pennsylvania.

RHODE ISLAND.

William M. Gorham to be postmaster at Bristol, Bristol County, R. I.
Benjamin B. Martin to be postmaster at Warren, Bristol County, R. I.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Allen M. Nixon to be postmaster at Milbank, in the county of Grant and State of South Dakota.
John W. Jordan to be postmaster at Presho, in the county of Lyman and State of South Dakota.

WASHINGTON.

Minor McLain to be postmaster at Ferndale, Whatcom County, Wash.

WISCONSIN.

Wilbur H. Bridgman to be postmaster at Stanley, Chippewa County, Wis.
Edward B. Mattoon to be postmaster at Sheboygan, Sheboygan County, Wis.
H. B. Quimby to be postmaster at Reedsburg, Sauk County, Wis.

## STATUS OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS.

The injunction of secrecy was removed January 13, 1908, from a convention signed at Rio de Janeiro on August 13, 1906, by the delegates of the Governments represented at the Third International Conference of American States, establishing the status of naturalized citizens who again take up their residence in the country of their origin.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

### MONDAY, *January 13, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.
Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.
The Journal of the proceedings of Saturday, January 11, 1908, was read and approved.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, with an amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That any person who, prior to the passage of this act, has made entry under the homestead laws, but from any cause has lost or forfeited the same, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead law as though such former entry had not been made, and any person applying for a second homestead under this act shall furnish the description and date of his former entry.

The report of the committee (inserted by unanimous consent) is as follows:

REPORT.

[To accompany H. R. 300.]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 300) providing for a second homestead entry, report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

The necessity for and advisability of legislation from time to time providing for second homestead entries in cases where the entryman has been unable to perfect title to the land covered by his first entry has long been recognized by Congress. In 1889 and again in 1900 legislation of this character was had, and as time passes and the public lands subject to homestead entry are largely in regions where the perfecting of homestead entries is surrounded by many difficulties the necessity for the legislation increases.

The American homesteader is constantly pushing forward from the confines of settlement on to new lands, and passing beyond the region of assured and plentiful rainfall he has, from time to time, invaded territory where conditions were such as to render it impossible for him in many cases to retain his land and obtain title to it. Years of extreme drought and other conditions—sometimes permanent in character, sometimes temporary—have often compelled him to give up the struggle, and yet the spirit of the pioneer is so strong in the breast of many of these men that after a lapse of a few years, during which time they have been able to somewhat recoup their fortunes, they desire to again make an effort to secure a home on the public lands.

These men make the best and most successful homesteaders in the regions where conditions are trying for the pioneer. They have had experience which qualifies them to cope with the conditions more successfully than the man who has never made the attempt and is unfamiliar with conditions in the region in which he desires to settle.

In the past few years the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and the introduction of crops suitable to semiarid regions have encouraged the settlement of lands which a few years ago were considered valueless except for grazing purposes. To cope with the situation in such regions no man is so well qualified as he who has had experience under somewhat similar circumstances.

This bill was referred to the Secretary of the Interior, and his favorable report on the legislation accompanies and is made part of this report.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
*Washington, January 4, 1908.*

SIR: I am now in receipt, by your reference, of H. R. bill No. 300, providing for second homestead entries, with the request that this Department make a report thereon with suggestions relative to its passage.

The provisions of this bill are very much akin to the provisions of the act of March 2, 1889 (25 Stat., 854), and the act of June 5, 1900 (31 Stat., 672), and is more liberal in its terms than the act of April 28, 1904 (33 Stat., 527), in that this bill proposes to allow second entries to persons who have prior to its passage, for any cause, lost or forfeited entries made by them, while the act of 1904 limits this right to persons who are unable to perfect their entries on account of some unavoidable complication in their personal or business affairs, or who were honestly mistaken in the character of the land entered by them. This bill is distinguished from the act of 1904 by the further fact that that act required a showing that the former entry had not been relinquished or abandoned for a consideration, while this bill contains no such provision. The present bill will be easier to execute than was the act of 1904, and if Congress deems it wise to grant the right of second entry on the terms provided this Department knows of no reason why this bill should not become a law.

Very respectfully,

JAMES RUDOLPH GARFIELD,
*Secretary.*

Hon. F. W. MONDELL,
*Chairman Committee on the Public Lands,*
*House of Representatives.*

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to have that bill explained. I would ask if the bill has been unanimously reported by the committee and would like to have some explanation of it. It seems to be a matter of general legislation.

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Speaker, I would say to the gentleman from Texas that the Committee on the Public Lands has made a unanimous report favoring this bill. It is exactly the same law as was passed in June, 1900, with the exception that there is this addition, that the person applying for a second homestead entry shall furnish the description of his former entry. The amendment that I offered this morning makes it impossible for anyone who has relinquished his former entry for a consideration to be entitled to take a homestead under this bill.

I yield five minutes to the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. FERRIS].

Mr. FERRIS. Mr. Speaker, as a member of the committee that dealt with the bill under consideration, I desire to say that I think it preserves every interest manifest in the provisions of the homestead law. I take it that this House is eminently qualified and likewise has a true anxiety to protect the spirit of the homestead law, and anything that deviates from a true protection of its wise and beneficent provisions would, I take it, meet with painstaking opposition from the Members of this House. On the other hand, I feel that if this proposed measure lends dignity, uniformity, aid, and assistance to the present provisions of the homestead law, and in addition thereto rewards unfortunate and honest home seekers and prospective home builders who have honestly and faithfully tried to procure and establish a home on the public domain, but by reason of accident, mistake, inadvertence, or other unfortunate circumstances have failed, then, and in that event, I am quite sure it would meet with approval at the hands of this House, and they would at once become friends of this measure.

The proposed measure provides that any person who prior to the passage and approval of this bill has entered Government land, but for any cause has lost or forfeited his rights thereunder, totally failing to acquire title to any part of the public domain, shall have the right to take or file again. This is the first part of the measure. The amendment or second part of the measure is the entryman shall only be allowed to take again or avail himself of the provisions of this measure where he has not received anything of value for the former entry and where his former entry has not been canceled for fraud. This feature of the measure is an ample safeguard against any possible wrongdoers, and I am sure will allay the suspicions and anxiety of any Member who seeks to oppose the provisions of this law.

I have an abiding faith that the Members of this House have true and well-defined ideas to reward the bona fide home seeker and home owner and think, further, that for the benefit of some of the gentlemen who have not lived in the Western public-land countries, where homesteading has prevailed for a series of years, and must of necessity be largely unfamiliar with the minutia of the different openings, a word to them explanatory would not be out of place.

In the former openings many novel and weird ideas have prevailed. Some of the openings have been by horse race, where the speed of the horse determined the quality of the home selected. In others by a lottery, where it was purely a game of chance.

Time, consideration, and judgment could not be consulted in this manner of opening public lands, and the home seeker desirous of procuring a home for himself and his posterity must select under those very adverse circumstances. After the hasty selection was made under the strain and excitement of a public opening and when time and cooler judgment had returned, then when the homesteader, the home seeker, the man for whom the wise and beneficent provisions of the homestead law were enacted, gathers his loved ones around him and sets out to hunt corner stones and locate his claim, and finds that he has located on a sandhill, on a rocky knob, in a ravine, on a cactus or alkali spot, what is he to do? Lo! this measure offers the relief that this Congress and the true provisions of the homestead law intend, namely, that of backing off and making another selection. Is he, with an honest heart and a true American desire, to be thwarted from an additional chance or an additional entry? No, indeed. Those who oppose the bill are men who from other localities have been unable to acquaint themselves with the true condition of making a hasty selection of a home on the public domain.

The homestead law, as I firmly believe, was to furnish homes for the homeless. This is truly the spirit and intent, as you must all agree. This being true, then let us not without due caution and consideration vote down this measure, that has for its purpose but a reward for an honest but thwarted hope. Let the home owner and home seeker prosper and improve. Let the time never come when the doctrine of the Christian religion will be so foreign to us and ours as to turn a deaf ear to him who has tried and failed and is willing to try again.

Many oversentimental men may contend and say that as they were once clothed with a chance they should not be heard further. This is a rigorous and a harsh rule and in this class of cases is devoid of being a rule at all. Men have not had the opportunity to select with eyes open. They have had to adopt the plans in vogue from time to time for such openings and select amidst the fiercest competition. Shall you reward the men who have once tried and are willing to try again; or shall you say that an honest effort not only does not avail but on the contrary does deny a chance to try again?

The Government loses nothing. If the homeseeker has never acquired title to the land surely the Government has lost nothing. On the contrary, in each case they have profited thereby from fees paid by the homesteader for the entry or filing. Let the bill pass and no violence will be done to heart or conscience. Let the bill pass and honest effort will be rewarded with another trial. Let the bill pass and thereby furnish homes to men who know the conditions and will make the West prosper and improve.

Members who are unfamiliar with the provisions of the bill may say that "It permits too many chances. They may have sold out and received valuable consideration for their former entry." This measure, my friends, deals fully with that, for in the second section it provides that in cases where the former entry has been canceled for fraud or where the first and original entry was disposed of for a valuable consideration then and in that event the applicant can not avail himself of the provisions of this measure.

Once more let me urge you to remember that the class of citizens that this measure affects has never acquired title to any Government land in the past. Never title to one foot of the Government domain through the provisions of the homestead law. Further, that the class of citizens for whom this bill is proposed is now clamoring to obtain a home, and I submit that is a holy undertaking in any land and in any clime. Again let me reiterate that if this class of citizens have received nothing from the Government but a thwarted opportunity surely the Government has lost nothing, but maintains her equilibrium as before.

Friends of this measure accepted the amendment thereto, not as a rebuke or a repudiation of the committee that reported it; neither with the intention of burdening the Department, who has to pass on each individual case before a second entry can be made, but because we believe that the bill as amended will render a marked and material assistance in its present form and the relatively small number that would be affected by it.

Congress has heretofore legislated on three different occasions on this subject—to wit, in 1889, 1900, and 1904—and never before has it been considered wise or necessary to burden the officers in charge with a showing from each individual applicant for second entry, the cases of canceling for fraud being so rare and the investigation so circuitous. In view of the foregoing, I will say, frankly, that I liked the bill better as the committee reported it from the committee room, but in its present form it will furnish homes to the homeless, furnish hearthstone and roof for the home seeker, will reward an honest but thwarted effort with a second chance, and will let

the western districts who have Government land prosper and improve.

I hope this measure will not receive further opposition from either side of this House, for I believe it a just one and an important one. I think I can offer as a reason for the faith that is in me the fact that my entire life has been spent in public-land countries, and I know of their wants, hopes, aspirations, and desires. Their homes are founded on the foundation of deprivation, their lives have been one of aspiration and hope, their efforts have made the West what it is to-day, and without them the West would be a hunting ground and a waste.

The West invites them. The West wants them. The West can use them. The West can furnish homes for them. The home is the greenest of green spots. Gentlemen, let this measure pass. [Applause.]

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Mr. Speaker, having examined the amendment, which seems to be entirely proper, I do not wish to make any objection to the passage of the bill.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. GRONNA, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had agreed to the amendment of the House of Representatives to joint resolution of the following title:

Joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 194. An act to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State.

SENATE BILL REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bill of the following title was taken from the Speaker's table and referred to its appropriate committee as indicated below:

S. 1192. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend section No. 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to mining claims—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

COMMITTEE ON THE CENSUS.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Census be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be required in the transaction of its business during this Congress.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

JAMES W. NELSON.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the Committee on Invalid Pensions be discharged from further consideration of the bill (H. R. 11444) granting an increase of pension to James W. Nelson, and that that bill do lie upon the table.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

COMMITTEE ON THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the District of Columbia be authorized to sit during the sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

QUITO (ECUADOR) EXPOSITION.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith for the consideration of the respective Houses of the Congress a letter from the Secretary of State, representing the appropriateness of early action in order that in response to the invitation of the Government of Ecuador the Government of the United States may be enabled fittingly to participate in the exposition which is to be opened at Quito on August 10, 1909, in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the independence of Ecuador. This will be our first opportunity to join with one of our sister American Republics in commemorating and honoring a centennial which in the annals of each Republic of the American hemisphere is the most cherished.

The recommendations of this report have my hearty approval, and I hope that the Congress will see fit to make timely provision to enable the Government to respond appropriately to the invitation of the Government of Ecuador in the sending of a commissioner and a Government exhibit, and in the erection of a building at this exposition.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 13, 1908.*

REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 11701.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the penal codification bill, with Mr. BANNON in the chair.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 22. If two or more persons in any State, Territory, or District conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, Territory, District, or place where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than six years, or both.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentlemen who have this bill in charge something about the change made in this provision, which I understand is also made in a good many others, namely, the elimination of minimum punishments.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I did not hear the gentleman.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I wish to ask somebody who knows about this bill as to the elimination of minimum punishments. I understand that this policy runs all through the bill.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to hear about it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I made a full discussion, Mr. Chairman, the other day upon that question. Unfortunately, my voice is scarcely in a condition to speak very extensively to-day. Does the gentleman desire to hear those arguments repeated? We have set forth in the report the reasons why the committee recommended the abolition of minimum punishments.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe this is a wise departure. There are gathered into this revision a large number of sections, some passed at one time and some at another; some have been long in the statutes and some are compartively new. Now, those who passed these various acts at various times evidently were of the opinion that a minimum as well as a maximum limit should be prescribed. The effect of this change is by wholesale to substitute the judgment, the varying judgment, of this or that Federal court for the deliberate judgment of the legislative body which enacted these various statutes. It is presumed that the Congress for good reasons provided that in certain cases there should not be a less punishment than so and so. Now, what good reason can there be for remitting all to this or that Federal court? There is just as much reason for fixing a minimum punishment as there is for fixing a maximum punishment, and the question of uniformity, it seems to me, has on this point no weight as an argument. It is a notion of the Commission, reenforced, no doubt, by views of judges of the Federal court, that it would be a desirable thing to have uniformity, which increases the power and the option of the Federal judges.

These statutes are made from time to time. Congresses and the Members who compose them come and go. When a particular statute is passed and it is the judgment of those who enact it to fix a minimum punishment there is no reason why a commission should revise and reverse that deliberate judgment of the lawmaking body for the sake of uniformity. Now,

as far as I am concerned, I would like to legislate in the direction of giving the Federal judges just as little option as possible, and nothing beyond necessary powers. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Danger lies in the abuse of power by Federal judges and Federal courts—in the abuse of discretion by them—and this legislation tends to increase their power and control, not directly over the persons who from time to time may be placed upon trial in the courts, but over the body of the law itself. Why, in this section, for instance, the original section 5518, now in the statutes as we have——

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I ask some additional time.

The CHAIRMAN. How much time does the gentleman desire?

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] asks unanimous consent for additional time of five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Does the gentleman offer any amendment to the section?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has not done so.

Mr. PAYNE. Then the whole debate is out of order.

The CHAIRMAN. There was no objection made.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I think we had better proceed in order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to oblige by being in order. I move to strike out the penalty affixed in this section and restore that which was in the original law.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Which section does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. DE ARMOND. We are now upon section 22, as I understand.

The motion is to strike out what this Commission has put in by way of amendment with reference to penalty and insert what is now in the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri moves to strike out what is provided in the section and insert in lieu thereof what is provided for in the original law. The Chair thinks the amendment of the gentleman should be reduced to writing.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Very well; I will have it written up and send it to the desk, and to save time, if I may be indulged——

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman desires to proceed, he can do so on the pro forma amendment.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Very well; we shall have a discussion on the pro forma amendment, then.

Mr. Chairman, as this policy runs through this bill, this is a matter that is worthy of some consideration at this point. Now, I do not propose to criticize the Commission, but I do believe that the Commission took upon itself a tolerably important function when it went into the business of changing every atom of criminal statute with reference to minimum punishments provided by existing law. It was suggested the other day, when sections 19 and 20 were under consideration and amendments were offered, that it is a serious thing to endeavor to break in upon this revision by offering new provisions, and yet this revision is absolutely full of new provisions, and, as to this particular matter, very important. It will be in the power of the judge of the Federal court if the minimum punishment be abolished to impose a fine of 1 cent, or imprisonment for one second, and make a farce out of the law. It is not very long since there was a happening in Nebraska which I think fully illustrates a possibility of this kind of legislation. There was a conviction there and a punishment merely nominal was imposed, and was permitted, I suppose, in that particular case, by the law applicable, no minimum being fixed. Now, we are about to provide that policy for all Federal offenses. I do not think it ought to be done. It may be that sometimes the minimum is wrong and the maximum not the wisest and best. But certainly it is well enough when these are matters which go to the liberty and property rights of a citizen, meaning, maybe, comparative affluence or beggary, that there be some kind of legislative judgment exercised in the matter. Now, there is the judgment of the lawmaking body that certain offenses should not be punished by less than some minimum fine or imprisonment. Why take that away entirely and submit it to this or that judge, here, there, and everywhere, now and for the future? This seems to me to be a bad legislative proposition which ought not to find support here. It may bring convictions; but what of that? A man may be coerced into a plea of guilty to escape present bankruptcy, by holding out to him an intimation or assurance that he shall be punished but lightly. It may be that we would gain something in convictions that way. Yet there is no good reason for it.

I am aware that a number of the Federal judges are in favor of this change. Every man loves power, and a man does not lose that characteristic when he goes upon the Federal bench. By putting this power in the hands of the Federal judge he might make the punishment so light as to be a travesty on justice; a laughing matter, if you please. But somebody suggests that he will not do that, and that no harm will be done. How are they to be better judges of what should be law than the lawmaking body? This is a part of the lawmaking power. Why not remove also the maximum punishment, if you give jurisdiction to the judges to impose light and trivial punishment for what the legislative body deems a grave and serious offense? Why not give them jurisdiction to impose an adequate punishment, extending as high and as far as the merits of the case warrant? Why make a change as to the minimum and not as to the maximum? The reason for one is a reason also for the other. A reason for the removal of one limit is an equally good reason for the removal of the other.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. Does the gentleman withdraw the pro forma amendment?

Mr. DE ARMOND. I propose to offer an amendment for this punishment provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 22 by striking out all after the word "persons," in line 24, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "shall be punished by a fine of not less than $500 or more than $5,000, or by imprisonment not less than six months nor more than six years, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

Mr. DE ARMOND. And I desire to insert also the words "with or without hard labor."

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry to feel compelled to oppose the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], but I shall give my reasons very briefly for the opposition.

In the first place, I do not believe, as a general principle, in limiting the power of the court in the direction of mercy in fixing a penalty.

In the second place, Mr. Chairman, this statute is one of the few remaining relics of reconstruction times. It was put upon the statute book to meet the Kuklux conditions of those days. It really ought not to be upon the statute book any longer. The occasion of it having passed, the statute ought to have passed with the occasion. If the provision as reported by the committee in the bill now pending before the House be adopted, then in case of proceedings under the law the man who is before the court may be fined as little as 25 cents or a dollar, and he may be imprisoned as short a time as one hour or one day. If the motion of the gentleman from Missouri shall prevail, then the court will be compelled to fix a fine of not less than $500, and will be compelled to fix an imprisonment, if it fixes any imprisonment at all, of not less than six months. So that so far from the proposition of the Commission being a proposition to do away with a minimum punishment, the proposition of the amendment is to do away with a minimum punishment and fix a heavy fine that must be levied as a minimum, and a grave imprisonment that must be inflicted as a minimum.

For these reasons it seems to me that the amendment ought to be defeated.

I think we have had enough of this old anti-Southern legislation. My own opinion is that section 22 ought to be stricken out, and that a motion to strike it out ought to be made; and at the proper time I shall make that motion, without any further argument of it than that which I have now made, to wit, that it is a relic of reconstruction and sectional-hatred times, and that it ought to pass with the conditions that gave rise to it. But if it is to remain on the statute book, then, speaking for my section and for my people, I want it to remain possible, as the Commission's report makes it possible, for the court to be lenient in the sentencing of the defendant.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

The amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I now move to strike out section 22.

The question being taken on the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS, on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAMS) there were—ayes 92, noes 107.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. WILLIAMS.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANSBERRY] may act in my place.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANSBERRY] will act in the place of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 114, noes 129.

Accordingly the motion of Mr. WILLIAMS was rejected.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 21 for the purpose of offering a slight amendment, which I think the committee will accept.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to return to section 21 for the purpose of offering an amendment to that section.

Mr. PAYNE. I object.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may state what his amendment is.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from North Carolina may be permitted to make a statement as to what his proposed amendment is. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I do not know why we should not go on with the bill.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is made.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the word "five," in line 24, and inserting the word "one;" and by striking out the word "six," in line 25, and inserting the word "one."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, that amendment, if adopted, would make the fine $1,000 instead of $5,000 and the term of imprisonment one year instead of six years. That is all there is to it; it reduces the maximum fine from $5,000 to $1,000 and reduces the maximum imprisonment from six years to one year. I do not care to say anything more about it; I think it ought to be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 104, noes 123.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I demand tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. DE ARMOND.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 107, noes 118.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last four words of section 22. A moment ago I asked unanimous consent to return to section 21 to insert as an amendment after the word "custom" in line 2 the word "willful." I think the committee would agree that that should be put in because, mark you, the statute does not apply to the South alone, but to any judicial officer, any magistrate in the United States who makes a mistake in construing the State law. A mere violation by making an error makes him guilty under this statute. Every one would agree that a severe penal statute of this sort ought to have a proposition that the offense should be committed willfully, intentionally, or knowingly. You find the word "willfully" in section 54 and you find the word "knowingly" in section 59.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the committee has no objection to the insertion of the word "willfully" in section 21, as the gentleman proposes.

Mr. WEBB. Then, Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the word "willfully" may be inserted after the word "custom" in line 2 of section 21, page 26, and the committee agree to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina should first obtain unanimous consent to return to section 21.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I should object to that, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. WEBB. I do not want to make that request, I ask unanimous consent to insert it.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair rules that the gentleman must first obtain unanimous consent to return to section 21 before the amendment can be proposed.

Mr. WEBB. I understand that we can do most anything by unanimous consent, and if no one objects to my request I do not see why it should not be enacted.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from North Carolina ask unanimous consent to return to section 21 for the purpose of making an amendment by inserting the word "willfully" after the word "custom" in line 2, page 13?

Mr. WEBB. Yes; and for that purpose only.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman says "and for that purpose only."

Mr. WEBB. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina that section 21 be amended by inserting the word "willfully" in line 2, page 13.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 23. No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States or of any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall be fined not more than $5,000.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out, on line 4, page 14, of the section, the words "or of any State."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 14, line 4, strike out the words "or of any State."

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I think this whole section ought to be stricken. As I said on Saturday, it is a relic of the legislation of the reconstruction period and was passed when the feeling between the North and the South was very bitter. We have lived to see the day when that feeling has passed away and when there is no longer any necessity for the maintenance upon our statute books of these barbaric sections, but if those who differ with me desire that this section or any part of it shall remain to control or regulate or punish the commissioners or officers authorized by law to select jurors in the Federal courts or in the Territories or other places over which Congress has exclusive jurisdiction, I am content for it to remain. But it does occur to me that in this enlightened period it is contrary to all the doctrines of this Republic and the rights of the States to say that the commissioners or officers of the State who select jurors for the trial of cases in the State courts shall be subject to a fine or punishment because of the alleged violation of a section like this. My State, and I know there are quite a number of States which have similar laws, has a constitutional provision with reference to the selection of grand and traverse jurors. The commissioners are selected by the judges of the superior court, the highest court known to our law except the supreme court, and our constitution requires them to select from the tax list "upright and intelligent men" for the traverse jurors and "upright, intelligent, and experienced men" for grand jurors. Yet, if the provision with reference to officers of the State remain on the statute books, it either must remain to be obsolete or disregarded, as it now is, or must stand there as a menace to the officers of the State in carrying out the demands and requirements of the constitutions of the various States. So, Mr. Chairman, I have made the motion to strike from this provision the requirements that if any officer shall exclude from the jury box of a State court a colored man he shall be punished. Let us leave it to the judgment of the State as to the right to conduct the business in the State court, as it has been reserved to them under the Constitution of the United States. It occurs to me, Mr. Chairman, that in this day, when we are fast tending to centralization of all power in the General Government, it is well for us to strike from this section this provision, which makes it a felony for the officer of the State in selecting jurors for the trial of cases in the State courts to follow the State laws. I therefore move to strike out those words that I have indicated, and I hope that we may relegate it, with the bitterness from which it sprang, to the dead and forgotten past. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that in making this talk I desire to appeal to the gentlemen of the committee, because I believe that there are level-headed men on the other side of this House, men who are not here for the purpose of making formal objections, or for political effects, and I believe there are men here who rise to the patriotism of a Corporal Tanner or of a William McKinley. I had intended to make just the motion which the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] has made, but I have changed it to a motion to strike out section 23, which makes it a crime against the United States for any officer having to do with the selection of jurors in State or Federal courts to be influenced in such selection by the race, color, or previous condition of servitude of a citizen. Before I urge any reason for that motion I want to say that if the position, in substance, of the gentleman from New York is to prevail, it will be another evidence that love of freedom is giving way to the demand for expediency. I do not believe that a motion to amend or strike out any section of this bill is any attack on the pa-

triotism or action of the committee which reported it. Perhaps they did well to report it as it is.

I do not think so, but I believe they thought so. If they were appointed to collate and digest existing laws, they should have done so and made no change in existing law; but this is not true, because it is a bill to revise and amend the penal laws of the United States, and they have seen fit to make certain changes and to report to us a complete code, which they ask us to adopt, section by section. Yet they insist that we ought not to try to correct this code in passing it, but ought to pass it, right or wrong, now. That if it contains sections that are relics of a generation gone and a period of sectional animosities and war-time issues, or that are subversive of liberty and contrary to the conscience of the individual Member, nevertheless we ought to vote for each section as it is read, because it is a part of the code—it is a part of the law as it now stands, and it would take too long to go through the whole code and vote conscientiously for or against each section. If a more farcical comedy was ever rehearsed in a law-making body than was had over section 20 last Saturday, it would be worth dramatizing. That section was actually defended by no one. The gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] said if it meant what it was afterwards conceded to mean, it was unconstitutional and could do no harm, and on that ground, for a while, he defended it. After it was shown that it might likely be constitutional he ceased to defend it. Others urged its retention to save time of discussion; and the section stands, on the vote of numbers of Members who seem to be opposed to it in principle. In fact the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] declared that on a separate bill for that purpose he would vote to strike out that section. This code, he says, must be passed section by section, but not with care to be right. We must pass it and adopt it practically with all its defects and whatever iniquities the present laws may have. Mr. President, whatever is worth doing is worth doing well, is worth doing right.

Mr. Chairman, whenever a Member of this House urges the adoption of a measure that may destroy freedom because the House hasn't got time to correct it, or it would take too much time to correct it, he is losing that love of liberty which in my section stands above all other political loves, and which Patrick Henry once placed higher than love of life. I do not know what others may think, but as for me, I think there is no time too long for me to take before I cast a vote to rivet a chain or bind a fetter upon a freeman.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, you adopt this code under the pleasing fiction that with separate single bills you can correct with ease its iniquities, and you are walking in a fool's paradise. I fear there is a deathlike sleep for many a bill of worth and merit affecting more people than many of these sections do, in the waste basket of committees. Bills, too, that could they but reach a vote would pass this House. Vote for a law trusting to repeal it later? Hold out my hands to be voluntarily bound, trusting to be released after I am in prison? Not while I love liberty and right. You have clothed, so it is said, the Speaker with dictatorial power and placed all legislation in the hands of a few committees. I fear we have forgotten the lesson that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty. Now, Mr. Chairman, I come to this section 23. It bears on its face the earmarks of its origin. It was the outgrowth of those bitter years when the South lay prostrate in the ashes of desolation, when the iron heel was on her neck and the iron hand was at her throat, and the unctuous righteousness and mistaken zeal of the victorious forces of one section of this great land were seeking to place an untutored race of former slaves in authority over their own brethren of another section and to force an unwilling association of a proud people with a race they regarded as inferior.

For forty years this law has been on the statute books, and to what end save ends of bitterness? It has been a law that every white State judge, sheriff, or jury commissioner in the South, and many a Federal officer, has consciously or unconsciously violated. In forty years you of the North have learned that it is better to leave to us of the South the regulation of our own social and State institutions. You can not change the leopard's spots. This is a white man's country, and if God is merciful to us it always will be. [Applause.] In days of calmer judgment you yourselves, I trust, would not have it otherwise. If the presence of the negro in our land is the consequence of a crime—the crime of his capture and enslavement—the crime was the crime of your father and of mine. This law was only intended to affect the South. It has no place on the Federal statute books. It seeks to go into the very sanctuary of the State courts and tell them how they shall select their juries and enforce their laws.

You can not enforce it. We have no laws by which a negro is excluded from jury service or from any social or legal right. We do not need, we do not want such laws. We only want that, with the constitution of our own States as well as the Constitution of the United States guaranteeing to the negro every legal right, we be left alone to work out the joint destiny of the white man and the black man in the South as God shall give us wisdom; and we will not treat him worse than you would were you there.

Now, I appeal to you to help us bury the past, not by telling us to forget it and break up the solid South, but by actions that show we are one. Politically you might lose a few colored votes in the North by striking out this section, but I do not think you will, for the negro is as prone to go to you in politics as he is to come to us in trouble. [Applause and laughter on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

Mr. DALZELL. I object.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise to oppose either the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] or the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY]. I do arise, however, for the purpose of putting my position as a member of this committee right before the Committee of the Whole House, and, as I believe also, to properly present the views of the other members of the committee.

I for one have never taken and never shall take the position that because a committee reports a bill to a Committee of the Whole House that no amendment or perfection of that bill ought to be had, or that the House should accept the work of that committee absolutely. That, carried to its logical result, would authorize the House to dispense with the reading of the bill in the Committee of the Whole and to pass it as it came from the special committee reporting it. My position is simply this: That an amendment looking to the perfection of the text or looking to the elimination of any section is a proper amendment to be considered by the Committee of the Whole, and I shall never, for one, object to the consideration of any amendment of that sort. On Saturday I did criticise certain amendments because I did not think they were properly within the scope of this bill and did not properly pertain to the section then under consideration. That is always a question upon which men may differ; but I do not want any Member of this House to believe that I have the egotism to think that the work of a committee that I am a member of is of such excellence that it could not be improved and should not be improved by members of the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. The gentleman has certainly misunderstood me if he has gathered from anything that I have said concerning any amendment that I have criticised him in any way.

Mr. SHERLEY. I have not misunderstood the gentleman from Georgia, and I am not referring to anything the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] said, but the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] stated that he thought the arguments that had been made in regard to leaving the bill as it came from the committee were of that nature and were not valid arguments. I do not think the committee intended to convey any such impression. It would be monstrous if we should say to the Committee of the Whole: "You must accept this bill and get through with it and pass it as we brought it to you." What we do ask is that every Member shall, in the consideration of this bill, deal with it and with us frankly, and whenever an amendment looks to the perfecting of the bill, or to the elimination of sections that ought not to be kept, I for one will be glad to have the fullest advice of all the membership of the Committee of the Whole; and I want to say this in justice to myself and in justice to the committee. We are not trying to make our judgment the judgment of the Committee of the Whole. We will try and defend what has seemed to us wise in our various actions, but we do not claim absolute wisdom and we do not ask to be removed from any criticism fairly aimed at our work and aimed with a desire of perfecting legislation of importance to the whole country.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Just a word, Mr. Chairman, respecting the attitude of the committee in reference to this question. We found these sections of law existing upon the

statute books. We found they were being employed by the legal department of the Government for the protection of the life, liberty and property of its citizens. And we found, Mr. Chairman, in addition, what we believed to be conclusive evidence that they exist upon the statute books to-day by reason of the action of a Democratic Congress. We found that in 1894, when Congress in both sections was Democratic, and when the Executive was Democratic, and this particular title was under consideration by that Democratic House, that that Democratic House at that time repealed all the laws of that period which they felt ought to be repealed. And the fact that they left these laws upon the statute books was an evidence that they had discovered that they were being used for the protection of the Government.

You will remember, Mr. Chairman, and the gentlemen on the floor of this House will remember, that at that time in this very title by the action of a Democratic House all that was regarded obnoxious of these sections were repealed. They repealed at that time by specific enactment sections 5511, 5512, 5513, 5514, 5515, 5516, 5517, 5518; and 5519 had been declared unconstitutional. Therefore, with this statute under consideration, a Democratic House and a Democratic President decided that these laws were of vital importance and permitted them to remain upon the statute books. Now, what were the rights, the duties, and the powers of our committee, under a reasonable construction of the power conferred upon the Commission of Revision? The work referred to our committee was the report of that Commission. That Commission had no power, in our judgment, to omit vital laws, and if we had assumed the responsibility and omitted from the statute books these laws we would have been deserving of the most severe censure of this House and of this country. Therefore, without any regard to their origin, without any regard to their efficacy to any fact, except they are being employed by the legal department of the country for the protection of our citizens, we permitted them to remain as laws. And the attitude of the committee to-day is this, that it being the organic law of the land, without doubting the right of this committee to make amendments, we do doubt its wisdom. We say that if these amendments are to be offered, and if we are to attempt to alter and change the substantive organic law of the land under this legislation, that not only will this work be endless, but of the greatest peril to this country.

If it be true that this provision can be changed, can be amended, and can be stricken out, the other sections of this law which will follow could with equal propriety be stricken out, as it is purely accidental that we happen to be considering the criminal section.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I ask unanimous consent for three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. If we had, as we shall have later on, for the same purpose of revision and codification of any one of the substantive laws of this country—say, the interstate-commerce law—before this House, if under the work of revision and codification it is open to amendment or to a motion to strike out all the law on that subject, if legislation secured by years of effort of the greatest importance to the country, may be stricken down, I say that this work of codification and revision is a perilous one for the country to embark in. Therefore, on the part of the committee, I have objected and shall object to changes in existing law that bring under its operation any persons that are not included or any subject-matter upon which Congress has heretofore not seen fit to legislate. That is the attitude of the committee, and in pursuance of this attitude of the committee I ask that this amendment be voted down.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I am very sorry that gentlemen on that side have precipitated this debate. There was no necessity for it. Gentlemen, there is no enactment of law proposed here. We are dealing simply with a codification of existing laws. Why gentlemen should have seen fit to precipitate this kind of debate upon us at this time is something that I can not understand. This is a section that only seeks to preserve the rights of the citizen—no more; the right of a citizen who has every qualification fixed by the law for certain duties and certain obligations to perform these duties and obligations. That is all that it is the purpose of this statute to preserve. It is strange that this opposition should come from gentlemen who talk so much about democracy—that democracy that they have told us over and again has for its primary purpose the securement of "equal rights for all; special privileges for none." That is Democratic doctrine, you tell us. How many times have you rung the changes on that proposition in your national platform? How many times have you garnished your speeches with this declaration over and over repeated, to protect the rights of all—all American citizens? That is what this section proposes to do. Some gentleman says he wants bygones to be bygones. Why do you precipitate this debate if that is what you want? Does he mean by that that the spirit that made necessary this legislation thirty-five years ago is now dead, that there is no more of it, and therefore no necessity for the legislation? Is that true? I am reminded of a gentleman in this House who is fit to adorn the Senate of the United States, who is the peer of any man who has sat in that body during the last fifty years, a man who has every qualification, a man of popularity in his State, a man of infinite worth, who, in a contest that he had last summer, only triumphed by a few hundred votes, and that over a man who made his campaign, if the newspapers correctly reported him, upon the proposition of repealing the last three constitutional amendments and taking from a large class of citizens all of the rights of their citizenship. Yet upon a platform of that kind that gentleman came within a few votes of defeating this man so preeminently qualified to adorn the Senate of the United States. [Applause on the Republican side.] I tell you, gentlemen, that so long as the spirit lives I want the letter of the law to live. [Renewed applause]. As long as that kind of sentiment finds popularity in the South, I want these statutes that were necessary at the time of their enactment to remain upon the statute books, and I am sorry that you gentlemen have precipitated this debate. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, of course I feel very grateful to the gentleman from Iowa for the very high compliment that he evidently intended for me. The gentleman from Iowa, however, is mistaken in his understanding of the cause of the results of the primary to which he refers in the State of Mississippi. My opponent in that State did not reduce my majority to its meager proportions because any great number of people in the State of Mississippi entertained or pretended to entertain the slightest idea that he could repeal the fifteenth amendment, or that it could be done on the initiative of anyone in the South.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman permit me?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILLIAMS. One moment. It is true that that was a part of his platform, but that was not the cause of his popularity. He was personally a very popular man to start with, was a great "mixer" and a man of very "taking ways." He had made, in the second place, a very good governor of the State of Mississippi, had enforced the laws, and had stamped out, as far as he could, lawlessness throughout the State. In addition to this, perhaps the governor of the State of Mississippi has more patronage than any governor of any other State in the Union, growing out of our peculiar situation and conditions and the constitution that was enacted to meet them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, having said that much—and I had no idea of saying anything at all in connection with this subject, but I am naturally averse to letting the gentleman from Iowa whip my people over my shoulders, even though the whip that he uses is armed with a cracker of compliment to myself—I want in addition to say in response to what the gentleman from Iowa has said about equal rights for all and special privileges for none, this:

It is not, and never was, and nobody ought ever to have attempted to make it appear to be the "right" of any citizen anywhere, that the Federal Legislature should fix or sit in judgment on the qualifications of a juror in a State court or to punish anybody for violation of the State laws fixing the same. [Applause.] I have stood under difficult circumstances, as the gentleman says, for "the rights" of men. I will stand for them again. But when I use the word "rights," I do not mean privileges. Men have an inherent right to equal "rights." Rights are God given. Privileges are statute conferred. I have never stood for the idea that there was a "right" in any man to vote, for example, although that language is carelessly used all the time. The suffrage is a statutory privilege conferred upon a man in the interest of society, and if any man is not competent to exercise it in the interest of society, he ought not to have it. I have never stood for the idea and I can not stand for the idea that the Federal Government has a right to prescribe the qualifications either of voters or of jurors in a State, except in a Federal court.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I will.

Mr. HEPBURN. Does a citizen of the United States have the right to a trial by a jury of his peers?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; he has.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is one right, isn't it?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCKRAN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Mississippi have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the time of the gentleman from Mississippi be extended five mintues. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, a citizen of the United States, a citizen of Great Britain, a citizen of the colonies before there was any United States, had a right to trial by his peers; but it does not follow that the Federal Legislature shall prescribe who are his peers in a State court or execute the laws of the State prescribing who are his peers, or, in other words, who are competent jurors. [Applause on the Democratic side.] In Mississippi every man gets a trial by his peers, and many a man gets a trial by men who are more than his peers. Why, this argument of the gentleman from Iowa proceeds upon the idea that a State is not only in law but in fact a foreign power in regard to the Federal Government, and must be viewed with suspicion and caution, watched very carefully and jealously, for fear the inhabitants of the State are not capable of granting to themselves and their fellow-citizens the rights that were secured by Magna Charta and later on expressed in the Constitution of the United States. That States make mistakes now and then, I grant you. That the Federal Government makes mistakes now and then no man will be audacious enough to deny, but that either shall trench upon the rights granted to the one or reserved to the other is a proposition absolutely abominable. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And when this statute was passed it was passed for the purpose of enabling the United States indirectly to prescribe the qualifications of a juror in a State court. It ought not to have been passed. Something is said about the fact that it was not repealed in 1894. No; at the time public sentiment had not sufficiently ripened into a realization of the complete reconciliation of brethren across Mason and Dixon's line to enable it to be done, but to-day it ought to be granted that it has sufficiently ripened for that purpose.

I heartily indorse the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, while I heartily thank the gentleman from Iowa for the nice things he has said about me personally. [Applause.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the language of this statute:

> No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

That statute was enacted thirty-odd years ago. It has been on the statute book during all of those years; on the statute book at a time when contention was rife over the question of the rights of the colored men in the South. Has there been any denunciation of that section by the Supreme Court of the United States? Has there been a question raised such as the gentleman raises now of its unconstitutionality? If not, I assume that his argument upon this question of the right of this Congress to indulge in this legislation ought not to have much weight.

Mr. HARDY rose.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Before the gentleman from Iowa takes his seat I will ask him his opinion——

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, a point of order. The gentleman from Iowa had yielded the floor and the gentleman from Texas had been recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. That is a question for the gentleman from Iowa to say—whether he yielded the floor.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I rise to say in answer to the gentleman from Iowa, that the motion to strike out this section does not involve the idea that there will be any deprivation of the rights of jury service on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; but this motion is made because section 23 does not establish the right in question. That right is established by the amendments to the Constitution adopted after the war. No State can deprive one of that right, but this section seeks to take the hand of the Federal Government and go to the State court and there probe the consciences of the State officers and to declare a penal offense if any officer of the State has, in the opinion of the Federal official, in his secret motive and purpose been influenced in his selection or nonselection of jurors by the fact that a man is colored or white. In other words, this law does not establish any right of the colored man. No statute of the State of Texas or any other Southern State deprives him of the right to serve on juries, but this law goes into the State court to help the State court administer the State law, and that is the iniquity of it.

If you will read this law you will see that it is not intended to prevent any statute of Texas or South Carolina or any other State impairing the constitutional provision that no man shall lose any right by reason of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Had it declared void any State law taking away the right of jury service on account of race, color, etc., it would have been harmless, but this statute goes further, and says that the Federal law shall go into your State court and search the consciences of the State judge when he appoints the jury commissioners, of the jury commissioners when they select the jury, and of the sheriff when he summons them and say whether or not any of these officers in the performance of their duty have been influenced by the fact that a citizen was white or black, whether such officer in his conscience has violated this law. I say that you can not prove its violation in any case, but you have got the statute there for political claptrap, for the purpose of sentiment in appealing to the prejudices of the colored race. There can be no enforcement of the law, but it has caused expense on appeals by raising the question when the proof can not be made.

I say that the generous disposition now prevailing in this country, shown a hundred times by your present President, and also by the late lamented McKinley, tells us to bury and wipe off from the statutes these monuments of the past struggle, and it is for that reason that I offer the amendment. It is not to change the status of the negro, for it does not change it, but to wipe out a law that might subject us to prosecution and persecution, but can serve no useful purpose.

I wish I had time to tell you fully of an instance I read just to-day in the Washington Post. When the Japanese cruiser *Soya* dropped anchor the other day in the harbor of Chemulpo, the captain in command called all the sailors forward and with a magnanimous spirit put their flag at half-mast over the spot where a gallant foe went down in the war with Russia. The *Soya* was the Russian ship *Variag*. Upon that spot she had fought a gallant fight, but was sunk by the shot and shell of the Japs with overwhelming odds. After the war the *Variag* was raised by the Japs and became the Japanese cruiser *Soya*. Not only was the flag of the *Soya* dropped half the length of the jackstaff while she stood at anchor, but her captain with bared head addressed her crew. "The brave men who died on this ship, in the fight at this place," said he, "did for their sovereign what we tried to do for ours." A whole ceremony was gone through in honor of the dead heroes, their enemies. But you of the other side for forty years have cherished the memory of the struggle between the States in bitterness through these laws, and we are asked now to reenact a law which for forty years has been a menace and an occasion of bitterness, but otherwise a dead letter, and so known.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say a word in reference to the attitude of this committee in regard to this legislation now pending. We went to work in this committee and labored industriously for days and weeks. The result of that work has been the bill reported to this House. That bill has been reported unanimously, and while this is true it does not imply that every member of this committee indorses every section contained in this bill. We, as a matter of course, reserve the right to vote as our judgment dictates upon each proposition that comes up. As a whole, we believe that this is a wise measure. We believe it would be best to pass this bill in its present form—much better than to pass no bill at all. For this reason we have unanimously recommended the passage of the bill, and I want to say that it is no part of the duty of this committee to say that their work and their action shall be taken as conclusive or final. We submit to you the result of our labor and our consideration of this bill and it comes to the House to-day for what it is worth, and for this House to consider it and make just such alterations as its wisdom sees proper to make. Yet, for one, while I am thoroughly in accord with the general purpose of this report and the recommendation of this bill, I do not support every section of the 342 sections reported. I do not approve them all. I have demonstrated my position on this by voting in favor of amendments that have been offered to this bill to strike out these sections of law enacted in the reconstruction days, known as the "civil rights bill," or parts of it. I shall do so again when amendments meet my approval, notwithstanding the fact that I have signed this report and have submitted no minority report. It could not be expected that a minority report could be made upon every proposition that any Member might not indorse on all the 342 sections.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HOUSTON. With pleasure.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I fully appreciate the position of the gentleman and what I am going to ask is meant in no unkindly spirit. Members of the committee have a right to first recognition, and the minority members, and especially those who come from the South, would add weight to these amendments if they would make them themselves. That would indicate to us that we are not antagonizing the committee.

Mr. HOUSTON. I am very glad, Mr. Chairman, that that suggestion has been made. It brings to my mind a thought much emphasized by the present turn of affairs. That thought is that I doubt very much the wisdom of offering some of the amendments that have been offered to this bill. I doubt very much the good that will be accomplished. The discussion on the floor of this House of these measures can do no good, can accomplish no good purpose. Yet when these amendments are offered they call for the independent and honest action and vote of every Democrat and Republican upon this floor upon each independent proposition. So I say it is a question of doubt in my mind whether it is wise to offer amendments that bring up a discussion of this nature, that stir up party prejudice and excitement and bitterness which had better be let alone and let sleep—especially in view of the fact that no harm is being done by any of these statutes. Their fangs have been drawn from them by judicial construction and by conditions that are natural among free men. This particular section that we are now considering is a dead letter, so to speak, and for that reason I shall vote for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] to strike it out, because I believe it unwise to keep upon the statute books laws that are not enforced. There is nothing that so much breeds disrespect and disregard for the law as statutes on the statute books that are not obeyed and not respected.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOUSTON. Certainly.

Mr. HARDY. If we were to go along without voting against these amendments, would it not in future be brought up against us, as the gentleman from New York just now quoted, or the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]—would it not be said that we Democrats had voted for these measures when the Democrats in a majority Congress might seek to repeal them hereafter?

Mr. HOUSTON. If that be true, we would be furnished with an ample reason for our course in not so raising the question and precipitating a partisan discussion when we are utterly unable to carry our point and might defeat our whole work of revision. Just as the course which has just been referred to was justified by conditions then existing, just so can we justify our course in not raising these questions now.

Mr. HARDY. Then hereafter we would be put upon the defensive and made to explain our actions.

Mr. HOUSTON. Whenever the time comes, and I hope and trust it will soon come, when we will be responsible for legislation on this and all other subjects, then we will have no trouble in explaining and defending what is right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto cease in five minutes.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Make it ten minutes. I would like to have three minutes of that time.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Well, let us go on and then you may ask for unanimous consent.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I understand the gentleman to withdraw his motion just now?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I want to say to the gentleman from Georgia that I do not want to use any of that time myself. The gentleman can have it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. But the gentleman from Pennsylvania can not give it to me.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I do not want it myself.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman withhold it for five minutes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman can take the floor in his own right.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the motion read ten minutes instead of five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON].

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I want to say one word in reference to this criticism that has been made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. DRISCOLL] and the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] upon the effort some of us are making to amend this bill. The idea that it is too sacred to be amended will all be dispelled if we read the title of the bill. The title of the bill is "To codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States." The purpose of this bill is to amend or repeal the laws of the United States, and we are simply exercising a prerogative which we have anyhow and which we have under the very title of the bill. Mr. Chairman, I think I can not do anything better to illustrate my objection to this provision than to read the language of a celebrated Democratic judge of the Supreme Court of the United States when one of these like provisions was before the court for decision. I refer to the opinion of Justice Field in the celebrated case of Ex parte Virginia (100 U. S. R., 369-370). These are his words:

> Those who regard the independence of the States in all their reserved powers—and this includes the independence of their legislative, judicial, and executive departments—as essential to the successful maintenance of our form of government, can not fail to view with the gravest apprehension for the future the indictment in a court of the United States of a judicial officer of a State for the manner in which he has discharged his duties under her laws, and of which she makes no complaint. The proceeding is a gross offense to the State; it is an attack upon her sovereignty in matters over which she has never surrendered her jurisdiction. The doctrine which sustains it, carried to its logical results, would degrade and sink her to the level of a mere local municipal corporation, for if Congress can render an officer of a State criminally liable for the manner in which he discharges his duties under her laws, it can prescribe the nature and extent of the penalty to which he shall be subjected on conviction; it may imprison him for life or punish him by removal from office. And if it can make the exclusion of persons from jury service on account of race or color a criminal offense, it can make their exclusion from office on that account also criminal; and, adopting the doctrine of the district judge in this case, the failure to appoint them to office will be presumptive evidence of their exclusion on that ground. To such a result are we logically led. The legislation of Congress is founded and is sustained by this court, as it seems to me, upon a theory as to what constitutes the equal protection of the laws, which is purely speculative, not warranted by any experience of the country, and not in accordance with the understanding of the people as to the meaning of those terms since the organization of the Government.

Mr. Chairman, this statute, which was denounced by a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1875, ought to-day receive the same condemnation at the hands of the Congress of the United States. It should go to the regions of the past and be relegated simply as a memory of those dark and unfriendly days which disgraced this great Republic. [Applause.]

Mr. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, I rise to oppose this special amendment. I have been opposed to all the amendments which have been offered, and will be opposed to any material amendments which may be offered to this chapter, for I am aware there are gentlemen on this floor who are striving, and who will strive, to eliminate section by section, and piecemeal, the provisions of these ten sections from the nineteenth to the twenty-eighth, inclusive, which were enacted for the purpose of enforcing the fifteenth amendment of the Federal Constitution.

The gentlemen who favor this particular amendment are, in my judgment, mistaken in their construction of this section, which reads as follows:

> SEC. 23. No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall be fined not more than $5,000.

It does not provide that the United States shall formulate and lay down laws and regulations for the qualification of jurors in the several States, but it does provide that when States do enact laws and formulate rules and regulations for the qualification of jurors there shall be no discrimination on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. It was intended to protect negro citizens against unfair treatment on the part of white citizens. In fact, all these nine sections were placed on the books for the purpose of protecting black men in the rights given them by the fifteenth article of our Constitution.

These ten sections of the proposed codification, from 19 to 28, inclusive, were, as the title of this chapter indicates, enacted for the protection of citizens in their political and civil rights. They were passed in rather strenuous times and immediately after the adoption of the fifteenth amendment to the Constitution. They were supplemental to that amendment and were intended for its enforcement. It is also probable that in the minds of the men who drafted these sections they were to have special and local application, because the need of them was local, and, judging from the source from which the opposition to them comes now, they were correct in their views.

Section 19 provides for the punishment of bands of conspirators who, by violence or intimidation, prevent colored citizens from voting.

Section 20 provides for the punishment of those conspirators who commit murder, manslaughter, or other crimes in their efforts to prevent those colored citizens from voting.

Section 21 provides that colored people shall be accorded the same rights and privileges before the law as other people.

Section 22 provides for the protection of negro officers in the service of the United States in the discharge of their official duties. Those who conspire to prevent them from accepting or holding such offices and those who terrorize them and drive them from their positions and homes shall be punished.

Section 23 was intended to protect colored citizens in their right to sit on grand and petit juries; not that the United States Government should prescribe the qualifications of jurors, but the States having prescribed the qualifications, there should be no discrimination against colored citizens.

Section 24 provides for the punishment of any and every military, naval, or civil officer of the United States who orders troops or armed men to election places, except such as are necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep peace at the polls. It looks as if this was intended for the protection of whites as well as blacks in their right to vote.

Sections 25, 26, and 27 are to the same effect as section 24 and are amplifications of it. The purpose of all these sections was and is to protect all legally qualified citizens in their right of suffrage and to secure for them a fair vote and honest count.

Section 28 provides for the further punishment of those found guilty of the offenses prescribed in the preceding sections.

Notwithstanding the general terms in which some of these sections are couched, the clear intent and purpose of them all were to protect all qualified citizens, and especially colored citizens, in their right to vote, and to protect legally appointed and elected officers in the discharge of their official duties. The object of this particular legislation is so manifest that riders or amendments in the form of labor and industrial legislation, which may be wise and good in themselves, should not be incorporated into it. Such legislation is not germane or pertinent. It would mar the symmetry of this chapter and would give the courts much trouble in its construction and application.

Why are certain gentlemen so determined that this chapter be repealed, as a whole or in part? Simply because it has particular application to their part of the country. It is claimed that these sections should be repealed because they have fallen into innocuous desuetude, and it is urged that their recodification will revitalize them. I admit that they have not been kept fresh and green and enforced in the vigorous manner expected by the Congress which enacted this law. I admit they have been evaded, avoided, and broken times without number. I admit that if all the men who have transgressed these laws were visited with very mild punishment all the jails in the country would not accommodate the prisoners. But what is true of these sections is equally true of the fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution. According to that the right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that Congress should have power to enforce that article by appropriate legislation. Unless you are ready to repeal the fifteenth amendment do not repeal this law, which applies to that article of the Constitution and which was provided for its enforcement.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. DRISCOLL. I have only a minute. Why don't you gentlemen stand up here before Congress and before the country and agitate for the repeal of the fifteenth amendment? Some of you, in your own localities, may make the repeal of the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments parts of your particular platforms in your particular districts, but no great party has ever yet had the temerity to insert it as a plank in its national platform, and I am surprised that any man on this floor, on either side, who does not represent a district included within the reconstructed States, should presume or dare to vote for the repeal of this law, which means in effect the repeal of the fifteenth amendment. For what force or effect can the provisions of that article have if there is no law by which it can be enforced, and if no punishment can be inflicted upon those who violate it? This law was enacted as a supplement to and as appropriate legislation for the enforcement of that amendment, and both should live or die together. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 61, noes 83.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] will take their places as tellers.

The committee again divided, and tellers reported—ayes 77, noes 93.

So the motion was lost.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the entire section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out all of section 23.

The question was taken, and the motion was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 24. Every officer of the Army or Navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

After "polls," in line 15, add "when the President is called upon by the legislature of the State, if in session, or by the governor if the legislature be not in session.

Mr. KEIFER. I would like the Clerk to read the section as it would be amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "polls," in line 15, the following:
"When the President is called upon by the legislature of the State, if in session, or by the governor if the legislature be not in session;" so that it will read: "To keep the peace at the polls, when the President is called upon by the legislature of the State, if in session, or by the governor if the legislature be not in session."

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I assure the House that this amendment is not offered out of a spirit of resentment or rancor growing out of the civil war. That war was fought forty-two years ago. Most of us younger men on this side of the House were born after the fearful days of those unhappy times, and we can not quite enter into some of the feeling displayed by some Members on both sides; and we do hope that that kindly feeling which is uniformly shown by Members on both sides of the House in private conversation will manifest itself during the discussion of these statutes.

I have offered this amendment, Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of giving the legislature, the governor, or the President if called upon, an opportunity to have troops keep the peace at polls. Now, mark you, we will all agree that Federal troops would have no right to keep the peace at the polls in the State of my friends from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD or Mr. POWERS] in case a prohibition election were held and the peace were being disturbed; yet this statute gives Federal troops that power to interfere in purely State elections unless you adopt the amendment I have offered. Now, if a President, Member of Congress, or amendment of the Constitution of the United States were being voted for, that power might be exercised and this statute then would operate; but in no case where a private prohibition law or other private election—purely a State election—is being held should the Federal troops be allowed to interfere unless asked for by the governor or the legislature. It ought to be repugnant to the States rights idea of every Republican, I think, on that side of the House. No harm can come to your State by placing this amendment on the statute. It provides that Federal troops shall not be used at the polls unless the President is called upon by the legislature when in session or by the governor when the legislature be not in session.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. WEBB. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think it practicable to codify the laws and at the same time correct all the crudities in the criminal laws?

Mr. COCKRAN. That is the object of revision.

Mr. WEBB. In answer to my friend from Illinois, I maintain that this committee, able and painstaking as it is and has been, is absolutely unable to carefully codify, revise, and amend the mass of law as it should be on the statute books, and

that it ought not to be taken as an offense against the ability of the committee to present bona fide amendments.

Mr. MANN. Nobody questions that.

Mr. WEBB. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] in their opening speeches invited proper amendments to this measure. And if this law should be amended, we can do it now as well as any time. This will be the last codification we will have in many years to come. In a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

Mr. MANN. Sometimes.

Mr. WEBB. That is the theory of this Government anyway, that the majority should rule, and that in a multitude of counsel there is wisdom.

Mr. MANN. But you are not willing for the majority to rule, because you have discovered that the majority of this House does not sustain these propositions; yet they are still brought up here to take up time.

Mr. WEBB. I beg my friend's pardon. He will not say, surely, that I have filibustered for a moment, or that I have offered a single amendment to these statutes that has not been accepted.

Mr. MANN. I am not speaking of the gentleman in that respect.

Mr. WEBB. I hope he will not, because I have no purpose to retard the House in passing this bill. It ought to be passed, and I am acting in entire good faith in offering these amendments. I hope the gentleman will not charge me with any other motive.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman believe this bill will ever be passed, if we take time to correct all the little things in the law that ought to be corrected?

Mr. WEBB. I will say to the gentleman that we have six months, about every other day, in which to discuss these measures, and he is a good lawyer, and there are a great many good lawyers in this House, and we ought not to go along carelessly and pass a jumble of measures if any of them ought to be amended.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will pardon me—I do not wish to take his time——

Mr. WEBB. Go ahead.

Mr. MANN. There was a commission appointed to bring in a report for the codification of the laws. That commission reported.

Mr. WEBB. And did well, I think.

Mr. MANN. Did extremely poorly, in the opinion of most of the Members of the House.

Mr. WEBB. Not in my opinion, however.

Mr. MANN. That commission reported not a mere codification of the law, but a revision of the law, and when it was presented to this body it was looked upon with great suspicion, and never was entertained seriously for a moment so far as its passage was concerned; and thereupon the Committee on Revision of the Laws commenced its work, and a joint commission was appointed to codify the laws, and in the debate which took place in this House it was repeatedly stated that it was hoped that the new commission would confine itself to the codification of the law, and not attempt to revise the law. Now the gentlemen are proposing to revise the law.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Unanimous consent is asked that the gentleman have five minutes longer. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. WEBB. Now, Mr. Chairman, let us get back to the original proposition; and I want to ask my friend from Illinois a question. Do you oppose this amendment providing that Federal troops shall not interfere with purely State elections unless called upon by the legislature through the President, or by the governor of that State through the President, to do so?

Mr. MANN. I oppose every amendment that is offered that is partisan in its nature, on a codification of the law, when it is proposed to change a law that has been on the statute book for many years, and the gentleman has never introduced a bill to make a change. I shall vote against every proposition of that kind until I believe the codification bill has gone up in smoke. Then I am perfectly willing——

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from North Carolina yields to me.

Mr. WEBB. Yes; certainly.

Mr. COCKRAN. Suppose a statute has become obsolete, as a number of these statutes have become. Will not the passage of them here now be a practical reenactment of them?

Mr. MANN. A practical reenactment in one way; a theoretical reenactment, of course. The law will never have ceased. It will give them no additional force, not in the slightest degree. It will not make them live laws. It will not change their status in any way whatever, and the only question is whether we will put the penal code in one volume or whether we will scatter it through thirty or forty.

Mr. COCKRAN. I beg to differ with the gentleman as to the effect of reenactment here specifically, as to judicial construction.

Mr. WEBB. My friend from Illinois assumes too much. He assumes that this is a partisan amendment. I do not propose to introduce a single partisan amendment to this entire bill, and I can not for my life see how the gentleman from Illinois can reach the conclusion that this is a partisan amendment. It affects his State just as much as it affects North Carolina—both sovereign Commonwealths. I should think it would appeal to every Republican as well as to every Democrat who believes that his legislature or his governor ought to be consulted on everything affecting his own State affairs.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman's amendment may not be partisan, but when the House divides all the Democrats will vote for the amendment and all the Republicans against it.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman's side can correct that.

Mr. MANN. Oh, yes; we can correct it, but it is not for that side to correct anything.

Mr. WEBB. The gentleman from Illinois is assuming too much when he says that if the House divides—which I hope it will not—that all the Republicans will vote against the amendment and all the Democrats for it. He will find on that side, I believe, Members in favor of this amendment. None of them, I dare say, would dare oppose such an amendment before their people.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows that no one on that side ever votes for a proposition coming from this side.

Mr. WEBB. You have never offered one, nor has your side offered one so far in the consideration of this bill. My friend is making a partisan matter of a measure which I introduced in good faith. If gentlemen do not want to vote for it they can kill it, but I have no partisan rancor in my breast. It seems to me that it is an amendment that every Republican ought to be in favor of; every man who regards the wisdom of his own legislature and his governor ought to be willing to support an amendment providing that no troops shall come into his State to interfere in the affairs of his State unless requested by the legislature or the governor of the State. I hope the gentleman will not try to mystify and throw dust on this amendment by saying that it is a partisan measure.

I was born seven years after the war closed. Another war has been fought since then, and my State furnished the first blood shed under the flag that was threatened in 1898, and if war ever comes again, you will find from North Carolina and from every Southern State men who will give their best blood for the flag of the Republic. [Applause.]

Now I hope my friend from Illinois—because I know his usual fairness toward the South—will not try to make Members vote on this side or that side against the amendment on the ground that it is partisan. I hope that he will not assume that it is a partisan issue. I assure him that it is not, and he ought not to make such an argument before this House.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, in a somewhat modified form the motion of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] brings up the most memorable question in some respects that was ever before the Congress of the United States. Twenty-nine years ago, when the Democratic party was just coming into power before the Forty-sixth Congress, the united Democracy of both Senate and House resolved that this section that it is proposed to reenact in this codification and other sections of like character of our Revised Statutes should be repealed. At the close of the session of the Forty-fifth Congress we found the then Democratic Senate voting against all the general appropriation bills in that Congress on the ground that it would never vote for another appropriation bill in this country to carry on the Government unless this section and section 2002 and other kindred sections were repealed.

Their proposition boiled down was that it should become a law and rule of the United States that the Army and Navy might be used to keep the peace, put down riots, preserve order on every day in the year except one, and that was the sacred day when elections were held, and on that day nobody was to interfere with the Democratic party in having or keeping up riot and bloodshed if it so desired. That was the grave proposition then.

The Forty-fifth Congress adjourned without making necessary appropriations, and a special session of the Forty-sixth Congress was called. The Forty-sixth Congress came in under a call of President Hayes, and I heard a distinguished gentleman on that side of the floor, on the opening of that special session, say that the Democrats would stand here until the marble of the Capitol crumbled into dust before they would vote another dollar to carry on the Government unless this section of the law was repealed, so that they could have their elections free from Federal interference in the South. But when they got hungry, the legislative bill not having passed, their pockets got empty, and they let in one bill to pay the Members [laughter], and, from time to time, although under the veto power of the President, the attempts to repeal the sections failed. We did not get enough appropriations to carry on the Government; and this section is the law of the land to-day. It has gone through all the intervening years and Congresses, but now my friend from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] wants to modify it. Then was the day for modification; there was no double siding and no compromise in those days.

The purpose was to repeal the sections absolutely and to take from the President the power to use the Army anywhere in the United States on election day—the effort was to take from the President his constitutional powers. A little bill, about 3 inches long, was agreed upon in the Democratic joint caucus of the Forty-sixth Congress and passed through both Houses of that Congress, taking away all the President's power over the Army on election days and to nullify these sections. The President vetoed it, and no such bill has been talked about, I believe, since. I hope we will stand by and leave the section under consideration, whether it be obsolete or not, stand as a monument of its greatness, thus upholding the Government in its strength and power, and the President in the exercise of the high duties given him by the Constitution of the United States as the Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection, and the Clerk again reported the amendment.

The question was taken, and on a division, demanded by Mr. WEBB, there were—ayes 51, noes 77.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 30. Whoever shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any bond, bid, proposal, contract, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, or have in his possession with the intent to utter or publish as true, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, contract, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, contract, guaranty, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I observe that in the rewriting of these sections the revision committee, instead of following the language in the statutes, "or by both such punishments," or "or by both fine and imprisonment," simply put in the words "or both." I suppose the meaning is the same. I merely wish to call the attention of the gentlemen to the fact. I suppose the effort was to improve the phraseology. I do not think that effort met with success. It does not seem to me that the revisers have improved the reading at all. Upon the contrary, I do not think the reading is as good as it was before. Persons offending, according to this revision, "shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both." The "or both" is a shortening, of course, but certainly it is not as good phraseology as that ordinarily employed in the statutes, "or shall be punished by both such fine and imprisonment." I merely call the attention of the committee to the fact, not with the hope that there will be any change made. These gentlemen, I suppose, did their changing deliberately, and no doubt thought they were improving the statutes when they did it. I don't know exactly what led them to do it. I suppose it was the notion that this is better phraseology, and I presume the committee and the House will agree with them. I merely wish to say for myself that I think it is not as good phraseology. While they have saved a few words, I think that the composition is not so good as it was before, and the mere economy of a few words in the print is a small consideration when put against what seems to me to be the better expression. Neither do I think there is any improvement in saying "shall be fined and shall be imprisoned." I believe it is better to follow the old phraseology, "shall be punished by fine," "shall be punished by imprisonment." I think that in both particulars, while we have change and while we have comparative brevity, we have no improvement.

In order to get the matter in a little more concrete form, I move to amend by striking out the words "or both" and inserting "or by both such punishments."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 18, line 4, strike out the words "or both" and insert the words "or by both such punishments."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I really would like to hear from some member of the committee on this general subject of change. It runs all through this revision. If there is a good reason for the wholesale change it does not occur to me. I would like to hear it; and if there be not, perhaps the gentleman will not be so tenacious as to insist upon it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I call the gentleman's attention to the fact that this was done in the interests of uniformity. If he will look at the two sections on the opposite page, he will see that the language in each is different. Section 5418 says "by both such fine and imprisonment." Section 5419 says "by both such punishments." A great many other sections say "or both." Therefore, in the interests of uniformity we have adopted the method of saying always "or both," which is certainly perfectly clear.

Respecting the other provision, "by such fine or imprisonment," the language of existing statutes differs. Many of the statutes employ just the language we have employed. Some others do not, and in the line of uniformity alone we have made these changes, and it did seem to the committee then, and it seems to the committee now, that we have made the language of the statute perfectly clear.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The change in the general phraseology, it seems to me, makes still more objectionable the change to these two words "or both." Now, where the phraseology is "by fine or imprisonment," by fine of so much or imprisonment of certain length, or extent, or both, you have to supply practically everything to go with "both." What this means is, I suppose, or shall both be fined so much and imprisoned so long. You leave out really all of the essentials to be found somehow in a word that is not actually essential, the word "both." I do not contend that this does not mean—because evidently the gentleman intends it shall mean—what is meant by the fuller and more euphonious and more desirable statement. I am not talking of the legal effect of it, but what I am talking about is whether there is improvement in the change.

As to the matter of uniformity, I concede there is an argument for that, and I am not trying to combat that argument. What I am trying to suggest is that in the selection of expressions the committee was not happy in selecting the best; that it would have been better, for instance, to say "shall be punished by a fine" of so and so, or "imprisonment" so and so, or by fine and imprisonment. I merely call attention to it, not with a view of accomplishing anything in particular in so doing, but by the way of suggesting to the gentlemen of the Commission that they review this matter in their own minds at some leisure moment and conclude whether or not, to their own individual satisfaction, they might not have chosen a better way of expressing what they have expressed by the use of this terminology, "or both."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 31. Whoever shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, contract, or other writing, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or of enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum of money; or whoever shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, contract, or other writing, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or whoever shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, any office or officer of the Government

of the United States, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, contract, or other writing, in support of, or in relation to, any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years.

Mr. KEIFER. I would like to ask a question of the chairman of the committee. I notice in this section 31 that the word "contract" appears in several places. I do not know why it is put in unless it was not included in the other. Was there any good reason for inserting it now in view of the language used in the original section, where it used the words "or other writing?" Why put in the word "contract" now and enlarge the specification of the section?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman will realize that a contract is an important thing to protect, and therefore it was felt that the Government needed that protection respecting the forgery of a contract as well as a deed. Now, with respect to the words "or other writing," the gentleman knows the general construction is that general language of that kind is confined and limited to the enumeration that precedes it. It is a general employment of language to cover any other writing of that kind.

Mr. KEIFER. I do not know as much as is attributed to me. I think the words "or other writing" were put in the original section to include unenumerated writings not specified in the original act, but putting in the word "contract" may not be objectionable unless it operates in some way as a limitation. I think "contract" was always included under the words "or other writing."

But I wish to ask another question. Looking to the top of page 19, in italicized words I find this: "Shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years." I have not had time to look at the original section to see its language as to the fine. Is that the same provision relating to punishment that was in the original act?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The original act is right before the gentleman. There was an alternative punishment. The alternative punishment in the original act is this: "Shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not less than one year or more than ten years, or shall be imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than one thousand dollars." Now, it was the sense of the committee that there ought to be a uniformity and that there was no need for that alternative form of punishment.

Mr. KEIFER. I have no objection after the explanation, but I think it is always well to inquire when we find new legislation.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Oh, there is no question about that.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 33. Whoever, being an officer authorized to administer oaths or to take and certify acknowledgments, shall knowingly make any false acknowledgment, certificate, or statement concerning the appearance before him or the taking of an oath or affirmation by any person with respect to any proposal, contract, bond, undertaking, or other matter, submitted to, made with, or taken on behalf of, the United States, and concerning which an oath or affirmation is required by law or regulation, or with respect to the financial standing of any principal, surety, or other party to any such proposal, contract, bond, undertaking, or other instrument, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the words "or regulation" in line 19, page 19.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 19, page 19, strike out the words "or regulation."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, the objection I have to these words is that the section undertakes to make a criminal offense predicated upon a regulation made by a department or a chief of a bureau. We are now engaged in a codification of the penal code of the Federal Government, and this section is altogether a new section, so that the arguments that have been made by members of the committee against making changes in the context, of course, can not apply to this section. In my judgment the words "or regulation" in the section are nugatory. I do not believe that Congress has power to delegate to a department or to a bureau chief authority to make regulations which shall be the basis of a criminal prosecution. The first requirement of a criminal statute is certainty. There ought to be——

Mr. PARSONS. Has it not been decided that in cases where the statute authorizes the department to promulgate a regulation on any of these questions we can provide that a violation of the regulation shall be a crime?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Well, it depends upon the character of the regulation.

Mr. BONYNGE. Will the gentleman pardon me? I have the decision in the Williamson case, which is exactly the reverse of the suggestion of the gentleman from New York.

Mr. PARSONS. The gentleman is mistaken. It depends upon whether the regulation is within the purview of the statute or not. It would have been an improper regulation.

Mr. BONYNGE. That is the distinction.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It depends on the question as to whether the regulation is within the purview of the statute and whether the regulation is for the purpose of carrying out the statute, and if it is that character of regulation it is a regulation required by law and is covered by other language of the section. It is required by law. But here we have a provision predicating a crime upon a violation of a regulation. Unquestionably we have numerous regulations that are outside of statutes and that are not made for the purpose of carrying out statutes. They can not be made the basis of criminal prosecutions.

Mr. PARSONS. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Certainly.

Mr. PARSONS. Would not the interpretation of this section mean that it referred only to a regulation that was required by law?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Well, I do not know. In the Williamson case that was decided on Monday of last week, the United States circuit court upheld an indictment and conviction for subornation of perjury in the making of an affidavit that was required by a regulation promulgated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, that authorized the Commissioner to make a regulation for the purpose of carrying into effect that statute to be good, but the Supreme Court of the United States held in that case the regulation was not made in pursuance of law, was not made for the purpose of carrying out the law, and in a sense was supplemental to the law. A regulation may be a requirement to carry into effect some detail that perhaps can not be carried into effect any other way. But I do not believe any regulation ought to be made the basis of a criminal prosecution when the law itself does not disclose what the crime is. The criminal laws of the country ought to embody the crime in clear and distinct terms; everything prohibited by law ought to be disclosed, so that the ordinary citizen may know what he may do and what he may not do. I do not believe that a Department regulation, that may be changed overnight, that may be subject altogether to the whim of a bureau chief, ought to be made the basis of criminal prosecution, and, therefore, of course I am against this proposition that has no qualification. If a qualification should follow the words "or regulation" such as "in pursuance of law," it might possibly be a valid provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, with most of the argument made by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] I am in thorough accord. Like him, I do not like to see penal statutes based upon departmental regulations; but I do not think the particular section under consideration comes properly within the criticism made by the gentleman from Indiana. What that section punishes is the making by an officer authorized to administer oaths, of a false acknowledgment, or certificate, or statement, concerning the appearance before him of any person who is required to take an oath. Now, the regulation must provide for the taking of an oath, and this section simply punishes any officer who certifies falsely to the taking of an oath; and surely that ought to be punished, no matter when that is made.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Let me ask the gentleman. Suppose, now, the oath is required by a regulation that is not made in pursuance of law?

Mr. SHERLEY. Then my answer to the gentleman is that there can not possibly be any punishment of an officer for the making of a false statement in regard to a matter that the law does not touch.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is exactly the position of the court in the Williamson case.

Now, another question, if the gentleman will permit. If the regulation is made in pursuance of the law, then it is an oath that is required by law, and your provision would cover it, leaving out those words?

Mr. SHERLEY. I am not entirely sure that the word "law" in this penal statute, which is to be construed strictly, would be held to embrace an oath required by regulation. Now, the use of the word "regulation" can do no harm, because if the regulation is not in accordance with law, but is a usurpation, then the certifying falsely to an oath made pursuant to that regulation can not be made a penal offense, whether we declare it or not; and it seems to me that these words simply

make more certain the intention, without endangering in any way the rights of anybody.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The gentleman has in mind the fact that it cost several citizens of the State of Oregon a couple of years' time and a great deal of expense to have the question determined that an oath made in pursuance of a regulation that was not promulgated in pursuance of law did not constitute a crime. That is, the subornation of perjury in the taking of an oath of that kind. It involved certain citizens in a good deal of embarrassment, trouble, and expense, and I do not believe we ought to enact a penal statute so loosely. I think the question of regulation ought not to go in as a basis of crime at all. If the regulation is not in pursuance of law, then it is no law. If it is in pursuance of law, then it is law, and you do not need any regulation provision.

Mr. SHERLEY. The court would surely construe the word "regulation" to mean a lawful regulation, and if it was not, then there would be no crime committed.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. But we are confronted all the time with the case that was decided a week ago Monday. The lower court decided otherwise, and it required the Supreme Court of the United States to undo the mistake. Should the citizen be subjected to such uncertainty as that in a penal statute?

Mr. SHERLEY. I am more than willing to have any proper restriction placed on the word "regulation," but I am inclined to think the effect of the gentleman's amendment, if adopted by the committee, would be to exclude those cases of false certifying where the oath was properly required by regulation, and that the gentleman does not desire to do, I am sure.

Mr. PARSONS. I should like to call the attention of the gentleman from Indiana to the further fact that this section only punishes the officer who knowingly makes a false acknowledgment concerning the appearance before him, or the taking of an oath or affirmation by any person. It is not a case where he is in default on some regulation that he did not know about. It is a case where he knowingly does something which, morally at least, is wrong.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the motion of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] to strike out the words "or regulation," in line 19, page 19.

The question being taken, on a division [demanded by Mr. CRUMPACKER], there were—ayes 20, noes 40.

Accordingly, the amendment was rejected.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I move now to amend the section by inserting after the word "regulation," in line 19, on page 19, the words "made in pursuance of law."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On Page 19, line 19, after the word "regulation," insert the words "made in pursuance of law."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That is all right.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I understand the gentleman in charge of the bill has no objection to that amendment.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "acknowledgments," in line 12, section 33, page 19, the words "required of him by law;" and insert after the word "make," in line 14 of the same section, the word "therein."

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I would not presume to amend a section of the code of law that had stood the test of time and been construed by the courts, unless there was something extraordinary about it. But this section 33 seems to be new throughout; certainly in the matter of its language. It may fairly be read to make penal a certificate made by an officer authorized to administer oaths, whether it be one he is required to make by law or not. If he happens to be an officer authorized to administer oaths and makes a false certificate about something else than the law requires of him in his official character, he is still, under the language used, to be subject to a large fine and imprisonment as the section now reads.

I call the attention of the committee to this. My desire is to have it read so there will be no doubt about it. If my amendment is adopted it would read like this:

Whoever, being an officer authorized to administer oaths or to make and certify acknowledgments required of him by law, shall knowingly make therein any false acknowledgment, certificate, or statement concerning the appearance before him, etc.

If he is an officer authorized to administer oaths, then, if my amendments are agreed to, it must be some certificate he makes as to that administration of the oath or some other certificate, if the law provides for any such for the officer to make. I do not want to make it a penal offense against a notary public that he shall be punished for making a false certificate about a matter that his oath of office does not require him to make a certificate about at all. That is the purpose of my amendments, so as to confine it to the official acts or conduct of the officer. The draftsman of this bill has simply drawn it in a spirit of desire to reach the very question I suggest, and not make the thing sought to be made criminal an offense simply because the man is an officer.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this section is to punish any man who is authorized to administer an oath or take an acknowledgment who does administer an oath or take such acknowledgment, in matters where they are required by law, and then makes a false return. Now, a notary public is never required by law to administer an oath in matters that come within the purview of this section, but he is glad to administer an oath for the fee that he gets for doing it. If, as an officer qualified to administer an oath, he falsely administered it, the fact that he is not required by law to act in the matter has nothing to do with it; he ought to be punished if he falsely certifies to an oath, and the very amendment that the gentleman offers would vitiate the whole purpose of the section, and the amendment ought to be voted down.

Mr. KEIFER. I want the gentleman from Kentucky to understand the purpose of my amendment. The statement of the gentleman from Kentucky as to the object of the section is undoubtedly right, but the section itself would be open to the construction that if the certificate was in reference to anything not required by law he would still be punishable. The section, if left to stand as it is in the bill, would be indefinite, and it would require the courts to construe it in litigation, and all that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 41. Whoever shall promise, offer, or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered, or given, any money or other thing of value, or shall make or tender any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any officer of the United States, or to any person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any official function, under or by authority of any department or office of the Government thereof, or to any officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or both Houses thereof, with intent to influence his decision or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, or with intent to influence him to commit or aid in committing, or to collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States, or to induce him to do or omit to do any act in violation of his lawful duty, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, or caused or procured to be so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 24, in lines 10, 11, and 13, strike out the following: "Three times the amount of money or value of the things so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, or caused or procured to be so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered," and insert in lieu thereof the following: "$10,000."

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, in offering this amendment, I am not inspired by any hostility to the committee that has introduced this bill, nor is it my purpose to criticise the work of that committee. I am at this time a member of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, but was not a member of that committee when this bill was prepared, and hence claim none of the credit due for the provisions that it contains. I believe that this bill is a very great improvement upon the criminal law as it now stands, and will greatly simplify and improve the present criminal code. The greater part of this bill I gladly indorse, and will with pleasure support. But as the work of human hands is never perfect, neither is this bill perfect, but I believe will be greatly improved by the adoption of this amendment.

I understood the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] last week in his able address, explaining the work of this commission and the provisions of this bill, to invite the membership of this House to examine it carefully and to cooperate with the committee in trying, if possible, to make it more perfect.

The amendment that I now propose is offered in good faith, and I think is one that ought to be adopted. This section of the statute is aimed at bribery, and in the light of recent revelations in the United States it is a crime of the gravest import and one that I believe the people of this country desire to suppress. The municipalities of the United States, from ocean to ocean, have been found teeming with official corruption and a great

many officers of the different cities have been prosecuted and convicted of accepting bribes.

State legislators have been accused of crimes, and some of them have been indicted and convicted. Within the last five years four United States Senators have been indicted for malfeasance in office, and two of them have been convicted by juries. I believe that officials as a rule are honest and conscientious, but recent events have established the fact that some are not. I know that the great majority of the American people are honest and that they want honest officers. It is the desire of the people of this country to adequately punish and suppress official corruption and to purify the public service, and I believe that much has been done in late years by the agitation of that question that has been going on throughout the length and breadth of the country. Many men, and officials, have been promoted to higher offices of honor and trust because of their zeal and their fidelity to the cause of the people in the prosecution of criminal officials.

The present governor of the State of New York won his popularity, which made him governor of that State, by unearthing and exposing the extravagance, the frauds, and the mismanagements of some of the great insurance companies of the country.

In the State from which I come, and which I have the honor in part to represent, the imperial State of Missouri, the present governor of that State won the popularity and distinction that made him the chief executive of that great Commonwealth by his honesty, fidelity, and zeal in the prosecution of official corruption in the city of St. Louis as its circuit attorney. Many men in recent years have been made Presidential possibilities by reason of their prosecution of crime in official life and by respecting and defending the rights and the safety of the people.

The effect of this amendment is simply to make definite and certain the punishment for this offense. The punishment as now provided by this bill is five years' imprisonment and a fine of three times the amount of the bribe offered.

Mr. PARSONS. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Yes, sir.

Mr. PARSONS. I would like to ask the gentleman where in the existing law the punishment he refers to is to be found?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. It is found in the preceding section.

Mr. PARSONS. Yes; and the preceding section gives just the punishment which is found in section 41, which has been read. The preceding section referred to is section 5450, bribery of Members of Congress, and there the punishment is just the one we provided in this section.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] has expired.

Mr. LLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the time of my colleague be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. If I am in error it is the fault of this bill, as I read from the preceding section as it here appears; but whether that is correct or not the punishment as provided is fixed at three years' imprisonment and a maximum fine of three times the amount or value of the bribe that is offered.

Mr. PARSONS. The punishment now under section 5451, of which this is a paraphrase, is the same as it was in section 5450; 5451 provided that the punishment for bribery of any United States officer should be the same as in the preceeding section, which is section 5450, and that is the section relating to bribery of Members of Congress, and the punishment there reads thus:

> Shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, or cause to be procured to be so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, and imprisoned not more than three years.

That is the very language we have inserted in this section. We had to insert it in this section because what was the preceding section in the Revised Statutes is now placed under another chapter, and we could not refer to it here; so we had to insert the punishment verbatim.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Whether this proposed bill changes the existing law or not can make no difference with the point that I make. The fine ought to be made a fixed sum and ought not to be, as this bill now reads, three times the amount of the bribe that may be offered, for the very good and sufficient reason that the value of the bribe offered may not be susceptible of accurate ascertainment.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. How can you prove the bribe without proving the amount?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I answer that you can bribe a man with a railroad pass, but how will you determine the value of that pass? The value of the pass depends upon how much you use it. If it is not used at all, it has no value, but if it is used frequently and extensively, it has a great value.

Bribes might be offered, or given, in some character of property, as a cane, a ring, or a watch, where the value of the reward thus given would be a matter requiring the investigation of the court trying the case before it could determine the maximum fine that should be imposed.

Mr. Chairman, I insist that the fine to be inflicted for a crime so grave as the bribing of a public officer ought to be fixed at some definite sum, say $1,000, $5,000, or $10,000, but do not fix it at three times the amount of the bribe offered, because that is uncertain, indefinite, and can not be accurately ascertained.

Mr. PARSONS. The difficulty with the gentleman's amendment is illustrated by the Greene and Gaynor cases, where they obtained several hundred thousand dollars and were fined, I believe, several hundred thousand dollars in addition to imprisonment. Now, in those cases a punishment of only $10,000 fine would be no fine at all, and would not compare with the offense.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Then make the maximum fine larger; make it $100,000 if $10,000 is not large enough.

If a railroad pass is offered to a man as a bribe for his vote or other official action you could not under this law fine the bribe giver even $10 without showing to what extent he had used the pass, as that alone would establish its value. This would require a separate investigation by the court and prove to be very difficult, if not impossible, to fairly arrive at the value of the bribe given.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. What would the gentleman say to a suggestion to make the fine not less than $10,000?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I have no objections to that. My amendment is asking to make the maximum $10,000, but I will be satisfied with any other definite sum that is large enough to be commensurate with this character of crime.

Mr. Chairman, I for one am not willing that this, the Sixtieth Congress, shall announce to the world that it is disposed to weaken or lightly consider the law creating the crime of official bribery, nor to impose a fine that is trivial, indefinite, or inadequate for its infraction. [Applause.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL].

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The Clerk read as follows:

> Strike out the words "three years," in section 41, page 24, and insert "ten years, and shall be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States."

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to increase the penalty imposed by the section as it stands for the heinous crime of bribing an officer of the United States, a penalty which, in my judgment, is wholly inadequate, or at least may be wholly inadequate under such circumstances as the gentleman from Missouri has suggested. I think the section is open particularly to objection in that it leaves a person who has corrupted a public officer, and thus debauched the Government, eligible to hold the highest office under the same Government. Under the law as reported by the committee, while the bribe taker would be excluded from the public service, the bribe giver would remain entirely eligible. I believe the bribe giver quite as bad and often worse than the bribe taker. I think it would be monstrous to leave the bribe taker disqualified and the bribe giver eligible. I think both should be condemned to the same infamy, and for that reason I press my amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, this language reads that the man who violates the provisions of this statute shall be fined "not more" than three times the amount of the money or the value of the thing offered as a bribe. That leaves it with the court to fine him anything less than three times the amount. The court might fine him $1.

Now, Mr. Speaker, all free institutions in a country resting upon popular suffrage rest upon the intelligence and the integrity of the citizen. In a certain sense, therefore, the highest crime that can be committed in a country like ours, except actually waging war against the Constitution, would be corrupting legislation or the administrators of justice. Now, this is a fine that may be next to nothing; may be 25 cents.

Mr. Speaker, the old law read, when it got down to where this language comes, "shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section," and that punishment prescribed in the preceding section was not more than $10,000 nor imprisonment more than five years.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. We cut out the preceding section—5450.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg your pardon. The chairman of the committee informs me that the preceding section referred to in this was cut out.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Put in another place.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know, therefore, what the penalty in the preceding section stricken out was.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Exactly this.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The same penalty.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But the chairman tells me it was the same as occurs now in section 40.

Mr. HOUSTON. The same as in section 41.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That is existing law exactly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I understand now that the preceding section at the time that this was taken up by the Commission prescribed the same penalty as is now prescribed in the section that I am discussing. That changes the comparison that I was going to make, but it does not change my objection to the language of this penalty, which is "not more than three times the amount or value" of the thing offered as a bribe. It seems to me it ought to be "not less than three times the amount." Next to treason itself this is the greatest crime in a free republic. Nay, it is even a form of treason, because it poisons our institutions at the fountainhead of the river.

If the present motion is voted down I shall move to strike out the word "more" and to substitute the word "less."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania was recognized and has the floor.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask for recognition.

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman from Tennessee desires the floor, he is entitled to it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I yield to the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, we are here legislating upon the bribing of Members of Congress. If anything of that kind has been done for a long time I am not aware of it, but this is a good law and ought to be enforced. I have this in mind: We should not only punish the man who takes the bribe and the man who gives the bribe, but the lobbyist who helps the bribe giver and is possibly the bribe giver himself. Now, I want to ask my distinguished friend in charge of this bill, Is there any Federal law on the subject of lobbying? Does my friend from Pennsylvania know of any?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I do not know that I exactly know what the gentleman means by the term "lobbying." There is no such language in the penal statutes of the United States.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then I beg the indulgence of the committee. I do not want to take up too much of your time. Just let me read now, in your hearing, something that you ought to hear.

Bouvier treats the subject thus:

LOBBYIST.

One who makes it a business to procure the passage of bills pending before a legislative body.

One "who makes it a business to 'see' members and procure by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements, the passage of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to the promoters." (1 Bryce, Am. Com., 156.)

A contract for the employment of personal influence or solicitation to procure the passage of a public or private law is void (21 Barb., 361; 16 How., 314; 34 Vt., 274; 15 Oreg., 330) as contrary to morals and tending to inefficiency in the public service (93 Wis., 393); if by its terms or by necessary implication it stipulates for, or tends to, corrupt action or personal solicitations (69 U. S., 45; 98 Ind., 238; 36 N. Y., 235; 45 id., 543; 127 id., 370; 18 Ohio St., 469; 149 Pa., 375). And, if the contract is broad enough to cover services of any kind, either secret or open, honest or dishonest, the law pronounces a ban upon the contract itself. (2 McArth., 268.) It is not required that it tends to corruption. If its effect is to mislead, it is decisive against the claimant. It may not corrupt all, but if it corrupt or tend to corrupt some, or if it deceive or tend to deceive some, that is sufficient to stamp its character with the seal of reprobation before a judicial tribunal. (5 W. & S., 315; 7 id., 152; 59 Pa., 19; 100 id., 561.) But it has been held that though the contract contemplates the use of personal solicitation, yet if no personal influence is brought to bear upon the members, and no dishonest, secret, or unfair means employed, to accomplish the object, it is not illegal. (86 Cal., 542.)

Where the agreement is for compensation contingent upon success, it suggests the use of sinister and corrupt means for the accomplishment of the desired end. The law meets the suggestion of evil and strikes down the contract from its inception. (69 U. S., 45; 98 Ind., 238.)

I now read from an opinion of the Supreme Court of the United States delivered in 1874, Trist *v.* Child, 88 U. S. Reports, 441 to 453. Trist had a claim against the Federal Government. He employed Child to collect his claim from Congress. They were both men of good character. Child was to be paid nothing if he failed to collect. The claim was collected and Child had to sue for his commission. The lower court allowed him pay for his services, but the Supreme Court dismissed the bill because he had lobbied with Congress to procure the appropriation. The proof showed that Child did "lobby." Mr. Justice Swan, for the whole court, in dismissing the bill on lobbying and lobby contracts, with great force said:

But there is an objection of STILL GREATER GRAVITY TO THE APPELLEE'S CASE.

Was the contract a valid one? It was, on the part of Child, to procure by lobby service, if possible, the passage of a bill providing for the payment of the claim. The aid asked by the younger Child of Trist, which indicated what he considered needful, and doubtless proposed to do and did do himself, is thus vividly pictured in his letter to Trist of the 20th February, 1871. After giving the names of several members of Congress from whom he had received favorable assurances, he proceeds: "Please write to your friends to write to any Member of Congress. Every vote tells, and a simple request may secure a vote, he not caring anything about it. Set every man you know at work, even if he knows a page, for a page often gets a vote."

In the Roman law it was declared that "A promise made to effect a base purpose, as to commit homicide or sacrilege, is not binding." In our jurisprudence a contract may be illegal and void because it is contrary to a constitution or statute, or inconsistent with sound policy and good morals. Lord Mansfield said: "Many contracts which are not against morality are still void as being against the maxims of sound policy."

It is a rule of the common law of universal application that where a contract, express or implied, is tainted with either of the vices last named, as to the consideration or the thing to be done, no alleged right founded upon it can be enforced in a court of justice.

Before considering the contract here in question it may be well, by way of illustration, to advert to some of the cases presenting the subject in other phases in which the principle has been adversely applied.

The court further says:

Within the condemned category are:

An agreement to pay for supporting for election a candidate for sheriff; to pay for resigning a public position to make room for another; to pay for not bidding at a sheriff's sale of real property; to pay for not bidding for articles to be sold by the Government at auction; to pay for not bidding to a contract to carry the mail on a specified route; to pay a person for his aid and influence in procuring an office, and for not being a candidate himself; to pay for procuring a contract from the Government; to pay for procuring signatures to a petition to the governor for a pardon; to sell land to a particular person, when the surrogate's order to sell should have been obtained; to pay for suppressing evidence and compounding a felony; to convey and assign a part of what should come from an ancestor by descent, devise, or distribution; to pay for promoting a marriage; to influence the disposition of property by will in a particular way.

The question now before us has been decided in four American cases. They were all ably considered, and in all of them the contract was held to be against public policy and void. We entertain no doubt that in such cases, as under all other circumstances, an agreement, express or implied, for purely professional services, is valid. Within this category are included drafting the petition to set forth the claim, attending to the taking of testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments, and submitting them orally or in writing to a committee or other proper authority, and other services of like character. All these things are intended to reach only the reason of those sought to be influenced. They rest on the same principle of ethics as professional services rendered in a court of justice, and are no more exceptionable. But such services are separated by a broad line of demarcation from personal solicitation and the other means and appliances which the correspondence shows were resorted to in this case. There is no reason to believe that they involved anything corrupt or different from what is usually practiced by all paid lobbyists in the prosecution of their business.

The foundation of a republic is the virtue of its citizens. They are at once sovereigns and subjects. As the foundation is undermined, the structure is weakened. When it is destroyed, the fabric must fall. Such is the voice of universal history. The theory of our Government is that all public stations are trusts, and that those clothed with them are to be animated in the discharge of their duties solely by considerations of right, justice, and the public good. They are never to descend to a lower plane. But there is a correlative duty resting upon the citizen. In his intercourse with those in authority, whether executive or legislative, touching the performance of their functions, he is bound to exhibit truth, frankness, and integrity. Any departure from the line of rectitude in such cases is not only bad in morals, but involves a public wrong. No people can have any higher public interest, except the preservation of their liberties, than integrity in the administration of their government in all its departments.

The agreement in the present case was for the sale of the influence and exertions of the lobby agent to bring about the passage of a law for the payment of a private claim, without reference to its merits, by means which, if not corrupt, were illegitimate, and, considered in connection with the pecuniary interest of the agent at stake, contrary to the plainest principles of public policy. No one has a right, in such circumstances, to put himself in a position of temptation to do what is regarded as so pernicious in its character. The law forbids the inchoate step and puts the seal of its reprobation upon the undertaking.

If any of the great corporations were to hire adventurers who make market of themselves in this way to procure the passage of a general law with a view to the promotion of their private interests, the moral sense of every right-minded man would instinctively denounce the employer and employed as steeped in corruption and the employment as infamous.

If the instances were numerous, open, and tolerated, they would be regarded as measuring the decay of the public morals and the degeneracy of the times. No prophetic spirit would be needed to foretell the consequences near at hand. The same thing in lesser legislation, if not so prolific of alarming evils, is not less vicious in itself nor less

to be condemned. The vital principle of both is the same. The evils of the latter are of sufficient magnitude to invite the most serious consideration. The prohibition of the law rests upon a solid foundation. A private bill is apt to attract little attention. It involves no great public interest, and usually fails to excite much discussion. Not unfrequently the facts are whispered to those whose duty it is to investigate, vouched for by them, and the passage of the measure is thus secured.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think that this subject has been discussed during my term of service in the House. I have been intending and shall yet introduce a bill on this subject. The people have the right to "petition" or "remonstrate" with Congress. A petition is a written instrument, signed by the petitioner and filed with the committee or filed with the court or with the clerk of the court, or filed with Congress. It is then open to the public. It does not mean this thing of going around through public places here and in the States and going behind closed doors, or riding out at midnight in automobiles, or working "under cover" to bring about legislation that should or should not be passed. Lobbying is in derogation of public morals and the public safety, and should not be allowed. The Supreme Court so declared in this case. I continue to read from that decision:

If the agent is truthful and conceals nothing, all is well. If he uses nefarious means with success, the springhead and the stream of legislation are polluted. To legalize the traffic of such service would open a door at which fraud and falsehood would not fail to enter and make themselves felt at every accessible point. It would invite their presence and offer them a premium. If the tempted agent be corrupt himself and disposed to corrupt others, the transition requires but a single step. He has the means in his hands, with every facility and a strong incentive to use them. The widespread suspicion which prevails and charges openly made and hardly denied lead to the conclusion that such events are not of rare occurrence. Where the avarice of the agent is inflamed by the hope of a reward contingent upon success and to be graduated by a percentage upon the amount appropriated, the danger of tampering in its worst form is greatly increased.

It is by reason of these things that the law is as it is upon the subject. It will not allow either party to be led into temptation where the thing to be guarded against is so deleterious to private morals and so injurious to the public welfare. In expressing these views we follow the lead of reason and authority.

We are aware of no case in English or American jurisprudence like the one here under consideration where the agreement has not been adjudged to be illegal and void.

We have said that for professional services in this connection a just compensation may be recovered. But where they are blended and confused with those which are forbidden the whole is a unit and indivisible. That which is bad destroys that which is good and they perish together. Services of the latter character, gratuitously rendered, are not unlawful. The absence of motive to wrong is the foundation of sanction. The tendency to mischief, if not wanting, is greatly lessened. The taint lies in the stipulation for pay. Where that exists, it affects fatally, in all its parts, the entire body of the contract. In all such cases, protior conditio defendentis. Where there is turpitude, the law will help neither party.

The older agent in this case is represented to have been a lawyer of ability and high character. The appellee is said to be equally worthy. This can make no difference as to the legal principles we have considered nor in their application to the case in hand. The law is no respecter of persons.

Decree reversed and the case remanded, with directions to dismiss the bill.

Mr. Chairman, I thank the committee for this indulgence. I dislike to read from books. I could have given you my ideas about "lobbying" much more quickly than I have been able to express them through the words of the Supreme Court, but I wanted the highest authority to speak for me to you. A man has a right to go before a committee and argue his case and he has a right to petition and the right to remonstrate and the courts have so declared, but to "lobby" is not his right. It is a nuisance at common law [laughter]—yes, or any other law.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would ask the gentleman if these remarks apply as well to what is known as the "people's lobby?"

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, I hit evil wherever I see it. That "lobby" exists because of the élite's lobby. Sometimes I see evil on the outside of Gongress as well as on the inside, but very rarely is my friend from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] in error. We have honest differences of opinion, of course.

Now, Mr. Chairman, here we are fixing to punish the bribe giver and the bribe taker. I have put my finger here upon a crying evil, "lobbying," that every Member of this Congress knows in a general way, I may say, at least, is being carried on in the District of Columbia; and, I may say, it is carried on with our legislatures in the State of Tennessee and other States. Only last year, or year before that, Tennessee passed an antilobby law in the hope of exterminating this evil. The State of Massachusetts has a good law, and a number of the States have passed them as well, and yet here we have nothing in the District of Columbia to protect Congress and the people. We should have an antilobby law and enforce it.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I would not take up a moment of the valuable time of this committee but for the fact that I understood the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] to indicate a moment ago that a bribe giver was worse than a bribe taker.

Mr. COCKRAN. About as bad.

Mr. MACON. We are now dealing with a provision of law that affects each and every one of us as Representatives, and I desire to let it be known that there is at least one Member upon this floor that insists that a bribe taker is worse than a bribe giver. When I entered upon the discharge of the duties of a Representative I took a solemn oath that I would support the Constitution and the laws of this nation, especially the Constitution. Therefore, should I accept a bribe from the bribe giver I have in addition to having disgraced myself by accepting a bribe, violated the sancity of my oath, and in addition to that, sir, I have seriously insulted the integrity, the honor, and the good name of every man, woman, and child in the district that I represent. Whenever a Representative accepts a bribe, he not only degrades his own name and character, but he reflects upon the integrity and the honor of every individual within the confines of his district, while upon the other hand the bribe giver only disgraces his own name and character. Of the two, Mr. Chairman, I would a thousand times prefer being a bribe giver to that of being a bribe taker, and I believe the gentleman from New York would, too.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MACON], having made some reference to me, perhaps I should explain that the amendment which I have offered does not in any way mitigate the penalties denounced against the bribe taker, while it does impose disqualification from holding office upon any man convicted of corrupting an officer of the United States, in addition to the other penalties inflicted on him by the measure as it stands now. The statement of the gentleman concerning the solemn responsibility assumed by Members of Congress——

Mr. MACON. If the gentleman will yield, I will say that I am in favor of his amendment.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman being in favor of my amendment, it is perhaps unnecessary to prosecute the discussion further. This much, however, I am moved to say by the tenor of his speech: It is twenty years since I was first honored by a seat on the floor of this House. I have served in six Congresses. During all that service I have never discerned an act or heard a whisper that could justify the slightest suspicion that any Member of this House was capable of stooping to questionable conduct, much less to consider an offer of a bribe. I have not, therefore, attempted to discuss the penalties which should be denounced against such a crime. The malefactors at whom I am aiming are men of immense resources, who might perhaps overcome the virtue of some poorly paid officer of the United States, and while profiting enormously from his fall, would yet escape with a lighter penalty if the offense were discovered and both convicted under the law as the committee reports it. I think it would be monstrous if the guilty official were disqualified from ever again holding office under the United States, while the corruptionist who had tempted him to his fall would remain eligible to fill the very office which had been defiled and betrayed through this depravity. The very idea of corrupting a Member of this body seems to me unthinkable, as was parricide among the Greeks. I would not be justified in taking the floor to discuss the penalties to be denounced against a crime that is improbable—almost inconceivable. But, sir, there are other officials whom the records of our courts show to have been susceptible to the wiles and seductions of skilled corruptionists, and I renew an expression of hope that this committee will incorporate into this penal code a disqualification from holding office for every briber who may succeed in corrupting an officer of the United States and thus becloud the credit of our Government.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee I object to the amendment. I object to it because this section is the existing law. Many Members have been misled because in printing it it appears in italics. It appears in italics because new to that section. That arose from the fact that in the existing law it says he shall be punished as under the preceding section. The preceding section was carried to another title and therefore the committee wrote into this section the exact language of the preceding section.

Now, therefore, I call attention to the fact that it is existing law. I call the attention of the House further to the fact that in this case the punishment is not alternative, fine or imprisonment, but fine and imprisonment. Any person convicted under that law must suffer imprisonment.

Mr. PERKINS. Does not the gentleman recognize there is a distinction in the criminality where it has reference to a public official bribed by a hundred dollars or a thousand dollars?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Heretofore, as I am informed, the portion of this sentence imposing a fine has been used for the purpose of recouping the Government for a loss sustained. I am not here to now discuss refined distinctions between different degrees of culpability.

Mr. PERKINS. But the law should be based upon a proper theory of criminality. You would not inflict upon a man who offers a small bribe the same punishment as you would upon a man who offers a large one.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I repeat, Mr. Chairman, I am not here to explain different degrees of culpability. I am here to reenact the present law as it stands, as it was enacted by Congress, and as it has been upon the statute books a great number of years. But I may say that the distinction between grand and petit larceny which exists in nearly all codes is based upon just this distinction.

Now referring to disqualification to hold office, it seems to be the policy of the Government to visit disqualification to hold office only as a punishment for malfeasance in office. Therefore sections containing such provisions are confined I think wholly in the Federal statutes to the betrayal of a public duty. There was an exception in the case of section 19. The gentleman from Missouri and the gentleman from New York will remember that section 19 provided for conspiracy to deprive a man of his rights guaranteed by the Constitution and laws. There was in that section a disqualification to hold office, and because it did not come under that general classification and because it was an exception to the general principles of lawmaking as here referred to, the committee accepted an amendment and permitted that clause to be stricken out. Future sections will be found in which officeholders and persons in position of trust and responsibility accepting a bribe are visited with this disqualification. This is existing law. I hope that this amendment will be voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. COCKRAN. My resolution was offered as an amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri, but I am perfectly willing, with the consent of the committee, to withdraw it and offer it again. I withdraw it for the present, and will renew my motion after the vote is taken on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York will be withdrawn.

Mr. COCKRAN. Temporarily.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out of section 41 all of said section between the word "than," in the 10th line, and the word "and," in the 13th line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "ten thousand dollars."

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 32, noes 43.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after "years," line 13, "and shall be disqualified thereafter from holding any office of honor or profit under the Government of the United States."

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. COCKRAN. I ask for a division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 51, noes 64.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I ask for a vote by tellers.

Tellers were ordered.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] will take their places as tellers.

The committee again divided, and tellers reported—ayes 71, noes 75.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to section 41.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after the word "tendered," in section 41, line 13, the following: "the value or amount thereof to be ascertained and certified by the jury as part of its verdict."

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that if it is wise to adopt and preserve a rule for the strict construction of criminal statutes upon the part of those who administer the law, it is doubly important that we who frame those laws should be guided by the utmost caution and rigid rules in their enactment.

The section to which my amendment relates attempts to provide two classes of penalties, one in the nature of a fine and the other in the nature of imprisonment. In the matter of imprisonment the verdict of guilty is sufficient warrant for the judge to sentence. In the matter of the fine, however, the penalty provided is three times the value of the thing given or received.

Suppose the article given or received is not cash, and of uncertain value, by what process does the judge fix the amount of the fine?

If the value of the article is laid in the indictment as one amount, which is the value fixed by the prosecutor, and this value in the minds of the jury be wholly different, while that of the judge still differs from both the prosecutor and the jury, who finally fixes the amount? Is it a question of law or a question of fact? Clearly not one of law, and therefore not for the court. Necessarily, it being a question of fact, it should be for the jury, and for that reason the jury should be given specific authority to ascertain it and certify it as part of its verdict. Otherwise the guilty will escape for want of adequate legislation, and to provide against such deficiency I believe this amendment should prevail.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania: Mr. Chairman, I feel constrained to oppose that amendment. It is a change of existing law, and I confess that I am not able, under the circumstances of discussing this bill upon the floor of the House, to measure the full extent to which it might change the law. This law has stood for a number of years, and no weakness of the kind suggested by my colleague has ever yet been developed, as far as I know. In a trial of a case for bribery the essential feature of that trial is, Did or did not the man receive a bribe? Is he guilty under the law? Now, in the question of an inquiry by a jury trying the question of guilt or innocence the additional inquiry by the same jury as to the amount of the bribe might, under the rules of evidence, not be competent, and in the infliction of punishment after a conviction the court has always the fullest opportunity of making an independent investigation to ascertain the amount of the bribe. Therefore, as it changes existing law, I am opposed to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE].

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. BURKE was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 42. Whoever shall take and carry away, without authority from the United States, from the place where it has been filed, lodged, or deposited, or where it may for the time being actually be kept by authority of the United States, any certificate, affidavit, deposition, written statement of facts, power of attorney, receipt, voucher, assignment, or other document, record, file, or paper prepared, fitted, or intended to be used or presented in order to procure the payment of money from or by the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, or the allowance or payment of the whole or any part of any claim, account, or demand against the United States, whether the same has or has not already been so used or presented, and whether such claim, account, or demand, or any part thereof, has or has not already been allowed or paid; or whoever shall present, use, or attempt to use, any such document, record, file, or paper so taken and carried away, in order to procure the payment of any money from or by the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, or the allowance or payment of the whole or any part of any claim, account, or demand against the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I wish to offer an amendment to section 42. I move to amend by inserting the word "fraudulently" in line 21, between the word "to" and the word "procure," and to insert the same word in line 5 on page 24, between "to" and the word "procure."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 42, page 24, line 21, between the words "to" and "procure," insert the word "fraudulently." On page 25, line 5, after the second word, insert the word "fraudulently."

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I do not desire to take the time of the committee, except to say that under this law as now written a man might in good faith take documents belonging to the Government and yet violate this section of the statute. It seems to me that the question of fraudulent intent ought to exist before any man is convicted of crime. I ask simply to insert the word "fraudulently," so that it will read:

To fraudulently procure payment of money from or by the United States.

Otherwise it does not seem to me that a man ought to be convicted if he was acting in perfect good faith.

Mr. PARSONS. Why should he be allowed to take papers belonging to the Government? The committee ask that the amendment be voted down.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Some officer of the Government that has charge of papers might take them, not having the right to do it, but thinking he had the right to do it, and act in perfectly good faith, and in that case ought not to be guilty of a crime. If there was no intention to defraud in taking the papers, I insist that he ought not to be found guilty of a crime.

Mr. GARRETT. Do not the words "without the authority of the United States" cover your objection?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. No; a man might take them without authority and still might do it in good faith. He might think he had authority to do it, and he might be mistaken.

Mr. GARRETT. Would not the gentleman's proposition make it much more difficult to punish an officer for stealing papers?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I think he ought not to be convicted unless he takes them with the intent of defrauding—unless he intends to do some wrong. If he takes the papers in good faith without intending to reap any benefit from them, without intending to get any money from the Government wrongfully, it seems to me he ought not to be convicted.

Mr. GARRETT. Did the gentleman ever have any experience as the custodian of court papers?

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. No; I never had any experience as the custodian of court papers. I do not see what harm it can do if the officer takes them in good faith. If he simply makes an honest mistake, he ought not to be convicted of a crime. If he does it fraudulently, then he ought to be convicted.

Mr. GARRETT. If the gentleman from Missouri will pardon me, it is always difficult to prove the doing of an act fraudulently. The man might plead that he took the papers in complete forgetfulness, and it could not be proved that it was done with a fraudulent intent.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Our State statutes are full of things of that sort. The man who forges a note or other evidence of debt without intending to defraud anybody could not be convicted in our State courts. He must intend a wrong to somebody. Now I submit that under this section of the law a man might in good faith be the custodian of a paper and take it wrongfully under the law and not intend any wrong. If he did not intend any wrong, I do not think he ought to be convicted. It will improve the section to insert the word "fraudulently."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri) there were—ayes 34, noes 53.

So the amendment was lost.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 43. No officer or agent of any corporation, joint stock company, or association, and no member or agent of any firm or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation, joint stock company, association, or firm shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation, joint stock company, association, or firm. Whoever shall violate the provision of this section shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 18 of section 43, after the word "firm," insert "and no director or attorney or counsel of any company or corporation engaged in interstate commerce shall be eligible to the office of Representative in the Congress of the United States while acting as such attorney or counsel or director."

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order against that that it is not germane.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from New York on his point of order.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, the amendment as I understood it related to the qualifications of Members of Congress. This section does not relate to the election of Members of Congress in any way whatever, but simply to the matter of who shall transact the business with the Government. The object of the amendment is to introduce into this section some legislation on a matter to which the section does not in any way relate.

Mr. PAYNE. Is not the amendment really an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, as that describes the qualifications and leaves each House the judge of the qualifications of its own Members?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the first line of section 43 reads thus:

No officer or agent of any banking or other commercial corporation, etc.

You will note the words "or other commercial corporation." Will anybody for an instant contend that an interstate railroad is not a "commercial corporation?" Why of course it is. The amendment is entirely germane and only elaborates the law and it ought to be a law.

I remember in the history of my own time here in Congress of a distinguished lawmaker, a Member of the other body of Congress, an attorney for a noted interstate commercial corporation which was being attacked at the time, as I remember the facts, before the United States courts for some wrong done—possibly a restraint of the interstate trade—and he was the chief counsel and the counsel of record. Mr. Chairman, of course, I am not now discussing the parliamentary proposition, but while I have the floor I want to say this, that under our interstate antipass law Members of Congress are not allowed, as Members, to use free passes in interstate travel, but if they are Members of Congress and also "railroad lawyers," they can and do use free interstate passes, I am told. At all events the newspapers state that as a fact. I think the matter has come to the attention of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

If a man is a member of Congress, Mr. Chairman, he ought to be a disinterested lawmaker, and how can he be a disinterested lawmaker, whether he is a Democrat or a Republican, if he is the retained counsel of any interstate commercial corporation, and particularly one that receives its franchises, its land grants, its privileges, its legal existence, under and by virtue of the Federal Government? I introduced a bill a few days ago to prohibit this. Are we not here every day, or certainly every session, dealing with franchises that the Federal Government grants to interstate concerns—telegraphs, telephones, railroads, and steamboats? And I say, Mr. Chairman, that in justice to the high office that a Member fills, in justice to the public service, he should be entirely disinterested—disconnected from his client. Why, in the old days, as I recollect it—and if I am wrong somebody will correct me—a director or stockholder in a national bank was not allowed to be a Member of Congress. Suppose, now, that was the law now. How many Members of Congress would be driven out of Congress? How many would be eligible for reelection? I do not mean to say that because a man is a banker and a Member of Congress at the same time he is dishonest—not by a long shot; but I do say that when he is a banker and has to deal with a great banking question, such as we have to-day confronting us, he himself should not be a stockholder in a national bank and a member of the Banking and Currency Committee. John Quincy Adams sold his bank stock before he would take the oath as a Member of this House. It has been stated, Mr. Chairman, in a magazine in the last few weeks, which I read myself, that a leading lawmaker in the other end of the Capitol, a member of a committee, held a million dollars of stock in the "tobacco trust"——

Mr. NORRIS. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. Did I understand the gentleman to say that a man who was a director in a national bank could not be a Member of Congress?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; I said away back yonder, before either of us was born, way back before the civil war——

Mr. NORRIS. I understood the gentleman said that a man who was a director in a national bank was disqualified.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; I was simply saying that years ago my recollection is that a stockholder in a bank was not allowed to be a Member of Congress.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Does the gentleman think that the same rule ought to apply to one who is interested in a tobacco plantation or a tobacco manufacturing concern?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I know that my good friend may be hitting at me personally, but when I was a farmer I raised everything on the farm but tobacco.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Then it does not hit the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And I want to say, furthermore, that if the tobacco bill which passed the House had been referred to me as a committeeman and I had stock in the tobacco trust, as was the case with some in the other end of the Capitol, this magazine article states, I would have gotten off the committee.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. But that is not an answer to the question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And I say that common decency should have prompted those at the other end of the Capitol, some of whom have died and gone to their reward, to do so; but they sat there hearing our tobacco bill with tobacco trust

bonds or stock in their pockets and to their credit—— [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. That does not answer the question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And the inventory of the estate of one of this committee showed that when it was brought to light in the courts of the country, and that is one of the reasons why we were not able to get that bill through the Senate. I have no investments whatever in tobacco in any shape, and never had.

Mr. PAYNE. As I understand it, the question is on the point of order. I hope we will have a ruling.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman will rule that the amendment of the gentleman is an added limitation to the limitations stated in section 43, and is germane.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to speak, then, in opposition to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. As I heard it read from the Clerk's desk, it undertakes to disqualify as a Member of Congress any officer or attorney of a corporation engaged in interstate commerce. Any attempt to add any qualification or disqualification other than those contained in the Constitution in regard to a Member of Congress, and undertaking to take from the House itself the right to judge of its membership, in my mind, would be unconstitutional. I do not believe we ought to exclude any class of people from being Members. Of course, I am in hearty accord with the suggestions made by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] that no Member ought to vote upon matters in which he is personally interested, but if we exclude from membership all men who may be interested in matters that may sometimes come before Congress, we will not have any Members left in Congress.

[Cries of "Vote!"]

Mr. BRODHEAD and Mr. GAINES of Tennessee rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRODHEAD].

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I regret very much that this amendment, which I have just offered, has not been sufficiently studied by me. It was a sudden impulse, perhaps an inspiration, that came to me when I listened to the eloquent remarks of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] and those of the other gentleman who so well portrayed the evils of bribery.

It seems to me that one of the chief objections to bribery is that a man thereby is unduly influenced. A man might be bribed to do right. And it also might be that a man could be unconsciously bribed by his own interests. And when I recall the fact that no juror is permitted to sit in the jury box in Pennsylvania where a corporation is a defendant or a plaintiff wherein that juror has an interest as a stockholder or a director, and when I recall also the fact that there is no judge in all the State of Pennsylvania who will sit and listen to a case in which a corporation of which he is a stockholder is a party, it occurs to me that neither should we sit here and pass upon laws pertaining to corporations engaged in interstate commerce in which we might be personally interested as an officer or attorney. I do not say interested merely as a stockholder, but as a director or as an attorney—necessarily, therefore, a paid attorney. It seemed to me that a man placed in that position might be unconsciously influenced in his own behalf or in behalf of such corporation and not act openly, freely, and fearlessly in the interests of the whole people. This idea has suddenly occurred to me, and I am not prepared to discuss it in the manner in which I think it should be discussed. My intention and purpose must be very clear. It seemed to me to be following out the spirit of this section 43, which is to restrain an officer or an agent of a corporation from being an officer or agent of the United States at the same time and transacting business with that corporation. Carrying that same spirit a little further was the object I had in offering this amendment, so that no Member of Congress could be a Member and at the same time a director of a corporation doing interstate commerce.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BRODHEAD. Without showing any discourtesy to the gentleman from Kentucky I must decline to yield at this time. [Laughter.] I am not prepared at present to defend the constitutionality of this amendment, but I am prepared to defend the honesty of its purpose. [Applause.]

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BRODHEAD], and I think if it is adopted it will give the people a better chance when their affairs and the affairs of the great corporations of the country are pitted against each other in this House. During the short period of time that I have had the honor of being a Member of the House I am free to say that I have had suspicions that caused me to believe that Members who were attorneys for railroads were influenced more or less, either consciously or unconsciously, in the action that they took in regard to certain measures pending before Congress. The great railroad interests of the country are powerful, and they are careful to send their attorneys to Congress at every opportunity, and we know that if they were to cast a single vote against the special interests of the railroads where their special interests seemed to clash with the interests of the people that they would lose the high salaries paid them by the railroads, and hence, rather than lose their salaries, they always act with partiality toward their masters when their interests seem to be arrayed against the interests of the people. That being the case, sir, will Members insist that attorneys while in the employ of great corporations are proper persons to vote upon measures pending before this body where the people's interests are arrayed upon one side and the corporation interests upon the other?

If it is our desire to see Representatives upon this floor who represent the people, Representatives who are not biased in favor of or controlled by the great corporations of the country, we ought to be willing to let this provision go into this bill at this time. To meet the observation of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], who insist that Congress is the sole judge of the qualifications of its Members, and hence the amendment would be unconstitutional if we were to adopt it, I want to ask, in the name of common sense, how Congress can more fittingly prescribe the qualifications of its membership than by enacting a law saying who shall be qualified and who not? Oh, you may say that the next Congress will be the judge of the qualifications of its membership under the Constitution. Then, that being the case, and the next Congress wants railroad attorneys to sit here as Members of Congress, let them repeal this provision and they can say so; but unless we want them to sit as Members we ought to incorporate this amendment into the law of the country, and not give our sanction to the practice of permitting railroad attorneys to act upon questions where the interests of the people are on one side and the interests of the railroad corporation are on the other. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. BRODHEAD. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 37, noes 67.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment. I desire to change the phraseology of the amendment in one way different from that already offered, and which is much better.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting the following after the word "firm," in line 18, section 43: "And no Member of Congress shall during his term of office be an officer, director, or attorney of any company or corporation engaged in interstate commerce."

Mr. PAYNE. I make the point of order against the amendment that it is not germane. Here is a section that is simply prescribing a degree of crime for the violation of a section providing that he shall not be a director and agent of the Government. Now it can not be germane to say that a Member of Congress shall not do so. It can not be germane.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order made by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the Chair is prepared to overrule it, I would like to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If the Chair is prepared to overrule it, I would like to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman from Missouri briefly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, we all understand very well, of course——

Mr. PAYNE. If I can, I will withdraw the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Better not.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is prepared to rule on the point of order, and will sustain the point of order on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, because the question of the qualification of Members of Congress is not germane.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I thought I was to have a little opportunity to be heard.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has already ruled on the point of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Well, now, Mr. Chairman, inasmuch as the Chairman recognized me and took me off my feet, I would like to say a few words, anyhow.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman may ask unanimous consent.

Mr. DE ARMOND. No, sir; I was on my feet.

The CHAIRMAN. Then the gentleman may take an appeal.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I was on my feet and was recognized by the Chair and recognized on the point of order. Now, I want to know why the Chair took me off my feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair said he would hear the gentleman very briefly, and then the gentleman who offered the point of order asked to withdraw it. The Chair was prepared to rule.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes; but the point I am on is this——

Mr. DALZELL. Regular order!

Mr. DE ARMOND. This is the regular order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman is out of order.

Mr. DE ARMOND. What I desire to say is this: I was upon my feet addressing the Chair upon the point of order and was recognized by the Chair for that purpose. He said he would hear the gentleman from Missouri; then he took me off my feet.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair stated he would hear the gentleman very briefly, and heard him briefly, and has been prepared to rule and has ruled; but the Chair will hear the gentleman.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Very well. This is very largely a matter of vindication of parliamentary rights. I will not address myself to the point of order with the hope of the chairman changing his mind, for we all know how tenacious we are of our own opinions and judgment after we have announced the opinion and pronounced the judgment; nevertheless I submit that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not a proposition to add to or change the qualifications of a Member of Congress, but goes solely to his conduct while he is a Member of Congress.

Perhaps the chairman may not appreciate the particular distinction, but it is very clear in my mind. There are certain things, of course, which Congress can prohibit with reference to Members of Congress as well as with reference to other people. The question as to the qualifications of Members of Congress goes to their admission after they have been elected. Questions that go to the conduct of a Member of Congress, while acting as such, have nothing whatever to do with the constitutional requirements to make him eligible for election to Congress.

Now, the proposition submitted by the gentleman from Pennsylvania is this, that a Member of Congress, in the judgment of Congress, if this amendment were adopted, would so far depart from his duties as a Member of Congress, if he were also to serve a corporation engaged in interstate commerce, as that his dereliction ought to be denounced and punished under this section. If that has anything to do with the question of how old a man shall be, how long he shall have resided in this country, or anything else that goes to constitutional qualification, I confess my inability to see it. I do not know whether the Chairman would care to consider the matter, but if he does I should like to direct his attention plainly to this point, that there is not a thing in the amendment that goes to the question of qualification for membership here; that it goes solely to the conduct of the qualified person after he is a Member here.

Now, if it is competent for Congress to legislate upon the subject of what a man may do or what he may not do here, then it is competent to legislate in regard to this matter. If it is competent for Congress to provide that one who is here as a Member and who also has the relationship of employment, or close identification in some other way, with a corporation engaged in interstate commerce, shall be prohibited from voting upon a proposition involving the very company with which he is connected and his own interests, it is also competent for Congress, by legislation, to provide that he shall not have that connection at all while he is here. He is not compelled to come to Congress; but under this provision, if adopted, he would be compelled to choose between the antagonistic corporation employment and the public duty of a Congressman. It may be that that goes to the qualifications of a Member, and it may be that it does not. I think it does not.

Mr. FINLEY. The gentleman is well aware, I am sure, that Congress has enacted a law making it a crime for a Member of Congress to practice before the Departments.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I think the suggestion made by my friend from South Carolina is very pertinent. There is nothing in the constitutional provision in regard to the qualification of a Member that in any way touches upon the question whether he may practice before one of the Departments, and yet we know that quite lately a Member of the body at the other end of this Capitol resigned after indictment and conviction for violating a Federal statute against such employment and service after he became and while he was a Member of Congress. Talk about that being a question of eligibility or constitutional qualification! Notwithstanding the ruling which the Chairman made, I think improvidently and without properly considering the merits of this case, I do not wonder at the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] showing a readiness to withdraw the point of order, which has absolutely nothing in it. [Cries of "Vote!" "Vote!"] I have no doubt a vote would be a very good thing, but a correct decision of this subject would be a better thing. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. Section 43 does not refer to Members of Congress at all, but refers to officers and agents of corporations. The former ruling of the Chair will be adhered to.

Mr. BRODHEAD. I appeal from the decision of the Chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania appeals from the decision of the Chair. The question is, Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the judgment of the committee?

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. BRODHEAD) there were—ayes 73, noes 59.

Mr. BRODHEAD. I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. BRODHEAD.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 79, noes 62.

Accordingly, the decision of the Chair was sustained.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 45. Whoever shall procure or entice any artificer or workman retained or employed in any arsenal or armory to depart from the same during the continuance of his engagement, or to avoid or break his contract with the United States, or whoever, after due notice of the engagement of such workman or artificer, during the continuance of such engagement, shall retain, hire, or in anywise employ, harbor, or conceal such artificer or workman, shall be fined not more than $50, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I want to call the attention of the committee to the fact that this section provides that—

Whoever shall procure or entice any artificer or workman retained or employed in any arsenal or armory, to depart from the same during the continuance of his engagement, or to avoid or break his *contract* with the United States; or whoever, after due notice of the engagement of such workman or artificer, during the continuance of such engagement, shall retain, hire, or in any wise employ, harbor, or conceal such artificer or workman, shall be fined not more than fifty dollars, or imprisoned not more than three months, or both.

I call the attention of the House to that statute for this reason: The Attorney-General of the United States has recently, I understand, indorsed a report of a special agent which declared that a statute of the State of Mississippi precisely on all fours with this, except that it applies to men who have made a contract for a year to work a cotton crop and to those who shall persuade or entice them to depart from the same during the continuance of the contract or shall "hire or employ" them during the continuance of the contract, is in effect peonage. That statute has been denounced as a statute authorizing peonage.

Here is a statute of the United States applicable to workmen—not soldiers, not sailors, but workmen engaged in an industrial pursuit, and it prescribes punishment for precisely the same defined offense as does this Mississippi statute. I want the country to know that if the Mississippi statute of employment be peonage, the United States statute for the workingmen employed by the United States in arsenals and armories is also peonage. [Applause.]

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert after "armory," in line 2, "while war exists between the United States and another power."

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, that amendment will relieve the section of an objectionable feature somewhat, and relieve it from being construed strictly as a peonage section. But as the section stands it is one of the peculiarities that we find in the Federal law. It certainly smacks of peonage, which certain parties seem anxious to destroy in the South. Lawyers will notice that an accessory is denounced by this section, while the man who breaks the contract—that is, the principal—is guilty of nothing. In other words, the principal, the person who breaks the contract, is guilty of no offense, but the man who persuades him to quit work and break his contract is guilty of a misdemeanor. There is nowhere in our statutes any law against a man who quits work in an armory as an artificer or

workman, whether he quits voluntarily or upon enticement, but it is a crime under this section to induce him to leave. There ought not to be such an incongruity in our statutes. It was passed in 1800. You might as well imprison one who induces robbery and let the robber go free. You ought either to adopt this amendment to make it a crime for the artificer to quit during war, or repeal the whole section. It is a dangerous section as it stands, and therefore I have offered the amendment, which provides that if the inducement occurs while war exists, he shall then and there only be guilty of a misdemeanor, and I do not see why the amendment should not be adopted. The whole section should be stricken out, but the adoption of my amendment will pull its worst fangs.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. WEBB) there were—ayes 39, noes 62.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and Mr. DALZELL having resumed the chair as Speaker pro tempore, Mr. BANNON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11701) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States, and had come to no resolution thereon.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BUTLER of Pennsylvania, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence indefinitely, on account of illness in his family.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. BONYNGE, by unanimous consent, was given leave to withdraw papers filed in support of H. R. 233, Fifty-ninth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

JOINT RESOLUTION PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following joint resolution:

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 88.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House joint resolution 88.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, without knowing what the resolution is, it is now after 5 o'clock, and for that reason I object.

Mr. SCOTT. I withdraw the request.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock and 1 minute p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Sabine River, Texas and Louisiana—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for clothing and camp and garrison equipage for the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination and survey of shoal off Stuyvesant Harbor, Hudson River, New York—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed with illustrations.

A letter from the Clerk of the House of Representatives, transmitting a list of reports to be made to Congress by public officers during the Sixtieth Congress—to the Committee on Rules and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture, transmitting a statement of promotions, appointments, and other changes made in salaries paid from lump sums in the Department of Agriculture for the calendar year 1907—to the Committee on Expenditures of the Department of Agriculture.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of War, transmitting reports relating to the claim of D. E. Gilchrist, of Portsmouth, N. H., on account of damages to the steamer *Queen City*—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Joseph H. Bean, administrator of estate of Joseph Bean, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mrs. Nannie Cogswell, Oscar W. Cogswell, John K. Cogswell, and Emma Cogswell, heirs of estate of O. H. Cogswell, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of the Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 8760) granting an increase of pension to Emily W. Tilley—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12976) to correct the record of discharge of Capt. Amos Dahuff—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 12977) to correct the military record of Paris R. Winslow—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 12978) granting an increase of pension to Shadrack Hudson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12865) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Rice—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 13428) to provide for increasing the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be erected at Crookston, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 13429) to provide for remodeling and enlarging the post-office and custom-house and appraisers' stores building and the erection of a new building for the custom officials at Galveston, Tex.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 13430) to authorize the Chicago, Indianapolis and Louisville Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the city of Hammond, Ind.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 13431) to appropriate certain money for improvement of harbor at Savannah, Ga., and the Savannah River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 13432) to provide for the erection of a subtreasury building and the establishment of a subtreasury at Jacksonville, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13433) for a survey of the Suwanee River, in the State of Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 13434) for the erection of a public building at Anadarko, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13435) for the erection of a public building in Alva, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13436) for the erection of a public building at El Reno, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13437) for the erection of a public building

at Oklahoma City, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13438) for the erection of a public building at Woodward, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 13439) to provide for the construction of a military road at the United States cemetery at Fort Gibson, Okla.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 13440) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection thereon of a public building at Alexandria, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13441) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Winchester, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13442) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Decatur, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13443) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Elwood, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13444) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bluffton, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13445) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Portland, in the State of Indiana—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 13446) for the erection of a public building at North Tonawanda, Niagara County, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RICHARDSON (by request): A bill (H. R. 13447) to amend section 549 of the postal laws of the United States, paragraph 3—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 13448) to authorize the counties of Allegheny and Washington, in the State of Pennsylvania, to change the site of the joint county bridge which now crosses the Monongahela River at Monongahela City, Pa., and to construct a new bridge across said river in the place of said present bridge upon a new site—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 13449) to bridge the Newark Bay—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13450) to establish a light and fog signal in New York Bay at the entrance to the dredged channel at Greenville, N. J.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SABATH: A bill (H. R. 13451) to provide a tax upon all dowries, gifts, settlements, or advances of property made in consideration of or in contemplation of marriage by citizens or subjects of the United States of America to persons other than citizens or subjects of the United States of America—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 13452) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and equip subsurface or submarine torpedo boats to be stationed in the waters of Puget Sound, State of Washington, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 13453) to distribute the surplus in the Treasury of the United States to the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia for the sole purpose of improving the roads therein—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13454) to appropriate $500,000 for the prosecution and extension of the work of the Bureau of Soil Surveys in the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 13455) to authorize and provide for the investigation and survey of swamp, wet, and overflowed land, and to devise plans and systems of drainage therefor—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 13456) to amend section 3255 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ELLERBE: A bill (H. R. 13457) to provide for the erection of a monument to Brig. Gen. Francis Marion—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13458) for the erection of a public building at Darlington, S. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 13459) to provide for the erection of a public building at Sewickley, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13460) supplemental to the food and drugs act, June 30, 1906—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 13461) appropriating $20,000 to construct a Government road from Chickamauga National Park to the Government rifle range, in Catoosa County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WEEMS: A bill (H. R. 13462) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States at Steubenville, Ohio—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. RYAN: A bill (H. R. 13463) amending section 4463 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13464) granting a service pension to all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, both Regular and Volunteer, who have been awarded medals of honor or who may hereafter be awarded such medals, under acts of Congress approved December 21, 1861, and so forth—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KALANIANAOLE: A bill (H. R. 13465) to amend the laws concerning transportation between ports of the Territory of Hawaii and other ports of the United States—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 13466) authorizing the President of the United States to purchase the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 13467) constituting a commission to investigate diplomatic and consular affairs—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Messrs. DALZELL, BURKE, BARCHFELD, and GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 13468) providing for the erection of a post-office building at Pittsburg, Pa.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 13469) for the purchase or construction of a vessel or launch for the customs service at and in the vicinity of Portland, Me.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 13470) authorizing a public building at Hendersonville, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13471) prohibiting work in the District of Columbia on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 13472) to increase the limit of cost for the acquisition of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Washington, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 13473) to amend section 3 of the public building act of June 30, 1906, so as to increase the cost of enlarging the public building at Roanoke, Va., to $100,000—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 13474) to amend the act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, and officers, who served in the civil war or the war with Mexico—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 13475) to establish a United States court at Jackson, in the eastern district of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13476) for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York (by request): A bill (H. R. 13477) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to promote the safety of employees and travelers upon railroads by compelling common carriers engaged in interstate commerce to equip their cars with automatic couplers and continuous brakes and their locomotives with driving wheel brakes, and for other purposes,' approved March 2, 1893, and amended April 1, 1896, approved March 2, 1903"—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREENE: Resolution (H. Res. 140) authorizing the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries to print—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. ANDREWS: Resolution (H. Res. 141) for the additional payment of the two messengers in the office of the disbursing clerk of the House—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HASKINS: Resolution (H. Res. 142) authorizing the appointment of a stenographer to the Committee on War Claims—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: Resolution (H. Res. 143) for the appointment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Enrolled Bills—to the Committee on Accounts.

Also, resolution (H. Res. 144) for the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Enrolled Bills—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HOBSON: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 98) to provide a consecutive naval programme—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 13478) granting an increase of pension to John W. Buchanan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13479) granting an increase of pension to John Q. Hickman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 13480) granting a pension to Harris B. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13481) granting an increase of pension to H. A. Van Epps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 13482) granting a pension to Amos Jentry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13483) granting a pension to H. C. Doll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13484) granting a pension to Sebald V. Schlessinger—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 13485) granting an increase of pension to Samuel M. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 13486) for the relief of Albert R. Heilig—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 13487) granting an increase of pension to Calvin M. Partlow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13488) granting an increase of pension to James P. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13489) granting an increase of pension to Valentine B. Hummel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13490) granting an increase of pension to Michael Walsh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13491) granting an increase of pension to Abraham Pevyhouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13492) removing charge of desertion against John Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13493) removing charge of desertion against John R. Butler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 13494) granting a pension to Sidney Raphael—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 13495) for the relief of William T. Grady—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 13496) granting a pension to Mattie B. Romsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 13497) granting an increase of pension to James Cheffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 13498) granting a pension to Letitia Byrum—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13499) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah L. Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13500) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Moyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13501) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13502) granting an increase of pension to William A. Mathes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13503) granting an increase of pension to William W. Templeton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13504) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 13505) granting an increase of pension to N. A. Chamberlain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13506) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13507) granting an increase of pension to Asher Diltz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13508) granting an increase of pension to James S. Wigmore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13509) granting an increase of pension to Clarence D. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13510) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13511) granting an increase of pension to John Spies—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13512) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Connelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13513) granting an increase of pension to John G. Heckman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13514) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of John J. McNaughton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13515) granting a pension to Oliver M. Reid—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13516) granting a pension to Laura Newman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CUSHMAN: A bill (H. R. 13517) granting an increase of pension to William Ogan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13518) granting an increase of pension to Charles D. Spencer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13519) for the relief of David P. Robinson and Thomas H. Robinson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13520) for the relief of George Drake and Lillie Nelson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 13521) granting an increase of pension to Edwin D. Childs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 13522) granting a pension to Simon McKenzie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13523) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Livingston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 13524) granting a pension to Catharine Shoveland—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13525) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. McDowell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 13526) granting an increase of pension to Tarandocty Owens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13527) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13528) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Farmer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13529) granting an increase of pension to Ira McCrary—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13530) granting an increase of pension to James K. Wesley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13531) granting an increase of pension to Thomas J. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13532) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin J. Bowman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13533) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13534) granting an increase of pension to Thomas M. Floyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13535) granting an increase of pension to W. R. Railey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13536) granting a pension to Granville W. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13537) granting a pension to Cobb T. Berry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13538) granting a pension to Thomas McGee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 13539) granting an increase of pension to Charles Holmes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 13540) to remove the charge of desertion and correct the military record of James Wilson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 13541) granting an increase of pension to William Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FORNES: A bill (H. R. 13542) for the relief of the estate of Ramsey Crooks—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13543) for the relief of the estate of Ramsey Crooks—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13544) granting an increase of pension to Bridget Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: A bill (H. R. 13545) for the relief of B. Jackman—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13546) granting an increase of pension to Charles Von Steinberg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13547) granting an increase of pension to Henry B. Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13548) granting an increase of pension to Sidney A. Ladd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13549) granting an increase of pension to Nancy E. Robinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GARRETT: A bill (H. R. 13550) granting a pension to Ebby M. J. Hay—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GLASS: A bill (H. R. 13551) for the relief of heirs of James Jones, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13552) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Margaret M. Donnelly, widow of Edward W. Donnelly, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 13553) for the relief of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railway Company of Illinois—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13554) for the relief of D. M. Sprague and William Tilton—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13555) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Dawson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 13556) granting a pension to Sarah M. Chadwick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13557) granting a pension to Jennie F. Bleffins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13558) granting an increase of pension to Abby A. Brightman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HACKETT: A bill (H. R. 13559) for the relief of heirs of William Haynes Kilby, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 13560) granting an increase of pension to Rufus M. Liggett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 13561) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker acts—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 13562) granting a pension to Patrick Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 13563) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Hough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 13564) granting a pension to Dessa Clough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By HITCHCOCK: A bill (H. R. 13565) granting an increase of pension to William G. Otis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 13566) for the relief of John Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOLLIDAY: A bill (H. R. 13567) granting an increase of pension to Eli Cooprider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 13568) granting an increase of pension to William Durrua—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13569) authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize Richard B. Herrin, deceased, as having been a member of Company C, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADDISON D. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 13570) granting a pension to Samuel T. Wallace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13571) granting a pension to J. W. Wiloby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13572) granting a pension to Jane Lynne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13573) granting an increase of pension to John Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13574) granting an increase of pension to James W. Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13575) granting an increase of pension to John W. B. Huntsman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 13576) granting an increase of pension to Jefferson Worster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KINKAID: A bill (H. R. 13577) providing for resurvey of certain public lands in the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13578) granting a pension to B. F. Dunivin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13579) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13580) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Kittrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13581) granting an increase of pension to Moses H. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13582) granting an increase of pension to J. T. Hultt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13583) to correct the military record of V. B. Gatewood—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: A bill (H. R. 13584) granting an increase of pension to Gay Warren Schell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: A bill (H. R. 13585) for the relief of William P. Ryan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 13586) for the relief of William Radcliffe—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 13587) granting an increase of pension to John A. Binninger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13588) granting an increase of pension to J. S. Prose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13589) granting an increase of pension to George M. Bence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13590) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. McPheeters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13591) granting an increase of pension to George W. Drummond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13592) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 13593) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to permit entry by George W. Grinnell, jr., John Grinnell, Charley Grinnell, and Ellen Grinnell, heirs of George W. Grinnell, deceased, of 640 acres of land—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 13594) granting a pension to Andrea P. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 13595) granting a pension to Daniel Dye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13596) granting an increase of pension to James A. Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13597) granting an increase of pension to Israel Metzger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13598) granting an increase of pension to Eliel P. Goble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13599) granting an increase of pension to Edward R. Hatchett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13600) granting an increase of pension to E. F. Henderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13601) granting an increase of pension to William T. Parrahm—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13602) granting an increase of pension to William L. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13603) granting an increase of pension to John Dunlavy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13604) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Lena Pollock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13605) granting an increase of pension to William Sproul—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 13606) granting an honorable discharge to Augustus J. Fairbanks—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13607) to correct the military record of Aaron S. Winner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 13608) granting an increase of pension to Christian Bachman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13609) granting an increase of pension to Charles L. Deterly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13610) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Kennedy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13611) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13612) to correct the military record of John Moran—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 13613) granting an increase of pension to Henry Mastilla—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13614) granting an increase of pension to W. D. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13615) granting a pension to D. B. Crews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAGE: A bill (H. R. 13616) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Graham Howie—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 13617) for the relief of Edward W. Clark—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13618) granting an increase of pension to Richard Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13619) granting a pension to Matilda Gams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13620) granting a pension to Anna Conklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13621) granting a pension to Francis Polmanteer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PUJO: A bill (H. R. 13622) granting a pension to Fannie L. McVey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 13623) granting a pension to William A. Pollard—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 13624) granting an increase of pension to Marzio Martini—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 13625) granting an increase of pension to Stephen Konicka—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 13626) granting an increase of pension to Lewis G. Forbes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13627) granting an increase of pension to George A. Osborn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13628) granting an increase of pension to James C. Simmons—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13629) for the relief of Samuel P. Dresser—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 13630) granting a pension to Samantha Flint—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13631) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13632) granting an increase of pension to Wilson W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13633) granting an increase of pension to Levi Ely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13634) granting an increase of pension to Wesley Pontious—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 13635) granting an increase of pension to Wallace J. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 13636) granting an increase of pension to James W. McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 13637) for the relief of the heirs of Lydia A. Hockensmith, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13638) for the relief of the heirs of James L. Geaslen, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 13639) granting an increase of pension to Hannah A. Arnett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 13640) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Loffler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 13641) granting an increase of pension to Martin Gibbons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13642) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13643) granting a pension to Margaret O'Brien—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEMS: A bill (H. R. 13644) for the relief of the Bridgeport National Bank, Bridgeport, Ohio—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 13645) for the relief of John S. May—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lindsay Roop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: Petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for Congressional investigation into the affairs of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Q. Hickman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Marshall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Andrew J. Hogee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BRUNDIDGE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles W. Fowler (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of Wholesale Merchants' Association of Portland, Me., for a reclassification of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CALDER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Catherine Le Roy and Frank Burt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for Senate bill (S. 25) to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for H. R. 31, for a light and fog signal in New York Harbor, on Governors Island—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William E. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William W. Templeton and Isaac Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, against wearing uniform of Army or Navy by unauthorized persons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of the Business Men's Association of Traverse City, Mich., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Rose Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Henry Siebert Post, No. 250, Grand Army of the Republic, of Wilton Junction, Iowa, for Dawson bill to increase widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Frank Jones, of Maquoketa, Iowa, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for H. R. 31, for a light and fog signal on Governors Island—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for Senate bill (S. 25) for a more efficient life-saving service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for H. R. 31, for a light and fog-signal station on Governors Island, New York Harbor, and Senate bill 25, for more efficient life-saving service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Catherine McHale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Tarandocty Owens, Thomas M. Floyd, and Cobb T. Berry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for H. R. 31, for a light and fog signal in New York Bay, on Governors Island—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of New York Harbor, for Senate bill 25, for promotion of efficiency of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, a petition of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, against House bill 10576, prohibiting speculative dealings in grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Association of State Universities, for national forest reserve in Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for Senate bill 25, to promote efficiency of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. FOCHT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Elizabeth Sheaffer and Martin L. Protzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER: Petition of A. J. Moody and 15 others citizens of Ontario, Cal., for change in rules and regulations governing administration of Chinese-exclusion laws so far as

those laws relate to excepted classes of Chinese—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of F. A. Denney, of Rockford, Ill., for a parcels-post law and postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Association of State Universities, for a forest reserve in the Appalachian Mountains and White Mountains—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of T. S. Terry Post, No. 463, Grand Army of the Republic, of Shabbona, Ill., for the McKinley pension bill (H. R. 4862)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Nancy E. Robinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of James Marshall—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Sarah H. Morton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GARRETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ebby M. J. Hay—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ann E. Pape—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, against wearing United States Army and Navy uniforms by unauthorized persons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Pharmaceutical Association of Bedford Springs, Pa., for amendment of Sherman law, so that reasonable trade agreements and associative efforts may be recognized and protected—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GREENE: Petition of Navigation Conference, for a national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HACKETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of W. Haynes Kilby—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Pete Jalovac (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HASKINS: Petition of retail dealers of Springfield, Vt., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAWLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Col. James Jackson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James Walker (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Patrick Dolan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Petition of Nebraska State Railway Commission, to amend interstate-commerce act so as to give broader powers to the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Dessa Clough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Thompson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Combs Hendrickson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Petition of Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, for amendment to interstate rate law to prevent change in rates without supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John W. B. Huntsman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John C. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James W. Cannon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Green River Battalion of Kentucky Capital Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELIHER: Petition of National Guard Association, in favor of legislation providing for extra officers in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAMB: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Gay Warren Schell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of Society of Arts of the Institute of Technology of Boston, favoring forest-reserve bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of 37 soldiers of La Harpe, Ill., favoring the Hamilton pension bill, granting $1 per day to all soldiers who served eighteen months or over—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment to Sherman law, so that reasonable trade agreements and associative efforts may be recognized and protected—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, against the improper use of the uniform of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Joint Executive Commission on the Improvement of Harbor of Philadelphia, for appropriation for 35-foot channel from Allegheny avenue to deep water in Delaware River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Post No. 1, Pennsylvania Division, Travelers' Protective Association of America, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Joint Executive Commission on the Improvement of Harbor of Philadelphia and Delaware and Schuylkill Rivers, for appropriation for survey to deepen Delaware River from Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, to Trenton, N. J.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: Paper to accompany bill for relief of P. Gilbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MUDD: Petition of National Corps, Army and Navy Union, for increase of pay of officers and men of the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of Grand Island Council, No. 134, United Commercial Travelers, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PADGETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. D. Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Emma Wymer—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of D. B. Crews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PATTERSON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of heirs of Philip Kitching, G. R. Smook, heirs of W. F. Matthews, and heirs of Allen Fanning—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. PEARRE: Petition of Baltimore Chamber of Commerce, for appointment of a nonpartisan tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry C. Weaver, Anna Veach, Ambrose Lindsay, and Henry Eash—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of Maritime Association of the Port of New York, for H. R. 31, providing for a light and fog signal in New York Bay—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for Senate bill (S. 25) to promote efficiency of the Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for additional appropriation for Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Chicago Association of Commerce, for bill improving the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York, for appropriation to improve Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: Petition of William A. Rowan and 14 other volunteer officers of the civil war, for creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Connecticut Christian Endeavor Union, for various bills in behalf of temperance—to the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ada Hammond Maxwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of C. C. Andrews and 130 other volunteer officers of the civil war, for the creation of a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VREELAND: Petitions of citizens of Olean, N. Y.; and Merchants' Exchange of Olean, N. Y.; also V. E. French and 22 others of Cuba, N. Y., and Business Men's Association of Wellsville, N. Y., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WASHBURN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Delia E. Ahern (previously referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WEEMS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Jacob Mercer, John T. Mercer, Nixon B. Stewart, and John L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of L. S. Trobridge and 238 other volunteers of the civil war, of Michigan, for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 14, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. SCOTT and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

REGENT OF SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT appointed Mr. BACON a member of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution, as provided in section 5581 of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the enrolled bill (H. R. 194) to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across the St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CURTIS presented petitions of sundry ex-volunteer officers of the civil war of Leavenworth, Topeka, Kansas City, Wamego, Ottawa, Parsons, Abilene, Junction City, Council Grove, Marion, Yates Center, Lyndon, Neosho Falls, Blue Rapids, Clay Center, Riley County, and Manhattan, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GORE presented a petition of sundry members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations of Indians, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an allotment of land to the children of said nations of Indians, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BRIGGS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Newark, Bayonne, Red Bank, Colliers Mill, Morristown, and Jersey City, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the present copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented the petition of B. Fernow, of Togus, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a retired list in the War and Navy Departments of surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented memorials of New Brunswick Council, No. 257, of New Brunswick; of Lafayette Council, No. 514, of Dover; of Olive Branch Council, No. 463, of Newark; of Bayley Council, No. 629, of Elizabeth; of St. Anthony's Council, No. 943, of Butler; of Elizabeth Council, No. 253, of Elizabeth; of Trinity Council, No. 747, of Hackensack; of Princeton Council, No. 636, of Princeton; of Bloomfield Council, No. 1178, of Bloomfield; of Warren Council, No. 474, of Phillipsburg; of Kearny Council, No. 402, of Star of Bethlehem Council, No. 476, of Hoboken Council, No. 159, of Belleville Council, No. 835, of Belleville; all of the Order of Knights of Columbus, in the State of New Jersey, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the C. A. Woolsey Paint and Color Company, of Jersey City, N. J., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the New Jersey State Association of Master Painters and Decorators, of Jersey City; of the Master Painters and Decorators' Association, of Trenton; of the Master Painters' Association, of Arlington, and of the West Hudson Master Painters' Association, of Arlington, of the American Federation of Labor, all in the State of New Jersey, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the present pure food and drug law relative to the labeling of all materials used in paints, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

Mr. KNOX presented a petition of the Presbytery of the Westmoreland United Presbyterian Church, of New Alexandria, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the motto "In God we trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Navigation Conference, of New York City, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the national harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of 85 citizens of Lycoming County, 20 citizens of Union County, 53 citizens of Chester County, 33 citizens of Concord Township, Delaware County, sundry citizens of Altenwald, sundry citizens of Canton Township, Bradford County, sundry citizens of Ward Township, Tioga County, sundry citizens of Potter County, sundry citizens of Dauphin County, sundry citizens of Montgomery County, sundry citizens of Northumberland County, sundry citizens of Granville Summit, West Branch Grange, Patrons of Husbandry of Germania; Oriental Grange, No. 165, Patrons of Husbandry, of Mill City; McKeansburg Grange, No. 1216, Patrons of Husbandry, of McKeansburg; Fairview Grange, No. 817, Patrons of Husbandry, of Nelson, sundry citizens of Susquehanna County, sundry citizens of York County, Chestnut Ridge Grange, No. 1133, Patrons of Husbandry, of Washington County; Coryville Grange, No. 1212, Patrons of Husbandry, of Coryville, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to remove the tax of 10 cents per pound upon colored oleomargarine and placing it upon the same footing with the uncolored product, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented memorials of Mount Carmel Council, No. 628, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Mount Carmel; Ebensburg Council, No. 522, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Ebensburg; Damien Council, No. 598, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Mauch Chunk; Honesdale Council, No. 363, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Honesdale; Great Bend Council, No. 356, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Hallstead; Bristol Council, No. 906, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Bristol; Corry Council, No. 425, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Corry; Shenandoah Council, No. 618, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Shenandoah; Chartiers Council, No. 875, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Crafton; West Philadelphia Council, No. 344, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Philadelphia; Monessen Council, No. 954, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Monessen; Butler Council, No. 866, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Butler; Erie Council, No. 278, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Erie; Franklin Council, No. 1020, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Franklin; Trinity Council, No. 313, Order of Knights of Columbus, of South Bethlehem; Beaver Valley Council, No. 604, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Beaver Falls; Meadville Council, No. 388, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Meadville; Clearfield Council, No. 409, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Clearfield; Austin Council, No. 693, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Austin; Ridgway Council, No. 1064, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Ridgway; Sharon Council, No. 684, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Sharon; Warren Council, No. 964, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Warren; Braddock Council, No. 911, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Braddock; Plymouth Council, No. 984, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Plymouth; Allentown Council, No. 528, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Allentown; Isabella Council, No. 328, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Frankford, Philadelphia; Carbondale Council, No. 329, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Carbondale; St. Lawrence Council, No. 841, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Philadelphia; Renovo Council, No. 542, Order of Knights of Columbus, of Renovo, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the reclassification of second-class mail matter and the rates of postage thereon; which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the joint executive committee on the improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a survey of the Delaware River for the purpose of determining the feasibility and cost of securing a channel of adequate width and 35 feet deep at mean low water, from Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, to deep water in the Delaware Bay, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the joint executive committee on the improvement of the Harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a survey of the Delaware River between Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, Pa., and Trenton, N. J., in order to secure the formulation of a plan for the deepening of the said river to a depth adequate for the vessels engaged in transportation thereon; and to furnish the necessary data for determining the practicability and cost of such further improvement of this part of the Delaware River as will provide an adequate link in the general scheme for a deeper inland waterway along the Atlantic coast, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of George Smith Post, No. 79, Conshohocken; Captain John E. Walker Post, No. 287, Waynesboro; Abe Patterson Post, No. 88, Allegheny; Major Keenan Post, No. 349, Jersey Shore; E. B. Young Post, No. 87, Allentown; Stewart Post, No. 566, Rawlinsville; M. F. Richards Post, No. 595, Pottstown; Brandywine Post, No. 54, Coatesville; Post No. 237, Punxsutawney; Post No. 216, St. Marys; Post No. 306, Doylestown; General Charles Leiper Post, No. 639, Norwood; John C. Consor Post, No. 192, Reynoldsville; Sergeant Peiffer Post, No. 331, Meadville; Captain George J. Lawrence Post, No. 17, Minersville; Lieutenant David H. Wilson Post, No. 134, Mifflintown; John C. Arnold Post, No. 407, Port Trevorton, and Post No. 76, Reading, all of the Grand Army of the Republic, in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented petitions of C. A. Rook, of Pittsburg; J. C. Rohrbacher, of Pittsburg; S. B. Cochrane, of Kittanning; A. O. Fording, of Pittsburg, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of legislation to equalize and fix the pay of the officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cass County, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to prevent express companies and other common carriers from transporting intoxicating liquors into districts favoring its exclusion, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Chappeau, Lemley & Miller Co., of Pittsburg; Stout Mining Company, of Philadelphia; The Southwestern Development Company, of Philadelphia; Frank S. Colton, of Pittsburg; O. Evans Mikesell, of Washington, all in the State of Pennsylvania, and of Clarence T. Barr, of Kingston, N. Mex., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the suspension of the annual assessment work upon mining claims for the year 1907, which were ordered to lie on the table.

He also presented petitions of W. J. Benjamin, of Apollo; Edward T. Bates Company, of Meadville; Porch Brothers (Incorporated), of Johnstown; M. L. Matz, of Lancaster; Homer Blumbaugh, of Franklin; M. Loy Hanna, of New Castle; John Wanamaker, of Philadelphia; J. C. Richmond, of Honesdale; The S. Hamilton Company, of Pittsburg; M. J. Rocholl, of Philadelphia; W. F. Beck & Son, of Lock Haven; F. A. Winter & Son, of Altoona; Fred Peffer, of Evans City; H. M. Dible, of Verona; Henry Braun, of Allegheny; W. E. McMurray, of Greenville; Albert G. Brehm, of St. Marys; W. J. Barkell, of Scottdale; J. A. O'Shea, of Pittsburg; C. A. Schock, of Williamsburg, and Ricardo B. Harris, of Braddock, praying for the adoption of certain amendments to the copyright law relating to musical compositions, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented petitions of the Bricklayers' International Union, No. 2, of Pittsburg; Erie Chamber of Commerce, of Erie; Board of Trade, of Erie, and J. H. Zeigler, of Red Hill, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill;" which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Lebanon County Retail Druggists' Association, of Lebanon; John Lucas & Co., of Philadelphia; T. H. Nevin Company, of Pittsburg, and C. R. Middleton, of New Hope, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LONG presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Ellinwood, Kans., and a memorial of the Business Men's Association of Great Bend, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Olathe, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry ex-volunteer officers of the civil war, of Medicine Lodge, Meade, Ness City, Hays City, Salina, Wichita, Great Bend, Hutchinson, Neosho Falls, Belleville, Lyndon, Abilene, Marion, Clay Center, Winfield, Harper, and Parsons, all in the State of Kansas, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 561, and American Federation of Labor, of Stockton, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to restrict the immigration of Asiatics, which was referred to the Committee on Legislation.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 3159) to authorize the extension, enlargement, and alteration of the public building in the city of Kansas City, Kans., which was referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 620) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel Walker, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FULTON presented a petition of the legislature of the State of Oregon, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, STATE OF OREGON,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

I, F. W. Benson, secretary of state of the State of Oregon, and custodian of the seal of said State, do hereby certify that the annexed pages contain a full, true, and complete copy of senate concurrent resolution No. 20, adopted by the senate of the State of Oregon February 8, 1907, and concurred in by the house of representatives of the State of Oregon February 12, 1907, original of which resolution was filed in this office February 14, 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed hereto the seal of the State of Oregon.

Done at the capitol at Salem, Oreg., this 1st day of April, A. D. 1907.

F. W. BENSON,
*Secretary of State.*

Senate concurrent resolution 20.

*Be it resolved by the senate (the house concurring)*, That the Representatives in Congress from this State be requested to introduce a suitable bill in that body and, if possible, procure its passage, authorizing the President of the United States to appoint Col. James Jackson, United States Army, to the position of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army, in recognition of his long-continued, able, and efficient services to the National Guard of this State.

Adopted by the Senate February 8, 1907.

E. W. HAINES, *President.*

Concurred in by the house February 12, 1907.

FRANK DAVEY, *Speaker.*

Indorsed: Senate concurrent resolution No. 20. Frank S. Grant, chief clerk. Filed February 14, 1907. F. W. Benson, secretary of state.

Mr. FULTON presented a petition of the congregation of the Methodist Episcopal Church of La Grande, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry ex-Union soldiers of the civil war of Corvallis, Oreg., praying for the passage of the so-called "per diem pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the National Guard Association of Portland, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the appointment of Col. James Jackson as brigadier-general on the retired list, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Maritime Association of the Port of New York and a petition of the New York Produce Exchange, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to members of the Life-Saving Service, which were referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Pittsfield, Me., remonstrating against the use of the mails for advertising intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of sundry citizens of Benson, Nebr., praying for the enactment of legislation to secure depositors in the national banks of the country and prevent runs on the banks, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HEYBURN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 146) granting a pension to Sarah S. Long, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LATIMER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Belton, S. C., praying for the establishment of forest reserves in the Appalachian and White Mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a petition of the Woman's Home

Missionary Society of the Fletcher Place Methodist Episcopal Church, of Indianapolis, Ind., and a petition of the Woman's Home Missionary Society of the Roberts Park Church, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and Territories, which were referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. PENROSE presented a petition of the executive council of the Board of Trade of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made for the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, which was referred to the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions.

He also presented a petition of the joint executive committee on the improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of the Delaware River between Philadelphia and Trenton, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the joint executive committee on the improvement of the harbor of Philadelphia and the Delaware and Schuylkill rivers, of Philadelphia, Pa., praying that an appropriation be made for a preliminary survey of the Delaware River for the purpose of determining the feasibility and cost of securing a channel of adequate width and 35 feet deep at mean low water from Allegheny avenue, Philadelphia, to deep water in Delaware Bay, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented sundry papers in support of the bill (S. 3126) for the relief of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. LODGE. I report without amendment from the Committee on Foreign Relations the joint resolution (S. R. 23) to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity. I give notice that I shall call up the joint resolution at the earliest possible moment and ask the Senate to act upon it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. BROWN, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2901) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 503) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, submitted an adverse report thereon, which was agreed to, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

Mr. HANSBROUGH, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2872) to amend an act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 560) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry, reported it with amendments, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. NEWLANDS, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2029) providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

MONONGAHELA RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. MARTIN. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9087) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903, to report it favorably without amendment.

Mr. KNOX. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported.

The Secretary read the bill, and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 3804) to tax certain deposits with national banking associations, and for other purposes, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. SCOTT. I ask that the bill may be read at length.

The bill was read the second time at length and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

A bill (S. 3804) to tax certain deposits with national banking associations, and for other purposes.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever any national banking association shall receive from the Secretary of the Treasury, under the authority vested in him by section 5153 of the Revised Statutes, as amended by section 3 of the act approved March 4, 1907, entitled "An act to amend the national banking act, and for other purposes," or by any other provision of law now existing or hereafter enacted, any deposits of public money, such banking association shall be, and is hereby, made subject to a tax of one twenty-fourth of 1 per cent per month upon the average amount of such deposits so received and held by it, as hereinafter provided, the tax hereby levied being in addition to any and all other taxes imposed by law upon national banking associations.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of each national banking association with whom the Secretary of the Treasury shall make deposits of public moneys as aforesaid to render a return in duplicate, under the oath of the president or cashier of said banking association, in such form and manner as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, one copy of which return shall be deposited with the collector of internal revenue of the internal-revenue collection district in which such banking association is located and one copy transmitted to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Such return shall be made semiannually on the 1st day of December and the 1st day of June of each year, and shall set out the average monthly amount of the deposits aforesaid so received and held by such banking association. The copy of said return which is to be deposited with the collector of internal revenue as aforesaid shall be accompanied by the amount of the tax shown to be due by said return.

SEC. 3. That in default of the return herein provided for the Commissioner of Internal Revenue shall estimate the amount of the deposits received and held by any such banking association upon the best information he can obtain, including information of such deposits secured from the Secretary of the Treasury; and the tax found due upon such estimate shall be assessed and collected as in other cases of default under the internal-revenue laws. And for refusal or neglect to make the return or payment herein provided for the banking association shall pay a penalty of $200 for every such default, to be collected by distraint.

SEC. 4. That the amount collected as tax under the provisions of this act shall constitute a special fund in the Treasury of the United States, to be denominated the depositors' surety fund, which fund shall be held to the order of the Secretary of the Treasury to be used by him under such regulations as he may promulgate, to reimburse depositors in national banks, either in full or in such pro rata part as the condition of the said fund may allow, for loss occasioned by the failure of any national banking association, and for no other purpose except such as may be specifically authorized by law.

SEC. 5. That all existing provisions of law for the assessment and collection of internal-revenue taxes, so far as applicable, are hereby made a part of this act.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3805) granting an increase of pension to Esther M. Noah, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 3806) to provide for the allowance and payment to the employees of the Government Printing Office of the same leave of absence as is allowed to the clerks and employees of the Executive Departments of the Government, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Printing.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 3807) authorizing national banking institutions to take advantage of guarantee bank deposit laws in certain States and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 3808) to refund certain excess duties paid upon importations of absinthe and kirschwasser from Switzerland between June 1, 1898, and December 5, 1898, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3809) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the organization of the militia of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes," approved March 1, 1889, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3810) for the relief of Howard B. Carpenter;

A bill (S. 3811) for the relief of Jaji Bin Ydris; and

A bill (S. 3812) for the relief of Aaron H. Appel.

Mr. GORE introduced a bill (S. 3813) for the distribution of the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes, which was read twice by its title.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3814) for the removal of restrictions from the sale of allotments of the Five Civilized Tribes in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A bill (S. 3814) for the removal of restrictions from the sale of allotments of the Five Civilized Tribes in certain cases.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That on and after February 29, 1908, all restrictions upon the sale and alienation of lands allotted to citizens of the Five Civilized Tribes of Indians in the State of Oklahoma except as to the homestead of full-bloods shall be removed: *Provided*, That the restrictions upon lands herein excepted may be removed by the Secretary of the Interior upon a showing of competency or a showing that the best interest of the allottee would be subserved by such removal: *And provided further*, That whenever the homestead of any full-blood Indian exceeds 80 acres in amount he may, with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, designate 80 acres as a homestead and sell the remainder in the same manner as his surplus allotment.

SEC. 2. That upon the death of any allottee the restrictions upon the alienation of said allottee's land are removed: *Provided, however*, That no conveyance of the interests of any full-blood Indian heir shall be valid unless approved by the proper court having jurisdiction in the winding up of said estate: *Provided further*, That for the purposes of this act the rolls on file in the Union Indian Agency at Muskogee shall be conclusive proof as to the quantum of Indian blood.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bills will be referred to the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. CLAPP. I suggest that both bills go to the Committee on Indian Affairs. I think the Senator who introduced them certainly so intended.

Mr. GORE. That was my intention.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes; but without objection, the bills will be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TILLMAN. My attention was diverted for a minute, and I did not hear all the Senator from Minnesota said in regard to the bill introduced by the Senator from Oklahoma to distribute the funds of the Five Civilized Tribes. I am chairman of the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes, and I should like to have something to do. The Senator from Minnesota two or three years ago, when a bill relating to the Five Civilized Tribes was here, as I thought, got possession of it in a rather—well, extraordinary way, I will say. I do not see the use of the existence of the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes unless matters relating to those tribes are referred to that committee.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. TILLMAN. Oh, with pleasure.

Mr. CLAPP. I am perfectly willing to concede that there is no use for the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. TILLMAN. But the Senate has seen fit to constitute the committee; it has been on the list a long while; I am chairman of it; I have a committee room; and I have nothing to do in that relation. I should like to have something to do before the Five Civilized Tribes disappear. The Chair referred the bill to my committee, and then the chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs asked that it go to his committee.

Mr. CLAPP. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAPP. Personally I have not the slightest interest in this matter, and I would be very glad to have the bills sent somewhere else. But Oklahoma and the Indian Territory have now been admitted as a State. The new State has two Senators here, and one of those Senators was placed upon the Committee on Indian Affairs, I assume very largely for the purpose of handling matters connected with the Indian Territory. That is all I care to say on the subject.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator who introduced the bill wants it to go to the Indian Affairs Committee, I am perfectly content; but if not, I want the assignment of the Chair to stand, and to let my committee have some reason for its existence.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair referred both bills to the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes, being of the opinion that that committee has jurisdiction properly of the bills. It was then suggested, and assented to by the Senator from Oklahoma, that the bills should be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. TILLMAN. I did not hear the assent of the Senator introducing the bills. If he is content to have them go to the Committee on Indian Affairs, very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that the Senator from Oklahoma indicated his desire that the reference should be made to the Committee on Indian Affairs. Is the Chair correct in that understanding?

Mr. GORE. Mr. President, it would be entirely satisfactory to me to have the bills referred to either committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bills will then be referred to the Committee on the Five Civilized Tribes.

Mr. GORE. I desire to express my satisfaction with that reference, and the hope that the Senator from South Carolina will get back on the reservation.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oklahoma has sent to the desk another bill, which will be read by its title.

Mr. GORE introduced a bill (S. 3815) to make the United States Jail at McAlester, Okla., the property of Pittsburg County, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 3816) to correct the naval record of William Edward Hanson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 3817) granting an increase of pension to John S. Lee, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. KNOX introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3818) granting a pension to Allyne C. Litchfield (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3819) granting a pension to Philip Thrain;

A bill (S. 3820) granting an increase of pension to John Womersley;

A bill (S. 3821) granting an increase of pension to Mary B. Siviter;

A bill (S. 3822) granting a pension to Isaac Wise;

A bill (S. 3823) granting an increase of pension to J. L. Francis;

A bill (S. 3824) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Gibson; and

A bill (S. 3825) granting a pension to Harry R. Bentz.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3826) to correct the military record of John Walkinshaw and grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 3827) to correct the military record of James Dundore and grant him an honorable discharge;

A bill (S. 3828) to correct the military record of Laurence T. Fetterman and grant him an honorable discharge (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 3829) to correct the military record of Stephen Keegan and grant him an honorable discharge (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3830) for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. BORAH introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3831) granting an increase of pension to Relf Bledsoe; and

A bill (S. 3832) granting an increase of pension to James R. Potter.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 3833) to provide for second and additional homestead and desert-land entries, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 3834) to provide for the extension of time to make final proof under the desert-land act and amendments thereto.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 3835) increasing the limit of cost for a public building at Salisbury, N. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WHYTE introduced a bill (S. 3836) placing John W. Saville, passed assistant engineer, United States Navy, on the retired list with an advanced rank, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3837) for the relief of Mary A. Shufeldt, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. STEPHENSON introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3838) granting a pension to Margret Harris; and

A bill (S. 3839) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Mullins.

Mr. DAVIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3840) for the relief of the legal representative of David Hamiter, deceased; and

A bill (S. 3841) for the relief of the estate of J. J. Myers, deceased.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3842) for the relief of John W. Heald;
A bill (S. 3843) for the relief of the legal representatives of Stewart & Co. and A. P. H. Stewart; and
A bill (S. 3844) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Columbia National Bank, of Columbia, Pa. (with an accompanying paper).

He also introduced a bill (S. 3845) to correct the naval record of John Clark, alias Daniel Andrews, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3846) to appropriate the sum of $25,000 to aid in the payment of the expenses of the Sixteenth National Irrigation Congress, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Irrigation of Arid Lands.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3847) to provide for a site and public building at Bristol, Pa., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads:
A bill (S. 3848) for the relief of James A. Russell; and
A bill (S. 3849) for the better protection of packages sent through the mails.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 3850) to correct the military record of Alexander Everhart;
A bill (S. 3851) to correct the military record of Robert D. Magill;
A bill (S. 3852) to correct the military record of James Hagerty (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3853) to correct the military record of Gilmore W. Shirey (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3854) to correct the military record of Daniel C. Graeber (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3855) to correct the military record of Daniel W. Heller;
A bill (S. 3856) to correct the military record of George W. Briggs;
A bill (S. 3857) to correct the military record of Jonathan Williams;
A bill (S. 3858) to correct the military record of James W. Cisney;
A bill (S. 3859) to correct the military record of William B. Wesner (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3860) to correct the military record of Thomas Miller;
A bill (S. 3861) to correct the military record of John C. Barrett;
A bill (S. 3862) to correct the military record of Aaron Luman;
A bill (S. 3863) to grant an honorable discharge from the military service to Robert C. Gregg; and
A bill (S. 3864) for the relief of Edmund F. Steckel.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3865) to equalize and fix the pay of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask that the bill be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HALE. A bill just like it was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs, and I ask that the bill may have that reference.

Mr. PENROSE. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:
A bill (S. 3866) to authorize the President to revoke the order dismissing William T. Godwin, late first lieutenant, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, and to place the said William T. Godwin on the retired list with the rank of first lieutenant;
A bill (S. 3867) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. O. W. Pollock, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army;
A bill (S. 3868) authorizing the appointment of Col. A. L. Varney, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army;
A bill (S. 3869) authorizing the appointment of Maj. Mason Carter, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army; and
A bill (S. 3870) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the Secretary of War to cause to be erected monuments and markers on the battlefield of Gettysburg, Pa., to commemorate the valorous deeds of certain regiments and batteries of the United States Army."

He also introduced a bill (S. 3871) to place certain maimed soldiers who suffered amputations in the military or naval service of the United States during the war of the rebellion on the retired list of the United States Army, which was read twice by is title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will call the attention of the Senator from Maine to the fact that the Senator introducing the bill has noted its reference to the Committee on Military Affairs. Either that committee or the Committee on Naval Affairs would seem to have jurisdiction.

Mr. HALE. I have no objection to its going to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:
A bill (S. 3872) extending the provisions of the pension laws of the United States to persons engaged in the operation and construction of military telegraph lines during the war of the rebellion;
A bill (S. 3873) to pension certain soldiers and nonenlisted men who served in the war of the rebellion;
A bill (S. 3874) for the better payment of pensioners;
A bill (S. 3875) granting a pension to Ernest W. Hilliard;
A bill (S. 3876) granting an increase of pension to David H. House;
A bill (S. 3877) granting an increase of pension to Matthew C. Reed;
A bill (S. 3878) granting a pension to John F. Rose;
A bill (S. 3879) granting a pension to Katherine E. Kemble;
A bill (S. 3880) granting an increase of pension to Wesley C. Pryor;
A bill (S. 3881) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Umsted;
A bill (S. 3882) granting an increase of pension to Robert M. Blankin;
A bill (S. 3883) granting a pension to Eloisa Wilkinson;
A bill (S. 3884) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Wharton;
A bill (S. 3885) granting an increase of pension to Lewis R. Bland;
A bill (S. 3886) granting a pension to Philip S. Dale;
A bill (S. 3887) granting a pension to Sarah Haviland;
A bill (S. 3888) granting an increase of pension to John D. Harris;
A bill (S. 3889) granting an increase of pension to Cecile O. Hamill;
A bill (S. 3890) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Saulsburg;
A bill (S. 3891) granting an increase of pension to Charles Stackhouse;
A bill (S. 3892) granting a pension to Julia A. Roberts;
A bill (S. 3893) granting a pension to Mary E. Coster (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3894) granting a pension to Helen A. Leamon;
A bill (S. 3895) granting a pension to Thomas J. Parker;
A bill (S. 3896) granting a pension to Sarah Wood (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3897) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Bannatyne (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3898) granting a pension to Ursula Dickinson (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3899) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Lingerman;
A bill (S. 3900) granting an increase of pension to George Collins (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3901) granting an increase of pension to David Kohr (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3902) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Felton;
A bill (S. 3903) granting an increase of pension to Horace Holcomb;
A bill (S. 3904) granting an increase of pension to John Miles (with an accompanying paper);
A bill (S. 3905) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Abbott (with accompanying papers);
A bill (S. 3906) granting a pension to George Crow;
A bill (S. 3907) granting a pension to Margaret S. Alexander;
A bill (S. 3908) granting a pension to Henry Miller (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3909) granting an increase of pension to John H. Stover;

A bill (S. 3910) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Heimbach;

A bill (S. 3911) granting an increase of pension to Robert Morris;

A bill (S. 3912) granting an increase of pension to John T. Huff (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3913) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Norris;

A bill (S. 3914) granting an increase of pension to James Jones;

A bill (S. 3915) granting a pension to Bernard Closkey;

A bill (S. 3916) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Keys (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 3917) granting a pension to Rebecca L. Price (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 3918) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bond.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 3919) granting an honorable discharge to Philip McCormick, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3920) granting a pension to Mary Jane Hammond, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 3921) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beaty, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3922) for the relief of Robert J. McGowan; and

A bill (S. 3923) for the relief of the legal representatives of Ann L. Robb, deceased.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3924) to amend section 1 of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 3925) granting an increase of pension to Austin Parks, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DICK introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3926) authorizing the appointment of Col. S. A. Day, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army;

A bill (S. 3927) authorizing the appointment of Col. T. J. Kirkman, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army; and

A bill (S. 3928) authorizing the appointment of Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 3929) to provide for a survey for a ship canal across the State of Florida from the Atlantic Ocean to the Gulf of Mexico, and making appropriation therefor, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 3930) providing for the appointment of an assistant treasurer of the United States at the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 3931) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Soule, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 3932) authorizing the Secretary of Interior to convey to the State of Minnesota certain lands in the county of Carlton, Minn., and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CLAPP. The bill relates solely to Indian matters, and I move that it be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (by request) (S. 3933) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. William Gerlach, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army;

A bill (S. 3934) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. John C. Scantling, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army; and

A bill (by request) (S. 3935) authorizing the appointment of Lieut. Col. W. H. Hamner, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army.

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3936) for the relief of the heirs at law of Gazaway B. Lamar; and

A bill (S. 3937) to revive the right of action under the captured and abandoned property acts and to provide for the payment of judgments in said action, and for other purposes.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 3938) granting a pension to Mattie Ashby Birney, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3939) for the widening of Sixteenth street NW., at Piney Branch, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. JOHNSTON introduced a bill (S. 3940) requiring certain places of business in the District of Columbia to be closed on Sunday, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 3941) to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act to prevent unlawful occupancy of the public lands," approved February 25, 1885, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 3942) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Chambourne, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3943) granting an increase of pension to John A. Tucker;

A bill (S. 3944) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wood;

A bill (S. 3945) granting an increase of pension to Lavinia A. E. Rogers;

A bill (S. 3946) granting an increase of pension to Mary Varn;

A bill (S. 3947) granting an increase of pension to Owen J. Revels;

A bill (S. 3948) granting a pension to Frances N. Dunham; and

A bill (S. 3949) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Betts.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3950) for the relief of A. T. Triay, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced a bill (S. 3951) granting an increase of pension to John T. Bethell, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 3952) to restore to the active list of the United States Marine Corps the name of Robert Morgan Gilson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 3953) for the relief of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad Company, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL. I introduce a bill to provide for the construction of the Patent Office of the United States, and I ask that it be referred to the Committee on Patents.

The bill (S. 3954) to provide for the construction of the Patent Office of the United States, including a Hall of Inventions, and for other purposes, was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill should be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DANIEL. I would prefer to have the bill sent, if it meets with the approval of the President, to the Committee on Patents, which I think is better conversant with the subject.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under the rule that has been observed heretofore the bill should go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DANIEL. That is true, sir, but I hope that it may go to the Committee on Patents.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the reference of the bill to the Committee on Patents?

Mr. KEAN. What is the request?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks that the bill just introduced by him, providing for the construc-

tion of a building for the Patent Office be referred to the Committee on Patents. Is there objection to that request?

Mr. CULBERSON. Is the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds present?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds is not in the Chamber at the moment. The bill, according to the practice observed heretofore, would go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. The Senator from Virginia asks that it go to the Committee on Patents. In the absence of objection——

Mr. LODGE. What is the bill? My attention was diverted for the moment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. A bill to provide for the construction of the Patent Office of the United States, etc.

Mr. LODGE. Of course it should go to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Virginia asks that it go to the Committee on Patents. Is there objection?

Mr. LODGE. It is a matter of indifference to me, except to preserve the jurisdiction of the various committees. It is a public-building bill. What the proposed building is to house has nothing to do with its reference.

Mr. DANIEL. I raise no objection to that reference.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 32) directing the Secretary of the Treasury to withhold payment of the sum of $10,000 appropriated by the act making appropriations for sundry civil expenses for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

Mr. WARREN introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 33) adjusting the status of certain officers of the Army as to their period of service required by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, to entitle an Army officer to retirement on his own application, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 34) to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. WARREN submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of War to convey to the owners of premises which encroach upon the military reservation of Fort Marion, St. Augustine, Fla., all the right, title, and interest of the United States in and to the portions of the reservation which have been occupied by them, etc., upon the payment by said owners of such sums of money as the Secretary of War shall deem proper, intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. LATIMER submitted an amendment providing that after June 30, 1908, city-delivery service may be established at any post-office that produced a gross revenue of not less than $5,000 during the four quarters on which the salary of the postmaster is based, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the post-office appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads and ordered to be printed.

Mr. BULKELEY. I submit an amendment intended to be proposed by me to the bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army, which was reported this morning from the Committee on Military Affairs by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. WARREN]. I move that the amendment be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and printed.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BURKETT submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

Mr. DICK submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 3923) to fix the limitation applicable in certain cases, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### GAMBLING IN FUTURES.

On motion of Mr. CULBERSON, it was:

*Ordered*, That 500 additional copies of the bill (S. 3619) to prohibit any person or corporation, for themselves or for or in the interest of any other person or corporation, directly or indirectly, from delivering, receiving, or transmitting, and from being interested in, or aiding in any manner, the receiving, delivering, or transmitting by mail, telegraph, telephone, or other means whatever, in any State, district, country, Territory, or place over which the sovereignty of the United States of America now exists, any message, information, intelligence, letter, writing, card, device, sign, symbol, cipher, or other thing whatsoever, the subject of the senses, or any of them, whereby intelligence or information may be conveyed or understood, relating to or in any manner or form concerning any transaction or proposed or suggested transaction, scheme, or plan to speculate or gamble, or gain or lose sums of money called margins, which gains or losses, respectively, are made to depend upon the future increase or decrease of the market price of any product of the soil, provided that at the time of such transaction, proposed transaction, scheme, or plan for so speculating or gambling any such product of the soil be the subject of interstate commerce, or the subject of commerce from or by and between the people of the United States of America and the people of any foreign country, be printed.

### ESTATE OF MARCUS P. NORTON.

Mr. PLATT submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Claims:

*Resolved*, That the bill (S. 3389) entitled "A bill referring to the Court of Claims for adjudication and determination the claims of the widow and family of Marcus P. Norton, and the heirs at law of others," a bill for the relief of George C. Lewis as one of the claimants under the patents of the said Norton and as agent for the said widow and family of the said Norton and the said heirs at law of others, now pending in the Senate, together with all the accompanying papers, be, and the same is hereby, referred to the Court of Claims, in pursuance of the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States," approved March 3, 1887; and the said court shall proceed with the same in accordance with the provisions of such act and report to the Senate their findings of fact and law.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR DRAINAGE OF LANDS.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed 2,000 additional copies of Senate Document 151, present session; 1,000 for the use of the Senate and 1,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

### EMPLOYERS' LIABILITY LAW.

Mr. NEWLANDS submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was read:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed 2,000 copies of the record, briefs, and opinion and dissenting opinion of the Supreme Court in the cases of Howard, administratrix, *v.* Illinois Central Railroad Company, and Brooks, administratrix, *v.* Southern Pacific Company, the same being the record, briefs, and opinions relating to the constitutionality of the employers' liability law, of which 700 copies shall be for the use of the Senate, and 1,300 copies for the use of the House of Representatives, the same to be placed in the document rooms of the respective Houses.

Mr. KEAN. I understood that the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX] yesterday introduced a resolution authorizing a thousand additional copies of the opinion. This I understand to be the entire record.

Mr. NEWLANDS. The entire record. I have consulted with the Senator from Pennsylvania and he thinks it is desirable that the entire record should be printed. It does not interfere with the order that has been heretofore passed.

Mr. KEAN. I have no objection to the resolution.

The concurrent resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

### CIRCULATING NOTES FOR PANAMA BONDS.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I desire to offer a Senate resolution, which I prefer to read:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate the amount of circulating notes issued by each national bank to which was awarded Panama bonds under the Treasury circular of November 18, 1907, and which said notes were issued in consequence of the award of said bonds.

Mr. President, I beg the indulgence of the Senate for a moment to present the reasons for the introduction of this resolution, because I shall ask for its immediate consideration by unanimous consent.

The act of Congress under which these bonds were issued and awarded provides distinctly and unequivocally—

that the said bonds may be disposed of by the Secretary of the Treasury at not less than par, under such regulations as he may prescribe, giving—

Mr. President, I desire to emphasize this to the Senate—

giving to all citizens of the United States an equal opportunity to subscribe therefor.

As I have said, that is a plain and unequivocal requirement of the law, that all citizens of the United States shall have an equal opportunity to subscribe for these bonds. Not only that, Mr. President, but the circular of the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 18, 1907, contains this statement:

In considering bids the bidders offering the highest prices will receive the first allotments.

Now I desire to submit to the Senate, and was ready to do so yesterday except for the motion of the Senator from Maryland [Mr. WHYTE], one or two facts which indicate that the Secretary of the Treasury has violated the law in this particular

in issuing and awarding the bonds he has issued and awarded; that he has also run counter to his own circular.

In order that this resolution may be adopted and the question may be fairly presented to that official, so that he may answer it in answering the resolution which, as I understand from the Senator from Rhode Island, he will do to-morrow, I have called attention, Mr. President, to the fact that the law requires that all citizens of the United States shall be afforded an equal opportunity to bid for these bonds, and not only to bid for them, but to subscribe for them, and that the Secretary of the Treasury, under the direction of the President, in his circular stated that these allotments would be made to the highest bidders. Now let us see about that. I have a letter dated December 20, 1907, from Mr. J. T. Coston, of Osceola, Ark., directed to me, in which he says:

DEAR SIR: I placed a bid with the United States Treasurer for two and one-half million of the Panama Canal bonds. I inclose herewith a copy of my bid. You have doubtless noticed that several million have been disposed of below the bids that I made. I wrote the Secretary a letter requesting an explanation, and I inclose herewith his reply. You are at liberty to use this for what it is worth.

Yours, very truly, J. T. COSTON.

The bid is dated November 28, 1907, and is directed to the Hon. George Cortelyou, Washington, D. C.:

DEAR SIR: I hereby place my bid with you for the new Panama Canal bonds as follows: One million dollars at 104.4; $1,500,000 at 103.5. I am prepared to make good my bid if accepted.

Yours, very truly, J. T. COSTON.

Under date of December 16 we have the following letter to Mr. Coston from the Treasury Department, which I will read, as it is quite brief:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, December 16, 1907.*

Mr. J. T. COSTON,
*Osceola, Ark.*

SIR: In reply to your letter of the 13th instant you are informed that the Department did not accept any individual bids where the amount of the bid exceeded $10,000.

Respectfully, yours, J. H. EDWARDS,
*Acting Secretary.*

In addition to this, Mr. President, I have a letter from a reputable and well-known attorney of this city, dated December 7, 1907, in which he says:

My bid was for $500,000 worth of these bonds at $104.20, and I understand that bids for the same quantity and at substantially similar figures were put in by—

a number of gentlemen, whose names are given here, but which I do not read because I am not particularly and specially authorized to do so; but the letter is subject to the inspection of the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], if he desires to see it. The writer of the letter adds:

Should the Senate secure an abstract of these proposals it will doubtless find that under the guise of "right to reject any or all bids" Administration favoritism has been practiced.

Furthermore, Mr. President, a gentleman of this city, well known personally to me as a highly respected business man, has presented to me a memorandum showing individual bids for these bonds aggregating $27,900,000. It is a remarkable fact that not a bid for this $27,900,000 was below 102⅝, and yet, according to the newspaper publications as to the allotment of these bonds to national banks by the Secretary of the Treasury, bonds were awarded to national banks aggregating $7,262,500, below even the lowest bid made by any of these individuals in the aggregate bids of $27,900,000.

It is said that the reason these bonds were awarded to national banks was because they would issue circulating notes with the bonds as the basis.

Mr. President, I want to repeat that bids for bonds aggregating $27,900,000 by individuals—which I am ready to substantiate if the Committee on Finance will ask for an investigation and permit the examination of witnesses—bids for $27,900,000 were put in by individuals, the lowest of which was 102⅝; and yet the bonds were awarded to national banks to the amount of $7,262,500 below the lowest bid of any of these individuals.

As I have said, it is suggested that the banks were awarded these bonds because they would issue circulating notes with the bonds as the basis, and thus add to the volume of currency. While I do not believe that that is any sufficient answer to this suggestion of favoritism, what the Senate ought to know is whether even that is true.

So I present this resolution, Mr. President, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas submits a resolution and asks unanimous consent for its present consideration. The resolution will be read by the Secretary for the information of the Senate.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate the amount of circulating notes issued by each national bank to which was awarded Panama bonds under the Treasury circular of November 18, 1907, and which said notes were issued in consequence of the award of said bonds.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. ALDRICH. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Texas to the fact that on the 12th of December last the Senate passed a resolution, the whole of which I shall not read, but I will read the part which refers to this particular transaction. It is as follows:

Third, an abstract of the proposals received by the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of the Panama bonds and 3 per cent certificates of indebtedness, authorized by the Treasury circular of November 18, 1907; the amount of such bonds and certificates issued, to whom awarded, and the reasons for the issue.

I would suggest to the Senator from Texas that he do not press his resolution this morning, as the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution to which I have referred will be forthcoming to-morrow morning, covering this precise question. After the report of the Secretary shall have been received or the information shall have been furnished to the Senate, if the Senator from Texas requires any further information I certainly shall not interpose any objection to any inquiry which he desires to have made; but it seems to me that we should wait now until after the report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been received to-morrow morning, and I hope the Senator will allow the resolution to go over until that time.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I have no discretion against the objection of the Senator from Rhode Island, under which the resolution would have to go over under the rules; but I appeal to him to allow the resolution to be now adopted, so that there will be no question that we shall have this information by to-morrow morning. It will invite the Secretary's attention specifically to this question. I am very frank to say, Mr. President, that I have endeavored to get this information directly from the Secretary of the Treasury by letter and have failed to do so. So I think we are entitled to have the resolution adopted by the Senate.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I feel constrained to ask that the resolution go over until to-morrow morning in view of the fact I have stated.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the present consideration of the resolution, and it will lie over.

### NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I submit a resolution, which I ask to have read and then lie upon the table. My object in having it read is to direct attention to the matter involved. The reason why I do not press for immediate action is that I am waiting for some additional facts in regard to the subject-matter. Until I receive those facts I will just let the resolution lie on the table.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution proposed by the Senator from South Carolina will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby directed to send to the Senate the following information:

1. The number of national banking associations that have been placed in the hands of receivers as insolvent since January 1, 1893; the capital stock of each such association; the name of the receiver of each such association; the amount of compensation paid to the receiver of each such association, together with the names of all attorneys or special employees under such receiver, together with the compensation paid them for such service, the States from which they were appointed, and their previous occupations.

2. An itemized statement of the amount of money paid out by each receiver to creditors of each national banking association upon the claims proved to shareholders, if any, and the amount of assessment levied upon shareholders of each such association.

3. In making appointments for national bank examiners, receivers, or special employees is the Treasury Department governed by rules established by the Civil Service Commission to determine the qualifications of applicants, or are such appointments made at the discretion of the Comptroller of the Treasury?

4. Have any national bank examiners during the period named been appointed who have not been assigned to a regular district for permanent service? If so, give the names of such examiners, the States from which they were appointed, their previous occupations, and the compensation paid in each case.

5. Is there any rule to determine the compensation to be paid to receivers, attorneys, or special employees of insolvent associations, based upon the capital stock of the association or its resources, or is the fixing of such compensation wholly within the discretion of the Comptroller of the Currency?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie on the table and be printed.

### LEAVES OF ABSENCE FOR HOMESTEAD ENTRYMEN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there further morning business? If not, morning business is closed.

Mr. KEAN and others. Regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The bill (S. 550) providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws was announced as first in order on the Calendar, and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, after the word "absence," at the end of line 10, to strike out "provided for in" and insert "permitted by," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That no homestead entry shall be canceled and no final proof shall be rejected because of any failure of the entryman named therein to hereafter actually reside upon the lands covered by his entry during the months of December, January, February, and March, or any portion of such months: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to relieve homestead entrymen of the duty of residence during the months not herein named, and the period of absence permitted by this act shall be computed to apply upon the period of residence required under existing law.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISPOSITION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

The bill (S. 415) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. That is rather a large subject, and I suggest that the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

HERNAN ULLOA.

The joint resolution (S. R. 5) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica, was announced as next in order.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, as the subject-matter contained in that joint resolution has already passed the Senate in a House bill, I move that the consideration of this joint resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on the motion of the Senator from Wyoming that the joint resolution be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

MISSOURI RIVER BRIDGE AT YANKTON, S. DAK.

The bill (S. 417) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments, in line 8, before the word "approved," to strike out "act," and insert "acts;" and in the same line, after the word "approved," to insert "January 27, 1905; February 5, 1906, and," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 6 of the act approved March 9, 1904, authorizing the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company to construct a combined railroad, wagon, and foot-passenger bridge across the Missouri River at or near the city of Yankton, S. Dak., as amended by the acts approved January 27, 1905; February 5, 1906, and March 2, 1907, be, and is hereby, amended by extending the time for commencing the construction of said bridge to March 9, 1909, and by extending the time for completing said bridge to March 9, 1911.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

BUILDINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ETC.

The bill (S. 152) to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized, in his discretion, to acquire by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, the whole of squares numbered 226, 227, 228, 229, and 230, in the city of Washington, and the sum of $3,000,000 to pay for the land so acquired and toward the erection of one or two buildings thereon is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. That part of C street, Ohio avenue, D street, and E street lying between the squares named herein is hereby made a part of the site authorized by this act. That should the Secretary of the Treasury decide to institute condemnation proceedings in order to secure any or all of the land herein authorized to be acquired, such proceedings shall be in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress approved August 30, 1890, providing a site for the enlargement of the Government Printing Office (United States Statutes at Large, vol. 26, ch. 837).

SEC. 2. That a commission, to be composed of the Secretary of State, the Secretary of the Treasury, the Attorney-General, the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, and the Superintendent of the Capitol Building and Grounds, which is hereby created, shall report to Congress preliminary plans and an estimate of cost for one or two buildings to be erected on said site for the use of the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor, and for other governmental purposes, said preliminary plans and estimate of cost to be paid for out of the appropriation herein made.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GROUNDS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 122) authorizing the purchase of grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. WHYTE. Is there a report accompanying the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a report accompanying the bill.

Mr. WHYTE. I ask that the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland asks that the report accompanying the bill be read. Without objection, the Secretary will read as requested.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. HEYBURN December 21, 1907, as follows:

The Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 122) authorizing the purchase of grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, having considered the same, report back the bill without amendment with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

Your committee herewith append the following report upon this bill:

The bill contemplates the purchase by the Government of all of the ground not at present owned by it lying south of Pennsylvania avenue and north of Maryland avenue, up to Sixth street, where it intersects Maryland avenue, and all of the ground not at present owned by the Government lying between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall up to Fifteenth street NW.; also block No. 221, lying at the junction of Maryland avenue and First street immediately in front of the Capitol grounds; also block No. 575, and reservation 12, lying immediately in front of the Capitol grounds between Pennsylvania avenue and B street NW.

The total area in this proposed purchase of ground is 1,952,164 square feet. This does not include any land at present owned by the Government, or any of the streets, alleys, or avenues within this area. The Government already owns, in blocks, between Fifteenth street and Sixth street, 441,961 square feet. The area of the streets and parks within those boundaries is 1,243,188 square feet.

The assessed valuation of all the land included within the proposed purchase is $3,753,906. The assessed valuation of all of the buildings upon said land is $2,203,800. These assessments are based on a two-thirds valuation of the actual cash value of the property. This would make the land proposed to be taken of the actual value of $5,630,856 and of the buildings thereon $3,305,700, making a total of $8,936,556 as the actual cash value of the lands and buildings proposed to be included within this purchase.

The purchase of this property involves blocks Nos. 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 256, 257, 259, 260, 285, 292, 293, 294, 295, 349, 350, 380, 381, 382, 461, reservation A, reservation B, block 575, block 576, reservation 12, reservation D, and reservation C.

These blocks contain 2,022,164 square feet. The area of land within this proposed purchase which the Government already owns consists of blocks Nos. 255, 323, 324, a portion of block 228, a portion of block 293, the Haymarket square, the Central Market square, and the streets and parks, making a total area of 1,685,149 square feet.

It is very important that in the future all Government buildings located at the national capital shall be located upon this proposed purchase, and shall be of such harmonious architecture and arrangement as will make the Government buildings a combination of all that is beautiful and adequate to the wants of the service. The buildings could be constructed along varying architectural lines and yet be entirely harmonious, thus affording great possibilities for architectural accomplishment as well as for the development of a plan that will greatly enhance the beauty and usefulness of the nation's home.

In the interval between the purchase and the actual use of the grounds for public buildings they could be used and maintained as an attractive pleasure ground in connection with the Mall.

Much of the land to be acquired can doubtless be purchased from the present owners, and that which can not be so acquired can be obtained by the ordinary process of condemnation.

The accompanying map indicates the several blocks and their relative situation which it is proposed to purchase.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I would call the attention of Senators to the fact that in the Fifty-ninth Congress a similar bill was considered and passed by the Senate. It was also adopted as an amendment to the sundry civil bill—I believe it was the sundry civil bill.

Mr. BAILEY. May I inquire how this bill now comes before the Senate?

Mr. HEYBURN. Regularly, on the consideration of the Calendar. It was reached in regular order.

Mr. President, without attempting to elaborate at any length upon the provisions of this measure, I would call the attention of Senators to the fact that the report is accompanied by a diagram which shows exactly the land which is included within this bill. The Government already owns two-thirds as much as is owned by private owners south of Pennsylvania avenue, between Pennsylvania avenue and the Mall, but the Government holdings consist of isolated tracts here and there, scattered throughout the entire length of the avenue. The pur-

pose of the pending bill is to acquire this land in order that we may have a definite and certain holding south of the avenue, continuous in extent, for the purpose of erecting public buildings thereon.

It must be evident to everyone that that section of the city lying south of Pennsylvania avenue is degenerating every day in every way. In the character of its buildings, in the character of its business, and in general, it is no longer a creditable part of the city. This plan of completing the ownership in the Government of lands south of the avenue, from Fifteenth street to the foot of the Capitol grounds, would give an uninterrupted line of buildings, when the plan is ultimately carried out, or an uninterrupted line of property upon which buildings could be erected, and in the meantime the ground should be cleared off and made part of that park or Mall, which would bring it up to Pennsylvania avenue. In every way, even before the erection of buildings, it would enhance the beauty of the city, give it an air of respectability, and rid it of that sordid portion that now lies there, inhabited in a part at least by conditions and things that should not be in the capital city of Washington.

The fact that the Senate at the last session saw fit to pass the bill and also attached it as an amendment to the sundry civil bill, would indicate that the subject-matter is not new to the Senate, and I hope that the pending bill will be allowed to pass.

Mr. TILLMAN. I have not had an opportunity to examine this matter. I have so many other things to look after that I could not be supposed to deal with matters relating to the District of Columbia. I should like to ask some questions, however. I understand the amount involved is $10,000,000.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is the maximum amount provided, and the property would be acquired for as much less as it might be.

Mr. TILLMAN. What is to be the process of acquirement—by condemnation?

Mr. HEYBURN. It is provided in the bill that it shall be acquired by contract, if acceptable contracts can be made; and by condemnation in the event of failure to agree; in other words, as I understand, the usual process by which property now occupied by public buildings has been acquired.

Mr. TILLMAN. How far back does this strip of land go from Pennsylvania avenue?

Mr. HEYBURN. I will ask the Senator, if he has the report before him, to turn to the plat, which is a part of the report of the committee. It shows by shading exactly the ground proposed to be taken. The report of the committee is accompanied by a plat.

I would also call the attention of the Senator from South Carolina to the fact that the assessed values of the property are stated in the report, giving the property and the buildings separately; so that it affords a basis of estimate as to the ultimate cost of the property.

Mr. TILLMAN. I see here two squares right up next to the Capitol grounds that are shaded. Why are they shaded?

Mr. HEYBURN. The portions proposed to be purchased are shaded, and those four reservations to which I think the Senator is seeking to direct my attention are in private ownership.

Mr. TILLMAN. What becomes of the Pennsylvania depot—the old Sixth street station?

Mr. HEYBURN. That belongs to the Government.

Mr. TILLMAN. I know, but is the depot to be torn down and the ground put in grass?

Mr. HEYBURN. It should be, I think. It is merely an old wreck now.

Mr. TILLMAN. I thought possibly the railroad company still held it, and would hold it, under the dispensation of liberality which has been obtaining here.

Mr. HEYBURN. I can conceive of no ground upon which the railroad company could take that position. The land belongs to the Government. The railroad has no claim whatever to it. The same is true of the market square.

Mr. TILLMAN. Is there not a lease on the market square?

Mr. HEYBURN. No lease that can not be terminated by this action.

Mr. TILLMAN. By paying for the improvements?

Mr. HEYBURN. No, I think not. I think the Senator will find there is no complication with reference to the occupancy of any part of the ground belonging to the Government.

Mr. TILLMAN. I simply wanted some little information. I have never paid any particular attention to this matter. Of course I am very anxious to see the city beautified, and all that sort of thing.

While I am on my feet I will ask the Senator another question. I see some mention in the papers of the Botanic Gardens being removed, or some of the trees being cut down, and of a purpose to put up there a statue of General Grant. I myself have too much respect and admiration for General Grant to want to see a statue of him stuck in that hollow. It ought to be given a place on the east front of the Capitol, on the highest spot in Washington, instead of down there almost in a hole.

Mr. HEYBURN. The ground upon which it is proposed to erect that statue is not involved in the consideration of this measure.

Mr. TILLMAN. I understand that, but I brought it up incidentally. As this seems to involve a grand scheme of capital beautification, I thought I would mention incidentally my own individual views in regard to sticking a statue of General Grant down there.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will suggest to the Senator from South Carolina that the place selected for the erection of that statue lies entirely back of any possible line upon which buildings might be constructed.

I have, in connection with this matter, had some ground plans made, in order that I might have an intelligent comprehension of the relation which the buildings would possibly occupy to the ground, and the point selected for the Grant statue lies entirely back and in no way would interfere with or be interfered with by any improvements that might be made upon this ground in the way of erecting a line of buildings.

Mr. TILLMAN. At one time and another I have seen hanging about the walls here or in some committee room a great scheme of capital improvement and beautification, involving a big bridge leading from some avenue to Arlington. Is this a part of that programme?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; this is no part of that programme, and that programme was not taken into consideration in connection with this legislation at any time. The sole purpose of this measure is to secure that ground. The manner of its use will be determined later; that is to say, the character, number, and use of the buildings will be a subsequent consideration.

Overtures have been made since the inception of this matter to incorporate in this bill varying plans for the improvement of this land. The committee have thought best not to embarrass this measure with such considerations, but to leave them for the future. We will have ample time later on to consider the manner of the use of the land. The first thing is to get rid of an existing condition which ought to be got rid of, and in connection with that the acquiring of the title to this land. This land could have been bought five years ago for 25 per cent less than it can be secured for now. It could have been bought ten years ago for one-half of what it can be obtained for now.

Mr. TILLMAN. Will the Senator allow me to suggest right now that the scheme of purchase by the Government naturally enhances the value at once. No doubt people have gone in there and obtained options and are speculating on this proposition.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is too true, and the end of that class of proceeding is not yet. As yet no large buildings or expensive improvements have been placed upon this ground. We have an instance within sight of this Chamber of a large and expensive building that has recently been placed upon other grounds that it is contemplated Congress shall acquire for Government purposes, which would have to be purchased and paid for. The time to acquire the ground south of the avenue is before there are placed upon it expensive improvements, which we would have to take into consideration in determining the value. In another five years it would require an appropriation of perhaps $15,000,000 for ground that may be now purchased inside of ten, and it seems to me, inasmuch as we are reaching out for ground upon which to place public buildings, that we should act now when the necessity exists and the conditions exist under which we can do it to better advantage than we will ever be able to do it again. For that reason I feel inclined to urge this matter upon the attention of Congress and to secure the enactment of this law at the present session of Congress if we can.

Mr. TILLMAN. And the Senator says that the interests of the Government are safeguarded from speculators as much as possible?

Mr. HEYBURN. I think so. I would be very glad of any suggestion that would afford greater safeguard to the Government; but it was the intention of the committee that the Government should be thoroughly safeguarded, and the committee is satisfied that that end has been accomplished.

Mr. NELSON addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. NELSON. I thought the Senator from Idaho was through and was about to sit down.

Mr. FRYE. Mr. President, is not this debate proceeding under Rule VIII?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is under Rule VIII.

Mr. FRYE. No Senator is entitled to speak more than once, and then for not over five minutes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is the rule, and the rule will be enforced if there is objection to any other course of proceeding.

Mr. NELSON. Mr. President, I think an important bill like this ought not to be passed unless there is a full attendance of the Senate. I can not say that I am infatuated with the idea of securing this ground and planting all of our public buildings on the south side of the Avenue. If gentlemen will examine old plats of the city of Washington they will find that a creek called Goose Creek, or the Tiber, came from the north to the foot of Capitol Hill, and flowed in a westerly direction, and that all the ground which it is proposed to acquire along the line of that creek, which has been covered up, is swampy, boggy ground. It would be a most unfortunate thing to my mind to have our public buildings put in that hollow, on that swampy ground. No one will ever know exactly how much it cost to get a foundation for the post-office building. It is quaggy, marshy ground. Another creek came out somewhere between Ninth and Tenth streets, and the whole ground clear down to the outlet of the creek, which you can find west of the Capitol, was all a marsh and a swamp.

This property is occupied by various parties. Business is gradually drifting to the northwest more and more, and this property instead of increasing in value will decrease in value. And more than that, even if we did acquire this property now, we never ought to use it for anything except to enlarge the park. It would be a most unfortunate thing to put all our public buildings in a row along a swampy hollow when we have so much high and dry ground.

The Senator from South Carolina was eminently right when he said that the statue of General Grant, of all our great public men, instead of being put in a hollow like that ought to be put on high, dry, and conspicuous ground.

Mr. President, looking at this subject as I do—and I believe it will involve not only eight or ten million dollars, but fifty million dollars to buy this property, for the real estate men will gather it up and compel the Government to resort to condemnation proceedings—I am compelled to object under Rule VIII to the further consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over without prejudice. The Secretary will report the next bill on the Calendar.

BLACK RIVER (ARKANSAS) DRAWBRIDGE.

The bill (S. 2694) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, in section 1, line 6, after the word "with," to strike out "plans and specifications therefor to be approved by the Secretary of War and in accordance with the rules and regulations adopted by the Secretary of War in such cases" and insert "the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters,' approved March 23, 1906;" so as to make the section read:

That Maxwell Coffin and his assigns are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and wagon drawbridge across Black River at or near the town of Powhatan, in the county of Lawrence and State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was to strike out all of section 2 and to insert in lieu thereof the following:

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Cuban Relations and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I inclose the report of Provisional Governor Magoon on the conditions in Cuba, together with the correspondence between Secretary Taft and myself on the subject. I can not too heartily commend the action of the provisional governor and his civil associates and of the Army in all its parts in connection with this Cuban matter. I am glad to be able to say that we can now definitely announce that one year hence, by or before February 1, 1909, we shall have turned over the island to the President and Congress to be elected next December by the people of Cuba. Prosperity, peace, and happiness have attended the exercise of our government in Cuba. Our word to turn over the island to its own people will be scrupulously regarded, and through their own President and Congress they will administer the government of the island a year hence.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 14, 1908.*

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

H. R. 300. An act providing for second homestead entries was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 2 o'clock p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 15, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 14, 1908.*

UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGE.

James S. Young, of Pennsylvania, to be United States district judge, western district of Pennsylvania, vice Nathaniel Ewing, resigned.

POSTMASTERS.

ARKANSAS.

Charles L. Jones to be postmaster at Junction, Union County, Ark., in place of Charles L. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires March 2, 1908.

CALIFORNIA.

Arthur G. Fisk to be postmaster at San Francisco, San Francisco County, Cal., in place of Arthur G. Fisk. Incumbent's commission expired December 8, 1907.

Angelo Genelly to be postmaster at Los Banos, Merced County, Cal., in place of Angelo Genelly. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Thomas E. Knox to be postmaster at Livermore, Alameda County, Cal., in place of Thomas E. Knox. Incumbent's commission expired February 16, 1907.

Adolphus M. Shenk to be postmaster at Calexico, San Diego County, Cal. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Charles A. Stilson to be postmaster at Oceanpark, Los Angeles County, Cal., in place of C. E. Lovelace, removed.

William F. Wulf to be postmaster at Crescent City, Del Norte County, Cal., in place of William F. Wulf. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

FLORIDA.

Christian L. Dohn to be postmaster at New Smyrna, Volusia County, Fla. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

George W. Duncan to be postmaster at Jasper, Hamilton County, Fla., in place of George W. Duncan. Incumbent's commission expired January 30, 1906.

Arthur C. Reid to be postmaster at Newberry, Alachua County, Fla. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

John B. White to be postmaster at Mulberry, Polk County, Fla. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

GEORGIA.

Albert S. Anderson to be postmaster at Millen, Jenkins County, Ga., in place of Ransom A. Brinson. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

William O. Tift to be postmaster at Tifton, Tift County, Ga., in place of John M. Duff, deceased.

George E. Youmans to be postmaster at Adrian, Emanuel County, Ga. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

HAWAII.

John H. Travis to be postmaster at Waipahu, Oahu County, Hawaii. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

IDAHO.

Waller E. Babcock to be postmaster at Parma, Canyon County, Idaho. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Mary P. Jones to be postmaster at Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Charles W. Wilson to be postmaster at Sandpoint, Bonner County, Idaho, in place of Charles W. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1908.

ILLINOIS.

Josiah R. Bent to be postmaster at Oglesby, La Salle County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Erich H. Buente to be postmaster at Venice, Madison County, Ill., in place of Erich H. Buente. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

Henry J. Cheeseman to be postmaster at Princeville, Peoria County, Ill., in place of Henry J. Cheeseman. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Jesse F. Poplin to be postmaster at Somonauk, Dekalb County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Charles F. Renich to be postmaster at Woodstock, McHenry County, Ill., in place of Charles F. Renich. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Thomas D. Shipton to be postmaster at Hanover, Jo Daviess County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Charles E. Tanner to be postmaster at Minier, Tazewell County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

George P. Wilson to be postmaster at Orion, Henry County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Rollin H. Woods to be postmaster at Rock Falls, Whiteside County, Ill., in place of William Parker, deceased.

INDIANA.

Edward C. Faith to be postmaster at Washington, Daviess County, Ind., in place of Edward C. Faith. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

Frank M. Pickerl to be postmaster at Argos, Marshall County, Ind., in place of Frank M. Pickerl. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1908.

James Pickering to be postmaster at Oxford, Benton County, Ind., in place of James Pickering. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Thompson Turner to be postmaster at Walkerton, St. Joseph County, Ind., in place of Thompson Turner. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

IOWA.

Simon D. Breuning to be postmaster at Ackley, Hardin County, Iowa, in place of Simon D. Breuning. Incumbent's commission expired December 14, 1907.

Manuel H. Davis to be postmaster at Mitchellville, Polk County, Iowa. Office became became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Walter E. Newsome to be postmaster at Sabula, Jackson County, Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

T. J. Ochiltree to be postmaster at Morning Sun, Louisa County, Iowa, in place of T. J. Ochiltree. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

Charlie B. Warner to be postmaster at Central City, Linn County, Iowa, in place of Charlie B. Warner. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

Oscar E. Wood to be postmaster at Union, Hardin County, Iowa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

KANSAS.

Edward C. Hill to be postmaster at Burr Oak, Jewell County, Kans., in place of Edward C. Hill. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

Roy A. Hoisington to be postmaster at Leoti, Wichita County, Kans. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

LOUISIANA.

Raoul J. Bienvenu to be postmaster at St. Martinville, St. Martin Parish, La., in place of Raoul J. Bienvenu. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Henry C. Edwards to be postmaster at Marksville, Avoyelles Parish, La., in place of Henry C. Edwards. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Bernard Isaacs to be postmaster at Gueydan, Vermilion Parish, La., in place of Bernard Isaacs. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

Thomas J. Johnson to be postmaster at Berwick, St. Mary County, La. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Amy C. Reiley to be postmaster at Clinton, East Feliciana Parish, La., in place of Amy C. Reiley. Incumbent's commission expired February 26, 1907.

W. M. Terry to be postmaster at Welsh, Calcasieu Parish, La., in place of Charles H. Austin, resigned.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Clara S. Hill to be postmaster at Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass., in place of Clara S. Hill. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

William L. Lathrop to be postmaster at Orange, Franklin County, Mass., in place of William L. Lathrop. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

George L. Minott to be postmaster at Gardner, Worcester County, Mass., in place of George L. Minott. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

Charles Newhall to be postmaster at Danvers, Essex County, Mass., in place of Charles Newhall. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Everett I. Nye to be postmaster at Wellfleet, Barnstable County, Mass., in place of Everett I. Nye. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

Agnes J. Smith to be postmaster at Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass., in place of Agnes J. Smith. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

William H. Sprague to be postmaster at Stoneham, Middlesex County, Mass., in place of William H. Sprague. Incumbent's commission expires January 14, 1908.

Charles E. Wallace to be postmaster at Fitchburg, Worcester County, Mass., in place of Charles E. Wallace. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

MICHIGAN.

Archibald K. Dougherty to be postmaster at Elk Rapids, Antrim County, Mich., in place of Archibald K. Dougherty. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Edward F. Evarts to be postmaster at Chesaning, Saginaw County, Mich., in place of Edward F. Evarts. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

Edgar B. Gregory to be postmaster at Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Mich., in place of Edgar B. Gregory. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1908.

Willard E. Holt to be postmaster at Bellevue, Eaton County, Mich., in place of Willard E. Holt. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

George Preston to be postmaster at Grass Lake, Jackson County, Mich., in place of George Preston. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

Carl S. Dahlquist to be postmaster at Baudette, Beltrami County, Minn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Hakon E. Glassoe to be postmaster at Lanesboro, Fillmore County, Minn., in place of Hakon E. Glassoe. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

John A. Hawkinson to be postmaster at Parkers Prairie, Otter Tail County, Minn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

John H. Nutt to be postmaster at Sumrall, Lamar County, Miss. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

MISSOURI.

Dwight L. Bishop to postmaster at Garden City, Cass County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Stephen D. Bryan to be postmaster at Bismarck, St. Francois County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Richard Collier to be postmaster at Shelbyville, Shelby County, Mo., in place of James M. Freeman. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

William G. Hughes to be postmaster at Bucklin, Linn County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

John P. Rankin to be postmaster at Higbee, Randolph County, Mo., in place of John P. Rankin. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1908.

MONTANA.

Charles S. Stafford to be postmaster at Culbertson, Valley County, Mont. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEBRASKA.

George A. Allen to be postmaster at Clay Center, Clay County, Nebr., in place of John M. Jones. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Calvin Bradshaw to be postmaster at Farnham, Dawson County, Nebr. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Henry Kleven to be postmaster at Culbertson, Hitchcock County, Nebr. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Francis M. Pfrimmer to be postmaster at Stratton, Hitchcock County, Nebr. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Erick P. Reichardt to be postmaster at Oxford, Furnas County, Nebr., in place of James L. Lashbrook, resigned.

NEVADA.

Benjamin I. Barlow to be postmaster at Columbia, Esmeralda County, Nev. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Henry S. Starrett to be postmaster at Battle Mountain, Lander County, Nev. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George A. McIntire to be postmaster at Milford, Hillsboro County, N. H., in place of George A. McIntire. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

Henry E. Merrick to be postmaster at Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H., in place of Henry E. Merrick. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Edwin B. Pike to be postmaster at Pike, Grafton County, N. H., in place of Edwin B. Pike. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Ernest R. Roberts to be postmaster at Salmon Falls, Strafford County, N. H. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

George D. Stevens to be postmaster at Durham, Strafford County, N. H., in place of George D. Stevens. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

NEW YORK.

Delano D. Cottrell to be postmaster at North Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y., in place of Delano D. Cottrell. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

Daniel L. Fethers to be postmaster at Sharon Springs, Schoharie County, N. Y. Office became Presidential July 1, 1900.

William E. Sutfin to be postmaster at Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Henry P. Wilcox to be postmaster at Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y., in place of Henry P. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA.

William E. Lindsey to be postmaster at Chapelhill, Orange County, N. C., in place of William A. Lloyd, removed.

Jesse D. Sharp to be postmaster at Elm City, Wilson County, N. C. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Elisha C. Terry to be postmaster at Hamlet, Richmond County, N. C., in place of Elisha C. Terry. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John S. Gee to be postmaster at Flaxton, Ward County, N. Dak. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Reinhart Gilbertsen to be postmaster at Glenburn, Ward County, N. Dak. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Mathew Lynch to be postmaster at Lidgerwood, Richland County, N. Dak., in place of Mathew Lynch. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

OHIO.

Clayton H. Bishop to be postmaster at Centerburg, Knox County, Ohio, in place of Clayton H. Bishop. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1907.

William McC. Crozier to be postmaster at Cumberland, Guernsey County, Ohio. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

William P. Gillam to be postmaster at Nevada, Wyandot County, Ohio, in place of William P. Gillam. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

Nellie F. Sheridan to be postmaster at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio, in place of Nellie F. Sheridan. Incumbent's commission expired December 18, 1907.

OKLAHOMA.

Dudley B. Buell to be postmaster at Krebs, Pittsburg County, Okla. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

Newton S. Figley to be postmaster at Hastings, Comanche County, Okla. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James G. Cook to be postmaster at New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

George W. Mullen to be postmaster at Dillsburg, York County, Pa., in place of George W. Mullen. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

Samuel G. Wilson to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa., in place of Samuel G. Wilson. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

J. E. Stuckey to be postmaster at Bishopville, Lee County, S. C., in place of John E. McLure, resigned.

TENNESSEE.

John L. Murray to be postmaster at Lexington, Henderson County, Tenn., in place of John L. Murray. Incumbent's commission expired January 19, 1907.

U. S. Rose to be postmaster at Crossville, Cumberland County, Tenn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Christopher C. Stribling to be postmaster at Clifton, Wayne County, Tenn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

W. H. Wilson to be postmaster at Martin, Weakley County, Tenn., in place of John S. Hornsby. Incumbent's commission expired January 13, 1906.

VERMONT.

Willard S. Hatch to be postmaster at Chelsea, Orange County, Vt. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

TEXAS.

Frederick Loudon to be postmaster at Fredericksburg, Gillespie County, Tex., in place of James Larson, resigned.

WASHINGTON.

William M. Isenhart to be postmaster at Chelan, Chelan County, Wash. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

WEST VIRGINIA.

H. P. Graham to be postmaster at Keystone, McDowell County, W. Va., in place of John A. Dinsmore. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

WISCONSIN.

Peter E. Nelson to be postmaster at Cashton, Monroe County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Joseph A. Oenning to be postmaster at Fountain City, Buffalo County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Lansing A. Wilcox to be postmaster at Cadott, Chippewa County, Wis., in place of Lansing A. Wilcox. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1908.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate, January 14, 1908.*

COMMISSIONER OF THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

Fred Dennett, of Milton, N. Dak., to be Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GOVERNOR OF NEW MEXICO.

George Curry, of Tularosa, N. Mex., to be governor of New Mexico.

SECRETARY OF NEW MEXICO.

Nathan Jaffa, of Roswell, N. Mex., to be secretary of New Mexico.

SECRETARY OF ARIZONA.

John H. Page, of Arizona, to be secretary of Arizona.

CONSULS.

George H. Scidmore, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States of class 6 at Nagasaki, Japan.

John N. McCunn, of Wisconsin, to be consul of the United States of class 4 at Glasgow, Scotland.

SURVEYOR OF CUSTOMS.

Ernest I. Edgcomb, of New York, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Syracuse, in the State of New York.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

John A. Thornton, of Louisiana, to be collector of customs for the district of Teche, in the State of Louisiana.

MARSHAL.

Gilbert B. Deans, of Alabama, to be United States marshal for the southern district of Alabama.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEYS.

Oliver D. Street, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the northern district of Alabama.

William H. Armbrecht, of Alabama, to be United States attorney for the southern district of Alabama.

PENSION AGENT.

Jesse B. Fuller, of California, to be pension agent at San Francisco, Cal.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Cadet John Jenkins Hutson, of North Carolina, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet John Farrell McGourty, of Massachusetts, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet Chester Hardy Jones, of Massachusetts, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. John E. Pillsbury, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Navigation in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Capt. Charles W. Rae, United States Navy, to be Engineer-in-Chief and Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Naval Constructor Washington L. Capps, United States Navy, to be Chief Constructor and Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Civil Engineer Richard C. Hollyday, United States Navy, to be Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in the Department of the Navy, with the rank of rear-admiral, for a period of four years.

Lieut. Commander Edward H. Campbell to be Judge-Advocate-General of the Navy, with the rank of captain, for a period of four years.

Commander Charles B. T. Moore to be a captain in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Surg. Averley C. H. Russell to be a medical inspector in the Navy from the 7th day of May, 1907.

To be passed assistant surgeons:

Frederick E. Porter from June 7, 1907;

Paul T. Dessez from June 10, 1907;

William N. McDonell from September 19, 1907; and

Eugene A. Vickery from October 11, 1907.

Second Lieut. Frederick A. Barker to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 19th day of December, 1906, vice Second Lieut. Maurice V. Campbell, who was due for promotion, but was honorably discharged before qualifying therefor.

First Lieut. Douglas C. McDougal to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of November, 1907.

Second Lieut. William T. Hoadley to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 14th day of November, 1907.

Second Lieut. Alexander T. Watson to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 31st day of December, 1907.

Maj. Joseph H. Pendleton to be a lieutenant-colonel in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1908.

First Lieut. Presley M. Rixey, jr., to be a captain in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1908.

Second Lieut. Emile P. Moses to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 1st day of January, 1908.

Second Lieut. Harold F. Wirgman to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 2d day of January, 1908.

The following-named captains, who were transferred to the retired list of the Navy, from the 30th day of June, 1907, to be rear-admirals on the retired list of the Navy, from that date, in accordance with a provision contained in the naval appropriation act approved June 29, 1906:

George P. Colvocoresses,

William H. Reeder,

John M. Hawley, and

Perry Garst.

Lieut. Hutch I. Cone to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of January, 1908.

Lieut. Roscoe C. Bulmer to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 3d day of January, 1908.

Second Lieut. Lauren S. Willis to be a first lieutenant in the Marine Corps from the 17th day of July, 1906.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

To be assistant surgeons in the Navy:

Lawrence M. Schmidt, of Illinois, and

Egbert G. Mackenzie, of New Jersey.

POSTMASTERS.

FLORIDA.

George A. Alba to be postmaster at St. Augustine, in the county of St. John and State of Florida.

GEORGIA.

John A. Crawford to be postmaster at Dalton, in the county of Whitfield and State of Georgia.

MISSISSIPPI.

James R. S. Pitts to be postmaster at Waynesboro, in the county of Wayne and State of Mississippi.

NEW YORK.

Manly A. Aiken to be postmaster at Kenwood, Madison County, N. Y.

John Diesend to be postmaster at Tuckahoe, Westchester County, N. Y.

Myatt E. Goring to be postmaster at Wappingers Falls, Dutchess County, N. Y.

Alexander M. Harriott to be postmaster at Rye, Westchester County, N. Y.

Warren J. Martin to be postmaster at Port Chester, Westchester County, N. Y.

Charles F. Shelland to be postmaster at Oneonta, Otsego County, N. Y.

Harvey D. Waite to be postmaster at Berlin, Rensselaer County, N. Y.

Peter H. Zimmerman to be postmaster at Wayland, Steuben County, N. Y.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Charles A. Jonas to be postmaster at Lincolnton, in the county of Lincoln and State of North Carolina.

William J. Leary, sr., to be postmaster at Edenton, in the county of Chowan and State of North Carolina.

John R. Mobley to be postmaster at Williamston, in the county of Martin and State of North Carolina.

OHIO.

Charles H. Bryson to be postmaster at Athens, Athens county, Ohio.

Otis T. Locke to be postmaster at Tiffin, Seneca county, Ohio.

## REJECTIONS.

*Executive nominations rejected by the Senate January 14, 1908.*

POSTMASTERS.

OHIO.

David C. Mahon to be postmaster at Dennison, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio.

Emil H. Moser to be postmaster at Wapakoneta, Auglaize County, Ohio.

John F. Wetherill to be postmaster at Spencerville, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio.

George W. White to be postmaster at Uhrichsville, in the county of Tuscarawas and State of Ohio.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 14, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by Rev. CHARLES D. BULLA, of Alexandria, Va.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

By uanimous consent, reference of House Document No. 481, being an estimate for elimination of grade crossings, District of Columbia, was changed from the Committee on the District of Columbia to the Committee on Appropriations.

BRIDGES ACROSS GRAND CALUMET RIVER, INDIANA.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 11330) to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind., which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would ask the gentleman a question. Is this a unanimous report from the committee?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. This bill is in the prescribed form and reported unanimously by the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRUMPACKER, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I also ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 11331) to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind., with an amendment thereto, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company, a consolidated corporation of the States of Ohio and Indiana, is hereby authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near the town of Gary, Lake County, Ind., in accordance with the provisions of an act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Amend the title so as to read: "A bill to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near the town of Gary, Ind."

With the following committee amendment:

In line 6 strike out the words "a point in" and insert in lieu thereof the words "or near."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The SPEAKER. The question now is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill as amended.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CRUMPACKER a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

PERSONAL PRIVILEGE.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I rise to a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I desire to make a correction of an article which I find in the Washington Herald of this morning. I will read the paragraph to which I make objection. It is as follows:

A delegate from the bookbinders said a bill had been introduced in Congress by Congressman SMITH, of Missouri, which made it a penal offense for members of a labor union to strike, and provided a penalty—a fine of not more than $5,000, or imprisonment for ten years.

He said an amendment had been also introduced by Congressman HUGHES, of New Jersey, which provided that this bill should not interfere with the rights of organized labor, but had been lost.

At the time referred to, Mr. Speaker, the Committee of the Whole of this House had under consideration section 19 of the penal code, known as the Kuklux statute, leveled against conspiracies of two or more from entering into agreements that might be classified or denominated as conspiracies. In my judgment, it embraced agreements and contracts that labor unions or locals might enter into in undertaking to declare a strike or a boycott, and in order to relieve the section of that ambiguity and of possibly that construction I offered the following amendment which I desire to read into my remarks——

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I make the point of order that the gentleman presents no question of personal privilege so far, and I suppose he has stated what he complains of.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, unless the Speaker is going to rule in favor of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH], to have a statement which one makes in the House, an amendment that one offers, turned wrong end foremost in the public press and to have exactly the contrary effect from that intended, is surely a question of personal privilege.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is inclined to believe that it does not come within the rule. The gentleman might proceed, however, by unanimous consent.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed for five minutes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may have five minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, the amendment I refer to is as follows:

*Provided*, That nothing in this section shall embrace any agreements made by labor or trade unions that shall result in or affect the declaring of a strike or boycott, nor any efforts in the exercise of free speech made by such labor or trade unions after such strike or boycott shall have been declared: *Provided*, Such efforts are made in a peaceable manner: *And provided further*, That they are made for the purpose of inducing nonunion persons to act with them and against the company or corporation against which the strike or boycott has been declared, even though such company or corporation be injured thereby in its property rights.

Now, I am entirely satisfied of this fact, that the person who made the statement purporting to be quoted in the Herald misunderstood the facts. I am not of the opinion that he made the statement with malice or with the purpose of injuring me, but not being, as a rule, accustomed to meeting such amendments, he got the wrong impression and conception of it. The amendment was intended for exactly the opposite to what the Herald said it was intended. It was intended to relieve labor unions, and, I might say, aid them, when preparing to declare a strike or boycott, the exact purpose as expressed in the amendment itself.

I believe its language is in as clear and precise words as could be very well found. It might possibly be limited, so far as words are concerned, but by limiting it ambiguity, in all probability, would arise. My purpose was to save labor unions undertaking a boycott or strike, in a lawful manner, from prosecution under a section which I believe is subject to that construction which has been placed upon it. In fact, the statute has been, as I understand, invoked within the last few days in Colorado for the express purpose of prosecuting laboring men—miners about to strike.

Now, Mr. Chairman, these remarks are made for the purpose of protecting my standing at home and here, because I want to be correctly reported when the newspapers are pleased to speak about me whatever. [Applause.]

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of joint resolution No. 88.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry.

*Resolved, etc.*, That the act of Congress approved March 4, 1907, entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908," be, and the same is hereby, amended to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent not to exceed $60,000 of the moneys appropriated by said act for general expenses of the Forest Service, instead of "not to exceed $40,000" for such purpose, as provided in said act.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to have some explanation.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, the act approved March 4, 1907, making an appropriation for the expenses of the Department of Agriculture during the current year provides that not to exceed $40,000 of the amount appropriated for the use of the Bureau of Forestry may be expended for rent. Since that act was passed there have been added to the national forests about 25,000,000 acres of land. The administration of this additional territory has, of course, involved the employment of a large number of additional people, and that has in its turn involved the necessity of additional employment not only of men in the field, but also of additional clerks here in Washington. I may say that this resolution was introduced at the request of the Secretary of Agriculture, whose letter I hold in my hand and from which I will read a brief paragraph:

It has been necessary, for the proper administration of the national forests, to open many new headquarters for the field officers and to enlarge the quarters of the service in Washington. Unless the Secretary of Agriculture is given authority to spend for rent an increased portion of the moneys appropriated by the act of Congress referred to, the field officers of the service will be seriously inconvenienced and hampered in their work.

The committee considered the resolution very carefully, having before it an officer of the Forestry Bureau, and brings in this resolution with a unanimous report.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Is this not in effect a deficiency appropriation?

Mr. SCOTT. Well, I do not so regard it, because it merely provides for the modification of an appropriation—increasing the amount that may be used for a particular purpose. It does not involve an increase in the appropriation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Under the law the Department has authority to expend such proportion of its appropriation as it pleases for rent outside of the city of Washington. The limitation is merely upon the expenditure to be made for rent of offices in the city of Washington or District of Columbia.

Mr. SCOTT. No; that limitation is not placed upon the original appropriation.

Mr. FITZGERALD. There is a limitation under the general law that no money shall be expended for rent in the District of Columbia unless otherwise authorized by Congress, and the Department could in the conduct of its business extend these general expenses for rent outside of Washington, while it can not expend it for additional quarters in Washington.

Mr. SCOTT. The appropriation has already been made for rent both within the city of Washington and without the city of Washington, the limitation upon the amount being placed in the aggregate of $40,000. It is now the desire simply to increase that allowance by $20,000 additional, making it $60,000.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Well, is it a fact the Department gets $20,000 more for general expenses than is granted, or will it come back asking for $20,000 additional in its appropriation for this fiscal year?

Mr. SCOTT. Oh, no; it simply means the Department will have to limit its activity in other directions on account of the necessity of providing for these needs.

Mr CRUMPACKER. As I understand, this resolution purports to amend simply a limitation that was imposed upon a lump-sum appropriation; is that right?

Mr. SCOTT. That is right.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. So that it is simply an amendment to a limitation increasing the amount of a sum that has already been appropriated.

Mr. SCOTT. That is the purpose of the resolution.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I understand the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture assures the House that the Department will not come back with a deficiency of $20,000 for this fund.

Mr. SCOTT. I think I can say I will be personally responsible for that proposition.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I feel sorry for the gentleman's confidence.

Mr. TAWNEY. As I understand, you made it possible for the Department of Agriculture to use $40,000 of the lump-sum appropriation for the Forestry Service for rent in the city of Washington?

Mr. SCOTT. That is right—I beg your pardon—in the city of Washington and outside of the city of Washington.

Mr. TAWNEY. Well, in the city of Washington and outside the city of Washington. Now is it the committee's purpose to increase that lump $20,000?

Mr. SCOTT. It increases the amount $20,000, making the total sum available for rent $60,000.

Mr. TAWNEY. In the reading of the resolution as I heard it from the Clerk's desk I did not catch whether it was an increase simply of $20,000 or not, and I thought by asking this question that I would get it in the RECORD, so that the Department would not consider that it had authority to use $60,000 additional.

Mr. SCOTT. I do not think there can be any doubt about the construction put upon the resolution. The wording is very plain. Mr. Speaker, I call for a vote.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The joint resolution was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the joint resolution was passed was laid on the table.

COMMITTEE ON THE LIBRARY.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to have such printing and binding done as may be necessary in the transaction of its business.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the resolution which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Library be authorized to sit during sessions of the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

BRIDGE ACROSS CACHE RIVER.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12412).

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MACON] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Arkansas, its successors and assigns, be, and they are hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Cache River at or near a point in section 21, township 5 north, range 3 west, in Woodruff County, in the State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

Also the following committee amendment:

In line 7 strike out "or near," after the word "at," and insert after the word "point," in the same line, "suitable to the interests of navigation."

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the committee amendment.

The question was taken, and the committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MACON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 11701).

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the penal codification bill, with Mr. BANNON in the chair.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out section 45.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILSON] moves to strike out section 45. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, is there an amendment to this section now pending?

The CHAIRMAN. There is not.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if the committee having charge of the codification, revision, and amendment of the criminal laws had confined itself to the codification of the same, I would not at this time or at any time during the consideration of the bill have proposed any amendment, but would have confined myself solely to the classification and arrangement of the same. But the committee has considered the measure to the extent of proposing amendments, adding to and taking from the criminal code as it now exists, and present this bill in that form. I believe, therefore, that it is proper, the committee having considered the criminal code for the purpose of amendment, that the House should consider it for the same purpose, and that in passing over these various sections we should take sufficient time to see that they conform to our present standard of civilization.

The section in question, that I have moved to strike out, provides that any man who induces a workman or artificer engaged in the arsenals or armories of the Government to leave that employment may be fined or imprisoned. In my opinion, that is a false conception of our criminal policy. If you are going to punish for a violation of civil contracts to labor, then I hold that when an employer of labor violates that civil contract, whether it is the Government or a private employer of labor, that he should be subject to the same punishment that you inflict upon the employee when he violates the contract, and no provision is made anywhere in our criminal code for punishment by fine or imprisonment of any employer of labor for a violation of a civil contract to labor. If the workman seeks employment with the Government and finds it there, and is employed either at will or for a specified time, the Government at any time, or the agents of the Goverment at any time, may dismiss him for cause or for no cause, and the agent of the Government responsible for that dismissal is not punished by fine or imprisonment, and the only recourse that the dismissed employee has is in our civil courts in a suit to recover for damages. The same should be the case with regard to employees. They enter into a civil contract to perform labor. If they violate that contract, then the recourse of the employer, whether an agent of the Government or a private employer, should be a civil suit to recover damages for the injury done by the violation of the contract, and not by criminal punishment.

Yet this bill discriminates in that manner. The law to-day discriminates in that manner. You may say that the workman is poor; that he has no property from which you can recover in a suit for damages if he violates a contract to labor. That may be true, and it is so much the worse for the workman. But if he has no property, if he has no means, then he is bankrupt, and you should no more punish him for that bankruptcy and that failure to make good than you would punish the employer of labor for the same offense. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Vote!

Mr. COCKRAN. One moment. I do trust that the committee will vouchsafe some explanation of this very remarkable paragraph. We have here a section which may expose a person to prosecution, conviction, and serious punishment who, in the ordinary course of things, might never dream that there was any crime or act of turpitude involved in the transaction which it prohibits. Now, we are here to codify, revise, and make clear the law, so that every citizen knowing its provisions will, if he choose, be able to obey it. I do hope this body will not, by reenacting obscure, doubtful, or obsolete laws, occupy itself in preparing pitfalls for the footsteps of the citizen. Here is a section so extraordinary that I do not believe any member of this committee understands it; yet we are asked to vote upon it under the whip and spur of a shout from the other side. If this be a genuine revision of the penal laws, I protest against the suppression of inquiries so obviously legitimate as this.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman allow a question?

Mr. COCKRAN. Certainly.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Does not the acute mind of the gentle-

man discover an element of public policy in this section? Arsenals and armories are institutions connected with the public defense, and the gentleman will notice that it is no crime for a workman or artificer to quit employment, but it is made a crime for anyone else to induce or procure one to quit an institution that is so intimately associated with the public defense. Therefore it embodies an important element of public policy.

Mr. COCKRAN. Is that the explanation?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is my judgment.

Mr. COCKRAN. May I ask, are you a member of the committee?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I am not. That is the way it strikes the ordinary mind.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from Mississippi?

Mr. COCKRAN. With pleasure.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The element of public policy that exists in this matter could exist only in the case of war. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] attempted to recognize the element of public policy in so far as it really existed by the amendment he offered on yesterday, which was voted down, saying that this should be law during war. During times of peace there is no element of public policy entering into it. It is not a matter of public defense, because the Government is not defending itself. It is merely an industrial pursuit in which a man is engaged, with a contract obligation existing between him and the Government, and it stands upon no higher possible base than the same contract between me and an employee if I were carrying on the business of constructing cannon, or between me and an employee if I am carrying on the business of raising a cotton crop.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I should like to submit to the gentleman that in time of peace the Government is engaged in preparing for war; and if we did not keep them going at the arsenal in time of peace, we should not have them ready in time of war.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I will answer that——

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I want to say a little more.

Mr. COCKRAN. I am perfectly ready to yield the floor for a question, but——

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman declines to yield further.

Mr. COCKRAN. I call attention now to the fact that here we have explanations of this extraordinary section offered, not by members of the committee which has reported it, but by gentlemen who are quite as innocent of the actual causes that led to its being reported as I am. Surely, if there be any object whatever in revision, it is not merely to compile statutes, because they have been enacted heretofore, but to eliminate those that have become obsolete.

If we may judge from the character of the report accompanying this measure, it would seem that this particular section was passed originally with reference to some peculiar condition existing in the year 1800. Whatever that condition may have been, surely the committee on revision should describe it to this body, so that we who have not made a special study of all these various statutes would be enabled to judge intelligently the reasons that have led to the report in its present form. I trust the chairman of the committee will realize that, in courtesy, at least, he is bound to place before us any reasons he may have for reporting this extraordinary section.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the implied accusation of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] of a lack of courtesy upon the part of the chairman of this committee is entirely unwarranted. No request has been made for any explanation before, and now that it is made, I am happy to give it. This section was pretty thoroughly discussed yesterday. The committee based its action in reporting it upon the fact that it was existing law and upon the belief, as has been stated by gentlemen upon the floor of this House, that it was necessary for the protection of the Government. As has been stated by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL], this nation prepares for war in time of peace. This section does not in any sense punish a workman who leaves the employment of the United States Government. That is the error into which gentlemen have fallen in this discussion. It leaves him in the same position as a workman in any other employment. It simply punishes the intermeddler or the man who attempts to get him away from the employer, who, either individually or in conspiracy with other people, attempts to weaken this working arm of the Government. It is existing law, it is good law, and it doesn't make any distinction, except the distinction that always ought to be made in the protection of the Government. It makes no distinction between that and private individuals. That is the reason why the committee reported it, because it is existing law.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. HENRY of Texas. The gentleman stated that the section only punishes the person who entices the workman to leave the arsenal. Let me call his attention to a line that punishes the person who employs, harbors, or conceals such person.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. "After due notice."

Mr. HENRY of Texas. It does not exclude that idea.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. After due notice of the fact of employment. I trust the gentleman from New York will not insist or imply any discourtesy on the part of this committee or its chairman.

Mr. COCKRAN. Had the gentleman from Pennsylvania made this explanation to us, or had any person on behalf of his committe made it, the criticism which I have just ventured would have been wholly unjustifiable. But I challenge him to find in the RECORD one word explaining that section until he has vouchsafed it here under the whip and spur of remonstrance. I am sorry the occasion for it arose, but, Mr. Chairman, I have no apology to make for a course which has procured such a flood of light upon a question so obscure.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will not be sarcastic. I do not propose to prolong the discussion. I do not believe it is necessary upon the part of the chairman of this committee to make an explanation always, nor discuss upon the floor of the House a provision which is perfectly clear. The chairman of the committee has work enough to superintend this legislation without duplicating what has already been said, and so well said.

Mr. COCKRAN. Where was anything of the kind said by anyone? I ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania where it has been said, by him or on behalf of his committee before he spoke—where has one word of explanation been vouchsafed to this committee upon this section?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I have not the record.

Mr. COCKRAN. Here it is.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. This section was discussed, and my recollection is that this section was fully explained.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, chairman of the committee, said that this section does in no manner punish the man that is employed by the Government in the arsenal or armory. In that he is mistaken. It punishes him by depriving him of employment at a better wage, and it does that in a twofold way; first, by punishing any man who comes to him and offers him a better wage, and, secondly, by punishing any man who employs him while he is under contract to the Government.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HULL] has said——

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. And it punishes a man who harbors or conceals him.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that. The gentleman from Iowa, repeating that old-time, worn, foolish phrase, "In times of peace prepare for war," which ought to be "In times of peace prepare for a better established peace." The gentleman says that there is an element of desertion or a lack of patriotism, or something of that sort, in the action of the man who leaves the arsenal or the armory in times of peace. He asked the question, How are we going to prepare for war when war comes if these men be not restrained to their employment? My answer is, you are to keep the armories going just as I keep up my work, just as every farmer or contractor keeps up his work, namely, by offering wages sufficient to keep the laboring man at work. [Applause.]

That is the answer to that. Now, I am willing to admit that in time of war for a man to leave the employment of the Government when he was constructing arms of defense for the Government, in strain and stress of struggle, does bear with it a certain element of desertion of the cause of the Government. I wished to see adopted the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB], confining this enactment to time of war, because in time of war every man engaged in a Government workshop is in a certain sense "a soldier of the Republic," and should so regard himself. Moreover, in time of war you would not find men—such is the patriotism of the American workmen—leaving the Government service merely because they can get higher pay somewhere. But in time of peace workmen ought to be free to leave it whenever they can get a better wage anywhere else. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Mr. Chairman, as this law was originally passed in 1800, it seems to me the country has got along pretty well without any oppression of labor for more than a century, and it has been reserved for statesmen in 1908 to discover the danger of it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Will the gentleman permit one interruption there?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. At that time laws similar to that affecting apprentices and workmen were upon the statutes of England and all of the States with regard to all sorts of employment.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I understand they are in Mississippi today, and that in regard to labor in the cotton fields, if I am not misinformed, it is a crime to try to persuade a man to leave picking cotton during the season. Mr. Chairman, this is not a punishment of the man for leaving any arsenal. He can quit his work whenever he wants to without being subject under this law to any punishment. It is only a punishment of the man that organizes to stop public work by going in and interfering with legitimate contracts with the Government, and so far as the wages are concerned the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], as leader of the minority, should know that the Government of the United States, at every arsenal and every armory under the Military Establishment, is compelled to pay the highest rate of wages prevailing in similar employment outside, and if wages is advanced for similar labor by private persons or corporations the Government at once meets the advance.

Mr. DALZELL. For eight hours' work.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. For eight hours' work, and they are not permitted to work more than eight hours, even where they work more than eight hours outside. They talk about not getting ready for war in time of peace, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman permit a question?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. One minute. We do it in all lines of military preparation. We have an army in time of peace to drill and equip and get ready for war. If it were not for the danger of war this country would not need one regular soldier. We punish desertion in time of peace as we do in time of war. Of course, this is not on the same basis as desertion. It is a civil contract in the Military Establishment, and when that contract is not satisfactory to the man himself he can quit without punishment, but if there is an organization to break up the work at an arsenal or at an armory or at any place where we are preparing munitions of war in time of peace for use in time of war, the men that organize the conspiracy ought to be punished for it, and it has been the policy of this Government, from its foundation up to the present time, to punish that. I yield now for a question.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Is it not a fact that under this clause any individual employer, without having organized a conspiracy, would be punished or could be punished for offering higher wages to workmen in the armories and arsenals, and thereby inducing the employees to leave?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I think not, in good faith, because our regulations require that as wages are raised outside the Government must pay the highest rate of wage. No trouble or danger has come to anyone under this law in all our past history. It would be an impossible thing to ever happen in one of our armories.

Mr. HARDY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Oh, yes.

Mr. HARDY. As I understand this law provides that any citizen after due notice who shall conceal or harbor any man who has quit employment shall be punished. Your law does not punish the laborer, you say, but it takes from the laborer the very means of finding other employment, and as completely binds his hands as if it had placed him in jail, and it speaks of him as being concealed, as though he were flying from pursuit. You say you are not after the laborer, but you are right after him.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If there is a conspiracy to break up these works all parties engaged in such conspiracy should be punished. Men quit every day in these places. They fulfill their contracts and quit of their own accord. This provision is to protect the Government of the United States against conspiracies by men who want to destroy the ability of the Government to care for its own defense.

Mr. HARDY. But if you have a laborer in your shops——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of dealing with the Government as fairly as I deal with individuals, and I know that it is a wrong policy to even encourage the thought of having individuals violate contracts that they have honestly entered into with individuals, and it ought to be the same to encourage anyone to violate a contract honestly entered into with the Government.

This section ought to remain in the law. To strike it out would be an encouragement to persons who contract with the Government to perform a certain class of work to violate the contract whenever anyone offers them a higher wage. I was raised upon a farm, and I know that in January you can employ a person to raise a crop for a much less price per month than you can in April after the crop has been pitched and the grass has begun to grow, and yet, notwithstanding the friendship that exists between farmers, you will find neighbor farmers sometimes offering a higher wage in April to persons who are under contract than they were contracted with for in January. Now, this law as it exists simply requires others to let persons alone who have entered into a contract with the United States Government to perform the service contracted to be performed, to live up to their contract in good faith, and it requires nothing more, and I can not see how a man who believes in the integrity of a contract, who believes in doing things in good faith, can insist for a single moment that we ought by our votes advise, encourage, and induce persons who have contracted with the Government to violate their contract in any sense of the word.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if the words of this section are exactly the words of the act of 1800, or in what way they have been changed?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Except the word "artificer," which is no longer in use. There is no such employment.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Has this section been carried in our several codifications of the Federal laws?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Always.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Have we ever had anyone convicted of disobeying this law?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I have no knowledge.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to know. We have been living under this language since 1800, and I understand nobody has disobeyed it or been convicted under it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Well, I will say to the gentleman I do not think that is any argument against it. If the law is so effective that men obey it there is no reason why we should abrogate it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am reminded somewhat of a system, not exactly a system, but there are a number of cases where members of the Navy have left the naval service and been directly and immediately employed by private manufacturing establishments engaged in contracts with the United States. Why not stop that with a similar law? Why, here is a laborer, a sweater, a man with soot and grease on his hands, a man with his sleeves rolled up; he is hemmed in by this statute; no one can employ him knowing he is in the employ of the Government and escape punishment, thereby hampering both.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes; if it is short.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If you will read the statute you will see it does not apply to a man voluntarily quitting Government employment, but to men induced by outside parties to quit and violate a contract.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I understand that; you use the words "due notice." But what is an act of inducement?

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Is it not a fact that on all Government work men quit every month and go into other employment?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I presume so. I do not charge bad faith upon anybody here at all. I am trying to have by law what really I think the Members here want to do and not arbitrarily shut off the freedom of the laborer. Now he can not get outside employment if anyone induces him to leave or anyone employs him without "due notice." In other words, there must be due notice.

Now, then, suppose I want to leave the employment, and I go across the creek, or across the river, or across the city, and seek employment. I go into the manufacturing concern of Hull & Co., and I say, "I am working for the Government of the United States, but I want to work for you." You say, "All right." Now, under this law Hull & Co. are amenable, and yet that means doing nothing more than what any free man in the United States ought to have the right to do, and what any laborer ought to have the right to do, and what Hull & Co. also ought to have the right to do, or Gaines & Co., or any other firm in the country.

Now, what is due notice? You have made it so proscriptive here that the employee's liberty is practically destroyed. The firm that he goes to will say, "We are not allowed to employ you, though I will pay you double your present wage. But we can not employ you. I want you, and you want to leave,

as you are tired of working for the Government. They are not giving you enough. You want to work ten hours, and the Government lets you work eight hours," and so on. There are many reasons why an able-bodied, industrious man wants to quit working for the Government. You see how he is hobbled in seeking outside employment. I say that the wording of this statute is too severe upon the rights of a man who wants to quit the Government employ and who wants a man outside of the Government to employ him.

[Cries of "Vote!"]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILSON] to strike out section 45.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 70, noes 8.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I ask for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILSON] as tellers.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 78, noes 104.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. WEBB. With the permission of the Chair I will read it. It is as follows:

Add at the end of the section the following:

*Provided*, That this section shall only apply to said persons so employed in time of war between the United States and any other power or when the President by proclamation shall declare that the enforcement of this section is for the safety of the Republic.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. WEBB. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 46, noes 78.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 47. Whoever shall go upon any military reservation, Army post, fort, or arsenal, for any purpose prohibited by law or military regulation; or whoever shall reenter or be found within any such reservation, post, fort, or arsenal, after having been removed therefrom or ordered not to reenter by any officer or person in command or charge thereof, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Mr. KEIFER. I notice that this section 47 is a new one. I have no doubt the draftsman intended to cover everything of a certain class. I move that there be added in line 5, after the word "reservation," the words "national cemetery."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 47, line 5, after the word "reservation," insert the words "national cemetery."

Mr. KEIFER. I wish to state that it seems to me there is as much importance in keeping and preserving all the police regulations for the national cemeteries of this country as for any post or fort or arsenal or general military reservation. It has been suggested that national cemeteries are military reservations. I do not think they come within that general classification, but it certainly will do no harm to add these words here and leave the section as it is, a penal section, entitled to strict construction, and have it beyond any question.

Mr. STAFFORD. The phraseology, as amended, does not cover even the National Soldiers' Homes, but I doubt from the reading of the paragraph whether it is intended to cover those places. I would like to have some explanation from some member of the committee as to the purpose of this new section.

Mr. KEIFER. I think it is highly important that this amendment should be made.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The national cemeteries have police regulations.

Mr. KEIFER. But they do not have the potential powers that some of the others have.

Mr. WILLIAMS. They make absolute police regulations.

Mr. KEIFER. Army posts have powers, and they are in the provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] will permit an interruption, the object of this law is to keep out spies, and to keep out people who want to draw maps of forts and arsenals and who want to find out the sort of powder we are compounding. The object is to protect the military secrets of the Government from those in whose possession they might do harm, and those reasons do not apply to national cemeteries or Homes in the slightest degree. The only thing you have got to provide as to cemeteries is police power to keep people from destroying flowers and breaking down trees and going over the graves, and those who are in authority have ample powers for that. They say when the gates shall be closed, and under what circumstances people shall enter, and all that.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, I suggest to the gentleman from Ohio that there is a special section of the Revised Statutes, section 4881, which specifically covers the case of national cemeteries, and that the revision of that section will cover his point. It is in the title "National cemeteries," and this section does not affect that at all, but the special section does. It will appear later.

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, of course I shall have to take the word of the distinguished gentleman when he says that there is a section, but I do not know where it comes in here in this codification.

Mr. PAYNE. I suggest to the gentleman that he ask unanimous consent to pass this section with his amendment pending, and if he wishes to press it in the future he can do so.

Mr. KEIFER. I have no objection to that suggestion.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. One moment, Mr. Chairman. The object of this section has been clearly expressed by the gentleman from Mississippi. It was urged upon the commission by the War Department, not only for the purposes enumerated there, but to protect soldiers from people coming onto the reservation and taking them off to dives and illicit places surrounding the encampments. It was said to be a frequent occurrence that people would come with carriages and conveyances and time after time lure the soldiers away. They could be ordered away, but there was no law to punish them for reentering and constantly returning, and therefore they constantly defied authority by reappearing upon the reservation. Therefore this was recommended in obedience to the request of the War Department.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit an inquiry?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the latter aim is purposed, should not the scope be extended to apply to soldiers in National Soldiers' Homes, where they also are visited by these persons having the same designs upon the old soldiers, so as to prevent them being led into the resorts outside?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Nothing like to the extent that it happens at Army posts; at least the Department has never realized any danger in that respect.

Mr. PAYNE. Is not this statute designed to protect the property of the Government so far as relates to the national defense, without regard to Soldiers' Homes and national cemeteries?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes; that is true.

Mr. PAYNE. That is an entirely different subject. This only relates to the national defense.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. STAFFORD. The reading of it shows that the real purpose was to prevent spies and the like from getting possession of the secrets of the Government, and not for the enforcement of police regulations.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. OLMSTED). The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER].

The question being taken, the amendment of Mr. KEIFER was rejected.

Mr. FLOYD. I move to amend by inserting after the word "regulation," in line 6, the words "made in pursuance of law."

I do not desire to speak to any extent on this amendment, but submit that the act should only apply to regulations made pursuant to law.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, that is the purpose of the section, and therefore I will accept the amendment of the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 6, after the word "regulation," insert "made in pursuance of law."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 59. Whoever shall willfully destroy, deface, change, or remove to another place any section corner, quarter-section corner, or meander post, on any Government line of survey, or shall willfully cut down any witness tree or any tree blazed to mark the line of the Government survey, or shall willfully deface, change, or remove any monument or bench mark of any Government survey, shall be fined not more than $250 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I notice that considerable changes are made in the old law, and that the word "willfully" is put into the law in this section, while in preceding sections words very much less expressive and less searching, for perhaps the same grade of offense, are used. I should like to hear from the committee why the word "willfully" is put in here.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman will observe that in existing law the word "willfully" does not appear. The committee felt that an owner of property might accidentally remove or deface a section corner, or he might without any knowledge at all that it was a witness tree cut down a witness tree, and that it was not the policy of the Government to punish a man who did this innocently. Therefore we incorporated the word "willfully."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I really do not think the amendment is a good one, and I shall move to strike out the word "willfully." Under the language as it was I do not think anyone who accidentally did the thing forbidden, without criminal intent, would be held liable.

Putting such a word as "willfully" makes success all the more difficult when endeavoring to bring to justice those who actually and purposely destroy or deface a landmark or witness tree. I do not believe that the good done to the unoffending citizen, when his act is not a crime, will compensate when we undertake to bring to justice those who actually with intention to commit the act offend against the principle of the statute. I believe that the change is not a good one.

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. OLMSTED). The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 18, section 59, strike out the word "willfully;" in line 21, strike out the word "willfully," and in line 23 strike out the word "willfully."

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Chairman, if I understand the gentleman from Missouri correctly, he proposes to strike out the word "willfully" wherever it occurs in section 59.

I want to call the gentleman's attention and the attention of the committee to the fact that it is possible to destroy these corners, particularly witness trees, without doing so willfully, and it seems to me somewhat questionable whether it is proper to strike out these words in the statute. We certainly do not desire to have anyone prosecuted under this statute for committing an act prohibited by it if it is not done willfully. We can readily understand how a witness tree might be cut down or any corner removed without intending to do so.

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Certainly.

Mr. STAFFORD. By the insertion of the word "willfully" will not persons be less inclined to regard these marked trees and be more ruthless in the destruction of these witness trees? Does not the mere fact that the law places the burden upon the person to prove that there was no criminal intent tend to a better observance of the law?

Mr. MONDELL. As I understand, the original statute contains words equivalent to this.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No, the gentleman is mistaken. I will state that the committee put the words in and the original statute does not contain the word "willfully." Our committee was actuated by the thought so well expressed by the gentleman from Wyoming, that these acts might be done innocently, and it was not the policy of the law to punish a man for things that might be so easily done in an innocent way.

Mr. MONDELL. It occurs to me that the words are properly inserted, even though they might not occur in the original statute. I think it will be readily understood that the destruction of one of these corners, the cutting of witness trees, might be done innocently.

Mr. HARDY. Is it not a universal principle that no crime can be committed without an intent? If the word "knowingly" was put in here, it might be acceptable and certainly would not be objectionable.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, there is no legal difference between the word "knowingly" and "willfully." If a man had a section of land and the Government owned a section next to it and witness trees, as they are called in this act, that is, trees blazed with the Government's mark are there, and he goes to clear his own section of land of a survey that was made years ago and the trees grown up and the bark grown around the mark of the Government, S, one-fourth, or whatever it might be, he might very innocently cut down a tree that he himself afterwards would have given hundreds of dollars to have retained for his own purpose, and to punish a man that has innocently done that as if he had committed a crime it seems to me to be unreasonable. There ought to be the word "willfully" or "knowingly" or some other word meaning the same thing inserted here. There can be no crime without an intent to commit a crime, or at any rate there ought not to be in any matter of this sort.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the word "willfully" in line 18, section 59.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the word "willfully" in line 18, section 59, page 31.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the suggestion was made a moment ago that one might cut down a witness tree without knowing that it was a witness tree, or he might cut down a tree that had been blazed without knowing that it had been blazed by the Government, or that in process of time the marks might disappear or be very obscure. That does not apply, I take it, to this provision in the first part of the section that whoever shall willfully destroy, deface, change, or move to another place any section corner, quarter section corner, or meander post on any Government line of survey, etc.

Now, no person need remove any of these stones that mark section corners or quarter-section corners or these meander posts without being conscious of what he is doing. I concede that one might cut down a witness tree or a tree having certain Government hieroglyphics on it and might be innocent of the fact he was cutting down such a tree, because time may have effaced or so obscured the marks that reasonable observation would not be sufficient to disclose them. But when it comes to destroying, defacing, changing, or removing to any other place the large rocks peculiarly shaped and easily distinguished from others in the neighborhood, put there by Government surveyors for the very purpose of marking corners, the person who does that knows he is doing what he ought not to do; and to require further in order to convict him of the offense of which he is guilty, you require affirmatively that the act was done willfully. Instead of protecting the innocent it is in effect shielding the guilty. Whatever might be said as to the amendment when it reaches the witness tree, it seems to me there ought to be no good ground of opposition to striking out this word "willfully" where I have moved to strike it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 17, noes 48.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the word "willfully" where it first occurs, and insert in place of it the word "unlawfully."

The CHAIRMAN. The clerk will report the amendment.

The clerk read as follows:

In line 18, section 59, strike out the word "willfully" and insert in lieu thereof the word "unlawfully."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the effect of the change which the Commission has made will be, especially in the public land States, that there will be additional facilities afforded those who are violators of the land laws to violate them with the promise of impunity. The case of the person who does some of the things denounced here and does it innocently or ignorantly is the rare and exceptional case, and while I would by no means do anything which would put him in trouble, or refrain from doing anything reasonable which might spare him the trouble, I do not believe there ought to be such tender care of that theoretic and imaginary case as to make it easy, or easier, for people to violate the land laws of the United States; because I think it is a notorious fact that those laws have been and that they are now violated quite frequently and upon a large scale. This is my individual opinion. It is a matter of no personal concern to me, and I do not care about detaining the committee about it, but it seems to me that the amendment ought to be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 69. Whoever, being engaged in the importation into the United States of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or being interested as principal, clerk, or agent in the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall at any time make, or offer to make, to any officer of the revenue, any gratuity or present of money or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisonment not more than two years, or both.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the committee to what seems to have been an oversight. We do not find in here the word "knowingly," or "willfully," or anything of the kind. Now, according to the philosophy ap-

plied to the land section a little time ago, there would be such a thing as offering or making a gift to a revenue officer of the United States, although the person offering it did not know that man to be a revenue officer at the time. I have no amendment to offer on that subject. I merely call the attention of the committee to the fact that the same degree of vigilance that guarded and cared for the supposedly innocent man that takes up and carries away the great stones put down by the Government to mark sections and quarter-section corners does not apply when we come to this gift provided for in section 69.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands the gentleman to move to strike out the last word?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Yes.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I understand that there is no motion before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri makes the pro forma amendment.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I was curious to know, Mr. Chairman, what reason actuates the gentlemen in leaving this so vague. This section does not say any revenue officer, "knowing him to be such;" it does not say "knowingly, corruptly, with bad intent," or anything of the kind. Under this section, literally construed, if a man in any way interested in any importation were to present so much as a cigar, or offer so much as a cigar, to one who turned out to be a revenue officer of the United States, he would come within the provisions of the section.

Mr. HOUSTON. In reply to the gentleman from Missouri, I will say that it does not appear at all necessary to insert the words "knowingly" and "willfully" in this section, because if a man "shall at any time make or offer to make to any officer of the revenue any gratuity or present of money or other thing of value" it must be necessarily done knowingly and willfully. It could not be done in any other way, and, besides, it is the policy of the Government to take all the precautions and pains to prevent the evasion of revenue laws of this kind, and anything done in connection with this section here would necessarily be willfully and knowingly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. How about knowing who the person is? The present to Mr. A., who turns out to be an officer, is not necessarily a present to Mr. A. as an officer.

Mr. HOUSTON. My reply to that would be this: That a man would much more readily know, and there would be no difficulty in knowing, who a revenue officer was. This would be such a position, and such a person as he would be usually known to men who came in contact with him.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I submit to the gentleman this: That a revenue officer from New York might be in New Orleans and, under the provisions of this section, there might be presented or offered to be presented to him there a cigar, which act would fall within the provisions of this law. Now, I do not say a present there would be held to be a violation of this law. What I am saying is, the same degree of effort to protect the innocent man who takes up a Government landmark weighing several hundred pounds has not been presented in looking after this. Now, the gentleman is proceeding on the theory that the present is made to the officer who is at the place of his duties, where his insignia of office and personality are well known to everybody, but it does not say that. He is described as a person who is an officer, but it does not say about being in the discharge of his official duties; it is a broad, sweeping statement. Now, it seems to me, if there is to be care about guarding the possible innocent offender at the risk of allowing the certainly guilty to escape in a good many instances, that the same vigilance and care has not been exercised here.

Mr. HOUSTON. Now, Mr. Chairman, the difference between the two is very great. It is a very natural mistake a man could make in destroying a tree. He might destroy a hundred trees unknowingly and be guilty of no offense, and some of them might happen to be trees such as have been forbidden to be injured under a section heretofore passed. In the other case, I think it is much more easy to understand who the revenue officer is, and there is no likelihood of committing the offense defined unknowingly.

Mr. DE ARMOND. The section to which the gentleman refers has in it trees, but it has in it a whole lot of other things. Now, I will ask the gentleman whether he thinks it is at all probable a man is as likely to remove one of these large and peculiarly shaped stones which mark the Government corners throughout the country as anything else?

Mr. HOUSTON. I think a man would be much more likely to fail to recognize a tree or stone than he would fail to recognize a man and officer.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 73. Whoever shall dispossess or rescue, or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property taken or detained by any officer or other person under the authority of any revenue law of the United States, or shall aid or assist therein, shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned not more than one year.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to call attention to that section. Now the question of intention is entirely left out of that. It says:

Whoever shall dispossess or rescue, or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property taken or detained by any officer or other person under the authority of any revenue law of the United States, or shall aid or assist therein, shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned for not more than one year.

The question of knowledge is left out of that, and you take in the "other person." There may be a person having possession of some property taken under the revenue laws or assumed to have been taken under the revenue laws, and a State officer executing a writ issued by a State court may take that property or attempt to take it and under the provisions of this law be amenable to the penalty that is affixed, without having any evil intention or any knowledge that he is violating this section, not knowing that the property had been seized by one authorized to seize it, or that the person who had it is a revenue officer or agent, or a substitute for a revenue officer.

Mr. HARDY. I wish to say that I think every criminal statute should have in it the element of knowledge of violation of the law. I believe that section 69 ought to have had the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], and I think this section we are now considering ought to have an amendment which would require the element of knowledge before there could be a guilt upon the part of any person. I notice the intervening sections have the word "knowingly," and I offer the amendment to insert the word "knowingly" in this section, and if by unanimous consent I can return to section 69 I believe the gentleman on the other side would be willing to require that any person giving any small present to a revenue officer should at least know that he was a revenue officer. Persons engaged in the importation of goods may run across revenue officers without knowing they are such, and yet innocently give them something of value. It does seem to me that in all crimes the great element is consciousness of crime, and unconsciousness of crime is never consistent with guilt. If there is no objection, I ask to return to section 69 and insert the word "knowingly."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I object.

Mr. HARDY. As there is objection, I ask that the word "knowingly" be inserted in section 73.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 73, insert the word "knowingly" before the word "dispossess" in line 23.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, it is perfectly apparent, I think, to one who reads these statutes that sections 71 and 72 require the word "knowingly." Those provisions relate to men engaged in effecting the entry of goods—foreign goods—into this country in the pursuance of their business. Now, in order to make a false entry a man must knowingly do it. In the second place, that provision relates to an agent who is constantly making invoices. That is his business. Therefore, in order to make him responsible or liable under the law he must knowingly make false entries. But it is no man's business to dispossess and rescue goods in the possession of a Government officer. And it seems to me it is not essential that the word "knowingly" should be there.

Mr. WEBB. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. WEBB. I had this experience sometime ago: A revenue officer captured a horse and buggy and arrested the man who was driving it, because he suspected he had blockade whisky in his buggy, and he found three or four jugs which were empty. He seized the horse and buggy and carried it to a livery stable in a small town and put it in charge of a liveryman, and told him, "Keep this as my property as an officer." The owner of the property went to the county seat and took out claim delivery papers, gave bond, and the clerk of the court directed the sheriff to go down and take that property away from the liveryman. He did it. Under this section that clerk and that sheriff are guilty of an offense against the laws of the United States. Do you not think that the word "willfully" ought to be put in there to protect a case of that sort?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. In the first place, I do not think it would be if it was done under the laws of the State.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Why do you not put that in?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I do not think it is essential

to put it in there. The statute, on the reading of it, shows it must be an attempt on the part of an individual to dispossess an officer of the Government of property in his possession. Now, the title to that property—the fact of whether he wrongfully took it or not—ought not to make any difference as to the infliction of a punishment on a man who undertakes illegally to dispose of it.

Mr. WEBB. I am glad to hear the gentleman's explanation of the fact about the section, but the section reads "whoever." That means anybody, under any authority, under any circumstances, by whomsoever directed. Any judicial officer of the State who orders the sheriff to dispossess a revenue officer of property, whether legally or illegally taken, would be subject to this penalty. Revenue officers sometimes do take it illegally. Under those circumstances, the clerk and sheriff would be indictable and you could put them in stripes, put them in the penitentiary, under this section. It is a vicious section, and the word "willfully" ought to be put in there to protect the judicial and executive officers of our States.

I move to amend by inserting after the word "shall," in line 22, the word "willfully."

This is not a partisan amendment. It happens to be introduced by a Democrat, but I hope you will not line up and vote against it because it was introduced by a Member on this side of the House.

The officers of the State, who do their duty under a State law, ought to be protected. I have given you a concrete case where there would be a serious abuse of this statute if it were invoked.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from North Carolina that the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] is pending.

Mr. WEBB. I did not know that, Mr. Chairman, and I withdraw my amendment for the present.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the case cited by the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] not only shows what might occur under this section, but it shows what actually did occur under it in the very kind of case covered by this section.

Now, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], attempting to answer the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB] in a matter that is unanswerable, said he did not think it applied where the person attempting to dispossess was acting under a State law. The gentleman expressed his judgment, no doubt, but the language of the statute does not differentiate, as was well said by the gentleman from North Carolina. It says "whoever." It does not say "whoever without the authority of State law" or "State warrant," or other limitation, but "whoever." It does not make any difference according to the phraseology here whether the act be done knowingly, willfully, or accidentally.

Now, if the gentleman wishes to contend that if somebody innocently or ignorantly should attempt to do the prohibited thing, he would not be punished under this section, then, for the safety and protection of a person so situated, who might be brought before a judge who entertained a different opinion, why not, for the sake of justice and propriety, put in some suitable qualifying word? The gentleman from Pennsylvania, forsooth, thinks that if a man had a warrant or writ of some kind from some State court, he would be exempt from the penalties prescribed by this section; and yet he is not willing to put in any qualification of that kind. It does seem to me singular, indeed, that in some of these sections words like "willfully" are incorporated into old laws that have worked very well, and in other cases proper and necessary qualifying words must be left out, because some gentleman thinks that maybe if a case were to arise where the application of the law would be a hardship or a wrong, somebody in dealing with it would do, without the law, what he is unwilling to do in the law and with the law.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I rise for the purpose of accepting the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. WEBB].

I wish to say that when the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] offered a motion to strike out the word "knowingly" (although it was offered from the Democratic side), in reference to a prior offense, the word having been inserted by this committee and properly so, I voted against the motion to strike out, because I did not believe that any citizen of the United States ought, under any possibility, ever be convicted of a crime for an act committed in conscious innocence, or in ignorance of the fact that he was violating the law.

I believe that every crime ought to be accompanied by a criminal intent, and that no law ought to be so framed that an innocent man might be gathered within its meshes and legally convicted of an offense when he was innocent of all criminal intent. I think section 69 and section 73 ought each to have the word "willfully" or "knowingly" before the naked act.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] will be considered as withdrawn, and the question taken on the motion on the amendment of the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in the statement of the gentleman who has just taken his seat I thoroughly concur, that no man ought to be caught in the meshes of the law by a mistake, much less by a trap or a trick; but I think, if gentlemen will examine this law, they will find that no man needs the safeguard of the word "willfully." Now, the condition presented in this section is, first, that goods are in the hands of a revenue officer. They are in the hands of a United States official, and the section makes it a criminal offense for a man to rescue or dispossess him of those goods.

Now, there is under the law a perfectly plain way pointed out where by legal procedure a man may obtain possession of them, and a man is always protected in obtaining his right through a process of court. He could not willfully dispossess or rescue these goods without knowing it, and if he does it and asserts his legal right to the possession of the goods, he can not be liable under the section, and, therefore, it seems to me the word "willfully" is unnecessary.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from North Carolina.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. WEBB) there were—ayes 37, noes 64.

So the amendment was lost.

Mr. HARDY. Now, Mr. Chairman, I wish to renew the motion I made to insert the word "knowingly" where the word "willfully" was offered.

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 23, page 36, after the word "whoever," insert the word "knowingly."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, what objection can there be to inserting that word? Would the gentleman who stands sponsor for this sacred report, which can only be touched when "its friends" wish to touch it, would the gentleman contend that "knowingly" is involved or implied in it, or is it not? If it is, there can be no harm done in expressing it. If it is not, then a person can be guilty without knowing it, in full innocence, and without intending any criminal act in what he does. It must be one of two things, is it in there by implication or is it not? If you are unwilling to put it in and it is not there, a man may be convicted under the section for doing that which he does without any knowledge at all that the person who holds the articles is an officer or the custodian of an officer. That is all I have to say about it.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I do not believe that the insertion of the word "willfully" or the word "knowingly" at this particular point would cover the necessities of the case. Consequently I have been opposed to both amendments. I do believe that some qualification should be included at that point, and I believe there should be inserted in line 23, after the word "whoever," the words "without warrant of law." I shall at the proper time offer an amendment to that effect.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY].

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Now, Mr. Chairman, I move, in line 23, after the word "whoever," to insert the words "without warrant of law."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 36, line 23, after the word "whoever," insert the words "without warrant of law."

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend the amendment by inserting the word "authority" instead of the word "warrant."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert the word "authority" instead of the word "warrant," so that it will read "without authority of law."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendemnt to the amendment was rejected.

The question was then taken on the amendment, and on a division (demanded by Mr. WEBB) there were—ayes 27, noes 54.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by inserting in line 23, after the word "shall," the words "without authority of law."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 36, line 23, after the word "shall," insert the words "without authority of law."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a point of order. The committee has just voted on exactly similar language.

The CHAIRMAN. It seems to the Chair that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas to the amendment of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILSON] was the identical amendment that he now offers.

Mr. FLOYD. I would like to be heard a moment on the point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will hear the gentleman briefly.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WILSON] offered an amendment consisting of the words "without warrant of law." I offered to amend his amendment by inserting the word "authority" instead of the word "warrant." The propositions were voted on separately, and they came before the committee as two distinct propositions. My proposition is to insert the words "without authority of law" after the word "shall," and I would like some gentleman to explain—some gentleman of the committee—why it is that they object to dispossessing these revenue officers of property by authority of law.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I understand, Mr. Chairman, that the point of order is under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. Yes. The Chair now understands that the amendment of the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FLOYD] is offered in a different place from that which he offered before. It seems, therefore, to the Chair that it is a different amendment. The Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. FLOYD. I would like to be heard briefly upon the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman upon his amendment.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that in offering this amendment I do it to perfect the bill and to correct evils in existing law. In my own State a few years ago there was a Government agent, a timber inspector, who seized large quantities of timber, which were floated down the White River on rafts, alleging that it belonged to the Government. He seized the people's property, and finally it got into the Federal courts, and it was held to be without authority of law, but the timber had been sold by the Government and disposed of, and many of the people whose timber was lost by this means suffered a financial loss incident to the taking of that timber. I am unable to conceive what objection any reasonable man would have to saying that one of these revenue officers could not be dispossessed of property that he had seized by authority of law. That is the effect of my amendment. The effect of the amendment is simply to provide that no one shall dispossess any one of these officers of property seized without authority of law, and if he has authority of law to dispossess the party I am unable to conceive on what theory objection is offered to this amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in effect the amendment offered by the gentleman is to say that whatever a man does lawfully shall not be unlawfuly done. If he does it in pursuance of law, he shall not be prosecuted for it. It is perfectly apparent to me and, I think, to every gentleman on the floor of this House that no such provision is necessary to protect any man. No criminal law of the land, no criminal law of the United States, can make it a penal offense for a man to pursue his legal rights in the courts. The object of this is to protect the forceful rescue or dispossession without legal color. I therefore oppose the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. FLOYD) there were—ayes 30, noes 46.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the chairman of this committee for the purpose of information one question: Why is it that in line 2 on page 37 the language is "shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned?" Why is the word "and" used instead of the word "or," as is the case in section 1 and in section 70 and in divers other sections? Why is a fine and imprisonment made the penalty in those two sections rather than in the alternative?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I will say in answer to the gentleman that in existing law—and there seems to be a policy of the Government, and it is a wise policy—that in certain offenses some imprisonment must be inflicted, while in others it is discretionary with the courts to give an alternative punishment. All the way through these sections, if the gentleman will examine them, this principle arises and he will find upon examination that it is controlled by the character of the offense. It is existing law and the committee so left it.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the chairman of the committee whether he does not believe the discretion to impose fine or imprisonment may safely be vested in the judge presiding at the trial?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman is asking me the question? It is the policy of our lawmakers. I will say in reply to the gentleman, to decide in the formation of the law itself, that certain offenses must be punished by an imprisonment, and the gentleman will observe that the system recommended by the committee of prescribing maximum punishment only and leaving the minimum to the discretion of the judge will enable the judge in the exercise of mercy to cure all such defects. We did not change what appeared to be the established policy of the law in regard to imprisonment for some offenses. It may possibly be true if we were making the law there might be reasons which would appeal to us, but we did not alter existing law except where there was absolute reason for it.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, is there an amendment pending now?

The CHAIRMAN. There is not.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by striking out the word "and" in the second line on page 37 and inserting in lieu thereof the word "or."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York moves to amend by striking out the word "and" in line 2, page 37, and inserting in lieu thereof the word "or."

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania told us that his committee had not attempted to change the policy of the law as it appeared in existing statutes where both fine and imprisonment were provided as penalities for offenses. It seems to me that this particular section is one under which an indictment may be found against someone who without right dispossesses an officer from property or without right rescues property from an officer, but under such circumstances of mitigation as to require in fairness, in justice, and in mercy the imposition of only a fine. We can readily conceive of many cases where imprisonment, however brief, would operate most grievously on one who in the judgment of the judge ought not to be imprisoned for even an hour, save for failing to pay a fine imposed on him. In such a case the statute should leave the judge the fullest discretion to impose either fine or imprisonment. To the judge such discretion could safely be intrusted.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman if the word is used conjunctively here? Does he use the word conjunctively, or should the word "or" be substituted; then it would be in the discretion of the court——

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Certainly; that would be the effect of my amendment. Now, I know of cases in which judges from the bench said they regretted very much that the Federal statute required imprisonment as well as fine, because, however much they thought a fine was an adequate penalty, the law left no alternative, and I have heard some judges say when called upon to impose the sentence of the court that if it had been in their power there would have been but a fine imposed for the offense of which the offenders stood convicted. Now, such cases arise frequently and when judges who are fair, who believe in the maintenance of law and order, who stand for the conservation of the public peace say from the bench that they regret that power does not reside in them to impose either fine or imprisonment, I believe that we, as a legislative body, ought to guard against such cases, and provide for the judicial exercise of a fair discretion.

I know of no judge at the present time who we may fear to exercise in a proper way such a discretion as my amendment would give. There are some cases, I will repeat, Mr. Chairman, in which no imprisonment ought to be imposed. There are some cases falling under this very statute where an employee—where one who is told to commit an act of dispossession, but who does it without willfullness or malice—ought not to be imprisoned even for a day, but where a fine of fifty or a hundred or two hundred dollars would be adequate punishment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I ask for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks

unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Now, Mr. Chairman, I believe we may safely intrust to our Federal judiciary the discretion which the amendment contemplates. It seems to me that that mercy with which justice should ever be tempered can be the better extended when the judge has it in his power to extend it. And to that end I ask the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill if this section does not require both fine and imprisonment?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. It does.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It leaves nothing to the discretion of the court?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Except the amount of the fine or the time of the imprisonment. You can make it one hour or one dollar.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I notice in section 71, you use the language "shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both." You use the word "or." Now, in section 73, which we are considering, you use these words, "shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned not more than one year." Now, that makes it absolutely compulsory that he be both imprisoned and fined.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, does not the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] also recognize the fact that the offense provided for in section 71, where the discretion to impose either fine or imprisonment is given, is much graver than the offense specified in section 73, where there is no discretion given?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Of course it is. I will read section 71:

Whoever, by any means whatever, shall knowingly—

Note the word "knowingly" now—

effect or aid in effecting any entry of goods, wares, or merchandise at less than the true weight or measure thereof, or upon a false classification thereof as to quality or value, or by the payment of less than the amount of duty legally thereon, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Now, here in that section, referring to the tariff, referring to the duty on imports, if he "knowingly" effects an entry undervaluing the imported article he shall be fined $5,000 or be imprisoned, or both; but in section 73, which we are considering, that comes under our revenue laws. There is no discretion, and it imposes both fine and imprisonment. It looks to me that either the Congress that made that law or the gentleman who reported this here were not treating the two classes of society right. In the one instance it is the importer, the educated man, the man of means, the man who knows his business, and if he "knowingly" does wrong it is left to the discretion of the court as to whether he shall be fined or imprisoned, whereas under the internal-revenue laws no discretion is given the court, although the accused may not be a man of education or a man who does not know the law, or makes a little wild-cat whisky to sell for necessaries of life, or the accused may be some poor woman who lives way up, I may add, in the mountains of Tennessee, whence came in 1815 some of those magnificent soldiers who fought the battle of New Orleans. Mr. Chairman, if one of those soldiers or one of their wives or daughters——

Mr. PAYNE. Are those old soldiers making moonshine whisky? [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They fought the English by the moonshine, starlight, and sunshine——

Mr. PAYNE. Are they making moonshine whisky now?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that I may have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, seriously speaking, gentlemen, you are punishing a lot of people—and I state that as a fact—who may ignorantly disobey the revenue laws, who go and follow an officer and try to take away from him their last bed, the last rag to cover their backs, and the last little bit of a machine used in making moonshine whisky—the only thing in the world they can make to sell—sell it for something to eat and wear. You people that live away up here in the sunshine only, away from where we have moonshine and sunshine, know nothing about the privations of those people, those mountaineers. Why, my friend from Georgia knows I am telling the facts, and yet, gentlemen, you are letting off a man rich in money, rich in position, rich in information, "in the discretion of the court," who knowingly does wrong as to the tariff, while the poor and ignorant man is to be fined, and he is also bound to be imprisoned, forsooth, because he has ignorantly disobeyed the revenue laws.

Mr. PAYNE. Does the gentleman move to strike out the section?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No. Insert the word "or," as proposed, is the proposed amendment.

My distinguished friend, the gentleman's colleague from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE], a man who as judge has administered the law, doubtless many a time has been glad to find a little disjunctive "or," so that he could temper the ravages, you might say, of the law with some mercy from his heart and head. Doubtless that is what has led him to object to this language of the section.

Now, gentlemen, I say to you and I say it seriously, that you have unwittingly and have unintentionally overlooked the poor, ignorant people whom you are bound to punish. This hard law says this to Judge Clark or Judge McCall, of Tennessee: "You have no discretion to temper justice with mercy with the ignorant people who live down in your districts. Fine and imprisonment, without variation, is the law."

I say, gentlemen, in the name of justice, in the name of these people who, not knowingly like the importer, but who unwittingly may disobey the law in trying to get back the last little bit of property that they have, that they think a hard Government has taken away from them, we should use the disjunctive "or" and strike out the mandatory and oppressive "and," which provides both fine and imprisonment, sure.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, let us get back from the mountains of Tennessee into this section. It is apparent to all who read it that this section contains the conjunction "and," that fine and imprisonment have been imposed, because this section punishes an assault upon a public officer. That is all the statement I desire to make, and I ask for a vote.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But when a man assaults the tariff law, assaults the treasury that runs the Government, you let him "off in the discretion of the court."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Vote!

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. GOLDFOGLE, on a division (demanded by Mr. Mr. GAINES of Tennessee) there were—ayes 43, noes 54.

Accordingly, the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 75. Whoever shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any military bounty-land warrant, or military bounty-land warrant certificate, issued or purporting to have been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions under any law of Congress, or any certificate or duplicate certificate of location of any military bounty-land warrant, or military bounty-land warrant certificate upon any of the lands of the United States, or any certificate or duplicate certificate of the purchase of any of the lands of the United States, or any receipt or duplicate receipt for the purchase money of any of the lands of the United States, issued or purporting to have been issued by the register and receiver at any land office of the United States or by either of them; or whoever shall utter, publish, or pass as true, any such false, forged, or counterfeited military bounty-land warrant, military bounty-land warrant certificate, certificate or duplicate certificate of location, certificate or duplicate certificate of purchase, receipt or duplicate receipt for the purchase money of any of the lands of the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I ask unanimous consent of the committee that we may go back to section 74. I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the committee return to section 74.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I must object.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of bringing up the question I desired to raise under section 74, I now move to strike out the word "ten," in line 17, page 38, and to insert the word "five."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman moves to strike out the word "ten," in line 17, page 38, and to insert the word "five."

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I offer this amendment only for the purpose of bringing up a matter I would have brought up had the gentleman from Pennsylvania not objected to giving unanimous consent to go back to section 74.

I would ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether it is a worse offense to forge the instruments referred to in section 75 than to forge the instruments referred to in section 74? The man who willfully forges the official documents referred to in section 74, who knowingly and fraudulently utters a forged sea letter, a forged certificate of ownership, a forged certificate of enrollment, a forged certificate of registry, is guilty of as great a crime as the man who forges the documents referred to in section 75. Yet I am surprised to find that the committee intrusted with the revision of the laws provides in the one case for an imprisonment of but three years and in the other cases

for an imprisonment of ten years. While I concede that ten years is very properly made the maximum of punishment——

Mr. PAYNE. May I ask my colleague a question?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. Do I understand my colleague to believe that anybody can forge a paper without knowingly doing it?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Who said that?

Mr. PAYNE. As I understand it, the gentleman wants the word "willfully" inserted in the section.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Oh, no; the gentleman is in error, and could not have heard me—certainly did not understand me.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman wishes to reduce the penalty, then.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. The gentleman again misunderstands me. I said that the only purpose I had in offering the amendment was to bring up a matter that I would have presented had the gentleman from Pennsylvania not objected to giving unanimous consent.

Mr. PAYNE. What did the gentleman wish to bring up on section 74?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I believe the committee was right in fixing the maximum punishment provided in section 75 at ten years. Yet for as grave an offense set forth in section 75 the maximum is much less. Just such inconsistencies run through the bill, and to show some of these inconsistencies and secure some harmony in the quantity of punishment, I desired to offer an amendment to section 74. But objection was made, and it can not now be done. I withdraw the pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will proceed.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 76. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same, or with the intent that the same may be used by some other person, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I move to strike out the word "or" in line 24 and to insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman moves to strike out the word "or" in line 24 of section 76 and to insert the word "and."

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania, who has done a great deal of laborious and creditable work in revising the penal laws and who has ably and elaborately prepared the report, will, I hope, recognize the fact that if it is proper to impose both fine and imprisonment for the rescue of property from a revenue officer, it is all the more necessary to impose both fine and imprisonment for the graver offense provided for in the section now under consideration.

I know of no reason why a heavy fine and imprisonment is to be imposed upon one who, without malicious intent, rescues property from an officer or dispossesses him of property with which he has been by law intrusted, while an individual guilty of the grave and heinous crime of forgery may be either fined or imprisoned, in the discretion of the court. Why do you not compel the judge to both fine and imprison the forger as well as you compel him to both fine and imprison the individual who either dispossesses property from an officer or attempts its rescue? Why do you say "or" in one case and "and" in the other? Why do you not also compel the judge to impose a fine and imprisonment upon the man who commits a willful, deliberate forgery?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the reason why this committee did not alter this section of existing law was, first, this is a law passed at the last session of Congress.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. But we are revising the laws.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. We are codifying the laws, and it is not the purpose of this committee to substitute its judgment for the judgment of Congress, as expressed in a carefully prepared bill at the last session. Now, in the second place, the policy of the lawmakers is perfectly apparent, in my judgment. In this case it says that the man who forges or the man who assists in the forgery. Therefore the alternative punishments are permitted; and the character of the offense is a different one from that in the preceding section. But because of the solemn enactment at the last session of Congress our committee, under the form of revision, did not feel justified in altering it.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Is it any less solemn now than it was at the last session? Are we legislating less solemnly, less deliberately, now than we were then? Ought we to say that because some other Congress failed to provide properly for an adequate punishment we should follow in the footsteps of that other Congress? We are here—at least we are supposed to be here—to legislate. That at least ought to be done in a careful, cautious, judicious, and deliberate manner. Why does the Committee on Revision of the Laws persist in saying that because one Congress did something we must do the same, while, when it suits their fancy or serves their purpose, they change and alter, modify and repeal existing provisions of law?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. One word in reply.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Does not the title of the bill provide for codifying and revising and amending the law? Is not amendment contemplated by that very title? Why should we not amend when we find necessity for amendment?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. It is not to correct the law. If the gentleman has the idea that at the present time Congress, under the form of revision, is reenacting all the criminal laws of the United States, his conception of it is different from mine. We conceive our duty to be to present a revision of existing law and not to change that law except for controlling reasons.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. May I ask the gentleman whether his committee did not change many provisions of existing statutes? The report of the committee states that many of the provisions have been changed and altered. Will the gentleman say that he simply reported back to this House existing law without any change and without any amendment?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Does the gentleman want an answer?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Certainly.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. We did change some laws. For instance, they have a law against breaking down a telegraph line, and we included telephone lines.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. That was as well to protect the telephone company as the general public. Why do you not also guard the Government against forgery and provide for a reasonable certainty of severe punishment?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Because it was in line of existing law. The telephone was a new device after the telegraph, and that seemed to be employed as one of the agencies of the Government.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, discussion on this proposition has perhaps left the impression that there is no penalty of imprisonment attached to this offense. On the other hand, the statute says explicitly that they shall be fined $10,000 or imprisonment not more than ten years, or both. The penalty placing imprisonment in connection with the fine is in the statute.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the amendment was lost.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 77. Whoever shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or assist in engraving, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a certificate of citizenship; or whoever shall sell any such plate, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate, except under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or other proper officer; or whoever shall have in his control, custody, or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such certificate has been printed, with intent to use or to suffer such plate to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such certificate or any part thereof; or whoever shall print, photograph, or in any manner cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, any print or impression in the likeness of any such certificate, or any part thereof; or whoever shall sell any such certificate, or shall bring the same into the United States from any foreign place, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States; or whoever shall have in his possession a distinctive paper which has been adopted by the proper officer of the United States for the printing of such certificate, with intent unlawfully to use the same, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I would like to ask the distinguished chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws whether there is reason now for putting this in the conjunctive. If in the case of an offender against the revenue laws the punishment must be fine and imprisonment, why not provide that the forger of bank bills, the forger of money shall not be also both fined and imprisoned?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, this does not relate to bank bills at all. If the gentleman will read the section he will find it is only certificates of citizenship.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Oh! Certificates of citizenship—well, let us keep our citizenship pure. I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 85. It shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. It shall also be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State legislature of a United States Senator. Every corporation which shall make any contribution in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be fined not more than $5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation who shall consent to any contribution by the corporation in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 44, line 4, after the words "voted for," insert the following: "Or with any election at which State legislators are to be voted for who upon election shall have the right to elect a United States Senator."

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this section, as I understand it, is to prevent contributions by corporations for the purpose of subserving corporate interests in the election of public servants who will hold positions of power in the United States. It is provided that none of these corporations shall be allowed to contribute any money in the election of a United States Senator before the legislature, but it is not provided that they shall not be enabled to elect a legislature which shall elect a Senator of the United States. There may be some question as to whether or not the amendment I offer might not invade the province of State governments and State rights, and for that reason I hesitate to offer it, but the greatest purpose of the present day and time is to procure purity of political elections, and if a corporation may by the election of its servants in the legislatures of the States furnish all the money that is necessary to elect its own servitors as legislators and thereby elect its own representatives as United States Senators, the result is the same as if they had spent money in the legislature itself. The time has been reached when the great power in this Government may be money and not conscience, and I believe that it is as absolutely necessary to prevent the contribution by big corporations of money for the purpose of electing legislators who may elect Senators as it is to prevent the contribution of money directly in the election by the State legislatures. I make the amendment with a view to purification of the ballot box.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I agree with every word that has been said by the gentleman on the other side. This committee did not, however, alter this law because, first, of some doubt about the constitutionality of that provision, and secondly, because the law in question was drawn by an eminent Democratic statesman and passed by Congress only last year, and this provision ought to be sent to a committee for careful consideration, and ought not to be adopted here on the floor of this House at this time. For these reasons, without replying to the validity of the gentleman's argument, I oppose the amendment.

Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the amendment again reported.

Without objection the amendment was again reported.

Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I would call attention to the first part of the section. It seems to me that covers the very point that the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] is trying to cover by his amendment. It says "It shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office." Now, the office to which the gentleman refers is certainly a political office, and the first part of the section covers the very thing that he wants to cover by his amendment. Therefore, I think the amendment is entirely unnecessary and should not be adopted.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I voted for the bill, which is incorporated in this section, when it passed the House last Congress, and I regretted that it did not go further. I do not intend to vote for this amendment, and, not intending to vote for it, I desire briefly to give my reasons why I can not vote for it. We have in Georgia, and every State in the Union can pass a law similar, a law that prohibits the use of money both in the primary and in the general elections of members of the legislature and of all officers. I am unwilling, when I have stood here during the consideration of this bill, day after day, and insisted that the rights of the States to govern and control their own affairs be left to the States, to say that Congress can now pass a law and denounce as a crime something which occurs in any election where purely State officers are to be elected.

States are clothed with full power to protect their ballot boxes at an election of its members of its legislature to elect its Senators. We elect Senators in Georgia and in most of the States of the South at primary elections, and those primary elections, at least in Georgia, are guarded and protected by laws making it a crime—and a very serious crime—for anyone to contribute money, directly or indirectly, even in a primary election where elections are held for members of the legislature who will elect Senators from the States. I am not opposed, and do not wish to be so understood, to these various penalties that can be prescribed and inflicted upon those who would corrupt the electorate which has to do with the election of members of the legislature, or Members of Congress, or any officer from the highest to the lowest, but I occupy the position I have always occupied—that Congress has no right to interfere with the local elections of a State and pass statutes regulating or affecting purely State elections. Therefore I shall not vote for this amendment.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, may I ask to have that amendment read?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the amendment will be reported by the Clerk.

The amendment was again reported.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out of lines 6 and 8 the words "a money contribution" and insert in lieu thereof the words "any contribution of money or other thing of value," so that the said section shall read, etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky strikes out words which are not in the section and can not be received.

Mr. KIMBALL. I move to strike out the words "money contribution" wherever they occur.

The CHAIRMAN. The words "money contribution" are not in the bill.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes; they appear on the first line, page 44.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky has the wrong line.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the Chair will permit me, the Chair is reading from the bill. My colleague is reading from the report dealing with section 85. Now, if the Chair will look at the report he will find "money contribution" in lines 6 and 8, page 92. I understand the motion is to strike out those words and substitute the amendment offered.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair suggests to the gentleman from Kentucky we are not dealing with the report, but dealing with the bill, and the amendment must conform to the bill, which is the official document, in the hands of the Clerk. The gentleman can correct the amendment to conform to the bill.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out of line 1, page 44, the words "a money contribution" and insert in lieu thereof the words "any contributions of money or other thing of value."

Mr. KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman, the section under consideration is reproduced from the most recent statute that we have had to consider during the discussion of the criminal code. It was adopted in January, 1907, by the Fifty-ninth Congress. It was doubtless called forth by the revelations of the investigation of the great insurance companies in the State of New York. I have no doubt that bill was passed for a sincere and worthy purpose, that it was the intention of Congress to prohibit corporations, whether they be national banks or other corporations, from contributing their assets to political contests. But under the section as it now stands it simply prohibits the contribution of money. I contend that it ought to be extended so as to include the contribution of any other thing of value. There is no difference in contributing to a political contest $10,000 in money or $10,000 in bonds that can be easily and readily converted into money. I have no argument to make upon this. It seems to me the amendment speaks for itself. The House, I assume is sincerely in favor of protecting the assets of corporations from being dissipated in this way. It is certainly our intention that they should not be allowed to spend money or any of their assets for the purpose of corrupting elections, therefore I think that the amendment ought to be adopted so that we can make clear and unmistakable the meaning of this section and make it efficient to the end for which it was originally enacted. [Applause.]

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I want to say I can see no reason in the world why these contributions, forbidden by this section here, should be limited to money contributions. There are many other things of value, and I can not understand why it should have been put in that form at first, and I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KIMBALL] is a good one. The offense and the crime would be just as great to contribute a farm, to give a manufacturing establishment, a storehouse, or anything else as it would to give it in money. Therefore I am heartily in favor of the amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, as an original proposition I probably would not oppose it, but it is a new law. It was carefully considered by a committee of this House. It was weighed there and every provision was given due consideration. It came upon the floor of this House for discussion

only a year ago and was passed. Your committee therefore felt that they would not touch it, and therefore they reported it as they found it upon the statute books, and for that reason, in the line of principle adopted by this committee and heretofore sustained by this House, I oppose this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KIMBALL].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. KIMBALL. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 56, noes 54.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania demanded tellers.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw my request for tellers.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. HEFLIN] rise?

Mr. HEFLIN. I wish to have the Chair announce the vote again, please.

The CHAIRMAN. There were 56 votes in the affirmative and 54 in the negative.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KIMBALL] as tellers.

The committee again divided, and the tellers announced—ayes 77, noes 91.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute word "and" for word "or" on line 10, page 14; word "ten" for word "one" on line 11, same page; and word "years" for word "year," same line and page, so that the whole shall read: "and imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, it does seem to me that if this paragraph be enacted in its present form the penalty denounced against the offense is ridiculously disproportioned to its enormity. I have not attempted to amend the penalty inflicted on the offending corporation. So far as that is concerned, I think it may be left to the repressive measures as offered in nearly every State of the Union and by Congress against misappropriation of funds or embezzlement. But where an officer of a corporation, in addition to violating the law by misappropriating funds in his custody, uses the fruits of his crime to debauch or corrupt the franchise, an imprisonment of six seconds or a fine of six cents would be a ridiculous penalty. Yet imprisonment of six seconds or a fine of six cents may be all the penalty inflicted upon him.

Now, if we are to legislate for this offense at all, it does seem to me, Mr. Chairman, that prescribing a penalty of this character—the maximum penalty is but a thousand dollars, or imprisonment for one year, or both, these penalties not being cumulative but alternative—reduces this attempt to suppress that form of crime to the level of opera bouffe.

I have considered carefully, Mr. Chairman, the position which the committee have taken, and I must confess that it does little credit either to the judgment of the committee or to its regard for the judgment of this body. They introduce here a body of laws which they rather ambitiously describe as "a bill to revise, codify, and amend the penal code." Yet, when an attempt is made to amend the law as the committee proposes it, the gentleman does not consider the motion upon its merits, but he opposes it because of some shadowy policy which he seeks to enforce upon the Committee of the Whole and which his own committee disregards whenever it thinks proper. But without undertaking now to discuss the divagations of the gentleman from Pennsylvania or his committee, let me call the attention of this body to the character of the very important transaction in which we are engaged. We are here codifying and revising a vast body of laws. The necessity for such a revision is obvious and pressing—on that we are all agreed—but whence does this necessity arise? These laws have been passed at different times to meet varying conditions and under many widely divergent influences on the part of this House. The result—inevitable under a representative government—has been many inconsistencies and incongruities in the body of the law. Sometimes when public opinion was stirred by the commission of some offense a heavy penalty was denounced against it; at other times, where the punishment was fixed from a perfunctory sense of duty, a lighter penalty was often imposed for a graver crime.

Sometimes imprisonment and fine were made cumulative; sometimes the penalties were made alternative without the slightest regard to the gravity of offenses, yet by a perfectly natural feature of legislative operations, when these inconsistencies and incongruities became so numerous as to cast a cloud over our whole jurisprudence, we did what every other country similarly situated has found itself compelled to do—we appointed a committee or commission to revise and codify these incongruous statutes. Now, this Commission come in here with what? Not with a mere compilation of laws, but with a revision of the laws constituting our penal code; and the very object of revision is to harmonize inconsistencies and remove incongruities. Where it is found that a penalty denounced against one offense, by contrast with that denounced against another, seems so disproportionate as to be ridiculous, instead of defending it, as the committee have been doing, apparently because it is ridiculous, it seems to me they should find that fact a sufficient reason for accepting a suggestion or amendment that tends in the direction of harmony and consistency among our criminal statutes.

Now, I venture to say the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]—and he has shown a great deal of courage—will not venture to contend that the penalty denounced against this offense is adequate to its discouragement. Think of it! A man might buy up a legislature—the gentleman comes from a State where that charge has been repeatedly made, not by members of the party in a minority, but by members of the majority—I do not undertake to say how true or false that may be, but it is a matter of common notoriety that the charge has been made and repeated. Suppose it be true there or elsewhere. Suppose vast sums of money abstracted from some corporation by a corrupt official should be spent to elect a legislature for the purpose of choosing a Senator who would represent a private interest instead of the public welfare. Suppose the perpetrator of this heinous double crime should be accused and convicted. Under this act the most that could happen would be that he would be fined a thousand dollars and imprisoned a year; the minimum might be a fine of one cent.

Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania contend that such a system of repressive legislation is consistent with sound policy or sound morals? I do not believe it. Rather will he once more invoke that mysterious elusive policy which enables him to retain incongruities and perpetuate absurdities while still professing a desire for better conditions.

Mr. Chairman, if our task here is a revision and codification of the law, it seems to me we should be engaged in harmonizing its provisions, not in perpetuating its inconsistencies, but in removing them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I shall not attempt to reply to the gentleman's covert insinuations against the ambitious title of the bill presented nor to the accusations, implied or direct, against the State of Pennsylvania. They are not involved in this discussion, and we have here entirely too much matter that is germane to this legislation to warrant me in being diverted into any discussions of that kind.

One word again in order to emphasize the attitude of this committee upon this legislation. We are, and the gentleman from New York knows it, a government that legislates by committees. All the legislation of this Congress goes to committees and is carefully considered by them and can not get before this House except upon the report of a committee. Now, because by the mere accident of revision the parliamentary situation is changed, so that amendments of this kind do become germane and are not out of order, is it wise for us to abandon the salutary and well-considered principles of legislation that have guided us for a century and to enter upon the floor of this House, under the stress and excitement of political and factional interests, upon the amendment or alteration of existing laws, particularly of new laws? I am informed, and I think I am informed correctly, that this law, as I have already stated, was introduced last year by an eminent Democratic statesman. It was referred to the committee in the Senate and to the committee in the House. Every one of its provisions was carefully weighed and considered, as it should be. It came before the House in this form and it came before the Senate in this form. The Senate and the House considered it, weighed it, acted upon it, and adopted it. Therefore I say the duty of this committee now, as it has been from the beginning, is to ask that laws of that kind, particularly those recently enacted, should not be changed here under the guise of revision or codification. For these reasons I ask that this amendment be voted down. [Applause.]

[Mr. GOLDFOGLE addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, in this somewhat matter-of-fact and prosaic body, where one's sensibilities are largely controlled in the course of legislation, there have been a num-

ber of reasons given why certain amendments should be made in the bill, but the one thing that appeals more powerfully than all others to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] is the consideration that some Democratic statesman at some time was in favor of this provision. Whoever chooses may lay his profane hand upon that sacred enactment, but as for the gentleman from Pennsylvania having the sanction of some Democratic statesman it is a sacred thing and shall not be touched if he can prevent it except to eliminate the minimum of punishment, so that the punishment may be merely nominal.

But it happens, however, that the gentleman from Pennsylvania is not always in this happy and poetic mood, and when the spirit of iconoclasm possesses him he does not hesitate to blue pencil that which does not meet with his approval in a statute, nor does he hesitate to incorporate in the same sacred provision, hoary with age and reverend with the good that it has done, the inspiration of his own intellect, struck out upon the spur of the moment.

It happens that upon this particular occasion, with reference to this particular matter, the object of which ought to be to prevent corruption in elections, to prevent what has become a notorious abuse in elections—the wholesale purchase of the machinery of election, the wholesale purchase of the results of an election, the wholesale nullifying of the will of the electors who are to decide an election—when it comes to a question of considering and perfecting the provisions of that statute—then arises as an impassible and never to be revered barrier the imaginary form of some Democratic statesman who had something to do with this provision!

The amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. KIMBALL] to make this section cover not merely the payment of money in this corrupt process of debauching American citizenship, polluting American manhood at the fountain head, but to make it reach to and embrace everything of value that may be employed in the corrupting purpose, then the lofty spirit of the reverential gentleman from Pennsylvania rises in protest—"Don't do it; don't do it, because somebody somewhere, for some purpose, was satisfied with this, on a cash basis!"

As has very well been said by gentlemen who have already spoken upon the subject, the real question ought to be, and the real question is, and the real question will be beyond these halls, whether this provision covers what it ought to cover, whether it is as complete as it ought to be, whether amendments offered tend to make it better and stronger, tend to purify American elections and to put out of business the corrupt jobbers in politics, or whether it is to have comparatively no effect or the contrary effect. And no reverence for any man that was, no reverence for any man that is, no actual and no assumed reverence for the sanctity of what somebody did, no reverberating outbursts about the importance of going before committees and carefully and patiently and laboriously considering things will meet the case. A man does not need to go to a committee to learn what he thinks the punishment ought to be. A man does not need to labor in a committee room or to have a bill or a thousand bills buried in a committee pigeonhole, never to emerge from the dust that so regularly falls upon bills in the committee room, in order to know whether or not he is in favor of prohibiting the contributions of anything of value for corrupt purposes or by great corporations or their officers or agents, or whether he wishes to have his limitation fixed at dollars and cents in actual coin or some moneyed equivalent.

I would like to know who it is that honestly is in favor of preventing the payment of cash to bring about corrupt elections and corrupted results, and yet is also honestly opposed to preventing the use of other things of value for the same purpose. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, the fact that this bill was introduced into the Senate by the Senator from South Carolina has been referred to by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]. I dare say if the secrets of the Senate Committee could be uncovered it would be discovered that the bill as reported was not precisely as it was introduced by the Senator from South Carolina. He merely got out of the Republican Senate committee the very nearest approximation to a Democratic idea that he could, and I dare say that what there is of fault to be found with this penalty is not a fault to be found with the Senator from South Carolina. I want to call attention to this peculiarity about this statute; the corporation here is fined $5,000 for the violation of this statute. Now, a corporation never violated a statute in all the days of the world's history. A corporation is a nonsentient, paper-existing fiction of the law, and although it is called an artificial person, it is not really a person at all. Whenever a corporation is fined, the innocent stockholders of the corporation are fined their pro rata share of the fine. The corporation here is fined $5,000, and yet when the law comes to punish the actual offenders, the men of flesh and blood, who were sentient and had consciences and consciousness, and who, as officers and directors, make use of the corporation and its authority for the purpose of violating the law, and who, hiding behind a corporate name, are the real violators of the law, are fined "not more than" $1,000. It may be less, infinitely less; much less, at any rate, but it can not be more than $1,000. The real criminal who has violated the law, and not only violated the law, but who has abused his trust to the stockholders of the corporation by using their money for his purposes, is punished to a lesser degree than the corporation composed mainly of those who did not so much as know a wrong was being perpetrated. I think that the real criminal ought to be punished at least as much as innocent stockholders—as much as the nominal, law-created, artificial, nonsentient, paper-existing thing that we call a corporation. Here, for example, was a great insurance company that contributed largely to a Republican campaign fund. Suppose the insurance company had been fined. Then I would have been fined, because, I being a policyholder and it being a mutual company, I was one of the stockholders, and a Democrat, and had never consented and did not want to consent to the abuse of the corporate authority upon the part of the scoundrels who did abuse it. Now, what excuse is there for not fining the real flesh-and-blood criminal at least as much as the innocent stockholders of a corporation? [Applause.] I am heartily in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, there is no question but what the Fifty-ninth Congress was a great Congress. It did great work, but it is beyond question that a lot of its work has been recently amended by the Supreme Court of the United States, by declaring an important law that Congress passed unconstitutional, showing that that Congress did not possess all of the wisdom as to what is and what is not law. The gentleman who has charge of this bill comes in here and with one broad sweep says that the Fifty-ninth Congress in 1907 passed this law, so just let it alone; we will allow no amendments to it. It seems to me, and certainly it must to the lawyers of this great body—and the gentleman from Pennsylvania is a good lawyer—that if he sees that something is lacking in a statute of the Fifty-ninth Congress he ought to permit, and willingly permit, a suggestion that its successor, the Sixtieth Congress, amend it. Again, Mr. Chairman, when we enacted that law on January 26, 1907, did anybody on top of God Almighty's green earth dream of the rottenness of the banks in Wall street that we all know?

No one, in his wildest imagination, dreamed, Mr. Chairman, that a lot of street gamblers of New York would or could cut the windpipe of America's prosperity with one fell swoop, as it were. Every honest bank in the United States has been cut down, forsooth, because a lot of Wall street gamblers and thieves have had it in their power to do that and did assassinate our prosperity and scourge the people. We have that much new evidence, I will say to my friend from Pennsylvania, for a new trial, so to speak. Evidence we could not have had in January, 1907. Now, the gentleman who hails also from New York, the silver-tongued statesman [Mr. COCKRAN], he, true to the society not only of New York, but to the welfare of this country, comes up with the experience he has had with these creatures, these microbes. [Laughter and applause.] These micrococci, these Wall street bacteria, which Secretary Wilson with all of his magnifying glasses has never gotten hold of, and urges an amendment to meet the enemy. Gentlemen, we have all of these outrages before our eyes, and yet the gentleman says, "Let us stand pat." Are you going to stand pat on everything? Let us stand pat while these creatures run riot over and crush all the people? Are we to stand here and expect our people to respect us when we go home or go anywhere else—unless we go to hell [laughter and applause], and shut our eyes, Mr. Chairman, and fold our hands—surrender ourselves and our people with this new evidence before our very eyes and under our nostrils?

No, Mr. Chairman, I say that this is a wiser Congress than the Fifty-ninth, and we have that wisdom that is born of experience and this beautiful condition of things in Wall street. We have the Supreme Court to say that we did not know it all. And yet the gentleman would have us sit here supinely. Pardon me just a moment if my time is out, as I wish three minutes more. [Laughter.] Why, gentlemen, the Department of Justice last year tried to convict the licorice trust, a branch of the tobacco trust. It indicted that invisible thing, a corporation and its officers—human beings, a lot of this bacteria I

have been talking about. These officers came up to that splendid gentleman and lawyer, Special United States District Attorney Henry W. Taft, and said: "We will plead guilty to this indictment if you will not put us in jail." Does any man within the hearing of my voice dispute my statement? That is history and announced by President Roosevelt and by Secretary of War Taft and his brother, H. W. Taft.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask three minutes more, I want to tell this story which is the absolute truth.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to proceed for three minutes more. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Ah, gentlemen, what did Taft say? It seems to be a family failing of the Taft family to be square and honest. [Applause.] Taft said: "No; here are your letters, showing you are guilty; here are letters signed by you and your officers, the defendants. I can not agree to that." But what did a New York jury do? I do not know where the jurors came from, but on that same testimony that they convicted the corporation they acquitted every one of these live defendants—the officers who were indicted with this corporation in that great suit. Now, what did the "corporation "do? It appealed its case to the Supreme Court of the United States. The men—these officers who visited the wrong upon the people—were acquitted, but then were not content. These directors who came up and wanted to plead guilty if they could go free caused their "corporation" to appeal from the judgment against it. Now, gentlemen, that is additional light for some of you—men in New York City want to plead guilty, if not imprisoned, but a New York jury acquits them and convicts their machine, the corporation. Those are the facts, and I challenge any man to dispute them.

Then we have some more light as to evil doing in New York, I will say to my friend from Pennsylvania, since we passed this statute, and the gentleman from New York now comes up and says, "Stand pat, the Fifty-ninth Congress was wiser than this, the Sixtieth." Why, gentlemen, I will say to my friend from Pennsylvania you can not go back on the people of this country in the manner you are about to do. Put in the conjunctive "and" and raise the length of sentence—make it compulsory. Then when a bank comes along and undertakes to corrupt the people's right of suffrage, they not only shall be fined but they shall hereafter be liable to board at the Government's expense in the penitentiaries of the United States. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, when this rule was brought in here we were told by the gentlemen upon the other side that it was brought in as a buffer; the bill was to be before the House to keep it from doing any mischief and to block all business. Well, we have had the bill before the House now for a week, and all the delay has come from the side of the House that made the accusation that the bill was brought in for the purpose of delay. It is simply a report of the codification of the laws, to get them together in one volume, where every lawyer can find readily without going through appropriation bills and all manner of legislation what the criminal laws and the penal laws of the United States are. That was the object and the purpose of it. But every time there is a chance to set up a bogey man about the rights of labor, why, gentlemen from close districts have jumped in here with amendments which were germane and those which were not and made stump speeches, not so much with the idea of having their ideas adopted as to have the speeches go out to their constituents.

We have now come to a section that was passed less than a year ago, and every gentleman on this floor who criticises that section to-day was a Member of the House when that section was passed. To be sure, the Presidential election and the Congressional election were more than a year further off than they are to-day. It might have been as popular then to criticise corporations and the directors thereof as it is to-day, but these gentlemen did not then seem to feel any necessity for getting in the line of the public opinion that would criticise corporations. It was too long before election for them to get in on that line. They knew just as much a year ago to-day about contributions by corporations to political parties in elections as they know to-day. Even the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] had discovered the microbes in the bank circulation more than a year ago.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And you Republicans have kept them there, too.

Mr. PAYNE. Knew all about it then, or thought he did. There has been no new revelation, no new fact has come to light, and there is no reason for the delay unless gentlemen wish to make their word good and try to prove to the country that this bill is put in here for a buffer and for the sake of delay.

The gentlemen on the committee have performed their duty, and the gentlemen on the commission have performed their duty as commissioned by the two Houses. They have arranged in proper order the laws upon the statute books, constituting the Penal Code of the United States. They have done their full duty. That was the object, and they are right in saying that the House ought to go on and pass this bill, the principal question being whether the bill itself represents fairly the Penal Code as it exists to-day. And the time for buncombe and the time for political speeches to get into the RECORD and out into circulation should come upon some other bill, and the House should have a chance to pass this bill and put it upon the statute book. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Chairman, I am somewhat at a loss to determine whether my colleague has advocated or opposed the pending amendment. I had hoped that before he sat down he would indicate his position. He seems to be indulging in a protest against the utterance of buncombe in the discussion upon this bill. It would require a very careful search of the most complete dictionary to ascertain any other word that would properly designate the speech which he has just delivered. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Why is this bill now being read if not for the purpose of considering properly the amendments which may be offered to it? It has already been read under the rules of the House for the information of the committee. It is now being read under the rules of the House for amendment. If it were the purpose of the gentleman and his associates who dominate this representative body of the American people to pass this bill without any changes, without any amendment, without any legitimate discussion upon the provisions contained in it, why did not they put into operation that skillful piece of machinery provided by the rules and pass this bill under a special rule without giving opportunity to offer amendments? Why occupy valuable time and squander the money it costs to conduct these sessions in considering a bill to which they do not pretend to permit amendments to be adopted? If this bill as reported by the committee be so perfect, why go through the farce of considering it now under the rules for amendment? The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]—and I do not criticize his attitude—objects to some amendments because provisions sought to be amended are existing now, and in the next breath he announces that he will accept amendments that are offered to the bill, because the amendments will carry out more perfectly the object of the section to which the amendments are offered.

Whatever may have controlled the committee of the House which considered this bill in its action—and I believe it was justified in refusing to consider new matter—I will not agree to the position of the Republican Members of this House that this Committee of the Whole is so devoid of intelligence that it can not adopt properly and efficiently amendments that will perfect any one of the numerous provisions of this bill. If this Committee of the Whole be so devoid of intelligence, then let the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union be abolished and the House of Representatives sit here and merely register the will and the wish and concur in the action of the committees of the House when they bring in bills.

The purpose of considering this bill in the manner in which it is before the House is to prevent the Members of this House discussing real live questions that are now affecting the American people, to avoid the discussion of matters that are of vital interest to the people and which may embarrass the Republican majority by having them discussed at this time. The gentleman says that some particular amendment was adopted in the last Congress, and that we had as much information as we have now. And yet I submit to the gentleman that even within the past few days this House and the Congress have learned something. They passed the employers' liability act by an almost unanimous vote, but they have just been informed by the Supreme Court of the United States that they transcended their power in so doing. Why not put this pending bill through under a special rule and let the Congress pass a constitutional act for the benefit of the employees of corporations engaged in interstate commerce? Why not take it out of the way and let us do business for the benefit of the people? The gentleman can not plead lack of power, because he has a majority behind him of some fifty votes. Only the other day, lest perchance some proper amendment might be adopted to this bill, the Republican whip sent out a special call to the Republican Members of the House to be in their seats promptly.

I wish to call the attention of the committee to the fact that when the House considered the bill prohibiting politi-

cal contributions by corporations it had not at that time learned of the peculiar relations that existed between the President of the United States and a very distinguished railroad magnate in the preceding election. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Had it had that information, had it known that the President had written to Mr. Harriman that he and Mr. Harriman were practical men, and that perhaps it would be inadvisable, immediately before a Presidential election, for Mr. Harriman to call at the White House and confer with the President, because of the effect it might have on the then coming election, the Congress might have devised some more stringent provision to prevent these contributions. And it is not improper to recall that before the last Congressional election Members of Congress on this side advocated the passage of a bill prohibiting corporate contributions to campaigns. The press of the country demanded that the President urge this House to pass such a bill, one having already been passed by the other House, to prevent the abuses in the last Congressional campaign that had existed in the previous ones. But the President very carfully withheld his very vigorous request to the Congress for such legislation until the session of Congress immediately succeeding the last Congressional election. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. Chairman, lest my colleagues might accuse me of having indulged in buncombe, and of not having discussed the amendment, I wish to have it registered here, so that all may be informed, that I am heartily in favor of the pending amendment. I hope my colleague will join me in so amending this provision as to make it effective and thus eliminate one of the abuses that has existed for some time. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] spoke of the pending bill as one merely to codify the penal laws—to arrange the laws in proper order, he said—so that the people of the country might know where to find them. The gentleman is entirely mistaken if he thinks that is the only purpose of this bill, and that the only duty of the Committee of the Whole now is to consider a mere proposal to codify the laws and arrange them so that people will know where they are.

Let me quote, Mr. Chairman, from the language of the report accompanying this bill and submitted by the very distinguished and able chairman of the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON].

> The House members of the Special Joint Committee on the Revision of the Laws—
>
> Not codification, but "revision"—
>
> appointed under public resolution 19 of the Fifty-ninth Congress, second session, have examined, considered, and submit to Congress recommendations—
>
> Not propositions we are bound absolutely to adopt, but "recommendations"—
>
> upon the revision and codification of the laws, etc., * * * deeming it both necessary and expedient to make certain changes, additions, and omissions, report in lieu thereof the accompanying bill and submit the following report.

This committee brought in this report recommending "amendments, changes, and omissions in existing law" and a bill to carry these recommendations into effect; and yet this bill embodying propositions of such a character is attempted here to be made a partisan question. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

A word as to the statement made by the distinguished chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] a few moments ago concerning the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Kentucky to make the law prohibit a corporation from contributing not only money, but anything else of value. The gentleman from Pennsylvania opposed the amendment, but said that as an original proposition he would have been in favor of it. Well, if it would have been right as an original proposition it is right now. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Chairman, we are not here to make the revision of the penal laws of the United States a mere partisan question. We are here to try to make the law what it ought to be. We are here to say whether these "changes, additions, and omissions" recommended by the committee ought to be adopted as they submit them, and on this question to exercise our best judgment under our oaths, without regard to whether we are Republicans or Democrats.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Wisconsin has expired.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Mr. Chairman, I would like five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COOPER of Wisconsin. Daniel Webster once spoke regretfully of what he called "the headlong and plunging spirit of party devotion." This forceful expression often occurs to me when I see the spirit of partisanship aroused in the consideration of a subject so purely nonpartisan as is the one now pending.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the gentleman from Pennsylvania tell me, if as an original proposition it would have been right to prohibit a corporation from contributing money or anything else of value to a campaign fund, why it is not right now to make such prohibition when we are revising the statutes and find it omitted from the original law? Why is it not right to insert it now when it should have been inserted in the first instance? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I desire also to ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], who said that this was a proposition merely to codify, when in truth it is a proposition also to revise—I want to ask him a question suggested by the very cogent remarks of the distinguished gentleman [Mr. COCKRAN] who offered this amendment. If a corporation should contribute $25,000 to defeat the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] or the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] for a renomination or a reelection to a seat in this body, where each has brought such honor upon himself, and an officer of this corporation were by a jury convicted of that offense, and then by the judge sentenced to pay a fine of only $1, does the gentleman from New York think that justice would be done?

Yet that is exactly what they propose to permit if they allow the law to stand as it is to-day. Let me put that question again to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], both among the most distinguished men in this body—none are more highly honored. Let me ask either of them this question: If one of the great railroad companies, if one of the great steamship companies, if one of the great insurance companies, or any other corporation should contribute $25,000 to defeat either of those gentlemen for renomination or for reelection and one of the officers of such corporation after his conviction by a verdict of a jury were by the judge to be fined only $1, would the gentleman from Pennsylvania or the gentleman from New York think such a proceeding just? This is a Government of laws, not of men, and no judge ought to have the right to inflict a mere nominal fine when an officer of a corporation is convicted of an offense of the dangerous character of the one which I have indicated. I shall vote for the amendment, not as a Republican; I shall not oppose it simply because it is proposed by a Democrat; I shall vote for it because it is right and ought to be on the statute books of the country. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I rise upon this amendment, partly in behalf of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and partly in behalf of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]. I know they can not answer the questions that have just been asked by the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER]. I want to make a suggestion for their benefit. When the farmer in the great western prairies of Texas goes out to hunt the prairie dog, he finds the boldest-looking animals upon the whole face of nature standing upright by the side of a little hole in the ground. Now, these two gentlemen, with others, have dug for themselves in case of an emergency a hole in the ground, which is constructed out of the imaginary proposition that this is not a bill to amend, improve, alter, or revise the criminal code, but a bill simply to carry over and readopt an old code. Now, then, they have got that hole. And when we push them hard, when we get them in a close place, and begin to shoot close, they do as the little animal does on the prairie—they run into that hole. I want them to raise one banner, the banner of flight, and use one cry, "All rats, hunt your holes," and then quit.

Mr. SIMS. Mr. Chairman, I find that section 218 of this bill covers about two pages of the report. It is all new matter, being all in italics. It takes the place of the entire section 3878 of the law as it now stands, and if this section is passed it converts every mail route in the United States into a whisky-carrying route. This section covers nonmailable matter generally, and in providing for nonmailable matter it does not include liquids. It repeals the act which expressly uses the word "liquids" and then it makes it mandatory on the Postmaster-General to do what follows. After naming the nonmailable matters, which does not include liquids, in section 218 of the report it says:

> But the Postmaster-General shall permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property.

Now, intoxicating liquor of its own force outwardly, from its

appearance, is not dangerous to life and property, and section 3878 being left entirely out, leaves out of the new law the words "all liquids," contained in the present law as nonmailable matter. This leaves intoxicating liquors mailable.

That section 218 I here insert in my remarks, which is as follows:

SEC. 218. All kinds of poison, and all articles and compositions containing poison, and all poisonous animals, insects, and reptiles, and explosives of all kinds, and inflammable materials, and infernal machines, and mechanical, chemical, or other devices or compositions which may ignite or explode, and all disease germs or scabs, and all other natural or artificial articles, compositions, or materials of whatever kind which may kill, or in any wise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, whether sealed as first-class matter or not, are hereby declared to be nonmailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or station thereof, nor by any letter carrier; but the Postmaster-General shall permit the transmission in the mails, under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe as to preparation and packing, of any articles hereinbefore described which are not outwardly or of their own force dangerous or injurious to life, health, or property. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place at which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, unless in accordance with the rules and regulations hereby authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both; and whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or shall knowingly cause to be delivered by mail according to the direction thereon, or at any place to which it is directed to be delivered by the person to whom it is addressed, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, whether transmitted in accordance with the rules and regulations authorized to be prescribed by the Postmaster-General or not, with the design, intent, or purpose to kill, or in any wise hurt, harm, or injure another, or damage, deface, or otherwise injure the mails or other property, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or be imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

Now, we have not reached this section. I am leaving you this word of warning. Study the section and get ready for the struggle. I saw in the galleries of this House to-day a gentleman whose name I have heard, but do not remember, whose business it is to be on hand when these interests are affected. When I saw him I thought there was a negro in the wood pile somewhere in this bill, and I began to look a little ahead, and here is where I find him, and I call your attention to him. This can not be pooh-poohed, ridiculed, or laughed down. You will find if this bill is passed without an amendment providing expressly that intoxicating liquors shall be nonmailable, the Postmaster-General will be required to receive them in the mails under this law.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I would again ask the attention of the committee to the spirit of "uniformity" which prevailed in the Commission with regard to punishments. The Commission adopted a general policy of no minimum limit. I called attention to that in the consideration of the first section, I believe, where the policy cropped out; at least the first in which I noticed it. If that section had been alone and the matter had been with reference to that section alone, I should have been very well satisfied to have no minimum punishment, but I thought I saw where the policy carries us.

We have in the old law a provision that the fine shall not be less than $250. We have in the new law, or in the proposed law, after this Commission has done with this section, a proposition that the fine may be the thousandth part of one mill. It is one thing to have your theory of uniformity, and it is another thing to apply your theory so that it may directly destroy all the virtue and all the real essence in a criminal statute.

The proposition of the gentleman from New York is to make the extreme limit of imprisonment ten years instead of one year. Opposition to that is strenuous, but for the sake of "unanimity" the minimum limit of $250 in fine is absolutely removed by act of this Commission, and all the argument, I suppose, that could be made for the elimination is that it produces "uniformity."

The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], the floor leader of his party, seems to be disturbed about the time consumed upon this side of the House in amendments. Did the gentleman suppose that those who think that amendments would better these provisions would refrain from offering them? He ought to be content when by the power of a sufficient partisan majority amendments manifestly good, amendments against which no reason can be urged, amendments beyond the reach of valid objection, are voted down. He ought to be satisfied with the drawing of the line upon the main aisle of the House, but it seems there ought to be something more—we ought to refrain from offering these amendments. Possibly it may occur to the gentleman that amendments are considered beyond the walls of this Hall, where his code of rules and his special rules passed by the majority will not be so absolutely omnipotent as here. You will have to bring in some sort of a rule, even more drastic. You will have to apply the gag a little further or those of us here who have amendments to offer will continue to offer them. For the present you will have to content yourself with exercising the privilege which your present power gives you—that of voting down the amendments without any reference to their merit. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, a few words in regard to this proposition that is now pending. In the first place, it seems to me the remarks that have been made in the course of this debate arise largely from the fact that we have digressed far from the motion to amend that was made by the gentleman from New York.

But I wish at the outset, in the course of my few remarks, to say that I—and I think in common with a large number of other gentlemen on this side of the House—have not, as has been suggested, stood by the report of this committee from partisan reasons, but I have, and I know that others have, stood by the report of this committee because we had confidence in it and because we believed we should not depart from the legitimate sphere of codification and revision and invade the realm of original untried legislation. That, Mr. Chairman, has been the purpose of a great many men here, but measures proposed as amendments, which at first glance might have been considered meritorious, without realizing that these amendments, coming as they do spontaneously upon the spur of the moment, without having committee consideration upon them, are liable to cause still greater error, if error exists in the proposition that is seeks to amend.

Suggestion has been made that the laws which are here presented by this report of the committee are sacred, and it was alluded to in a semisarcastic manner. Mr. Chairman, while perhaps the word "sacred" is not the appropriate one, I am sure these laws, which have come down to us from over a century of legislative experience, are at least entitled to respect and confidence. I do not believe, Mr. Chairman, that as these sections are read and brought up for consideration each section should be treated as if it had a chip on its shoulder. I believe, Mr. Chairman, that we have had Congresses in the past that were perhaps as wise or nearly as wise as the present one. These laws have been tried in the crucible of time. Many of them are over a century old. They began with the time of Hamilton and Jefferson; they have been signed with the seal of approval of a Washington, a Lincoln, a McKinley, and a Roosevelt. They do not come to us here under circumstances which should arouse suspicion, but they come to us under circumstances that should inspire confidence and respect. And more especially, Mr. Chairman, is it inappropriate to treat the Penal Code, which is now being considered, as a political football or as an opportunity for ventilating economic or political ideas. It is too substantial and important a proposition. The penal laws are designed for the purpose of securing those sacred, inviolate personal rights of life, of liberty, of property, of the pursuit of happiness—for the purpose of preserving organized society; and, Mr. Chairman, I believe that when the gentlemen support the work of this committee, supporting as they are largely the legislation of previous Congresses, they are not justified in accusing them of improper motives in so doing. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and the amendments thereto do now close. We have occupied a long time upon it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] makes the motion that the debate on the section and amendments do now close.

Mr. COX of Indiana rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman from Indiana rise?

Mr. COX of Indiana. To address myself to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN].

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] has made a motion that all debate on the section and amendments be now considered as closed.

Mr. GRIGGS. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania withhold that for a moment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes. Mr. Chairman, I will amend my motion by saying that it shall cease after five minutes. I will ask the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] if that is sufficient time?

Mr. COX of Indiana. Yes. I thank the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is that the debate upon this section and the amendments thereto close in five minutes.

The question was taken and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 78, noes 50.

So the motion was agreed to.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I heartily support the

amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN]. I read the section under consideration, being section 85. The scope and tenor of it is designed for the purpose of purifying elections throughout the United States. A part of the section provides:

Every corporation which shall make any contribution in violation of the foregoing provision shall be fined not more than $5,000.

As the able gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] suggested, Mr. Chairman, this is ordinarily an imposition upon innocent parties. It is a burden upon the stockholders, who give no consent to a contribution whatever, but whose power lies within a board of directors.

This section further provides:

And every officer or director of any corporation who shall consent to any contribution by the corporation in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Mr. Chairman, if we desire to purify the elections in the United States, when a President is to be elected, or when Members of Congress are to be elected, or when members of the various legislatures who are to elect United States Senators are to be elected, in my humble judgment we ought to drive at the party who is absolutely guilty. A corporation can only act by human agency and not upon or by its own initiative. Therefore, we should drive at the man behind the gun, whoever he is—the individual, whoever he may be, who by his nefarious act set the dangerous and unlawful machinery in motion. If this be the directors of a bank or the directors of a corporation, or by whatever power the corporation makes the unlawful contribution for this unholy purpose, in my judgment we can never stamp this nefarious practice out as quickly in any way or manner as we can by imposing a penal sentence upon the individual man thus guilty.

As suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN], the board of directors or the director who is responsible for the contribution would care but little for the insignificant fine. But when he is confronted with a sentence in the State prison, then, and not till then, will he feel the force and effect of violating a penal statute. To simply impose a fine upon an officer, agent, or director of any bank or corporation would be but a mockery and travesty upon justice. This all-pervading evil of corporations contributing funds for political campaigns has become so odious, outrageous, and shocking to the moral conscience that every decent man, irrespective of party, is compelled to raise his voice against it. If conditions continue and this evil be not suppressed, the very foundations of our Republic will soon be undermined, and thereby the superstructure of our Government will totter and fall, a matter that every patriot desires to avert.

Pure elections mean better officers to administer the law. Better officers mean better laws. Better laws mean a better country. A better country means better homes for all who live beneath the flag. We will stamp the evil out the moment you make campaign contributions by the agents of corporations a felony, punishable by imprisonment in some penitentiary.

Again, Mr. Chairman, in section 73, the object and purpose of imposing such a heavy penalty, as explained by the chairman of the committee, was to prevent assaults upon revenue officers. The penalty provided in section 73 imposes a fine and sentence in the State prisons for committing, it may be, a simple assault upon a revenue officer. Yet section 85, in my judgment, involves a much more serious question. It involves the entire electoral franchise of all the qualified voters of the United States.

Yet, the penalty involved in section 73 is much more severe than the penalty involved in section 85. Why, by mandatory provision, impose a sentence by imprisonment upon an individual who commits a simple assault upon a revenue officer and make it optional for the court to impose a fine of only one cent upon an officer, agent, or director of a corporation who contributes money for the purpose of polluting the sovereign ballots of the land?

The one great safeguard of our liberty is the honest, free, untrammeled ballot; and when this becomes tainted and corrupted by the use of money knowingly contributed by officers of corporations, that very moment, Mr. Chairman, we have weakened the fundamental principles upon which our Government is founded.

Mr. Chairman, I am heartily in favor of the amendment offered by the gentleman, fixing the penalty at from one to ten years in the penitentiary, together with a fine. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN].

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, there is a verbal inaccuracy in the motion as I submitted it, and I have corrected it. With the permission of the committee I will ask to have it read in its amended form.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment in its modified form for the information of the committee.

The Clerk read as follows:

Substitute "and" for "or" in line 10, page 44; "ten" for "one" in line 11, same page; "years" for "year," same line and page, and also strike out "or both" in line 11.

So that the whole shall read—

And imprisoned not more than ten years.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. COCKRAN, on a division (demanded by Mr. COCKRAN) there were—ayes 64, noes 83.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, on this vote I ask for tellers.

The tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. COCKRAN and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 69, noes 77.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the word "more" in line 10 and the word "more" in line 11, page 44, and inserting in lieu thereof in each instance the word "less."

Mr. COCKRAN. How will the section then read?

The Clerk read as follows:

Shall be fined not less than $1,000, or imprisoned not less than one year, or both.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. DE ARMOND, on a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 61, noes 79.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Tellers!

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. DE ARMOND.

The committee again divided, and there were—ayes 61, noes 75.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to section 85, line 24, page 43. I desire to add, after the word "Congress," the words "or engaged in interstate commerce."

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 43, line 24, after the word "Congress," insert the words "or engaged in interstate commerce."

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I want to discuss this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Debate on this section and all amendments was closed by vote of the committee some little time ago.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I understood it to be on that amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No.

The CHAIRMAN. No; it was on the section and all amendments. Debate has been closed.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I ask unanimous consent for five minutes

Mr. PAYNE. Regular order, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Well, it will cost you more than five minutes.

Mr. PAYNE. It may cost us an hour, but we will have the regular order.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. It will cost you two hours.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. A point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. The point of order is this, that the motion adopted a while ago was that the debate be limited to five minutes on the section and pending amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The motion included the section and all amendments.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Pending amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The language was understood to mean all amendments. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES].

Mr. GOLDFOGLE rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. For the purpose of asking that the amendment may again be read.

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no objection, the amendment will again be reported.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to appeal from the ruling of the Chair.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order that the appeal comes too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that the request for appeal comes too late. The Clerk will report the amendment.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I would like to have the motion made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania under which they claim to shut off debate reported to the House. There seems to be a difference of opinion.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is undertaking to comply with the request of the gentleman from Kentucky to have the amendment again reported.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I did not make any such request.

Mr. PAYNE. Regular order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk again read the amendment.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Now, Mr. Chairman, I renew my request.

The CHAIRMAN. What is the gentleman's request?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. That the motion made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania, under which it was claimed that debate was shut off, be reported to the House, so that we may know what it is.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request?

Mr. PAYNE. I object.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I now rise for the purpose of asking the Chair to have the Clerk report the section as it would read if amended.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I call for the regular order. The amendment has been reported twice.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES and Mr. WILLIAMS] there were—ayes 61, noes 77.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The Chair appointed as tellers Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 65, noes 76.

So the amendment was lost.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 86. Whoever shall hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird of any kind whatever, or take the eggs of any such bird, on any lands of the United States which have been set apart or reserved as breeding grounds for birds by any law, proclamation, or Executive order, except under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, prescribe, shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

According the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BANNON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11701) to codify and revise the criminal law, and had come to no resolution thereon.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message in writing from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed joint resolution of the following title:

On January 8, 1908:

Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 66) making an appropriation to supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the purchase and distribution of valuable seeds.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 194. An act to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State.

### WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. LAFEAN, by unanimous consent, was given leave to withdraw from the files of the House without leaving copies papers in the case of William Thomas (H. R. 11825, Fifty-sixth Congress), no adverse report having been made thereon.

### CONDITIONS IN CUBA.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and, with accompanying papers, ordered to be printed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I inclose the report of Provisional Governor Magoon on the conditions in Cuba, together with the correspondence between Secretary Taft and myself on the subject. I can not too heartily commend the action of the provisional governor and his civil associates, and of the Army in all its parts in connection with this Cuban matter. I am glad to be able to say that we can now definitely announce that one year hence, by or before February 1, 1909, we shall have turned over the island to the President and Congress to be elected next December by the people of Cuba. Prosperity, peace, and happiness have attended the exercise of our government in Cuba. Our word to turn over the island to its own people will be scrupulously regarded, and through their own President and Congress they will administer the government of the island a year hence.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 14, 1908.*

### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

The SPEAKER announced his signature to enrolled joint resolutions of the following titles:

Joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907.

Joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

### ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States for his approval the following bill:

H. R. 194. An act to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 5 o'clock p. m.) the House adjourned.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State submitting an estimate of appropriation for salaries of certain officers in the Department of State—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for printing the Official Gazette of the United States Patent Office—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Bois de Sioux, Lake Traverse, and Big Stone Lake—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for preparation of reports relating to the work of the Joint High Commission—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, with a letter from the Commissioner of Education, a draft of a bill to provide for compulsory education of the native children of Alaska—to the Committee on the Territories and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of State submitting explanations of estimate of appropriation for foreign intercourse—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for expenses of collecting the revenue from customs for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting with a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War, a copy of judgments of the court of first instance of Manila, P. I., against the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12439) authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River, Arkansas, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 170), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12412) to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River, in Woodruff County, Ark., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 171), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10309) granting an increase of pension to Albert Hoffman, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 93), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Pennock, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 94), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4666) granting a pension to John H. Monk, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 95), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4148) granting an increase of pension to George S. Neill, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 96), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4487) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca W. Swain, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 97), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10379) granting an increase of pension to George F. Laird, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 98), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4330) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baughman, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 99), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referrd the bill of the House (H. R. 4249) granting an increase of pension to John R. Miller, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 100), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4485) granting an increase of pension to Jennie S. Risley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 101), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4175) granting a pension to Adam Meyer, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 102), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4752) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Campbell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 103), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6484) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Bushong, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 104), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8662) granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 105), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9060) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Graves, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 106), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10306) granting an increase of pension to Tilghman Scholl, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 107), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10019) granting a pension to Henry Knauff, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 108), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9041) granting an increase of pension to John E. Coogle, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 109), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6651) granting an increase of pension to John Miller, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 110), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7275) granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Burns, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 111), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7316) granting a pension to George W. Richardson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 112), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7884) granting an increase of pension to John Shadinger, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 113), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10858) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Popp, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 114), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9283) granting an increase of pension to A. E. Chaffee, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 115), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6398) granting an increase of pension to Ann Toomey, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 116), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2341) granting an increase of pension to Christopher N. Snyder, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 117), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2850) granting an increase of pension to Elihu Wheeler, reported the same without amendment, accompained by a report (No. 118), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HACKETT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3215) granting a pension to Oliver P. Johnson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 119), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4695) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 120), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10937) granting a pension to J. R. Harwell, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a

report (No. 121), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11856) granting a pension to William Saunders, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 122), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7088) granting an increase of pension to Benson S. Philbrick, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 123), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3454) granting an increase of pension to John C. Peters, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 124), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6827) granting a pension to Morton A. Wilcox, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 125), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2861) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Cornwell, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 126), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HACKETT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3337) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Evans, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 127), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Herbert F. Brooks, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 128), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2899) granting an increase of pension to John Mess, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 129), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5317) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Crain, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 130), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3453) granting an increase of pension to George Taylor, alias George Parks, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 131), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4371) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Loper, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 132), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4189) granting an increase of pension to David Wood, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 133), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HACKETT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6046) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Tucker, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 134), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3740) granting an increase of pension to James Walters, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 135), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4105) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hearing, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 136), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4755) granting an increase of pension to George E. Goodrich, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 137), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3737), granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Story, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 138), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4247), granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beaty, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 139), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HACKETT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3338) granting a pension to Elizabeth James, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 140), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4150) granting an increase of pension to Charles Miles, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 141), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4535) granting an increase of pension to William L. Jaquett, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 142), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4766) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Leavitt, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 143), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6521) granting an increase of pension to Caspar Deschler, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 144), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5455), granting an increase of pension to Dallas Vernam, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 145), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4311) granting an increase of pension to David Whitten, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 146), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6554) granting a pension to Joseph Ralley, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 147), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4767) granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 148), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4937) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca S. Wishart, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 149), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3616) granting an increase of pension to Eli Masters, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 150), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1949) granting an increase of pension to David Lemon, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 151), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1180) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Sizemore, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 152), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 787) granting

an increase of pension to Henry McNeil, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 153), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2210) granting an increase of pension to John Horstman, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 154), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3354) granting a pension to Christopher Lute, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 155), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HACKETT, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2767) granting an increase of pension to James M. Endicott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 156), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1565) granting an increase of pension to William W. Levering, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 157), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8605) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 158), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Celandar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3335) granting an increase of pension to Henry Holliday, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 159), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2913) granting an increase of pension to John R. Pahlman, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 160), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2772) granting an increase of pension to Mathias D. Rodocker, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 161), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1936) granting an increase of pension to David Everitt, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 162), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kitzmiller, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 163), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2087) granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Stevenson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 164), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Blake, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 165), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2993) granting an increase of pension to William Hogan, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 166), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2351) granting an increase of pension to Seth H. Phillips, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 167), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3494) granting an increase of pension to Dietrich Bellman, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 168), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1058) granting an increase of pension to Sidney E. Bryant, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 169), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. PRINCE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10368) to authorize the Secretary of War to change the name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 172), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4062) granting a pension to Hans F. Hirte—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 7869) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Johnson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9621) granting a pension to John Hearn—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13142) for the relief of Thomas D. Meares, administrator of Armand D. Young, deceased—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 13176) granting a pension to Henry Genrich—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13301) granting a pension to R. J. Hiner—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 13646) to secure depositors in national banks against loss, and so forth—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 13647) to amend first subdivision of section 629 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13648) requiring the motto "In God we trust" to be inscribed on all coins of money hereafter issued by the United States as formerly—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 13649) providing for the hearing of cases upon appeal from the district court for the district of Alaska in the circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 13650) making an appropriation to pay to certain Chippewa Indians of Michigan moneys due them under former treaties—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13651) providing for the purchase of a national forest reserve and park in the State of Texas, to be known as "The Palo Duro Canyon National Forest Reserve and Park"—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13652) authorizing the President of the United States to enter into commercial agreements for the purpose of securing enlarged foreign markets for the beef and pork products of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 13653) to provide for the care of orphan Indian children at the Whittaker Home, Pryor Creek, Ind. T.—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 13654) to increase the efficiency of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 13655) to grant to the State of Minnesota certain lands for a forest and game reserve—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 13656) to subject intoxicating liquors transported from one State into another for delivery or sale to the laws and regulations of such latter State and to prohibit the issuance of Federal licenses to sell same in such localities where such is prohibited by the laws or regulations of such State or locality—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 13657) to amend an act approved March 3, 1891, amending section 4787 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 13658) to prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors in the new Union Railroad Station in Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 13659) to establish a biological and fish-cultural station in the Second Congressional district of the State of Iowa—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BANNON: A bill (H. R. 13660) providing for a survey of the Ohio River, its tributaries, banks, and the area overflowed by floods at Portsmouth, Ohio; Manchester, Ohio; Gallipolis, Ohio, and Ironton, Ohio—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 13661) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Bemidji, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13662) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Moorhead, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13663) extending the provisions of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, to the port of St. Vincent, Minn.—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 13664) providing for the issue and circulation of national bank notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELLIS of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13665) to amend an act entitled "An act to promote the construction of a safe deep-water harbor on the coast of Texas"—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 13666) authorizing the removal of the arsenal at Watertown, Mass., to the shores of Dorchester Bay—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13667) to provide for furnishing artificial limbs to disabled soldiers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 13668) to provide a site and erect a public building at Luverne, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 13669) to fix the compensation of certain laborers employed in the customs service at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 13670) to fix fees and costs in the probate court of the District of Columbia and to provide for the collection and payment of the same, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MUDD: A bill (H. R. 13671) authorizing the Takoma Springs Ice Company to lay a pipe under certain streets and roads in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 13672) for the restoration of annuities to the Medawakanton and Wahpakoota (Santee) Sioux Indians, declared forfeited by the act of February 16, 1863—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Virginia (by request): A bill (H. R. 13673) providing for the sale of Craney Island, in the harbor of Norfolk, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 13674) authorizing the extension of P street to Kenilworth—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 13675) to explain the act of June 27, 1898, amending the act of March 3, 1887, entitled "An act to provide for the bringing of suits against the Government of the United States"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 13676) fixing the compensation of the watchmen in the customs service at the port of New York—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CONNER: A bill (H. R. 13677) to provide a public park on Georgetown Heights, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 99) directing the printing of 50,000 copies of Bulletin No. 333, issued by the United States Geological Survey—to the Committee on Printing.

Also, joint resolution (H. J. Res. 100) appointing a commission to investigate the recent mining disasters in the various States of the United States—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: Resolution (H. Res. 148) requesting the Interstate Commerce Commission to send to the House certain information concerning the shipment of stock and commodities on certain railroads—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LEWIS: Resolution (H. Res. 149) directing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to report to the House certain information concerning certain trusts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Missouri: Resolution (H. Res. 150) requesting the transmission by the President to the Congress of the report upon conditions at Goldfield, Nev.—to the Committee on Labor.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 13678) for the relief of R. P. Burhans—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13679) to correct the military record of Patrick H. McGee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13680) granting an increase of pension to Brice S. Ramsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 13681) for the relief of Mrs. R. N. Pharr and Mrs. H. B. Faut—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. ALLEN: A bill (H. R. 13682) for the relief of Edmund M. Talcott—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13683) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Treadwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13684) granting an increase of pension to Moses L. Grace—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 13685) granting an increase of pension to Elicum Ayers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 13686) for the relief of Peter Ludwig—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13687) for the relief of Stephen Murphy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13688) for the relief of Mrs. Julia Steffey—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13689) granting a pension to Anna McDonald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13690) granting an increase of pension to Henry Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS (by request): A bill (H. R. 13691) to correct the military record of J. E. Mariner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13692) to correct the military record of Elias H. Lewin, alias William Harrington—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 13693) to correct the military record of William H. Manley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13694) to correct the military record of John Jones—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13695) granting a pension to Ernest V. Fletcher—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH (by request): A bill (H. R. 13696) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel L. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 13697) granting a pension to Charles J. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13698) granting a pension to John Fettin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13699) granting an increase of pension to William H. Dodd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 13700) for the relief of A. R. Hartzell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 13701) granting a pension to Mattie B. Romsey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 13702) granting a pension to Barnabas Lukenbill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13703) granting a pension to Elizabeth Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13704) granting a pension to Jacob Metzger—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13705) granting a pension to Henry S. McFarren—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13706) granting an increase of pension to Barnabas Lukenbill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 13707) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius C. Mangis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13708) granting an increase of pension to William Goulding—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13709) granting an increase of pension to Rachel Fee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13710) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13711) granting an increase of pension to James M. Neil—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13712) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sarah J. Montgomery, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 13713) granting an increase of pension to Anton Geiser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13714) granting a pension to Edward J. Glasgow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 13715) for the relief of the legal representatives of George W. Soule—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 13716) granting an increase of pension to George Seaver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 13717) granting an increase of pension to Martha Holder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13718) granting an increase of pension to John H. Buckner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13719) granting a pension to M. C. Johnson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13720) granting a pension to William K. Chambers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13721) completing the military record of Wiley Henson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13722) to complete the military record of George W. Davis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DARRAGH: A bill (H. R. 13723) granting an increase of pension to Lewis A. Woodruff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAWSON: A bill (H. R. 13724) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Goodno—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 13725) granting an increase of pension to John W. Sydnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13726) granting an increase of pension to General M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13727) granting an increase of pension to Oren Cline—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13728) granting an increase of pension to James N. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13729) granting an increase of pension to Susan M. Sumner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13730) for the relief of Charles O. Allen or heirs—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 13731) granting an increase of pension to Van Buren Crain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13732) granting an increase of pension to John Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 13733) for the relief of the heir of Francis H. McLeod—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 13734) granting an increase of pension to John Cluck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13735) to correct the military record of Micaiah R. Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13736) granting an increase of pension to James P. Emons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13737) granting an increase of pension to Leander C. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13738) granting an increase of pension to August Petit—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARNER: A bill (H. R. 13739) for the relief of Robert W. Prosser, of Val Verde County, Tex.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 13740) for the relief of Robert J. McGowan—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13741) for the relief of Joseph C. Black—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13742) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of H. N. Vaughan, executor of Benjamin Kirk, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13743) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of Abram Jones—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13744) granting a pension to James H. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 13745) granting a pension to Steven Konicka—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13746) granting a pension to Martin Bolster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 13747) for the relief of the heirs of Larkin Clark, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13748) for the relief of the heirs of James Stewart and John Lee McMichael, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13749) for the relief of John Billups—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13750) for the relief of Matthew McDaniel—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13751) granting a pension to William E. Anderson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13752) granting an increase of pension to Amelia M. Salmon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13753) for the relief of the estate of William R. Poole, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 13754) granting a pension to James E. Cole—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13755) granting a pension to Elizabeth Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13756) granting a pension to William F. Bogert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13757) granting a pension to James M. Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13758) granting a pension to Abram Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13759) granting a pension to Fannie E. Yost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13760) granting a pension to Neil Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13761) granting a pension to Mary E. Fraser—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13762) granting a pension to Adolph Gross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13763) granting a pension to Mary Van Blarcom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13764) granting a pension to Ernest T. Etchells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13765) granting a pension to Patrick Mullin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13766) granting an increase of pension to Giles Walden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13767) authorizing the Secretary of War to recognize John A. Elmore, deceased, as having been a member of Company I, First Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Mounted Infantry, later Fifth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JACKSON: A bill (H. R. 13768) for the relief of Frank M. Travers—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 13769) granting an increase of pension to Margaret H. Middleton—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 13770) for the relief of Charles N. Warner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13771) granting a pension to Henry Stulen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNAPP: A bill (H. R. 13772) for the relief of John C. Sullivan—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13773) granting an increase of pension to Elias Johnston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13774) granting an increase of pension to John A. Pond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13775) granting an increase of pension to Henry Sherman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13776) granting a pension to William Breeding—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 13777) for the relief of the estate of Samuel Beatty, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 13778) for the relief of Margaret Underhill and Mary Clark—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 13779) for the relief of Robert Harris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13780) for the relief of the heirs of O. P. Phillips, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 13781) granting an increase of pension to George H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13782) to reimburse Leroy D. Simonds for money expended by him on homestead lands entered to him by error of United States land agent—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 13783) granting an increase of pension to William H. Murray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 13784) for the relief of William Vincent—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCREARY: A bill (H. R. 13785) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13786) for the removal of the charge of desertion against Henry C. Burrowes, late seaman, United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13787) granting an increase of pension to John N. Bayles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13788) granting an increase of pension to Noah Tohill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADISON: A bill (H. R. 13789) granting an increase of pension to William Criswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: A bill (H. R. 13790) granting an increase of pension to Edmund J. Pickett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13791) granting an increase of pension to Consider H. Willett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 13792) for the relief of Anna K. Carpenter, widow of the late Thomas H. Carpenter—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13793) granting an increase of pension to Foster Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13794) granting an increase of pension to James Madison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13795) for the relief of the estate of William Duncan, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 13796) for the relief of James and William Crooks—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 13797) granting an increase of pension to Louise A. Barnes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13798) granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Meehan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13799) granting a pension to John H. Leslie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 13800) authorizing the President of the United States to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13801) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Fegan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARSONS: A bill (H. R. 13802) for the relief of Gwinthlean Macrae Robinson—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PATTERSON: A bill (H. R. 13803) granting a pension to Vance V. Pearsall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PRAY: A bill (H. R. 13804) for the relief of Malcolm Gillis—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 13805) granting an increase of pension to George Bolton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 13806) for the relief of George Barron—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13807) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William E. Miller and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13808) granting an increase of pension to George Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 13809) for the relief of Charles S. Blood—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 13810) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to Norman S. Will, late of Company I, Twentieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13811) authorizing the Secretary of War to issue an honorable discharge to Evan R. Singleton, late of Company F, One hundred and twenty-second Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13812) granting an increase of pension to William Kelly—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13813) granting an increase of pension to Sarah R. Helsby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 13814) granting an increase of pension to Simeon S. Goodrich—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13815) granting an increase of pension to Levi M. Briddell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13816) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Handran—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13817) granting an increase of pension to Philip Lutz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. VREELAND: A bill (H. R. 13818) for the relief of Eugene L. Willis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13819) granting a pension to Charles Gould—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 13820) granting a pension to Anna M. Umstead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 13821) granting an increase of pension to George Huddleson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13822) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Purviance—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13823) granting an increase of pension to Freeland H. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13824) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13825) granting a pension to Jane Starrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILLIAMS: A bill (H. R. 13826) granting an increase of pension to Henry Knox Sikes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13827) granting an increase of pension to Harriet M. Ritter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: Petition of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, for modification of Sherman trust law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, against wearing Army uniforms by unauthorized persons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, for a Sunday-rest law in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Patrick H. McGee—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. AIKEN: Papers to accompany H. R. 7633, to provide for appointment of an additional district judge for the district of South Carolina—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of State Baptist Convention of South Carolina, for the Littlefield original-package law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Julia F. Darling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Agricultural Society of Charleston, S. C., for Appalachian and White mountains forest reserve—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Bilton (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, for Appalachian park reserve and White Mountains reserve—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of Farmers' Institute of Continental, Ohio, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Association of State Universities, for a national forest reserve in Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of citizens of Ohio, for the Sherwood pension bill, giving all soldiers $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of Kansas State Horticultural Society, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of ex-volunteer officers of war of 1861–1865, and

citizens of Kansas, and Custer Post, No. 6, Grand Army of the Republic, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Lucas & Co. and other voters, of Robinson, Kans., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. W. Lefever—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Petition of mayor and council of city of Brunswick, Ga., for survey of route of proposed Atlantic and Great Western Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOOHER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Ellis W. Joy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Caroline Larcom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry C. Edmiston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOWERS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Kennedy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Samuel D. Minor—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Catherine Sherry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert J. Hiner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of Crook Love and others, for a pension law giving soldiers of civil war $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Will A. Thompson and others, and Bullman & McBride, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: Petition of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment of Sherman trust law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John H. Buckner—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Martha Holder—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petitions of George F. Fairman and other citizens of Big Rapids, Mich.; also A. J. Morton and 40 others, of Marion, Mich., and E. H. Wilson and 15 others, of Bannister, Mich., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of N. B. Howard Post, No. 92, Grand Army of the Republic, of Dewitt, Iowa, for Dawson bill increasing widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Petition to accompany bill for relief of C. T. Yetman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: Petition of Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y., for repeal of duty on art works (H. R. 15268)—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. FOCHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin L. Protzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry P. Fletcher—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of William Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Petition of citizens of Mount Carmel, Ill., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Clarence Frederick Chapman—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Allen Byers, George R. Spore, and Francis M. Price—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of William Goldsborough and Elishama Beaty—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: Petition of John C. Hay and 25 others, of Hollywood, Cal., for modification of Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of Fox River Valley (Ill.) Manufacturers' Association, for currency legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Melvina Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Joseph Woodruff Post, No. 281, Grand Army of the Republic, of Marseilles, Ill., for the McKinley pension bill, increasing widows' pensions to $12 per month—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: Petition of James Tanner, for fixing fees and costs in probate court of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GOEBEL: Petition of District Council of Amalgamated Woodworkers of Cincinnati, Ohio, against prohibition in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Annual Convention of the Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of Chinese-exclusion law so that a fixed and liberal number of Chinese and Japanese be admitted annually on same sanitary conditions as are imposed on other immigrants—to the Commitee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. GREENE: Memorial of legislature of Massachusetts, for legislation to exterminate dogfish—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HACKNEY: Petitions of Joplin (Mo.) Council, No. 74, and Carthage (Mo.) Council, No. 281, United Commercial Travelers of America; also, merchants and business men of Carthage, Mo., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Fruit Growers' Convention of California, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Fruit Growers' Convention of California, for legislation adequate to protect the country from insect pests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Harry L. Howe, asking that soldiers discharged on account of tuberculosis may be treated in some hospital other than Fort Bayard, N. Mex.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of citizens of Olathe, Kans., for Hepburn and Dolliver bill, Littlefield original-package bill, and other legislation—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HOBSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Steven Konicka—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin Bolster—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Durrua—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Cornelius Haynes—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: Petitions of 476 officers of the civil war residing in California, and 3,039 citizens of California, for H. R. 6288, to create a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Margaret H. Middleton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, for exclusion of all Asiatic laborers except students and travelers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of San Francisco, Cal., for appropriation for submarine torpedo boats for Pacific coast service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of General George G. Meade Post, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring pension law increasing pensions to $40 per month per capita—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIPP: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Stulen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Henry C. Wright, for preservation of forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York for Senate bill (S. 25) to promote efficiency of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for H. R. 31, for light and fog signal on Governors Island, New York Harbor—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of William L. Felter, for increase of salary of United States Commissioner of Education—to the Committee on Education.

By Mr. LLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert Harris—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of 39 citizens of Hurdland, Mo.—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of citizens of Adair County, Mo., for establishment of a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Leroy D. Simons—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of George H. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Lake View Grange, Otsego County, Mich., for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert J. Hiner (previously referred to Committee on Pensions)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MALBY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Edmund J. Pickett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Consider H. Willett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MILLER: Petitions of Pollock Post, No. 42 (59 members); citizens of Marion; volunteer officers of Lyndon, Osage County, Eureka, Greenwood County, and Council Grove, Marion County; citizens of Council Grove, Marion County, and Lyndon, Osage County, all in the State of Kansas, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Papers to accompany bills for relief of James Madison and Foster Drake—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of the Chinese-exclusion law to suit fruit growers of California—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, for a Sunday rest law in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. OLMSTED: Petition of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment of the Sherman antitrust law—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Francis Polmanteer, Anna Conklin, and Matilda Gains—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of citizens of Kansas, for a law creating volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of National Guard Association of Massachusetts, favoring Senate bill 2671, authorizing extra officers for the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Dr. W. D. Barnett—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of W. B. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TIRRELL: Petition of Henry W. Clark and others, for Appalachian and White mountains forest reserve—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of National Guard Association, of Massachusetts, for H. R. 2671, authorizing extra officers for Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania: Petition of E. Peltor and 48 others, for a parcels-post law and postal savings bank law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 15, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Charleston, Tenn., *v.* United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### DISPOSITION OF USELESS PAPERS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The communication from the Acting Postmaster-General of the 17th of December last with regard to the distribution of useless documents and papers was referred to the joint committee, and the Chair appointed as members of the committee on the part of the Senate the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] and the Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. GALLINGER]. The Chair will substitute the Senator from Texas [Mr. BAILEY] in place of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] as a member of the committee.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 11330. An act to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind.;

H. R. 11331. An act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near the town of Gary, Ind.;

H. R. 12412. An act to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River in Woodruff County, Ark.; and

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry.

### ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTIONS SIGNED.

The message also announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled joint resolutions, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

S. R. 1. Joint resolution amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907; and

S. R. 14. Joint resolution extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the use of the United States mails for the purpose of advertising intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. WARREN presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Douglas, Wyo., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation changing the existing land laws of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also presented a memorial of the Wool Growers' Association of Albany County, Wyo., remonstrating against the repeal of the duty on wool and hides, and also praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the sale of Government lands within the limits of railroad grants, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Lincoln Club, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the establishment of postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LODGE. I present the petition of Thomas Harrison, clerk of class four, in the Naval Observatory at Washington, D. C., praying that he be relieved from public service and that he be granted a moderate annuity during the remaining period of his natural life. I move that the petition be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs; and I venture to call the attention of the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] to it when it reaches his committee.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the petition of Emmett Duffee, of Manchester, N. H., praying for the passage of the so-called "Kittredge copyright bill," which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of sundry second-hand booksellers of Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the license tax of $40 per annum imposed on second-hand book dealers in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the present interstate-commerce law relative to railroad companies changing freight classification or rules affecting the transportation of any commodity, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Olathe, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judicary.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of Local Union No. 30, International Typographical Union, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of Forest Growers of Sacramento, Cal., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment to the present Chinese-exclusion law, which was referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also presented a petition of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of Fruit Growers of Sacramento, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Grange No. 349, Patrons of Husbandry, of Soquel, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the establishment of a postal savings bank and a parcels-post delivery, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Thirty-third Annual Convention of Fruit Growers of Sacramento, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national horticultural quarantine, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOPKINS presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 3966) granting an increase of pension to William Kinsey, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARTER presented a joint memorial of the legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 4.

*Resolved by the house of representatives (the senate concurring)*, That the incorporation by the General Government within forest reserves of vast areas within our State, much of it devoid of timber or timbered so sparsely as not to be within the purview of the act under which the segregation is made, is a policy unjust to our people and obstructive of the settlement and development of our State.

That while we approve the policy of preserving from ruthless destruction the valuable timber on the public lands and such as affords protection against the too rapid melting of the snows in the mountains, we respectfully pray that all lands not of such character and now included in forest reserves within the State be speedily restored to the general body of the public lands.

The act of Congress gives slight, if any, justification for the imposition upon our people of the burdensome tax imposed upon them for the privilege of grazing their stock within forest reserves, annually increasing with the creation of new reserves, all now embracing within this State 17,344,883 acres.

The exaction of this tax is defended upon the ground of the necessity of restricting the number of cattle and sheep allowed to graze upon the reserves, lest by crowding the tender shoots be trampled on and destroyed, though multiplied instances may be pointed to in this State where reforestation is going on over areas that have been grazed unrestrictedly since they were denuded of timber ten or more years ago.

Most of these could be dispensed with if the General Government should undertake simply to preserve the timber on the public lands from ruthless destruction by depredators or the spread of fires, a policy that would meet the unqualified approval and support of our people.

Should the present policy, however, be continued, we earnestly pray the substitution of some system of surveillance through local officers, before whom a speedy hearing can be had, in lieu of reposing all details of the administration of the law in officers responsible only to their chief at the district capital of the county to whom those compelled to seek privileges on the reserves must be servilely subservient or risk business disaster.

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be instructed to transmit a copy of these resolutions to the President of the United States and to the Members of Congress from Montana, with the request to the latter that they be laid before each House of Congress.

E. W. KING,
*Speaker of the House.*
EDWIN L. NORRIS,
*President of the Senate.*

Approved March 5, 1907

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed March 5, 1907, at 2.25 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 4, relating to incorporation of the General Government within forest reserves of vast areas within this State, etc., enacted by the tenth legislative assembly of the State of Montana and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 5th day of March, A. D. 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 7th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CARTER presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 1.

A resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

Whereas a large number of the State legislatures have at various times adopted memorials and resolutions in favor of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and

Whereas the National House of Representatives has on several occasions within recent years adopted resolutions in favor of this proposed change in the method of electing United States Senators, which were not adopted by the Senate; and

Whereas Article V of the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States shall call a convention for proposed amendments; and

Believing there is a general desire upon the part of the citizens of the State of Montana that the United States Senators should be elected by a direct vote of the people: Therefore be it

*Resolved (if the house concur)*, That the legislature of the State of Montana favors the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution which shall provide for the election of United States Senators by popular vote, and joins with other States of the Union in respectfully requesting that a convention be called for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as provided for in Article V of the said Constitution, which amendment shall provide for a change in the present method of electing United States Senators, so that they can be chosen in each State by direct vote of the people.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this joint resolution and application to Congress for the calling of the convention be sent to the secretary of state of each of the United States, and that a similar copy be sent to the President of the United States, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and also to each of the United States Senators from Montana and our Representative in Congress.

EDWIN L. NORRIS,
*President of the Senate.*
E. W. KING,
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved February 21, 1907.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed February 21, 1907, at 4.05 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of Senate joint resolution No. 1, resolution requesting Congress to call a convention for the purpose of proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which amendment shall provide for the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, enacted by the tenth session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CARTER presented a joint memorial of the legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint memorial 1.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

Whereas there are now in a portion of the State of Montana known as the "Blackfoot Indian Reservation," many thousand acres of desirable agricultural land, in every way adaptable to farming and stock raising, far in excess of the needs of the Indians of said reservation; and

Whereas this land embodies some of the choicest agricultural area in northern Montana, which is now of no material benefit to said Indians nor a source of revenue to either the Federal or State governments; and

Whereas in a suit of the United States *v.* Winters the circuit court of appeals, affirming the circuit court of the United States for the district of Montana, granted a permanent injunction in behalf of the Indians on the Fort Belknap Reservation as to 5,000 inches of the waters of Milk River, basing the opinion upon an implied reservation of such waters in the treaty with the Indians ratified May 1, 1888; that the volume of 5,000 inches exceeds the normal low-water flow of Milk River, and such volume is not being used by the Indians on said Belknap Reservation in any considerable quantities, nor is it being diverted for any useful purpose to such an extent, and a suit is now pending enjoining a diversion of the waters from Birch Creek by white settlers. The fact is that the Indians will be in no manner benefited by the issuance of the injunction, but, on the contrary, the water will pass down the stream unchecked if the settlers are restrained from using it. That, by virtue of the water rights being impliedly reserved for the Indians by the agreement aforesaid, without limit, or as to time or place of use, every water right in the entire country from the Missouri and Marias rivers north to the Canadian boundary line and from the summit of the Rocky Mountains to the boundary of Dakota is either rendered invalid or so vague, unreliable, and indefinite as to be of no substantial value to the settlers and others dependent upon such streams for a water supply. Not only has settlement been retarded by such indefinite and unreliable condition of the right to the use of the waters in this great territory, but many of our good citizens who have established homes therein are passing over the line and making their homes in Canada, moved thereto by the fear that the clouded and precarious water rights in northern Montana will seriously and permanently stifle prosperity there: Now, therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, your memorialists, the tenth legislative assembly of the State of Montana, earnestly pray and petition the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will provide that the right of Indians to appropriate and divert water from any of the streams referred to be limited to the quantity of water necessary for actual use for irrigation and for domestic purposes upon the lands allotted to them, and that when the water is not being actually and necessarily so used by the Indians it shall be subject to diversion and use according to the laws of Montana: And be it further

*Resolved*, That we, your memorialists, the tenth legislative assembly of the State of Montana, earnestly pray and petition the Congress of the United States for the passage of Senate bill 7674, introduced in the Senate of the United States January 9, 1907, entitled "A bill to survey and allot lands embraced within the limits of the Blackfoot

Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and to open the surplus lands to settlement: Be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be, and is hereby, instructed to forthwith transmit copies of this memorial, properly authenticated, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representative in Congress from the State of Montana.

EDWIN L. NORRIS,
*President of the Senate.*
E. W. KING,
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved February 26, 1907.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed February 26, 1907, at 1.40 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of correction in orthography and punctuation and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of senate joint memorial No. 1, memorializing Congress to provide for the allotment of Indian lands, and to open the Blackfoot Reservation to settlement, enacted by the tenth session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 1st day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CARTER presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 3.

Whereas there is now pending in Congress a bill known as the Burkett bill, by the terms of which settlers will be prohibited from grazing or permitting stock to range upon the public domain without a permit from the Federal authorities, and

Whereas the people of this State have heretofore enjoyed the privilege of letting their stock feed upon the public domain, and they are opposed to any system which will prohibit them from letting their stock range and feed upon the unfenced public domain: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That we earnestly protest against the adoption by Congress of the Burkett bill, so called, or any other bill providing for any other like system for permits to graze or range stock upon the public domain at a certain price per head.

*Be it further resolved*, That the secretary of state of the State of Montana be, and he is hereby, instructed to furnish a copy of this memorial to the President of the United States, Speaker of the House of Representatives, and our Senators and Representative in Congress, and the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands of the United States Senate and House of Representatives.

EDWIN L. NORRIS,
*President of the Senate.*
E. W. KING,
*Speaker of the House.*

Approved March 7, 1907.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed March 7, 1907, at 8.40 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation, and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of Senate joint resolution No. 3, petitioning Congress of the United States against the passage of the so-called Burkett bill providing for permits for ranging stock upon the public domain, enacted by the tenth session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 7th day of March, A. D. 1907.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 8th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

Mr. CARTER presented a joint memorial of the legislature of the State of Montana, which was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

House joint memorial 1.—Petitioning Congress to enact such legislation as will result in the opening of Fort Peck Indian Reservation.

*To the honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:*

Whereas there are now in a portion of the State of Montana, known as the Fort Peck Indian Reservation, many thousand acres of desirable agricultural land in every way adaptable to farming and stock raising far in excess of the needs of the Indians of said reservation; and

Whereas this land embodies some of the choicest agricultural area in eastern Montana which is now of no material benefit to said Indians or a source of revenue to either Federal or State government; and

Whereas the proposed Milk River irrigation project, as located by present surveys, will connect with the west boundary of said reservation; and

Whereas the continuation of the Government canal on to this reservation will make one of the most fertile and productive valleys in the State of Montana and make homes for thousands of families: Therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That we, your memorialists, the tenth legislative assembly of the State of Montana, earnestly pray and petition the Congress of the United States to enact such legislation as will result in the opening of the Fort Peck Indian Reservation under conditions similar to the opening of the Crow and Flathead Indian reservations in this State; and be it further

*Resolved*, That the secretary of the state be, and he is hereby, instructed forthwith to transmit copies of this memorial, properly authenticated, to the honorable Secretary of the Interior and to our Senators and Representative in Congress from the State of Montana.

W. R. ALLEN,
*Speaker pro tempore of the House.*
EDWIN NORRIS,
*President of the Senate.*

Approved March 4, 1907.

J. K. TOOLE, *Governor.*

Filed March 4, 1907, at 3.05 p. m.

A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Montana, ss:*

I, A. N. Yoder, secretary of state of the State of Montana, do hereby certify that the above is, with the exception of corrections in orthography and punctuation, and insertion of omissions or substitute words in brackets, a true and correct copy of house joint memorial No. 1, petitioning Congress to enact such legislation as will result in the opening of Fort Peck Indian Reservation, enacted by the tenth session of the legislative assembly of the State of Montana, and approved by J. K. Toole, governor of said State, on the 4th day of March, A. D. 1907.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of said State.

Done at the city of Helena, the capital of said State, this 5th day of March, A. D. 1907.

[SEAL.] A. N. YODER, *Secretary of State.*

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. BURNHAM, from the Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 820) for the relief of L. K. Scott; and

A bill (S. 2580) for the relief of B. Jackman.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, reported it with an amendment as a substitute and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (H. R. 10519) to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.; and

A bill (H. R. 4891) to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River.

Mr. SCOTT, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2981) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo;

A bill (S. 3336) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Wheeling, W. Va.; and

A bill (S. 721) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Alexandria, Minn.

He also, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom the subject was referred, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill (S. 3955) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at New York City, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred certain pension bills, submitted a report accompanied by a bill (S. 4048) granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors, which was read twice by its title, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills referred to that committee:

S. 11. Joseph T. Woodward;
S. 12. Orrel Brown;
S. 14. Enos H. Stevens;
S. 20. Daniel Guptill;
S. 50. Lucretia G. Webster;
S. 54. Martha J. Browne;
S. 66. Palmer Atkin;
S. 102. Isabella Roessle;
S. 119. A. Judson Annis;
S. 149. Amos Coulter;
S. 183. Thomas W. Moneypeney;
S. 184. James W. Shroyer;
S. 188. William G. Jordan;
S. 238. Annie B. Berry;
S. 394. Job D. Lewis;
S. 398. Mary E. Walker;
S. 404. Martha A. Sheldon;
S. 405. John T. Fort;
S. 407. Milton H. Barnes;
S. 526. Robert W. Jones;
S. 541. Margaret G. Gorman;
S. 578. James Fisher;
S. 610. Edward H. Williams;

S. 611. Henry Dulin;
S. 631. Albert T. Coville;
S. 635. George W. Phillips;
S. 645. William H. Hendrickson;
S. 646. Harriet Garwood;
S. 725. Albert E. Stewart;
S. 786. James H. Gray;
S. 787. Annanias Drew;
S. 788. James K. Hartin;
S. 808. Mathew W. Martin;
S. 810. Thomas J. Reed;
S. 828. Elmira E. Briggs;
S. 843. Ada Eaton;
S. 844. Edson H. Webster;
S. 857. Rose Hollihan;
S. 861. Ellen E. Traver;
S. 916. James P. Hubbell;
S. 922. Delos White Leach;
S. 1064. Levi S. Beemer;
S. 1114. Jane Newton;
S. 1142. Nancy C. Baxter;
S. 1172. Laura M. Farnham;
S. 1173. Rawson Bailey;
S. 1307. James Henry Webb;
S. 1308. Nelson S. Wellman;
S. 1311. Cornelius M. Conley;
S. 1360. Elmira Lombard;
S. 1370. George A. Clipper;
S. 1378. Ferdinand Ohmes;
S. 1379. Charles H. Randall;
S. 1433. John C. McClurkin;
S. 1568. William F. Evans;
S. 1573. Irving Campbell;
S. 1619. Julie M. Hinsdill;
S. 1630. Asa D. Clark;
S. 1645. Joseph S. Buck;
S. 1652. Edward S. Hyde;
S. 1942. Edwin N. Marsh;
S. 1948. George Page;
S. 2044. Albert E. Goodwin;
S. 2046. William H. Drake;
S. 2049. Logan McD. Scott;
S. 2051. James Foley;
S. 2053. Thomas B. Parks;
S. 2054. William M. Wixon;
S. 2177. Phillip Ford;
S. 2237. Andrew J. Mullinix;
S. 2250. Emma L. Slack;
S. 2264. Elvira E. Baxter;
S. 2276. Frederic Getchell;
S. 2302. Milton S. Hammond;
S. 2395. Albion Crane;
S. 2397. Clarence L. Walker;
S. 2464. Josiah R. Fox;
S. 2471. Edwin N. Kline;
S. 2474. Thomas Donohue;
S. 2594. Grace A. Lines;
S. 2859. Emily C. Wallace;
S. 2856. Thomas S. Cottrell;
S. 2862. Charles F. Millett;
S. 2925. Charles Hamlin;
S. 2946. William Deter; and
S. 2965. James B. Linderman.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. LODGE. I submit the following report from the Committee on Rules, which I ask may be read, and I give notice that to-morrow I shall call it up for action by the Senate.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

The Committee on Rules, to whom were referred certain communications from the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Secretary of War, report the following resolutions, for which they invite the consideration and favorable action of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of Departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

"*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and the House of Representatives."

The committee desire also to report back the communications referred to them from the Secretary of the Interior and the Acting Secretary of War, and recommend their reference to the appropriate committees, the Committee on Rules, through their chairman, having introduced the bills which accompanied the communications just referred to so that they may come before the Senate and be referred to the appropriate committees in the manner prescribed by the rules of the Senate for the presentation and reference of all bills and resolutions.

Mr. LODGE. I asked that the report should be read so that it might be printed in full in the RECORD. I ask that the resolutions on which action by the Senate is recommended may be printed separately from the rest of the report, in the ordinary form of Senate resolutions.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolutions were ordered to be placed on the Calendar, as follows:

*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of Departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and the House of Representatives.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 3956) authorizing a credit in certain accounts of the Treasurer of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 3957) for the relief of John N. Neal; and

A bill (S. 3958) to change the date of commission of Col. John L. Chamberlain, Inspector-General, United States Army.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3959) granting an increase of pension to Adam Herzinger; and

A bill (S. 3960) granting an increase of pension to Kate Mikel (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. HOPKINS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3961) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Wallis;

A bill (S. 3962) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Westbrook;

A bill (S. 3963) granting an increase of pension to Maberry Riggs;

A bill (S. 3964) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Loveless;

A bill (S. 3965) granting an increase of pension to Roy E. Knight (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 3966) granting an increase of pension to William Kinsey (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 3967) granting an increase of pension to Dolson B. Searle, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3968) to relinquish certain land to William Burfening, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SMOOT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Patents:

A bill (S. 3969) to amend the laws of the United States relating to the registration of trade-marks;

A bill (S. 3970) to revise and amend the statutes relating to patents;

A bill (S. 3971) to amend section 4896 of the Revised Statutes;

A bill (S. 3972) to amend section 4885 of the Revised Statutes; and

A bill (S. 3973) to amend the laws of the United States relating to registration of trade-marks.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3974) granting an increase of pension to Anna Cochran; and

A bill (S. 3975) granting an increase of pension to George W. Thomas.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 3976) to authorize and require the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to maintain and operate a track connection with the United States navy-yard in the city of Washington, D. C., which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. TAYLOR introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3977) for the relief of the heirs or personal representatives of Daniel Seay, deceased;

A bill (S. 3978) for the relief of J. M. Carney;
A bill (S. 3979) for the relief of Washington Campbell;
A bill (S. 3980) for the relief of the estate of Lemuel Long, deceased;
A bill (S. 3981) for the relief of the estate of Edwin Grant, deceased;
A bill (S. 3982) for the relief of Jonathan Amis; and
A bill (S. 3983) for the relief of the estate of Nathan Perry, deceased.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3984) to grant pensions to the East Tennessee bridge burners, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3985) to restore Second Lieut. Winslow Hart Reaves to the rank and pay of a lieutenant and retire him for physical disability, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OWEN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Finance:

A bill (S. 3986) limiting speculative loans by national banking associations;
A bill (S. 3987) forbidding a national banking association to receive deposits in excess of ten times its capital and surplus; and
A bill (S. 3988) providing a means for the insurance of their deposits by the national banking associations of the United States and the expansion of a bond-secured currency under an interest charge compelling the contraction of the expansion so provided.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 3989) for the relief of Manuel Madril;
A bill (S. 3990) for the relief of Mrs. Candelaria L. de Lepoint, administratrix of the estate of Don Blas Lucero, deceased;
A bill (S. 3991) for the relief of Joseph B. Tucker;
A bill (S. 3992) for the relief of William Redder; and
A bill (S. 3993) for the relief of Pablo Ciriaco Baca.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3994) for the relief of Mrs. Margaret Tucker, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 3995) extending time of payment on town-site lots in that part of Oklahoma formerly comprising the Indian Territory, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 3996) for the relief of Charles N. Warner, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 3997) granting a pension to Thomas F. Walter;
A bill (S. 3998) granting an increase of pension to Laura V. Tegethoff; and
A bill (S. 3999) granting an increase of pension to Milton S. Lytle (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 4000) granting a pension to Louisa S. Wilson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. McENERY introduced a bill (S. 4001) granting an increase of pension to Matilda Ann Cheney, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GORE introduced a bill (S. 4002) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the States and Territories in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4003) granting a pension to George G. Sherlock, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4004) for the relief of Thomas L. How, heir of James J. and Isaac S. How, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4005) for the relief of the firm of Bertrand & Scull;
A bill (S. 4006) for the relief of the estate of J. H. Moseby, deceased;
A bill (S. 4007) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the heirs of Burns Polk, sr., deceased;
A bill (S. 4008) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the First Baptist Church of Helena, Ark.;
A bill (S. 4009) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church of Mount Comfort, Ark.;
A bill (S. 4010) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of William A. Bethel, administrator;
A bill (S. 4011) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Benjamin Pigman, deceased;
A bill (S. 4012) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Joseph Bean, deceased;
A bill (S. 4013) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of Richard Higgins, deceased;
A bill (S. 4014) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the estate of John Brewer, deceased;
A bill (S. 4015) for the relief of Shadrach H. Wren;
A bill (S. 4016) for the relief of heirs of Nathaniel S. Word, deceased;
A bill (S. 4017) for the relief of heirs of Q. K. Underwood, deceased;
A bill (S. 4018) for the relief of heirs of John Nutt, deceased;
A bill (S. 4019) for the relief of Ben Mahuren;
A bill (S. 4020) for the relief of W. S. Jennings;
A bill (S. 4021) for the relief of heirs of Jesse Hollingshead, deceased;
A bill (S. 4022) for the relief of heirs of James S. Ford, deceased;
A bill (S. 4023) for the relief of heirs of Nathan P. English, deceased; and
A bill (S. 4024) for the relief of John H. Hamiter.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4025) granting an increase of pension to George W. Walter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 4026) to establish the true status of the First Regiment, Second Brigade, Nebraska Mounted Militia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BACON (by request) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 4027) to parole United States prisoners, and for other purposes; and
A bill (S. 4028) to regulate commutation for good conduct for United States prisoners.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 4029) to appoint Warren C. Beach a captain in the Army and place him on the retired list, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 4031) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Osborne, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 4032) to establish the direction and control of public education in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 4033) to satisfy certain claims against the Government arising under the Navy Department, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 4034) to provide for the establishment of a Bureau of Mining Technology, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. CARTER (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4035) to provide for the payment of certain claims against the District of Columbia in accordance with the act of Congress approved January 26, 1897, and as amended July 19, 1897, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4036) for the relief of George H. Potter, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DANIEL introduced a bill (S. 4037) for the relief of the heirs of Robert M. Ely, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4038) for the relief of the estate of David C. Hamill, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4039) for the relief of the estate of F. K. Center, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4040) for the relief of the estates of W. M. Purcell and Martha Purcell, deceased (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4041) for the relief of George T. Larkin;

A bill (S. 4042) for the relief of the estate of John W. McKissock, deceased;

A bill (S. 4043) for the relief of the estate of C. W. Crozier, deceased;

A bill (S. 4044) for the relief of the estate of Zeno T. Harris, deceased; and

A bill (S. 4045) for the relief of the estate of David H. Hays, deceased.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 4046) to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on certain lands reserved for Indian reservations in the State of Wisconsin, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. DICK introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 35) to provide for a mining technology branch in the Geological Survey, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

ADDITIONAL CURRENCY.

Mr. BACON introduced a bill (S. 4047) to provide additional currency, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. BACON. I ask that the bill be read in full at the desk.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

A bill (S. 4047) to provide additional currency.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That any national banking association which has circulating notes outstanding, secured by the deposit of United States bonds to an amount of not less than 50 per cent of its capital stock, and which has a surplus of not less than 20 per cent, and any bank, or trust company, or savings institution, chartered either by the United States or by any State, in any State or Territory or in the District of Columbia, may, for the purposes hereinafter stated, deposit with the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer of the United States such of the bonds described in section 2 of this act as shall be approved in character and amount by the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury. Whenever any such national banking association, bank, trust company, or savings institution shall deposit, as aforesaid, such of the said bonds as shall be approved in character and amount by the Treasurer of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury, it shall be entitled to receive, upon the order of the Comptroller of the Currency, United States currency notes, as herein provided, in amounts equal to 100 per cent of the par value in the case of United States bonds, and to 75 per cent of the market value of State, county, and municipal bonds or obligations, as determined by the Treasurer of the United States, provided the same shall not exceed 75 per cent of the par value of said bonds or obligations. Said United States currency notes shall be prepared and executed as provided by law for the preparation and execution of the outstanding United States notes and shall be received at par in all parts of the United States in payment of all taxes, excises, public lands, and all other dues to the United States; and also for all salaries and debts and demands owing by the United States to individuals, corporations, and associations within the United States; and when held by any national banking association may be counted as part of its lawful reserve. The said currency notes shall be issued only when secured by deposits of bonds or obligations, as provided in this act, and when presented to the Treasury of the United States they shall on demand be redeemed in gold coin of the United States; and when so redeemed they may be reissued as now provided by law in the case of the outstanding United States notes, except as otherwise provided in this act. Said currency notes shall express upon their face that they are payable in gold coin of the United States and that they are receivable in payment of all dues and obligations to and by the United States.

SEC. 2. That the Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may accept as security for the United States currency notes provided for in the preceding section, bonds or other interest-bearing obligations of the United States, or of any State of the United States, or any legally authorized bonds issued for municipal purposes by any city or county in the United States which has been in existence as a city or county for a period of fifteen years and which for a period of ten years previous to such deposit has not defaulted in the payment of any part of either principal or interest of any funded debt authorized to be contracted by it, and which has at such date more than 20,000 inhabitants as established by the last national census, and whose net indebtedness does not exceed 10 per cent of the valuation of the taxable property therein, to be ascertained by the last preceding valuation of property for the assessment of taxes, provided the market value of such bonds or obligations so accepted is not less than par value. The Treasurer of the United States, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, may for the purposes of this act at any time require the deposit of additional securities or require any depositor to change the securities already on deposit or to deposit in addition lawful money of the United States to provide against the depreciation of the market value of said bonds or obligations below their par value, and should the depositor fail to promptly comply with any or either of the said requirements the Treasurer of the United States is hereby directed to sell the said bonds or obligations at public sale.

SEC. 3. That all bonds deposited to secure United States currency notes issued in accordance with the terms of this act shall be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the association, bank, trust company, or savings institution depositing them, with a memorandum to that effect attached to or written or printed on each bond and signed by the cashier or some other officer of the association or company making the deposit. A receipt shall be given by the Comptroller of the Currency, or by a clerk appointed by him for that purpose, stating that such bond is held in trust for the association, bank, trust company, or savings institution on whose behalf the transfer is made and as security for the redemption and payment of any currency notes that have been or may be delivered to either of said associations or companies. No assignment or transfer of any such bond by the Treasurer shall be deemed valid unless countersigned by the Comptroller of the Currency. The provisions of sections 5163, 5164, 5165, 5166 of the Revised Statutes, respecting United States bonds deposited to secure circulating notes, shall, except as herein modified, be applicable to all bonds deposited under the terms of this act to secure the United States currency notes hereby authorized.

SEC. 4. That each depositor of bonds under the provisions of this act shall pay to the Treasurer of the United States, in the months of January and July, a tax of one-half per cent for each year on the amount of said notes received by him during the time said bonds remain on deposit, and each depositor shall receive all interest on said bonds the same as though they were in his own possession. All money received by the Treasury Department from the sale of said bonds or obligations and in payment of the tax as herein provided for shall be used for the purchase of gold coin, and said gold coin shall be added to the separate fund for the redemption of United States currency notes.

SEC. 5. That any depositor of bonds under this act, or his lawful representative, successors, or assigns, may at any time demand and receive the bonds deposited, or the proceeds of their sale, as provided by this act, together with any and all deposits of lawful money which the depositor may have been required to make, upon the return to the Treasurer of the United States of an amount of United States currency notes equal to the face value of the notes received by the said depositor and the unpaid tax, as herein provided; and said currency notes when so returned to the Treasurer of the United States by such depositor or his lawful representative, successors, or assigns, shall, under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, be canceled and destroyed. Any gold coin received by the Treasury Department under the operations of this act shall be placed in a separate fund and used only for the redemption of the United States currency notes herein provided for. So much of the redemption fund provided for by the act of March 14, 1900, as shall be necessary for the redemption of any of these notes shall be temporarily transferred to this separate fund and replaced as soon as possible.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, before moving the reference of the bill to the Finance Committee, which I shall do, I desire to say a very few words in explanation of it and in indicating the differences between the measure which I propose in this bill and the measure which has already been introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH].

The purpose of each measure is the same—to give an increased currency to the business of the country. This bill may be considered, and is in fact in a sense, an amendment to the bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island. It is engrafted upon that bill, and so far as the differences in the two measures will permit the structure and the provisions and even the phraseology of the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island have been preserved.

Not only the purpose of the bill, but in part the particular method, is the same in each measure, particularly so in the essential feature, that the effort is made to enlarge the basis upon which currency may be issued by adding to the present basis of national bonds, State, municipal, and county bonds—following, as I have done, the exact wording of the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island in this particular, except that as to railroad bonds I have omitted them. I do not think that railroad bonds possess a sufficient stability and constancy of value to permit them to be used as a basis for the issuance of currency, and therefore I have left them out.

It is proper to say also, Mr. President, that in drawing this bill there are some of the features embraced in it which were in a bill which was introduced by request by the Senator from Pennsylvania [Mr. KNOX], but, as I will proceed to show and as anyone will see from reading the bill, while it has these correspondences and in fact identities in feature with each of the two measures, it differs materially from both of them in several important particulars, which I will briefly point out.

There are two fundamental differences between the measure proposed by myself and the bill which has been introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island. The first of these fundamental differences is this: The measure proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island seeks to secure the additional issue of currency by using exclusively the national banks as the agencies through which this currency can be issued, whereas in the measure which I propose in this bill it is sought to extend those agencies so as to include all the moneyed institutions of the country which can come up to the required standard as expressed in the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island. There is no discrimination against the national banks. It is simply giving to other moneyed institutions of the country an equal chance in this regard with the national banks.

If this can be safely done, Mr. President, if in addition to the national banks all moneyed institutions chartered either by the United States or by States coming up to this required standard can avail themselves of the opportunity and become

the agencies for the utilization of the various classes of bonds which are enumerated, it seems to me that there can be no question as to the desirability of so doing.

It is not simply the national banks which are in need of currency—and they are not the only institutions in the country which are engaged in the business of banking, of discounting paper, of lending money, or receiving deposits, and of doing generally the money business of the country—which affects the general business of the country so vitally. They are not the only institutions which belong to clearing-house associations, and if it is possible to put within the reach of all the moneyed institutions of the country the opportunity which is now sought to be put within the reach of the national banks, it is unfair and unjust to deny that to them.

A great many reasons could be urged why this is so. In the first place, Mr. President, it is an injustice to put the moneyed institutions of the country in a position where they must depend exclusively upon one other class of moneyed institutions to furnish them in times of emergency and stringency with the needed funds. It puts within that particular class the opportunity to do what it is charged is now being done and has for months been done by the national banks in the great moneyed centers, of exacting large premiums for the accommodation of currency to other moneyed institutions as well as to individuals.

But there is a more urgent and controlling reason which, I hope, may be considered by the Finance Committee why this limitation should not be as is proposed in the bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island. It is this: National banks naturally have the larger part of their investment in securities in national bonds.

That is naturally so, from the peculiar character of the law with reference to the issuance of currency by them. They have in their vaults a very much less proportion of the class of bonds which it is now sought to utilize as a basis for the issuance of currency than have the other moneyed institutions of the country. So it will happen that when the opportunity is offered to utilize the various classes of bonds—State bonds, municipal bonds, and county bonds—for the purpose of effecting a larger issue of currency, the bonds are not in the vaults of the only institutions which under the law, if it should be enacted as introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island, will have the opportunity to issue currency.

Now, Mr. President, this is a most serious matter, and it is more serious in the agricultural sections of the country, both South and West, than it is in the commercial centers. In addition to the fact that the national banks will not have the State, municipal, and county bonds which other moneyed institutions have, and therefore can not use the opportunity which the bill would otherwise present to them, it is known to everyone familiar with the national banking law that the doors of national banks are practically closed to those engaged in agricultural pursuits (and when I say "practically closed" I mean so far as loaning money is concerned), because those engaged in agricultural pursuits have much the larger part of their investment in real estate. It is the only basis of credit which they have, and under the existing law that property can not be used as a basis for a loan by a national bank or as a security for a loan by a national bank.

Mr. President, the serious feature, so far as it affects the agricultural interests of the country, is in the fact that if the currency is not available at the proper time, they lose a very large amount which they would otherwise receive as the price of their products. It is generally believed that in the cotton region the loss to the cotton producers the past year has been many tens of millions of dollars in the reduced price of cotton because of the fact that when the crop was ready to be marketed there was no money with which to move it, and without even the money which belonged to the banks of the cotton region—much the larger proportion of its surplus having been deposited with the banks in the money centers—there was an absolute refusal on the part of those banks to permit the banks in the South to have their own money with which to move the crop, and I have no doubt the same thing was true as to the West. I had personal information of one bank in Atlanta which had $300,000 deposited with a bank in New York, of which the New York bank refused in November to pay one dollar to the Atlanta bank when demanded. This was not, by any means, an isolated instance.

I can not elaborate that, Mr. President, and I do not desire to do it. My only object in making the statement is the hope of calling the attention of the Finance Committee to the measure which I introduce, that they may give it the examination and consideration which the Senator from Rhode Island promised, when he introduced his bill, should be given to all measures which other Senators might introduce at any time prior to the final conclusion of consideration upon the subject.

The suggestion which I made is a most material and serious one, it seems to me, that the national banks are not ordinarily in the possession of the class of securities to any great extent which are mentioned in the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island and which are also in part mentioned in the bill which I have introduced. They are not in the possession of the class of those securities which are to be used as the basis for this increased currency, and the moneyed institutions of the country which are not embraced in the provisions of the bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island are the very institutions which have this class of securities which could thus be utilized if the proper machinery shall be provided for currency based thereon.

I wish to read something which I clipped from this morning's Post. It seems to have been a letter, or rather a series of letters from Chicago to the Senators from Illinois. I will read just one extract from a letter from E. A. Potter, president of the American Trust and Savings Bank. I presume it was written to either the senior Senator from Illinois [Mr. CULLOM] or the junior Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], and undoubtedly furnished by one or the other to the Washington Post. There are several other letters, but I read this one in illustration of the particular suggestion which I make as to the fact that under the Aldrich bill there will be a defeat of the purpose of it in a very large measure, because national banks generally have their money invested in national bonds and not in State, municipal, and county bonds. This is what Mr. Potter said:

> National banks, as a rule, and particularly in the Middle West, do not carry in large amounts the securities which the Aldrich measure requires in order to take out new circulation. In order to get additional circulation under the proposed plan it is necessary to deposit with the Government bonds of a certain class.
>
> This would impose upon national banks in this section, for instance, the burden of going into the market to get bonds. Under the circumstances I do not feel that such a scheme would give the relief the Aldrich bill purports to furnish.

Mr. President, I presume we all recognize the fact of the justice of the demands of the country that there shall be a measure enacted by this Congress which shall, so far as possible, give relief from the money stringency; and the matter which I desire particularly to ask the attention of the committee to is the great necessity that a measure shall be enacted which shall give relief not simply to the money centers, but which shall give relief to the country at large, and particularly to the wide expanse of country remote from the money centers, not forgetting the vast region in the South and West engaged in the business of agriculture.

Mr. President, it is not simply a matter of importance to those engaged in industries in this wide expanse of country, but it is a matter of the utmost importance to the business of the whole country. You take, for instance, the matter which I suggested a moment ago as to the less amount which had been received for the cotton crop because of the fact that there was not money to move it. That did not simply affect producers of cotton. Cotton more than any other one product in the whole United States—agricultural, mineral, or manufactured—affects the question of the balance of trade in this country; and in the same degree and proportion and by reason of the insufficiency of currency with which to move the crop to market that that crop brings a less price than it otherwise would do, in that degree there is injury to the country in the lessening of the balance of trade which we should have to our credit if there were a proper price paid for that important product.

Mr. President, it is the desire of the people at large not simply that there shall be a currency measure which shall give relief to the stringency in money centers, but that there shall be one which shall have a beneficent influence over the entire country and as to all branches of business. I may be in error, but I think that in the degree that the Aldrich bill will not permit all of these various classes of State, municipal, and county bonds to be availed of to the extent that may be necessary there will in that degree be a failure to effect this important end.

Mr. President, I have mentioned one important fundamental difference between the measure which I propose and the measure which has been offered by the Senator from Rhode Island, in the fact that in the one case the agencies are limited entirely to national banks and in the measure which I propose the agencies are extended to all the moneyed institutions of the country which can be shown to reach the required standard. Of course, unless that can be safely done, I do not desire that it shall be done; but I believe it can be safely done. If it can be safely

done, I think the Committee on Finance should very carefully endeavor to work out the details of the measure which I propose or some other which shall be more efficacious.

There is another important fundamental difference between the measure proposed by the Senator from Rhode Island and the measure proposed by myself which is made necessary by the first difference. Of course we recognize the fact that it is *utterly impracticable* for the Aldrich bill in its present shape to extend its privileges and powers to other moneyed institutions than national banks, because it is utterly impossible and impracticable, and not to be considered for a moment, that the Government of the United States could authorize the issuance of circulating notes by any other institution than a national bank, which notes are to have the guaranty and the indorsement of the National Government. That is out of the question. Therefore the question of the extension of the agencies to be employed in the securing of this additional currency of the national banks so as to include these other moneyed institutions necessarily involves another proposition, and that is that a different class of currency must be introduced; and that class of currency can only be, in the nature of things, a currency which the Government itself issues. That is a necessary corollary, a necessary consequence and complement of the first proposition.

Mr. President, I know that there is in a very large degree among the moneyed men of the country, those engaged in the banking business and otherwise, a very deep-seated prejudice against the issuance of paper money by the Government. I think that is in a large measure due, however, to the fact that there has been in the past the advocacy through a long period of years by a certain school of financiers of the proposition that the Government should issue an irredeemable paper currency, and, as a consequence, the opposition which grew to such a proposition as that has been intensified and become fixed in the public mind, or in the mind of a large portion of the public, against the issuance of any paper money by the Government. I confess that I do not share in this prejudice against the issue of noninterest-bearing obligations by the Government—greenbacks as they are commonly called—to be used as currency so long as they are redeemable upon presentation at the Treasury. I would be glad to see a large part of the interest-bearing debt of the country converted into these noninterest-bearing Government notes. I am not, however, in favor of an irredeemable or a fiat paper currency issued by the Government.

But the provisions of the bill which I have introduced to-day have no such feature. There is no proposition for any irredeemable paper currency by the Government; there is no proposition for the issuance of any fiat money by the Government; there is no proposition even for the issuance of a never-ending Government note to be without termination of currency which shall be taken in by the Government and paid out by the Government without redemption on demand. It is true that, so long as the particular bonds, the basis of credit which is named in the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island and also repeated in the bill introduced by me, remain in the Treasury as the security for that note, the note can be taken in and paid out. But whenever a bank or a moneyed institution of any name, whether a savings bank, a trust company, an ordinary State bank, or an institution chartered in the District of Columbia by the National Government, or in any of the Territories, which has previously made the required deposits, brings to the Treasury of the United States the equivalent in amount of the notes which it originally received, its securities are returned to it and it is made the duty of the Treasurer to cancel and destroy the notes. And prior to that time the Treasurer will redeem any of those notes whenever presented at the Treasury. So there is no irredeemable feature about this bill whatever or about the note to be issued.

I have provided in the bill that the notes shall be paid in gold, because since 1900 that has become the established policy of the Government. Practically all the obligations of the Government, all the currency issued by the Government or under authority of the Government, if not directly payable in gold, are convertible into gold, and it amounts practically to the same thing. Therefore it is better to put that matter beyond question or dispute.

I am unable to see, Mr. President, upon what possible basis there can be rested an objection to the issuance of currency directly by the Government based upon certain securities, when it is contended and urged that there should be currency issued by a national bank upon exactly the same security and with exactly the same obligations ultimately on the part of the Government. There can be no distinction or difference between the two. Therefore, if the first proposition which I have endeavored to present in this bill be a correct one, that in order to get the full benefit of the securities named in the Aldrich bill as the basis for currency, we have to extend the agencies through which the currency is to be issued. If that is found to be correct, if it is found to be desirable, I can see no reason why, instead of the issuance of currency by the National Government upon the security of these same obligations—with that recognized as a proper thing to do—I can not see why there should be any objection to anyone to the issuance of currency on the part of the Government based upon exactly the same obligations.

Mr. President, the details of this bill, of course, it is not necessary for me to go through with. It is for the committee to examine and see whether—the bill holder of course will be properly guaranteed, because it is the obligation of the Government, which no man would ever dispute or doubt—whether the Government is safe. That is the only question—whether or not the provisions of this bill safeguard the Government. The best interests of the country will be advanced by bills which shall thus extend the agencies—and that is the great point—so the important thing is to extend these agencies for securing this increased currency, so far as it can be safely done, so that we shall not only include the national banks of the country, but also all other moneyed institutions which shall be approved by the Secretary of the Treasury.

There are a great number of other things, Mr. President, I should like to say with reference to this matter, but I recognize that upon the introduction of the bill this is not the proper time, and I shall not now do so.

I will, however, say another word with the permission of the Senate—and this paper on my desk reminds me of it—in reference to the difference between the bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island and the bill introduced by myself.

The bill introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island imposes a very high tax for the purpose of driving that circulation in as soon as the emergency has passed which is supposed to have called it forth. I have omitted that in this bill because, judging the present and the future by the past, I do not believe that any such requirement is needed. In an examination of the history of the national bank currency I do not find, in the absence of such a drastic measure as is proposed of the 6 per cent tax, that there has been any undue inflation of the paper currency of the country. I telephoned to the Comptroller of the Currency, and I got from him these figures: At the present time there are some $200,000,000 of national bonds, which are available as a basis for the currency, which are not utilized. I find this to be the statement in brief of the information which I have. At a time when there was the largest bonded indebtedness which the Government has ever had, all of which, either directly or in a secondary way by being converted into registered bonds, was available for the basis of bank circulating notes—I find that in 1869, when the bonded indebtedness of the United States available for national bank circulation was $2,162,000,000, the amount of national bank notes issued at that time was only $299,724,000, clearly indicating to my mind, Mr. President, that the business needs of the country control the question as to what issues and what volumes of money the banks shall put out. With that large amount of $2,000,000,000 available as a basis of credit for the notes, less than $300,000,000 of bank notes at that time were issued; and at that time the capital stock—which is a most material fact—of these same banks, which did not thus avail themselves of the opportunity for the issuance of notes beyond the amount I have indicated—the capital stock of the banks was $422,659,000—something like about thirty-odd per cent more than the amount of their issues.

But I want to call the attention of the Senate to another instance of the amount of circulation and the amount of bonds available for circulation. At present the national bank circulation is the largest which it has ever been since the national bank act was originally passed. The present circulation is $694,336,586, and the amount of bonds at present available for the basis of the issuance of currency is $898,210,000—showing to-day more than $200,000,000 available for the national banks for the issuance of circulating notes of which they do not take advantage. Of course we understand the reason of that is that they do not own all the bonds, and the bonds are high in price, and it is not very remunerative for them to buy them for this purpose. But I am simply illustrating the fact that if the large percentage stated in the bill of the Senator from Rhode Island were necessary in order to prevent an undue issuance of circulating notes, it must be that the profit of issuing the circulation is so great that only by a tax of 6 per cent can the banks be forced to retire the circulation. If that were true, the present price of bonds would not prevent the national banks, in the

absence of any restraining tax on circulation, from availing themselves of the opportunity to issue notes on this $200,000,000 which they do not now seek to issue.

Mr. President, I will not detain the Senate further. I have occupied much more time than I anticipated, although there are several other features to which I should like to call attention. I do hope, however, Mr. President, that our most able Finance Committee, presided over by the honorable Senator from Rhode Island, will take into consideration the fact that what may be sufficient to meet the needs of the money centers is not sufficient to meet the great demands of this vast country, much of it so remote from the money centers as not to have the direct benefits of the volume of money which is concentrated there.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Finance.

PAY OF THE ARMY.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I beg leave to introduce a bill to fix the pay of the Army. It is a very short bill, and I ask unanimous consent that it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read at length.

The bill (S. 4030) to fix the pay of the Army, was read the first time by its title, and the second time at length, as follows:

A bill (S. 4030) to fix the pay of the Army.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the pay of officers of the Army is hereby increased as follows: Of lieutenant-generals, 10 per cent; of major-generals and brigadier-generals, 15 per cent; of colonels, lieutenant-colonels, and majors, 20 per cent; of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants, 25 per cent; and the pay of cadets at the Military Academy is hereby increased 25 per cent: *Provided*, That section 1267 of the Revised Statutes of the United States is hereby repealed.

SEC. 2. That the provisions of section 1569 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which authorize the President to fix the pay of enlisted men in the Navy, are hereby extended so as to authorize the President to fix the pay of all enlisted men of the Army: *Provided*, That the average pay now established for enlisted men of the Army shall not be increased by more than 40 per cent.

SEC. 3. That nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to reduce the pay or allowance now authorized by law for any officer or enlisted man of the Army; and all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Mr. WARREN. Mr. President, I ask leave to say just a word. I think it has been generally conceded that there should be something done to increase the pay of our fighting force. A bill covering both the Army and Navy has been introduced and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs. A later bill has been introduced which provides for the Navy, but does not provide for the Army, making it necessary that there should be still another bill referring to the pay of the Army alone; hence this one which I have just presented. I will say, however, that if no other than the bill I have presented should pass, under its provisions and under the statutes now existing the pay of the Navy would be also increased.

The proposed increase is not so large as that proposed in the bill for the Navy alone, but I have thought it better to keep rather below than to shoot over the mark. If it should become necessary, we could easily make another increase in pay at some future time, whereas if we should now raise it too high to make a reduction at some future time would be a very difficult and discouraging proceeding. So far as the Military Committee is concerned, if I understand the feelings of that committee, it would be perfectly satisfied to accept the bill already introduced by the Senator from Ohio [Mr. DICK] and referred to the Naval Committee, which includes increase of pay for both the Army and the Navy. We will be equally well satisfied by the passage of the bill I now present, which, as I said before, would also increase the pay of the Navy.

This bill proposes to follow the plan for the Army heretofore adopted for paying the rank and file of the Navy such rates as the President may decide upon from time to time, but with a limit which prevents the average or total increase from reaching more than 40 per cent above the present statutory rates of pay of the enlisted men of the Army. Under the terms of this bill some of the enlisted men or noncommissioned officers might receive more than 40 per cent increase; others might receive less; but the average could not be more than an increase of 40 per cent. It seems to me highly important that there should be some flexibility, because, with the new inventions, application of scientific measures, use of electricity, and so forth, in the Army, we must pay enough for certain expert work to insure reenlistments and long service. This has already been found necessary in providing for the Artillery Corps, but it is equally important to all arms and lines of the service.

Under the order of the President the rank and file of the Navy now receives some 25 or 30 per cent more pay than the rank and file of the Army. Therefore the 40 per cent average which this bill proposes to add to the present pay of enlisted men of the Army would not increase their pay to the point proposed for the Navy by the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] in his bill for the Navy. We can not expect the extreme prosperity of the recent past, and the high prices that prevailed accordingly, to continue forever; in fact, a slackening of pace, a weakening of prices, slower business, and lower wages have been already in evidence in the past two months. This bill, however, while allowing but 10 per cent increase to officers of the highest rank, increases the pay as we go down the grades to 25 per cent for the captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants; and then the enlisted men are given a larger percentage than any of the officers.

This bill is conservative and moderate, and I believe it is vital to the well-being of our Army and country that it, or some similar measure, be enacted at this session of Congress.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I am authorized by the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] to ask that he be relieved from further service as chairman of the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas, on behalf of the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY], asks unanimous consent that he may be relieved from further service as chairman of the Committee on Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

Mr. CULBERSON. I move that the Senator from Mississippi [Mr. MONEY] be assigned to the chairmanship of the Committee on Corporations Organized in the District of Columbia, made vacant by the death of our lamented friend, the late Senator from Florida, Mr. MALLORY.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULBERSON. I move now that the Senator from Nevada [Mr. NEWLANDS] be assigned to the Committee on Commerce to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator MALLORY.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULBERSON. I now move that the Senator from Florida [Mr. BRYAN] be assigned to the following committees, the places being made vacant by the death of Senator MALLORY, namely: Fisheries, Naval Affairs, Pacific Islands and Porto Rico, Patents, Public Health and National Quarantine, and Revision of the Laws of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. CULBERSON. I move that my colleague [Mr. BAILEY] be assigned to the chairmanship of the Select Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. DICK. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to be excused from further service on the Committee on the Census.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Ohio asks unanimous consent to be excused from further service on the Committee on the Census. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

LIABILITY OF COMMON CARRIERS.

Mr. CLAPP. I offer an amendment intended to be proposed to Senate bill 3080, and ask that it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment intended to be proposed by the Senator from Minnesota will be read.

The Secretary read as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed to the bill (S. 3080) relating to the liability of common carriers engaged in commerce to which the regulative power of Congress extends under the Constitution of the United States.

Amend the said bill by adding at the end of section 2 the following words:

"All questions of negligence or contributory negligence shall be for the jury."

Mr. CLAPP. I move that the amendment be printed and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

The motion was agreed to.

PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE OLEOMARGARINE LAW.

Mr. PENROSE. I ask unanimous consent that 10,000 additional copies of Senate bill 3152 may be printed. I am informed it will cost only $70 or $80 for the printing. The bill proposes an amendment to the oleomargarine law, and there is a great demand for it.

The order was reduced to writing and agreed to, as follows:

*Ordered*, That 10,000 additional copies of the bill (S. 3152) "supplementary to and amendatory of the act of May 9, 1902," etc., be printed for the use of the Senate.

PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On motion of Mr. GALLINGER, it was

*Ordered*, That 1,000 additional copies of S. 29, "to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District," and of the report, No. 35, accompanying the same be printed for the Senate document room.

REPORT OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. PENROSE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved*, That there be printed for the use of the Post-Office Department 10,000 copies of the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General to the Postmaster-General for the year ended June 30, 1907.

CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIAN ROLLS.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, requested to send to the Senate a list of the rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians now in the possession of the Auditor for the Department of the Interior, and when, and by whom, and for what purpose said rolls were prepared, as appears therefrom.

REMISSION OF PART OF CHINESE INDEMNITY.

Mr. LODGE. I ask unanimous consent to call up the joint resolution (S. R. 23) to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It proposes to authorize the President to consent to a modification of the bond for $24,440,778.81, dated December 15, 1906, received from China pursuant to the protocol of September 7, 1901, for indemnity against losses and expenses incurred by reason of the so-called Boxer disturbances in China during the year 1900, so that the total payment to be made by China under the bond shall be limited to $11,655,492.69 and interest at the stipulated rate of 4 per cent per annum, and that the remainder of the indemnity to which the United States is entitled under the protocol and bond may be remitted as an act of friendship, such payments and remission to be at such times and in such manner as the President shall deem just.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I do not suppose there will be any opposition to this resolution. I feel sure that its purpose will have the unanimous approbation of the Senate, as it had that of the Committee on Foreign Relations, from which it is reported. But it is a resolution of such a character and of such importance that I am going to trespass on the time of the Senate for a very few minutes merely to explain its purport and provisions.

After the Boxer troubles in China, at which time, as Senators well remember, the legations were attacked and some lives were lost, including that of the German minister, a relief expedition was sent there by the various western nations, in which we took part. After the capture of Peking the powers agreed to make a demand upon China for an indemnity in one sum to all the powers for the injuries inflicted upon their legations and for the losses and expenses incurred by the expedition. The sum agreed upon was 450,000,000 taels. Our State Department endeavored to keep the total amount of the indemnity down as far as possible. It was our opinion that it was excessive, and although we did not succeed in reducing the indemnity to the point to which we thought it ought to be reduced, we did effect some reduction.

This lump sum of 450,000,000 taels was then divided among the various powers taking part in the expedition, and the allotment made to us on the ground of losses to our citizens and expenses incurred was $24,440,778.81. At that time it was not possible to make more than a very rough guess at the expenditures of the War Department and the Navy Department in regard to the expedition sent to Peking. It has been since found that those estimates were much too large and that $11,655,492.69 will be quite sufficient to meet all possible indemnity which we could in justice demand.

The expenses of the War Department, as now ascertained under the revised estimates, are $7,186,310.75; of the Navy Department, $2,469,181.94; and claims of citizens, corporations, societies, and others to the amount of $2,000,000 have been allowed.

Mr. FRYE. They have been paid.

Mr. LODGE. Those private claims have all been adjusted and paid by our Government out of this indemnity, under a commission which took evidence in China and also here. The exact amount paid is $1,994,616.76. It is six years since the commission closed its sittings. The total amount for private claims which have been paid and for the expenses incident to the War and Navy Departments comes to $11,655,492.69. In the revised estimates of the War and Navy Departments is included a fund for the pension of the wives and minor children of those soldiers who fell in the expedition by wounds or in battle or by disease and for those who were injured in the expedition. It is believed that the sum of $11,655,492.69 will cover every indemnity that we could properly demand, and the joint resolution proposes to remit to China the balance, amounting in round numbers to twelve million and some hundred thousand dollars.

This indemnity is held under a bond which has a life of forty years, and is to be paid over that entire period, principal and interest. We have already received from China $6,518,034.75. All the obligations have been promptly met. We have thus far received from China, as I have said, $6,000,000, which is principally interest. Out of that sum the private claims have been settled, and there is now in the Treasury a balance of $4,523,105.57 to the credit of the State Department, with which balance Congress can deal either by simply covering it into the Treasury, or by having it credited to the War and Navy Departments in due proportion, or by devoting it to some special purpose. The joint resolution remits the balance.

I think I need do no more, Mr. President, than state the facts as I have given them. It is an act of justice and of comity. Technically and legally we are entitled to every dollar of the bond, but on a broader principle of justice, rising beyond the technical right, I think it is an act which it becomes the United States to perform and in the generous way proposed by the joint resolution.

I have no more to say, Mr. President, except to ask that this memorandum, which gives in full detail all the steps connected with the negotiation, all the figures in regard to the private claims, and the use of the indemnity may be printed at the end of what I have said.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The memorandum referred to is as follows:

The various steps in the negotiations relating to the indemnity were as follows:

*December 22, 1900.*—The foreign representatives sent in a joint note, consisting of twelve articles, setting forth certain demands.

Article VI stated that China should pay equitable indemnities for states, companies, or societies, private individuals, and certain Chinese, etc.

*December 30, 1900.*—The foreign representatives received a reply to their note of the 22d, embodying an imperial decree, dated the 27th, accepting all of the twelve articles.

*January 7, 1901.*—Foreign representatives formulated their twelve articles into a protocol and submitted this to the Chinese plenipotentiaries for signature.

*January 16, 1901.*—Each foreign minister received from the Chinese plenipotentiaries a copy of the aforesaid protocol, duly signed and sealed, and also a copy of the imperial decree, accepting all of the demands.

*May 7, 1901.*—The foreign ministers submitted statement to China, showing their losses to be 450,000,000 taels. This joint note was not a demand for the above-named amount, but was sent to the Chinese plenipotentiaries to enable them to give formal expression as to the limits of China's ability to pay and the means she proposed taking.

*May 11.*—Reply of Chinese plenipotentiaries re indemnity of 450,000,000 taels, proposing monthly method of payment of above amount for thirty years, but begging that total be reduced.

*May 28.*—A list of the indemnities asked by the foreign powers until the 1st of July, and prepared by the committee on the payment of indemnities, was circulated by the dean of the diplomatic corps among his colleagues. The amount given as representing the total claim of the United States was $25,000,000, or 34,072,500 taels. In the opinion of the committee, as stated in the dean's note, the total indemnity would not, when adjusted, exceed 450,000,000 taels.

*May 30.*—A note from Chinese plenipotentiaries to dean of diplomatic corps, accepting 450,000,000 taels, with interest at 4 per cent, for the indemnity, embodying an imperial edict, dated the 29th of May, covering the above amount.

*September 7, 1901.*—Final protocol signed by plenipotentiaries of all the powers, in which it was agreed that the indemnity should be paid in thirty-nine annual installments, with interest at rate of 4 per cent per annum.

ARTICLE 6. (B) "The service of the debt was to take place in Shanghai, as follows:

"Each power shall be represented by a delegate on a commission of bankers, authorized to receive the amount which shall be paid it by the Chinese authorities designated for that purpose, to divide it among the interested parties and to give a receipt of the same."

ARTICLE 6. (C) "The Chinese Government shall deliver to the dean of the diplomatic corps a bond for the lump sum, which shall subsequently be converted into fractional bonds bearing the signature of the delegates of the Chinese Government designated for that purpose. This operation and all those relating to issuing of the bonds shall be performed by the above-mentioned commission in accordance with the instructions which the powers shall send their delegates."

John K. Moir, of the International Banking Corporation in Shanghai, was chosen the delegate of the United States on the Commission of Bankers at Shanghai.

*October 13, 1901.*—The bond for the lump sum of 450,000,000 taels was delivered by the Chinese plenipotentiaries to the dean of the diplomatic corps, in compliance with paragraph (C) of Article VI of the final protocol.

*June 14, 1902.*—At a meeting of the representatives of the powers held in Peking on the 14th of June, an agreement was signed declaring a definite apportionment of the indemnity and accepting on behalf of their Governments such apportionment.

The United States took 32,939,055 taels or $24,440,778.81 gold, interest at 4 per cent to be paid from January 1, 1902.

*May 18, 1904.*—The original fractional bond was signed by the commissioners of the Chinese Government and the commissioners of the United States Government, and was subsequently filed in the Department of State under cover of a letter from the International Banking Corporation of the above date.

*July 2, 1905.*—A new method of calculating payments and interest was presented in the form of a collective note by the representatives of the powers and subsequently agreed to by China.

*December 15, 1906.*—New bond based on collective note of July 2, 1905, signed and subsequently forwarded to the Department of State.

*January 11, 1907.*—Chinese Government was notified that henceforth the United States' share of the payments under the indemnity is to be paid direct to the United States Treasurer instead of through the International Banking Corporation of Shanghai.

The bond with the International Banking Corporation has since been canceled, owing to the above arrangement.

Summary of the successive steps taken in the settlement of claims of American companies, societies, and individuals, and certain Chinese, for losses and damages growing out of the disturbances of 1900; schedule of the claims paid, etc.

*September 2, 1901.*—Minister Conger transmitted to the Department copy of a letter addressed to him by certain American citizens having claims against the Chinese Government requesting information as to the status of their claims, and the procedure to be adopted in establishing them.

He suggested that many of the claimants should submit to a considerable reduction and that the local facts and conditions surrounding many of the claims rendered it very desirable that their examination should be made in China by some one familiar with the situation and local values. He expressed the hope also that an early adjustment of these claims would be reached.

One hundred and forty-six claims had up to this time been brought to the attention of the Department of State and the legation at Peking, most of them consisting of bare statements of facts by the claimants and estimated amounts of loss or damage, unaccompanied by evidence.

*January 14, 1902.*—The Department concurred with the legation that many of the claims should be reduced and that their investigation should be made in China by some one familiar with local conditions. The minister was instructed to designate one person from the legation and one from the consular service who would investigate the claims and determine what amount should be allowed in each case. The recommendations of these commissioners were to be submitted to the minister for revision, and the whole to be subject to the final revision and approval of the Department of State.

The commissioners were required to make a report on each claim, reciting the evidence of citizenship and of the fact and amount of loss or damage upon which the claim was based.

The commissioners were to be allowed from the indemnity paid by China their reasonable and necessary expenses while engaged in this work and such additional compensation as was reasonable and equitable. Due publicity through consuls and other officers was to be given all claimants of the establishment of the commission and the nature of its work.

*March 14, 1902.*—Minister Conger reported the designations of the persons who were to constitute the commission—Messrs. William E. Bainbridge, second secretary of legation at Peking, and James W. Ragsdale, American consul-general at Tientsin. The minister further expressed his views as to the extent and difficulty of the commissioners' task. Minister Conger, in an instruction to the commissioners on the above date, said: "Reasonable notice of the sittings of the commission in the several localities should be given to the claimants in advance."

*May 3, 1902.*—The legation was instructed to forward to the Department from time to time and as soon as passed on all claims in order that the sums awarded could be distributed as speedily as practicable. The Department also suggested that as much of the work as possible should be done at or near Peking. The regulations prepared by the committee on indemnities and approved by the representatives of the powers in Peking on March 13, 1901, were not accepted by all the powers and were therefore binding on none. However, it was believed by the Department they might be suggestive and instructive to the commission.

The indemnity in each case was to be fully and substantially compensatory, excluding all merely speculative or imaginary claims or elements of damage.

*November 17, 1902.*—The commission submitted its final report to the minister.

Its members were designated by the minister on March 14, 1902, and they began the work of the examination of claims on May 5, 1902.

The Chinese Government, having recognized its responsibility for the "Boxer" outbreak, agreed to pay, pursuant to Article VI of the collective note of the powers, dated December 22, 1900, "equitable indemnities for governments, societies, companies, and private individuals, as well as for Chinese who have suffered during the late events in person or in property in consequence of their being in the service of foreigners."

The commission was not authorized to deal with losses sustained by the Government of the United States.

Two hundred and thirty claims for indemnities were filed with the commission by citizens of the United States, aggregating $3,308,036.18. These figures include $39,254.72 which represents the total amount of claims submitted to the commission by Chinese in the employ of Americans.

In a general way these claims may be classified as follows:

1. Claims of missionary societies and individuals.
2. Commercial claims.
3. Death claims.

The total amount disallowed or withdrawn was $1,804,385.69. The amount allowed on claims was $1,383,650.49. The amount of interest allowed, $130,642.39; thus placing the total amount allowed by the Commission on private claims at $1,514,292.88. This amount, however, has been increased through additional awards by the Department of State subsequent to the completion of the Commission's work, so that the total amount, including both American private claims and certain Chinese claims, the latter being $17,669.60, now aggregates $1,994,929.18. The maximum estimate required by this Government to meet the claims of its citizens and of certain Chinese under this heading was placed by the Department at $2,000,000; $1,994,929.18 having been paid out on this account, there remains in the Treasury Department an unexpended balance of $5,070.82.

*November 19, 1902.*—Legation transmitted to the Department final report of the Commission.

*January 27, 1903.*—Department congratulated the minister and Commissioners Bainbridge and Ragsdale on the successful termination of their joint labors.

Amount of indemnity, principal, $24,440,778.81.

(Under the plan of amortization adopted this sum is payable, with interest at 4 per cent, in irregular annual installments extending over a period of thirty-nine years, the last payment falling due in 1940.)

It is estimated that the maximum amount required by this Government to meet its expenses incident to the relief of the legation in 1900 and claims of citizens and others will be as follows (revised estimates):

| | |
|---|---|
| War Department | $7,186,310.75 |
| Navy Department | 2,469,181.94 |
| Claims of citizens, corporations, societies, and others | 2,000,000.00 |
| Total | 11,655,492.69 |
| The Treasury Department has received to date, on account of principal and interest | 6,518,034.75 |
| Amount as stated above reserved by the Department to meet the claims of corporations, societies, and individuals, citizens of the United States and others, expenses of claims commission, etc | 2,000,000.00 |
| Of this sum there has been expended to date | 1,994,616.76 |
| Gross unexpended balance | 5,383.24 |
| Adjusted claims not yet paid | 312.42 |
| Net balance | 5,070.82 |

| | |
|---|---|
| The Treasury Department has received to date, on account of principal and interest | $6,518,034.75 |
| The claims of societies, individuals, etc., adjusted and paid | 1,994,929.18 |
| Net unexpended balance at present in a separate account with the Treasury Department | 4,523,105.57 |

The expenditures of the War Department and the Navy Department incident to the uprising of 1900 in China are met in the ordinary course.

Deducting from the amount at present in the Treasury Department the $5,070.82, which is the unexpended balance of the amount reserved for private claims, the remainder is $4,518,-034.75. As the expenses of the military and naval branches of the Government in China in 1900 were included in the regular military budget of that year, it would appear from the above that the last-mentioned sum may be disposed of by Congress as it may see fit.

Mr. BACON. I would ask the Senator from Massachusetts to add to what he has so admirably said the fact that the question as to any future claims being made has been considered, and the view of the Department and of those who have had consideration of the matter is that ample time has been given for the presentation of all claims, and that if any are hereafter presented there will be no complication, because the judgment is that they would be barred by lapse of time and laches on the part of anyone who might hereafter present them.

Mr. LODGE. I am very much obliged to the Senator from Georgia for calling my attention to that point, which is just as he has stated it. Six years have elapsed since the last claims were passed upon by the Commission. There was the widest possible advertisement given to the fact that the Government was prepared to settle all claims. They were all heard, awards were made, and all the awards paid. In the opinion of the Department no others ought to be paid, and if any such exist they have been forfeited by the lapse of time and their own laches.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 11330. An act to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind.;

H. R. 11331. An act to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near the town of Gary, Ind.; and

H. R. 12412. An act to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River, in Woodruff County, Ark.

H. J. Res. 88. Joint resolution to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry, was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

### SANDY LAKE (MINNESOTA) RESERVOIR DAM.

Mr. NELSON. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the joint resolution (S. R. 17) to amend the provision in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, relating to the Sandy Lake reservoir dam.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the joint resolution. It proposes to amend the provision referred to so as to read as follows:

For reconstruction of Sandy Lake reservoir dam, Minnesota, $75,000.

Mr. NELSON. I will say that it does not increase the appropriation one cent.

The joint resolution was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### CIRCULATING NOTES FOR PANAMA BONDS.

Mr. LODGE. I ask for the regular order. There are a number of bills on the Calendar which we can pass before 2 o'clock.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask, and I think it is the regular order, that the Chair submit to the Senate the resolution coming over from yesterday.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a former session, which will be read.

The resolution submitted by Mr. CULBERSON on the 14th instant was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate the amount of circulating notes issued by each national bank to which was awarded Panama bonds under the Treasury circular of November 18, 1907, and which said notes were issued in consequence of the award of said bonds.

Mr. HOPKINS. The chairman of the Finance Committee is not in the Chamber, and I trust that the Senator from Texas will permit the resolution to go over until he is present.

Mr. CULBERSON. I have no reason to suppose that the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH] would object to the passage of a resolution of this character. He indicated no special objection yesterday, though he did say that the Secretary of the Treasury would to-day answer the general resolution presented by the Committee on Finance.

Before proceeding further, I desire to ask the Chair if the answer of the Secretary of the Treasury has been received?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has not been received.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is particularly pertinent, I think, therefore, that this resolution be adopted now so that the specific question may be presented to the Secretary in order that he may answer it in the delayed answer which he is expected to make.

Mr. HOPKINS. That question was before the Senate yesterday, and I think that is an additional reason why no action should be taken until the chairman of the committee is present.

Mr. ALDRICH entered the Chamber.

Mr. TILLMAN. The chairman of the Committee on Finance has just come in.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that the resolution may again be read.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I expected that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury would be laid before the Senate before this time. I do not know the occasion of the delay. I think the report will contain the information called for by the resolution, but if the Senator from Texas desires to have his resolution passed I shall not interpose an objection.

Mr. CULBERSON. I prefer, Mr. President, that the resolution be passed, for then there will be no question, I presume, about answering this specific inquiry.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution submitted by the Senator from Texas.

The resolution was agreed to.

### SETTLEMENT OF PUBLIC-LANDS ACCOUNTS.

Mr. FRYE and Mr. LODGE called for the regular order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order, and the Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar.

The bill (S. 415) regulating the settlement of the accounts between the United States and the several States relative to the disposition of the public lands, and for other purposes, was announced as the first bill in order.

Mr. LODGE. That is a very large and important bill. I suggest that it go under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX, as the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

### GROUNDS FOR PUBLIC BUILDINGS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 122) authorizing the purchase of grounds for the accommodation of public buildings for the use of the Government of the United States in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. NELSON. I object to the present consideration of the bill, and ask that it go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX, at the request of the Senator from Minnesota.

### COLORADO RIVER BRIDGE AT PARKER, ARIZ.

The bill (S. 2662) to authorize the Arizona and California Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Colorado River at Parker, Ariz., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM NEAR BEMIDJI, MINN.

The bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PEND D'OREILLE RIVER BRIDGE, WASHINGTON.

The bill (S. 2029) to authorize the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad to construct a bridge across the Pend d'Oreille River in the State of Washington was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

NORTHERN JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF TEXAS.

The bill (S. 485) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment in section 3, line 20, after "*Provided*," to strike out "That no process issued or prosecutions commenced or suits instituted before the passage of this act shall be in any way affected by the provisions hereof" and insert:

That no process issued or prosecutions commenced or suits instituted before the passage of this act shall be in any way affected by the provisions hereof, and that all persons who have committed offenses against the United States in any of the counties mentioned in this bill shall be prosecuted and tried as if this act had not been passed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TENDER FOR FIRST LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

The bill (S. 3019) to construct a tender for the use of the inspector of the first light-house district was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to have constructed and equipped a steam tender for use of the inspector of the first light-house district at a cost not to exceed $200,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TENDER FOR ENGINEER OF LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

The bill (S. 3020) to construct a tender for the use of the engineer of the first and second light-house districts was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to have constructed and equipped a steel steam light-house tender, at a cost not to exceed $200,000, for the use of the engineer of the first and second light-house districts.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICTS.

The bill (S. 713) to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts," approved July 26, 1886, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Commerce with an amendment, on page 1, line 7, after the word "exceeding," to strike out "eighteen" and insert "nineteen," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That section 4670 of the Revised Statutes is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 4670. The Light-House Board shall arrange the ocean, gulf, lake, and river coasts of the United States into light-house districts not exceeding 19 in number; that any law or regulation prohibiting the employment in the light-houses of the United States of persons of more than 45 years of age be, and the same is hereby, repealed."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DOLLIE A. FOUNTAIN.

The bill (S. 1774) to permit Dollie A. Fountain, of Walworth County, S. Dak., to purchase certain lands, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with amendments, on page 2, line 3, after the first word "That," to strike out the words "the said;" in line 4, after the word "purchase," to strike out "said land" and insert "the west half of the southeast quarter of section 5 and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8 in township 128 north, of range 78 west of the fifth principal meridian," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Dollie A. Fountain be, and she is hereby, permitted to purchase the west half of the southeast quarter of section 5 and the west half of the northeast quarter of section 8 in township 128 north, of range 78 west of the fifth principal meridian, from the Government by paying therefor the Government price of $1.25 per acre, and that upon the payment of said Government price a patent in usual form shall be issued for said land conveying the same in fee simple to the said Dollie A. Fountain, her heirs and assigns, forever, any law of the United States to the contrary notwithstanding.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The preamble was stricken out.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The bill (S. 1387) for the relief of a certain class of homestead settlers on the public lands was announced as next on the Calendar.

Mr. GAMBLE. The Committee on Public Lands this morning authorized a favorable report on the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries. It covers part of the provisions contained in Senate bill 1387. I submitted the report, and the report, with the bill, is on the Clerk's desk. The committee recommended that Senate bill 1387 be substituted for House bill 300. The Senate bill goes farther than the bill passed by the House. The House bill simply provides for the extension of the act of June 5, 1900. The Senate bill provides for the extension of the foregoing act, and also the act of April 28, 1904, with a change in phraseology, and adding thereto "where an honest mistake may have occurred as to the location of the land entered."

I ask that the House bill be considered instead of Senate bill 1387.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the House bill will be considered.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, which had been reported from the Committee on Public Lands, with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That any person who has heretofore lost or forfeited his homestead entry through no fault or neglect of his own, or who was unable to perfect his entry because of an honest mistake as to the character or location of the land entered, shall be entitled to the benefits of the homestead laws as though such former entry had not been made: *Provided*, That such person has not relinquished his entry or abandoned his claim for a consideration: *And provided further*, That this act shall not apply to any person who has heretofore made more than one homestead entry.

Mr. CLAPP. I have not time to draw the amendment, but I should like to move to add the following additional section:

SEC. 2. This act shall not apply to any land included under pending homestead entries.

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The amendments were ordered to be engrossed and the bill to be read a third time.

The bill was read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill for the relief of a certain class of homestead settlers on the public lands."

Mr. GAMBLE. I move that the bill (S. 1387) for the relief of a certain class of homestead settlers on public lands be indefinitely postponed.

The motion was agreed to.

WILLIAM JONDRON.

The bill (S. 2712) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and cancel the allotment of William Jondron, Yankton Sioux allottee, should it prove to be fictitious, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMUTATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The bill (S. 551) relating to commutation of homestead entries and to confirm such entries when commutation proofs were received by local land officers prematurely was announced as next in order.

Mr. LODGE. Let that go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Senator from Massachusetts does not understand it.

Mr. LODGE. The Senator is perfectly right; I do not understand it; and that is the reason why I want it to go over.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Senator from Massachusetts certainly does not understand the terms of the bill and what is intended to be accomplished by it. If he did, he would not ask that it should go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair has no option under the rule. Objection is made.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection and let the bill be considered.

Mr. LODGE. We have now but five minutes before 2 o'clock, when the unfinished business comes up. The Senator will have plenty of time hereafter to call up the bill and explain it and show us that it is a proper bill. We can in the meantime pass unobjected bills.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over.

STENE ENGEBERG.

The bill (S. 1666) for the relief of Stene Engeberg was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Commissioner of the General Land Office to cause a patent to issue to Stene Engeberg for lots 1 and 2 and the south half of the northeast quarter of section 2 in township 159 north of range 87 west, in the State of North Dakota.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN SOUTH DAKOTA.

The bill (S. 113) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station at Dell Rapids, S. Dak., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishing of a fish-hatching and fish-cultural station, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at Dell Rapids, S. Dak.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN NEBRASKA.

The bill (S. 507) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, said station to be located at a point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN IDAHO.

The bill (S. 141) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The bill (S. 387) to establish a fish-culture station at the city of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station at the city of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN UTAH.

The bill (S. 535) to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Utah was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Utah, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN KANSAS.

The bill (S. 2640) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Kansas was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Kansas, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable site to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

FISH-CULTURAL STATION IN WYOMING.

The bill (S. 648) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Wyoming was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to appropriate $25,000 for the establishment of a fish-cultural station in the State of Wyoming, including purchase of site, construction of buildings and ponds, and equipment, at some suitable point to be selected by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

GERTRUDE HALVERSON AABY.

The bill (S. 720) to confirm an entry made by Gertrude Halverson Aaby, widow of Sigbjorn H. Aaby, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on Public Lands with an amendment, in line 6, before the word "north," to strike out "eight" and insert "forty-eight," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the final homestead entry heretofore made by Gertrude Halverson Aaby, widow of Sigbjorn H. Aaby, for the east half of the northwest quarter of section 27, township 148 north, range 38 west, fifth principal meridian, in the State of Minnesota, be, and the same is hereby, confirmed and the Commissioner of the General Land Office is hereby authorized and directed to cause patent to issue thereunder.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COMMUTATION OF HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that the bill (S. 551) relating to commutation of homestead entries and to confirm such entries when commutation proofs were received by local land officers prematurely be considered.

Mr. LODGE. I withdraw my objection to the consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That whenever it shall appear to the Commissioner of the General Land Office that an error has heretofore been made by the officers of any local land office in receiving premature commutation proofs under the homestead laws and that there was no fraud practiced by the entryman in making such proofs and final payment has been made and a final certificate of entry has been issued to the entryman, and that there are no adverse claimants to the land described in the certificates of entry whose rights originated prior to making such final proofs, and that no other reason why the title should not vest in the entryman exists except that the commutation was made upon a showing of less than 14 months' continuous residence upon the land, and that there was at least 8 months' actual residence in good faith by the homestead entryman on the land prior to such commutation, such certificates of entry shall be in all things confirmed to the entryman, his heirs and legal representatives, as of the date of such final certificate of entry, and a patent issue thereon, and the title so patented shall inure to the benefit of any grantee or transferee in good faith of such entryman subsequent to the date of such final certificate: *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to commutation and homestead entries on which final certificates have been issued and which have heretofore been canceled when the lands made vacant by such cancellation have been reentered under the homestead act.

SEC. 2. That all acts and parts of acts in conflict with any of the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

The bill was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 2982.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, before entering upon the consideration of the bill in detail, I think it proper to advise the Senate of the conditions under which this proposed bill comes before it, and also to some extent of the nature and char-

acter of the work of the committee that has resulted in the bill as reported.

The revision of the laws of the United States is perhaps of equal importance with any other measure that is or will be before Congress at the present session. There has been no revision of the laws of the United States for more than twenty-five years; and during that time Congress has in some manner modified, changed, or repealed practically every important statute of general application.

The law as it is now published is found in the Revised Statutes of 1878, in two supplements to the Revised Statutes, and in the Statutes at Large, running through now seven volumes. It is obvious that this condition of affairs results in great inconvenience to those who have to deal with the laws of the land. The courts primarily must know with great accuracy what Congress has done, not only in the way of original legislation, but in the way of amendments and modifications of existing law, in order that they may administer the law with any degree of certainty. Those whose duty it is to discuss and bring before the courts the law of the land must necessarily be subjected to an unnecessary amount of labor and research in order fairly and fully to present the law upon any given question.

In 1897, ten years ago, Congress, realizing the condition that then existed in regard to the insufficiency of the publication and arrangement of the laws, passed a law providing for the appointment of a Commission that should investigate and report a codification of the criminal law of the United States. The duties devolving upon that Commission under the act of June 4, 1897, were stated in the act. I will read the act; it embraces only a few lines. The provisions of the act were as follows:

That the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint three Commissioners whose duty it shall be, under the direction of the Attorney-General, to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States.

That they shall proceed with their work as rapidly as may be consistent with thoroughness, and shall report the result of their labors to the Attorney-General when completed, to be by him laid before Congress, and shall make such other reports during the progress of their work as they shall see fit to the Attorney-General, to be laid before Congress at his discretion.

That their report shall be so made as to indicate any proposed change in the substance of existing law, and shall be accompanied by notes which shall briefly and clearly state the reasons for any proposed change.

The Commission was appointed pursuant to the provisions of the act and entered upon the performance of their duty, but up to the 3d day of March, 1899, no report of their work had been submitted to Congress. At that time Congress enacted on the 3d day of March, 1899, a further statute conferring enlarged duties upon the Commission, wherein it was provided that—

It shall be the duty of the Commission appointed to revise and codify the criminal and penal laws of the United States, to revise and codify the laws concerning the jurisdiction and practice of the courts of the United States, including the judiciary act, the acts in amendment thereof and supplementary thereto, and all acts providing for the removal, appeal, and transfer of causes.

So the Commission was invested with the power and the duty to include within its consideration the criminal laws, or the laws belonging to that character and distinction, and the judiciary act.

Matters ran along until March 3, 1901, a period of four years from the passage of the act creating the Commission. At that time, without having any report of the progress made by the Commission before it, Congress still further enlarged the scope of their duties and their powers and authorized them "to revise and codify, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act and the acts supplementary thereto"—referring to the acts which I have already read—"all laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature in force at the time when the same shall be reported." Then the act specified the manner in which this work should be performed and the manner of the report.

So matters ran along for a still further period, from 1901 till 1906, nine years after the first appointment of the Commission, and Congress was not then advised of either the nature of the work the Commission had performed or of the progress which they had made. Congress, probably impatient to know what the Commission was doing, passed an act requiring them to report the result of their work, to make a final report on or before the 15th of December, 1906.

Pursuant to the direction of Congress the Commission, which was composed entirely of appointees outside of either House of Congress, filed a report, not in the manner provided by the act of Congress creating them and defining their powers and the manner in which they should perform their duties. They did not codify the laws. They did not in their report set forth what the existing law was, but they reported the result of their conclusions in two volumes, which are not indexed, as was provided by the act should be done.

That report being before Congress, the first action which was taken in regard to it was the passage of joint resolution No. 240, February 28, 1907, which provided for the appointment of a joint select committee of the two Houses of Congress, eliminating the nonlegislative Members from the further consideration of the question and taking it up within the body and the powers of Congress. This joint committee were instructed "to examine, consider, and submit to Congress recommendations upon the revision and codification of laws reported by the Statutory Revision Commission heretofore authorized to revise and codify the laws of the United States, including the laws of the last session of the Fifty-ninth Congress."

Mr. President, that was a joint committee of Congress, and it entered upon the consideration and performance of the duties which devolved upon it. It took up first in order the criminal code, that being first in the order of the consideration of Congress in 1897. It spent many weeks in comparing the work of the Commission with the existing law, analyzing it and preparing it and putting it in shape to report to Congress, and in each House shortly after the beginning of the second session of the Fifty-ninth Congress a report was made to the Senate of the action of that joint committee. Because of the multiplicity of public business and matters before the body it did not receive consideration. Congress then, at the close of the Fifty-ninth Congress, passed public resolution No. 19, being joint resolution No. 240, which is the authority under which your present committee has been acting.

This public resolution was approved on March 2, 1907. As soon as it was possible to organize for the performance of its work, the committee was called together and the necessary steps taken to enter upon the work in a systematic manner. Early in the month of May the committee was in full working order. It had organized as a committee and entered upon the performance of its duty.

It was deemed essential, as a first step in the performance of that duty, that we determine and prepare for the consideration of the Congress the existing law. In other words, that we should post up the laws that had been enacted, that we should post the ledger, so that we might see at a glance all the legislation upon any given question from the beginning up to this hour. Opposite the existing law thus posted your committee has printed the proposed revision of the law, if it may be so termed. In other words, where the statute had not been changed, the existing law is opposite the proposal on the part of the committee; where changes have been made, those changes are indicated in the report.

I at this time call especial attention to the fact that the committee has presented its report in two parts: First, a report of the proceedings for the revision of the laws from the beginning, accompanied by a statement as to the action of the committee in regard to every section of the criminal law, stating in a brief and succinct form exactly where every section originated, and, where changes have been made, what changes have been made. So by reference to part 1 of the report Senators may know by reference to the section under consideration exactly where this section originated and what has been done with it, if anything, in the way of change.

In addition to that report—that is, to section 1 of the report—Senators will find a larger print called section 2 of the report, and it is in section 2 that they will find the laws posted up to date on the right-hand page, and the proposed legislation contained in this bill on the left-hand page, with marginal references, that will make convenient reference to not only the existing law, but to the decisions of the courts interpreting them.

Mr. President, it will appear, preceding the text of the bill, that an existing law is printed in roman type; amendments and new sections are printed in italics; sections which have been redrafted or from which any material matter has been omitted, or which have been formed by combining different sections or provisions of existing law, are printed in brackets. Those represent the three classes or three designations by which we may be guided in determining the character of the proposed legislation upon the part of the report.

I will say to Senators that it will not be found necessary to encumber themselves with the bill proper, because the print on the left-hand page of part 2 of the report is an exact reprint of the bill itself; so that they will be disencumbered from consideration of the print of the bill.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I ask the Senator from Idaho if it is his intention now to have this bill taken up section by section for final action?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. BURKETT. Then it seems to me that some effort ought to be made to get practically all Senators in the Chamber. There are some vacant seats; and while I do not raise the question of a quorum, it seems to me that if we are to have this bill now considered section by section, there ought to be a quorum present.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | Clarke, Ark. | Gamble | Newlands |
| Bailey | Clay | Guggenheim | Perkins. |
| Borah | Crane | Heyburn | Proctor |
| Bourne | Culberson | Hopkins | Richardson |
| Brandegee | Cullom | Johnston | Scott |
| Brown | Curtis | Kittredge | Smith |
| Bryan | Daniel | Knox | Stone |
| Bulkeley | Dick | La Follette | Sutherland |
| Burkett | Dillingham | McCreary | Taylor |
| Burnham | Dixon | McCumber | Teller |
| Burrows | Dolliver | McEnery | Tillman |
| Carter | Elkins | Martin | Whyte |
| Clapp | Flint | Nelson | |

Mr. McCREARY. I wish to state that the Committee on Military Affairs is in session by permission of the Senate, and I was requested to state that as accounting for Senators who are on that committee being absent.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty-one Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is present. The Senator from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I realize the fact that this subject is not one calculated to hold the attention of all the members of the Senate. I assume that those who are particularly interested in the law and its enactment and interpretation will remain in the Chamber as much of the time as possible, because of their interest in what is practically a reorganization of the existing law, but it was not my intention, and it will not be my intention, to insist on the attendance of a quorum of the Senate all the time. Of course, I should appreciate very much the presence of all the members of the Senate, but I want my attitude in that particular to be understood.

The Code Commission—and I shall use the word "commission" in referring to the first body appointed for the purpose of rearranging the laws as "the Commission," and I shall refer to the work of the committee appointed by the Congress as "the committee," so that I will not have to indulge in long repetition of the separate agencies that have produced the result embodied in this bill—the Commission reported 174 new sections of law under their interpretation of the power and the duty invested in them. Some of this law was drawn from the codes of European and Asiatic countries. It was a work of great learning and gave evidence of deep research, but your committee were of the opinion that it was not within the scope of the duties intended to be performed by either the Commission or the committee. The result of this conclusion was that your committee disregarded all of the 174 sections of new law proposed by the Commission except 21 sections. Those 21 sections may be divided into two classes. Only 10 of them create new offenses, leaving 11 of the 21 sections belonging to the class of legislation that becomes necessary at all times where it is undertaken to harmonize and bring or weld together legislation enacted at times long apart.

The ten sections of new law were necessitated by entirely new conditions that had arisen since the enactment of the existing laws—that is, the laws that existed at the time of the work of the Revision Committee. New inventions had come into existence; new opportunities for the commission of offenses had arisen out of entirely new conditions. The courts had been confronted with conditions of embarrassment in attempting to enforce the law by reason of the fact that these new conditions were not applicable to and could not be harmonized with the existing statutes. So that, upon the recommendation of the courts, we found it necessary to incorporate these ten sections of what might be termed new law. They deal with new contrivances recently invented.

Your committee in striking out upwards of 150 sections proposed by the Code Commission were actuated not by a spirit of hypercriticism of the work of the Commission, but because your committee did not believe that it was the intention of Congress, in referring this question either to the Commission or to the committee, to infringe upon the functions or the jurisdiction of the standing committees of Congress that would ordinarily have charge of and consider new legislation. So that except so far as it was necessary to suggest new sections for the purposes I have already explained, your committee has disregarded entirely all proposed new legislation.

It will be found running all through the report of the committee that many expressions are printed in italics. That indicates new matter in the body of existing sections of law. Those instances were called to the attention of the committee by changed conditions that have arisen and through the interpretation of the law by the courts divulging the insufficiency of legislation to cover certain conditions or combinations of conditions. The committee has, however, brought together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subject. They have omitted redundant, obsolete enactments. They have made such alterations as seemed necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text. They have proposed to embody in the revision such changes in the substance of existing law as in their judgment were necessary and advisable in the interest of harmonizing existing law.

Mr. President, we have made some general changes applicable to the entire bill. We have substituted the word "whoever" as a preliminary expression in defining all offenses for the words now in use, which vary from "every person who" in some cases to "whoever shall" and a variety of expressions. For these varying expressions we have substituted the uniform expression of "whoever," so that that will not appear in italics or be indicated by any mark upon the face of the bill, but it is noted as a general practice.

We have in the bill omitted all minimum punishments. We deal only with maximum punishments. It has been found by the courts in administering the law that very often even the minimum punishment prescribed by law is too severe to be inflicted for an offense that is barely an offense, and juries have oftentimes refused to convict where the party was guilty of an offense, because the minimum punishment was such that conviction would work an injustice that in the mind of the jury would overbalance the necessity for punishment that would have been appropriate if less severe. So that your committee has reported in all instances only maximum punishments.

The work of your committee is reported in 342 sections. I will not attempt to enter elaborately into a consideration of the work of the committee, as it must necessarily be made apparent as we take up the bill section by section for detailed consideration. As questions arise, the committee will be prepared to give any further information that Senators may desire. I move now, Mr. President, that the bill be read by sections and that each section be considered as we read it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the penal laws of the United States be, and they hereby are, codified, revised, and amended, with title, chapters, headnotes, and sections, entitled, numbered, and to read as follows:

SEC. 1. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States, levies war against them or adheres to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort within the United States or elsewhere, is guilty of treason.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section is open to amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. I presume, Mr. President, that we shall proceed as we do in the case of appropriation bills, and if no amendments are offered, the section will be considered as having been adopted.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands that that is the proper course to pursue.

The Secretary read section 2, as follows:

SEC. 2. Whoever is *convicted* of treason shall suffer death, or, at the discretion of the court, shall be imprisoned not less than five years and fined not less than $10,000, to be levied on and collected out of any or all of his property, real and personal, of which he was the owner at the time of committing such treason, any sale or conveyance to the contrary notwithstanding; and every person so convicted of treason shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I will take occasion now to apply to that section the rule which I stated in the opening. It may be instructive. It will be observed that the word "whoever" is there substituted for the words "every person." On the opposite page the law is printed as it now stands, and the word "convicted" is substituted for the word "guilty," so that this is laying the foundation, I may say, for a universal rule that will pervade throughout this entire revision. There are no other changes here made in existing law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I did not observe whether the Senator explained in his general remarks, but in the framing of the section which has just been read, and, in fact, throughout the revision, the punishment of imprisonment

at hard labor has been omitted. If the Senator has not stated that, I think it might be well to have it explained now.

Mr. HEYBURN. I am much obliged to the Senator for calling my attention to that.

Another rule that applies to the entire revision is that the hard-labor provision in the existing statute is omitted altogether. The courts have held that hard labor is a matter of prison discipline. If a United States court sends a party convicted to a penal institution where hard labor is a part of the discipline, then that person is subjected to hard labor; but as it is now in all the States, I believe—at least so far as I am advised—hard labor is a part of prison discipline, so that it is no longer necessary, either in the Federal jails or places of imprisonment or where convicts are imprisoned under an arrangement with the State, to provide for a sentence to hard labor. That is a part of the sentence, in any event, wherever hard labor is a part of the prison discipline.

The Secretary read sections 3, 4, and 5, as follows:

SEC. 3. Whoever, owing allegiance to the United States and having knowledge of the commission of any treason against them, conceals and does not, as soon as may be, disclose and make known the same to the President or to some judge of the United States, or to the governor or to some judge or justice of a particular State, is guilty of misprision of treason and shall be imprisoned not more than seven years and fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 4. Whoever incites, sets on foot, assists, or engages in any rebellion or insurrection against the authority of the United States or the laws thereof, or gives aid or comfort thereto, shall be *imprisoned* not more than ten years or *fined* not more than $10,000, or both; and shall, moreover, be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

SEC. 5. Every citizen of the United States, whether actually resident or abiding within the same, *or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, or in any foreign country, without the permission or authority of the Government, directly or indirectly, commences or carries on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or any officer or agent thereof, with an intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government or of any officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States, or to defeat the measures of the Government of the United States; and every person, being a citizen of or resident within the United States *or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, and not duly authorized, counsels, advises, or assists in any such correspondence with such intent, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than three years; but nothing in this section shall be construed to abridge the right of a citizen to apply, himself or his agent, to any foreign government or the agents thereof for redress of any injury which he may have sustained from such government or any of its agents or subjects.

Mr. WHYTE. Mr. President, this is evidently a new provision in the penal code. I refer to that part of the section which relates to "any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States," which I suppose means the Philippine Islands and some of those far-off possessions. Then it provides a penalty in case any person, being a citizen of or, in the alternative, resident within the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and not duly authorized, shall commence or carry on any verbal or written correspondence or intercourse, etc., with the purpose of defeating the measures of the Government of the United States. It might be some financial measure which he thought might be destructive to the commercial interest of the people among whom he was resident at the time. That is evidently an amendment to the penal law as it exists. I should like the Senator from Idaho to explain the reason and ground upon which that is based.

Mr. HEYBURN. The only changes from existing law are indicated by the italics. I notice that the Senator is reading from the bill and probably has not before him part 2 of the report. Upon the opposite page of part 2 the Senator will find the existing law. The words to which he calls the attention of the Senate—"or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof"—are necessitated by the fact that the jurisdiction of the United States has been much enlarged since the passage of the original act. This is existing law, found in section 5335 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, with only the changes indicated in italics. The Senator will find it very convenient to have before him part 2 of the report.

Mr. WHYTE. I have part 1, but not part 2.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is the only change. On page 6, lines 5 and 6, of part 2 of the report the same enlarging words are used. It was necessary to do so because of the additional acquisition of territory which the United States has made since the passage of the law as it now exists. I think the Senator will find no other changes from existing law than those indicated in italics, except those that come under the general rules which I have stated, which are applicable alike to all parts of the code.

I shall be glad to answer any further questions the Senator from Maryland may desire to submit.

Mr. WHYTE. I think on this section there ought to be a vote of the Senate and, therefore, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maryland suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll and, after some little delay, the following Senators answered to their names:

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|---|---|---|---|
| Ankeny | Clay | Frye | Perkins |
| Bacon | Culberson | Fulton | Proctor |
| Borah | Cullom | Gallinger | Scott |
| Bourne | Daniel | Gamble | Stephenson |
| Brandegee | Dick | Heyburn | Sutherland |
| Briggs | Dillingham | Hopkins | Taliaferro |
| Brown | Dixon | Johnston | Taylor |
| Bryan | Dolliver | Kittredge | Teller |
| Bulkeley | du Pont | La Follette | Warner |
| Burkett | Elkins | Lodge | Warren |
| Burnham | Flint | Long | Whyte |
| Burrows | Foraker | McCreary | |
| Carter | Foster | McEnery | |
| Clark, Wyo. | Frazier | Overman | |

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Fifty-three Senators have answered. A quorum of the Senate is present.

Mr. WARREN. I desire to state that the full Military Committee have been in session, pursuant to the permission of the Senate already granted, in the examination of witnesses who have come from a distance.

Mr. HEYBURN. In order to obviate the delay incident to a call of the Senate on each section to which objection may be made, I suggest that we proceed to the consideration of the bill by sections, and when a section is reached to which any Senator desires to interpose objection and to speak upon it we pass the section, but that we dispose of those sections to which no objection is made. Whether the Senator from Maryland would object to that course applying to the section under consideration I leave to him to state, but it would certainly enable us to dispose of all that part that is unobjected to, which must be the greater part of the bill. Then we can go back and take up in their order the sections that are objected to.

Mr. WHYTE. I see no objection whatever to that mode of procedure, but I do think that where there is a new provision injected into the body of the code the Senate, as a body, ought to be here and ought to understand the reason for it and how far it extends. If the section can be passed over and taken up hereafter, it will be perfectly agreeable to me.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section under consideration will be passed over.

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 5.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Section 5. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 6. If two or more persons in any State or Territory, *or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States*, conspire to overthrow, put down, or to destroy by force the Government of the United States, or to levy war against them, or to oppose by force the authority thereof, or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States, or by force to seize, take, or possess any property of the United States contrary to the authority thereof, they shall each be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than six years, or both.

SEC. 7. Whoever recruits soldiers or sailors within the United States, *or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, to engage in armed hostility against the same, or opens within the United States a recruiting station for the enlistment of such soldiers or sailors to serve in any manner in armed hostility against the United States, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think section 7 ought to be amended by inserting in line 22, after the words "United States," the same language which occurs in line 2, "or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof," so that it would read:

Whoever recruits soldiers or sailors within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, to engage in armed hostility against the same, or opens within the United States, or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof, a recruiting station, etc.

If the amendment is necessary in the first place, certainly it is necessary in the second.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah propose that amendment?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Utah proposes an amendment, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. On page 4, line 22, section 7, after the words "United States," insert "or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof."

The amendment was agreed to.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, and read as follows:

SEC. 8. Every *person* enlisted or engaged within the United States *or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, with intent to serve in armed hostility against the *United States*, shall be *fined* $100 and *imprisoned* not more than three years.

CHAPTER TWO.

OFFENSES AGAINST NEUTRALITY.


Sec.
9. Accepting a foreign commission.
10. Enlisting in foreign service.
11. Arming vessels against people at peace with the United States.
12. Augmenting force of foreign vessel of war.
13. Military expeditions against people at peace with the United States.
14. Enforcement of foregoing provisions.
15. Compelling foreign vessels to depart.
16. Armed vessels to give bond on clearance.
17. Detention by collectors of customs.
18. Construction of this chapter.


SEC. 9. Every citizen of the United States who, within the territory or jurisdiction thereof, accepts and exercises a commission to serve a foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, in war, by land or by sea, against any prince, state, colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

Mr. TELLER. I do not know that I understood what the Senator from Idaho asked the Senate to do. Do I understand that if no objection is made these sections are accepted as proper sections?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; in Committee of the Whole. That was the intention. The bill is being read for amendments and objections. That section is existing law.

Mr. TELLER. I understand, but the purpose of a revision of the statutes is simply to state in a proper form what the statutes now are and to correct verbal errors. Beyond that I do not understand that the committee have any right to go. But in looking over this revision, so called, it appears to include the enactment of new statutes. Very many of these things are simply legislation, which is certainly not to be tolerated in a revision. I do not know whether that has gone so far that we ought to reject the whole report, but I do know that the committee have gone so far that it requires every Senator to look over the bill and see if he is willing to submit to the various provisions as proper action for the Senate to take legislatively. It goes so far beyond a mere revision that I am somewhat disturbed in trying to follow the bill and in coming to a conclusion as to exactly what I ought to do.

We have been in the habit of remitting to committees such revision and practically relying upon what the committee does. We have found later in a few instances that there has been some legislation which perhaps would not have passed had it been presented as an independent proposition. I am inclined to think there are some things in here that we would not be willing to pass; but I do not know. I only wanted to say to the Senator that I was not willing to admit because no Senator had made objection to it that that is to be accepted as a final determination of the Senate. I tried to follow this yesterday. I did no succeed in doing so very satisfactorily to myself, and the way we are doing business I am afraid is not going to be very satisfactory to anybody.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to call the attention of the Senator from Colorado to a headnote, which would seem to explain his inquiry. I will read it:

Existing law is printed in roman; amendments and new sections are printed in italics; sections which have been redrafted or from which any material matter has been omitted or which have been formed by combining different sections or provisions of existing law are printed in brackets.

That shows that this is not a mere codification in the sense referred to by the Senator from Colorado, but it contains amendments and entirely new sections of law.

Mr. TELLER. I have had some experience with such committees; there have been some revisions since I have been in the Senate, and I think the rule of the Senate has been that there should be no amendments and no new sections added. If that has been done in this case the bill ought to be read very carefully; there ought to be a full Senate when it is read; and each Senator ought to feel that he is under obligation to sit here and follow the reading and determine whether or not he wants to support these changes. This, in my opinion, is more than a mere revision of the law.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would call the attention of the Senator from Colorado to the act under which this work was originally performed, which act is carried forward to the present day. It is found on page 2 of part 1 of the report—that is the small publication. The Commission was directed—

To revise and codify, in accordance with the terms and provisions of said act—

That refers to the original act for the codification of the criminal code—

and the acts supplemental thereto, all laws of the United States of a permanent and general nature in force at the time when the same shall be reported.

And this is the part to which I particularly call the Senator's attention:

That in performing this duty the said Commission shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subjects, shall omit redundant and obsolete enactments, and shall make such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text; and may propose and embody in such revisions changes in the substance of existing law; but all such changes shall be clearly set forth in an accompanying report, which shall briefly explain the reasons for the same.

That provision of law has been strictly complied with. The section under consideration when the Senator rose to address the Senate on the subject contains no changes, as shown by the manner of the print. It is existing law, the existing law being set opposite, on page 11 of part 2 of the report.

Mr. TELLER. Part what—2?

Mr. HEYBURN. Page 11 of part 2. That is the report wherein the existing law and the bill are printed on opposite pages. The words "high misdemeanor" are omitted under the general provision. The designation of felony, misdemeanor, and high misdemeanor are omitted from this revision, and the attention of the Senate is called to it under the enumeration of changes that are common to the entire work. The felonies and misdemeanors are defined under a section applicable to the entire bill. So we have omitted enumerating them in each section.

I would suggest to the Senator from Colorado that this is entirely within the rule laid down by the Senate in providing for its performance, and we have complied strictly with the requirement that the new legislation shall be indicated so that it shall be obvious. I will say to the Senator—I think he was not present when I made the opening statement in regard to this matter—that while the Commission which was appointed originally proposed 173 new sections of law, your committee, whose report is now under consideration, struck out all of the proposed new legislation except twenty-one sections, and of the twenty-one sections ten were rendered necessary by new conditions that have arisen since legislation was had and under circumstances pointed out by the courts in their attempt to administer the law. I call the Senator's attention to part 1 of the report, on pages 5 and 6, where that matter is fully set forth. Those twenty-one sections are merely adaptations of existing law to new conditions that have arisen.

Mr. TELLER. I did not mean to make any criticism of the committee. I merely wanted to call attention to this report of the committee. It seems to me we are accepting it without any investigation whatever. While the statute under which the committee has proceeded seems to have been pretty liberal, I do not believe anyone contemplated that there was to be any such revision as seems to have come to us from the committee. I should like to know just what are the twenty-one new sections,

Mr. HEYBURN. I call the Senator's attention to page 7 of the report, which states exactly the subjects considered in those sections. Section 33, which is the first new section, I would direct the Senator's attention to particularly. It refers to false acknowledgments. That is an offense which has grown so as to attract the attention of the courts since legislation was had on the subject. Then section 47 is directed against the unlawful entering of forts. Section 107 is directed against falsely certifying records and deeds for use in the United States courts. So all of the new sections are particularly described in the report. We have not yet reached the consideration of any new section.

Mr. TELLER. It appears to me that the work of the committee puts upon the Senate some examination of this matter. It is not the correction of verbal errors and imperfections in the law as suggested, but it is new legislation; and I think we ought to treat it as such.

Mr. HEYBURN. I suggest that when we reach new legislation upon a suggestion it will be passed over. We have not yet reached any new legislation, and the committee will not object to the Senate passing over new legislation as it shall be reached. We are so far engaged in considering existing law.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 10. Whoever, within the *territory or jurisdiction* of the United States, enlists, or enters himself, or hires or retains another person to enlist or enter himself, or to go beyond the limits or jurisdiction of the United States with intent to be enlisted or entered in the service of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people, as a soldier, or as a marine or seaman, on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

SEC. 11. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, fits out and arms, or attempts to fit out and arm, or procures to be fitted out and armed, or knowingly is concerned in the furnishing, fitting out, or arming of any vessel, with intent that such vessel shall be employed in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, or whoever issues or delivers a commission within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States for any vessel, to the intent that she may be so employed, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than three years. And every such vessel, her tackle, apparel, and furniture, together with all materials, arms, ammunition,

and stores which may have been procured for the building and equipment thereof shall be forfeited; one-half to the use of the informer and the other half to the use of the United States.

SEC. 12. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, increases or augments, or procures to be increased or augmented, or knowingly is concerned in increasing or augmenting the force of any ship of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel which, at the time of her arrival within the United States, was a ship of war, or cruiser, or armed vessel in the service of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or belonging to the subjects or citizens of any such prince or state, colony, district, or people, the same being at war with any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace, by adding to the number of the guns of such vessel, or by changing those on board of her for guns of a larger caliber, or by adding thereto any equipment solely applicable to war, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 13. Whoever, within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States, begins, or sets on foot, or provides or prepares the means for, any military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the territory or dominions of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, shall be fined not *more than* $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years.

SEC. 14. The district courts shall take cognizance of all complaints, by whomsoever instituted, in cases of captures made within the waters of the United States, or within a marine league of the coasts or shores thereof. In every case in which a vessel is fitted out and armed, or attempted to be fitted out and armed, or in which the force of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel is increased or augmented, or in which any military expedition or enterprise is begun or set on foot, contrary to the provisions and prohibitions of this *chapter;* and in every case of the capture of a vessel within the jurisdiction or protection of the United States as before defined; and in every case in which any process issuing out of any court of the United States is disobeyed or resisted by any person having the custody of any vessel of war, cruiser, or other armed vessel of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, or of any subjects or citizens of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, it shall be lawful for the President, or such other person as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, for the purpose of taking possession of and detaining any such vessel, with her prizes, if any, in order to *enforce* the execution of the prohibitions and penalties of this *chapter,* and the restoring of such prizes in the cases in which restoration shall be adjudged; and also for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the *territory* or jurisdiction of the United States against the *territory* or dominion of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people with whom the United States are at peace.

SEC. 15. It shall be lawful for the President, or such person as he shall empower for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces of the United States, or of the militia thereof, as shall be necessary to compel any foreign vessel to depart the United States in all cases in which, by the laws of nations or the treaties of the United States, she ought not to remain within the United States.

SEC. 16. The owners or consignees of every armed vessel sailing out of the ports of, *or under the jurisdiction of,* the United States, belonging wholly or in part to citizens thereof, shall, before clearing out the same, give bond to the United States, with sufficient sureties, in double the amount of the value of the vessel and cargo on board, including her armament, conditioned that the vessel shall not be employed by such owners to cruise or commit hostilities against the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace.

SEC. 17. The several collectors of the customs shall detain any vessel manifestly built for warlike purposes and about to depart the United States, *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof,* the cargo of which principally consists of arms and munitions of war, when the number of men shipped on board, or other circumstances, render it probable that such vessel is intended to be employed by the owners to cruise or commit hostilities upon the subjects, citizens, or property of any foreign prince or state, or of any colony, district, or people, with whom the United States are at peace, until the decision of the President is had thereon, or until the owner gives such bond and security as is required of the owners of armed vessels by the preceding section.

SEC. 18. The provisions of this *chapter* shall not be construed to extend to any subject or citizen of any foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people who is transiently within the United States and enlists or enters himself on board of any vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, which at the time of its arrival within the United States was fitted and equipped as such, or hires or retains another subject or citizen of the same foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people who is transiently within the United States to enlist or enter himself to serve such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people on board such vessel of war, letter of marque, or privateer, if the United States shall then be at peace with such foreign prince, state, colony, district, or people. Nor shall they be construed to prevent the prosecution or punishment of treason, or of any piracy defined by the laws of the United States.

## CHAPTER THREE.

### OFFENSES AGAINST THE ELECTIVE FRANCHISE AND CIVIL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS.


Sec.
19. Conspiracy to injure, etc., persons in the exercise of civil rights.
20. Other crimes committed while violating preceding section.
21. Depriving citizens of civil rights under color of State laws.
22. Conspiring to prevent officer from performing duties.
23. Jurors not to be excluded on account of color or race.
24. Unlawful presence of troops at elections.
25. Intimidation of voters by officers, etc., of Army or Navy.
26. Officers of Army or Navy prescribing qualifications of voters.
27. Officers, etc., of Army or Navy interfering with officers of election, etc.
28. Persons disqualified from holding office; when soldiers, etc., may vote.


SEC. 19. If two or more persons conspire to injure, oppress, threaten, or intimidate any citizen in the free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege secured to him by the Constitution or laws of the United States, or because of his having so exercised the same, or if two or more persons go in disguise on the highway, or on the premises of another, with intent to prevent or hinder his free exercise or enjoyment of any right or privilege so secured, they shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years; and shall, moreover, be thereafter ineligible to any office, or place of honor, profit, or trust created by the Constitution or laws of the United States.

SEC. 20. If in the act of violating any provision of the preceding section, any other felony or misdemeanor be committed, the offender shall be punished for the same with such punishment as is attached to such felony or misdemeanor by the laws of the State in which the offense is committed.

SEC. 21. Whoever, under color of any law, statute, ordinance, regulation, or custom, subjects, or causes to be subjected, any inhabitant of any State, Territory, *or District* to the deprivation of any rights, privileges, or immunities secured or protected by the Constitution and laws of the United States, or to different punishments, pains, or penalties, on account of such inhabitant being an alien, or by reason of his color, or race, than are prescribed for the punishment of citizens, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 22. If two or more persons in any State, Territory, *or District* conspire to prevent, by force, intimidation, or threat, any person from accepting or holding any office, trust, or place of confidence under the United States, or from discharging any duties thereof; or to induce by like means any officer of the United States to leave any State, *Territory,* District, or place, where his duties as an officer are required to be performed, or to injure him in his person or property on account of his lawful discharge of the duties of his office, or while engaged in the lawful discharge thereof, or to injure his property so as to molest, interrupt, hinder, or impede him in the discharge of his official duties, each of such persons shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than six years, or both.

SEC. 23. No citizen possessing all other qualifications which are or may be prescribed by law shall be disqualified for service as grand or petit juror in any court of the United States, or of any State, on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; and any officer or other person charged with any duty in the selection or summoning of jurors who shall exclude or fail to summon any citizen for the cause aforesaid shall be fined not more than $5,000.

SEC. 24. Every officer of the Army or Navy, or other person in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, who orders, brings, keeps, or has under his authority or control any troops or armed men at any place where a general or special election is held in any State, unless such force be necessary to repel armed enemies of the United States or to keep the peace at the polls, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than five years.

SEC. 25. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service *of the United States* who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, advice, or otherwise, prevents, or attempts to prevent, any qualified voter of any State from freely exercising the right of suffrage at any general or special election in such State shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 26. Every officer of the Army or Navy who prescribes or fixes, or attempts to prescribe or fix, whether by proclamation, order, or otherwise, the qualifications of voters at any election in any State shall be punished as provided in the preceding section.

SEC. 27. Every officer or other person in the military or naval service *of the United States* who, by force, threat, intimidation, order, or otherwise, compels, or attempts to compel, any officer holding an election in any State to receive a vote from a person not legally qualified to vote, or who imposes, or attempts to impose, any regulations for conducting any general or special election in a State different from those prescribed by law, or who interferes in any manner with any officer of an election in the discharge of his duty, shall be punished as provided in section 25.

SEC. 28. Every person convicted of any offense defined in the *four* preceding sections shall, in addition to the punishment therein prescribed, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the United States; but nothing *therein* shall be construed to prevent any officer, soldier, sailor, or marine from exercising the right of suffrage in any election district to which he may belong, if otherwise qualified according to the laws of the State in which he offers to vote.

## CHAPTER FOUR.

### OFFENSES AGAINST THE OPERATIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT.


Sec.
29. Forgery of letters patent.
30. Forging bids, public records, etc.
31. Forging deeds, powers of attorney, etc.
32. Having forged papers in possession.
33. False acknowledgments.
34. Falsely pretending to be United States officer.
35. False personation of holder of public stock.
36. False demand on fraudulent power of attorney.
37. Making or presenting false claims.
38. Embezzling arms, stores, etc.
39. Conspiracy to commit offense against the United States; all parties liable for acts of one.
40. Delaying or defrauding captor or claimant, etc., of prize property.
41. Bribery of United States officer.
42. Unlawfully taking or using papers relating to claims.
43. Persons interested not to act as agents of the Government.
44. Enticing desertions from the military or naval service.
45. Enticing away workmen.
46. Injuries to fortifications, harbor defenses, etc.
47. Unlawfully entering fort, etc.
48. Robbery or larceny of personal property of the United States.
49. Embezzling, stealing, etc., public property.
50. Receivers, etc., of stolen public property.
51. Timber depredations on public lands.
52. Timber, etc., depredations on Indian and other reservations.
53. Boxing, etc., timber on public lands for turpentine, etc.
54. Setting fire to timber on public lands.
55. Failing to extinguish fires.
56. Fines to be paid into school fund.
57. Trespassing on Bull Run National Forest, Oregon.
58. Breaking fence or gate inclosing reserved lands, or driving or permitting live stock to enter upon.
59. Injuring or removing posts or monuments.
60. Interrupting surveys.
61. Agreement to prevent bids at sale of lands.
62. Injuries to United States telegraph, etc., lines.
63. Counterfeiting weather forecast.

Sec.
64. Interfering with employees of Bureau of Animal Industry.
65. Forgery of certificate of entry.
66. Concealment or destruction of invoices, etc.
67. Resisting revenue officer; rescuing or destroying seized property, etc.
68. Falsely assuming to be a revenue officer.
69. Offering present to revenue officer.
70. Admitting merchandise to entry for less than legal duty.
71. Securing entry of merchandise by false samples, etc.
72. False certification by consular officer.
73. Taking seized property from custody of revenue officer.
74. Forging or altering ship's papers or custom-house documents.
75. Forging military bounty-land warrant, etc.
76. Forging, etc., certificate of citizenship.
77. Engraving, etc., plate for printing, or photographing, selling, or bringing into the United States, etc., certificate of citizenship.
78. False personation, etc., in procuring naturalization.
79. Using false certificate of citizenship, or denying citizenship, etc.
80. Using false certificate, etc., as evidence of right to vote, etc.
81. Falsely claiming citizenship.
82. Taking false oath in naturalization proceedings.
83. Provisions applicable to all courts of naturalization.
84. Shanghaiing and falsely inducing persons intoxicated to go on vessel prohibited.
85. Corporations, etc., not to contribute money for political elections, etc.
86. Hunting birds, or taking their eggs from breeding grounds, prohibited.

SEC. 29. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, or alter any letters patent granted or purporting to have been granted by the President of the United States; or whoever shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as genuine, any such forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered letters patent, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered, shall be *fined* not more than five thousand dollars, and *imprisoned* not more than ten years.

SEC. 30. [Whoever shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any bond, bid, proposal, *contract*, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing for the purpose of defrauding the United States; or shall utter or publish as true, or cause to be uttered or published as true, *or have in his possession with the intent to utter or publish as true*, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, *contract*, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited; or shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at, the office of any officer of the United States, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bond, bid, proposal, *contract*, guarantee, security, official bond, public record, affidavit, or other writing, knowing the same to be false, forged, altered, or counterfeited, for the purpose of defrauding the United States, shall be *fined* not more than one thousand dollars or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.]

Mr. BURKETT. I wish to ask the Chairman a question. I notice that this section is in brackets, and by the key to the bill it has been redrafted with some parts omitted. Can the Senator from Idaho without too much trouble call attention to what has been done? I tried to follow it through the original text but I could not find it.

Mr. HEYBURN. The section being in brackets indicates that it is a composite of other sections or that something has been omitted from it. If the Senator will turn to the references in part 1 of the report to section 30 at page 15 he will find that section 30 is made up of sections 5418 and 5479 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. It is there stated that the sections "from which this section is derived largely duplicate each other and have therefore been merged in one section." The words italicized indicate the amendments of the section. There were two statutes enacted at a considerable interval of time that were merged in that section, and the purpose and meaning of the original legislation were preserved.

Mr. BURKETT. May I ask the Senator, are these the two sections—sections 5418 and 5479?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; those are the two sections from which section 30 is derived.

Mr. BURKETT. In redrafting what has been done in regard to the penalties? Have the penalties heretofore been different, or anything of that sort?

Mr. HEYBURN. All that has been done is indicated by the italics, except under the general rule of the adoption of uniform phrases. The italics indicate the change.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 31. Whoever shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or willingly aid or assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, *contract*, or other writing, for the purpose of obtaining or receiving, or of enabling any other person, either directly or indirectly, to obtain or receive from the United States, or any of their officers or agents, any sum of money; or whoever shall utter or publish as true or cause to be uttered or published as true any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, *contract*, or other writing, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited; or whoever shall transmit to, or present at, or cause or procure to be transmitted to, or presented at any office or officer of the Government of the United States any deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, *contract*, or other writing in support of or in relation to any account or claim, with intent to defraud the United States, knowing the same to be false, altered, forged, or counterfeited, shall be *fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years.*

Mr. BURKETT. I notice that the penalty in section 31 has been raised, because the last clause is in italics. It has been raised from the old statute to double, has it not? The penalty must have been changed.

Mr. HEYBURN. Under existing law there is a hard-labor clause, and it is provided that whoever offends against the provision shall be imprisoned at hard labor for a period of not less than one year nor more than ten years. There is a minimum punishment of one year. Or he shall be imprisoned not more than five years and fined not more than $1,000. The committee thought best, pursuant to the general principle that they had adopted in view of the fact that the term of imprisonment provided by existing law was modified, to increase the fine to $1,000 and to make a maximum punishment by imprisonment of ten years, leaving it discretionary with the court as to the minimum punishment.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 32. Whoever, knowingly and with intent to defraud the United States, shall have in his possession any false, altered, forged, or counterfeited deed, power of attorney, order, certificate, receipt, *contract*, or other writing, for the purpose of enabling another to obtain from the United States, or *from* any officer or agent *thereof*, any sum of money, shall be fined *not more than $500* or imprisoned *not more than five years, or both.*

SEC. 33. *Whoever, being an officer authorized to administer oaths or to take and certify acknowledgments, shall knowingly make any false acknowledgment, certificate, or statement concerning the appearance before him or the taking of an oath or affirmation by any person with respect to any proposal, contract, bond, undertaking, or other matter submitted to, made with, or taken on behalf of, the United States, and concerning which an oath or affirmation is required by law or regulation, or with respect to the financial standing of any principal, surety, or other party to any such proposal, contract, bond, undertaking, or other instrument, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 33 is new legislation, and under the suggestion I have already made it may be passed over to avoid present controversy.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Section 33 will be passed over.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 34. Whoever, with intent to defraud either the United States or any person, shall falsely assume or pretend to be an officer or employee acting under the authority of the United States, or any Department, or any officer of the Government thereof, and shall take upon himself to act as such, or shall in such pretended character demand or obtain from any person or from the United States, or any Department, or any officer of the Government thereof, any money, paper, document, or other valuable thing, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.

SEC. 35. Whoever shall falsely personate any true and lawful holder of any share or sum in the public stocks or debt of the United States, or any person entitled to any annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt due from the United States, and, under color of such false personation, shall transfer or endeavor to transfer such public stock or any part thereof, or shall receive or endeavor to receive the money of such true and lawful holder thereof, or the money of any person really entitled to receive such annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than ten years.

SEC. 36. Whoever shall knowingly or fraudulently demand or endeavor to obtain any share or sum in the public stocks of the United States, or to have any part thereof transferred, assigned, sold, or conveyed, or to have any annuity, dividend, pension, prize money, wages, or other debt due from the United States, or any part thereof, received, or paid by virtue of any false, forged, or counterfeited power of attorney, authority, or instrument, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than ten years.

SEC. 37. Whoever shall make or cause to be made, or present or cause to be presented, for payment or approval, to or by any person or officer in the civil, military, or naval service of the United States, any claim upon or against the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, knowing such claim to be false, fictitious, or fraudulent; or whoever, for the purpose of obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or approval of such claim, shall make, or use, or cause to be made or used, any false bill, receipt, voucher, roll, account, claim, certificate, affidavit, or deposition, knowing the same to contain any fraudulent or fictitious statement or entry; or whoever shall enter into any agreement, combination, or conspiracy to defraud the Government of the United States, or any department or officer thereof, by obtaining or aiding to obtain the payment or allowance of any false or fraudulent claim; or whoever, having charge, possession, custody, or control of any money or other public property used or to be used in the military or naval service, with intent to defraud the United States or willfully to conceal such money or other property, shall deliver or cause to be delivered, to any other person having authority to receive the same, any amount of such money or other property less than that for which he received a certificate or took a receipt; or whoever, being authorized to make or deliver any certificate, voucher, receipt, or other paper certifying the receipt of arms, ammunition, provisions, clothing, or other property so used or to be used, shall make or deliver the same to any other person without a full knowledge of the truth of the facts stated therein, and with intent to defraud the United States; or whoever shall knowingly purchase or receive in pledge for any obligation or indebtedness from any soldier, officer, sailor, or other person called into or employed in the military or naval service, any arms, equipments, ammunition, clothes, military stores, or other public property, such soldier, sailor, officer, or other person not having the lawful right to pledge or sell the same, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, *or both.*

SEC. 38. Whoever shall steal, embezzle, or knowingly apply to his own use, or unlawfully sell, convey, or dispose of any ordnance, arms, ammunition, clothing, subsistence, stores, money, or other property of the United States, furnished or to be used for the military or naval service, shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section.

SEC. 39. If two or more persons conspire either to commit any offense against the United States, or to defraud the United States in any manner or for any purpose, and one or more of such parties do any act to effect the object of the conspiracy, *each of* the parties to such conspiracy shall be *fined* not more than $10,000 or *imprisonment* not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 40. Whoever shall willfully do, or aid or advise in the doing of any act relating to the bringing in, custody, preservation, sale, or other disposition of any property captured as prize, or relating to any documents or papers connected with the property, or to any deposition or other document or paper connected with the proceedings, with intent to defraud, delay, or injure the United States or any captor or claimant of such property, shall be *fined* not more than $10,000, or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 41. Whoever shall promise, offer, or give, or cause or procure to be promised, offered, or given, any money or other thing of value, or shall make or tender any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any officer of the United States, or to any person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any official function, under or by authority of any department or office of the Government thereof, or to any officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or both Houses thereof, with intent to influence his decision or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, or with intent to influence him to commit or aid in committing, or to collude in, or allow, any fraud, or make opportunity for the commission of any fraud, on the United States, or to induce him to do or omit to do any act in violation of his lawful duty, shall be *fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, or caused or procured to be so offered, promised, given, made, or tendered, and imprisoned not more than three years.*

SEC. 42. Whoever shall take and carry away, without authority from the United States, from the place where it has been filed, lodged, or deposited, or where it may for the time being actually be kept by authority of the United States, any certificates, affidavit, deposition, written statement of facts, power of attorney, receipt, voucher, assignment, or other document, record, file, or paper, prepared, fitted, or intended to be used or presented in order to procure the payment of money from or by the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, or the allowance or payment of the whole or any part of any claim, account, or demand against the United States, whether the same has or has not already been so used or presented, and whether such claim, account, or demand, or any part thereof, has or has not already been allowed or paid; or whoever shall present, use, or attempt to use, any such document, record, file, or paper so taken and carried away, in order to procure the payment of any money from or by the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, or the allowance or payment of the whole, or any part of any claim, account, or demand against the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, *or both.*

Mr. BURKETT. Just to find out what would happen, I move to strike out the words "or both," in line 10, page 25, at the end of section 42, which has just been read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment of the Senator from Nebraska will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, line 10, section 42, after the word "years," it is proposed to strike out the words "or both."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should be glad to have the Senator from Nebraska state the purpose of the amendment.

Mr. BURKETT. I will state it, Mr. President. I do not know whether an amendment in that particular is right or not, but if I know anything about the functions and duties of this commission, if I understand them properly, they were to codify the laws of the United States; a very proper thing to be done. As the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] has explained to us this morning at some length, and as every lawyer has had occasion to know, it is almost impossible to find out what the laws of the United States are. For a good many years and at a good deal of expense—the sum of $300,000, I think—we have been trying to codify and to get together the laws so that they would be simplified for use. I did not suppose that the object of that commission was to draft new laws. I did not understand that it would be permissible or that the committee would permit new laws to be brought in here in this form. I am speaking of this because I think a good many Senators who are now absent would be here if they realized that there is a great deal of legislation going into this bill—new law, new legislation, increasing penalties or decreasing them, as the case may be—in this case increasing them—making new crimes, and perhaps, unless the bill shall be properly framed at the end, possibly preventing the conviction of criminals, possibly turning others loose who are under indictment, and possibly going so far by carelessness or inadvertence as to turn others out after a crime has been committed.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BURKETT. In just a moment.

Mr. FULTON. I merely desired to learn what was the Senator's amendment. I did not hear it.

Mr. BURKETT. I have moved to strike out the words "or both" at the end of section 42.

The old law, as I understand it—if I am wrong, Senators will correct me—simply provided a penalty for this offense of a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment of not more than ten years. That is what Congress in its wisdom, when it originally passed this law, said should be the punishment. Now, just why, when we are considering simply the codification of the laws, we should pass upon the question of what the proper penalty is or why we should double the penalty I am at a loss to understand.

I called attention to this provision not because I am concerned as to these particular two words, for they may be all right, but I see some few lines back that a new punishment is added in another section here. If that course is to be pursued clear through the bill—and it is apparent that it is—we ought to have every member of the Senate here when we are considering this bill; and every single paragraph and each penalty, whether increased or decreased, ought to be considered carefully enough to enable us to know whether it is right or whether it is wrong. This thing of going through a bill as fast as it is possible to read it, with the small number of Senators present, passing new legislation doubling penalties and making new offenses and striking out old offenses perhaps is pursuing a course which will prevent us from knowing what we are doing.

Mr. HEYBURN. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. BURKETT. We are acting on each section, as I understand it, and passing on it.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator will permit me to interrupt him, I would call his attention to the condition of the revision, which, perhaps, has escaped his notice. The section as reported by the committee, so far as the penalty is concerned, is exactly the same as the section reported by the revision commission. The work which this committee was instructed to do was to consider the work of the revision commission—that is the language of the statute creating the committee whose report is under consideration. We were directed to consider the report of the Commission. The Commission was authorized in express terms by the act of 1901 to "propose and embody in such revisions changes in the substance of existing law." The Commission, taking advantage of that power vested in them, saw fit to report, in section 8649, volume 2 of the Commission's report, which I presume the Senator has on his desk—I know that report was on the desk of each Senator, and it is available—under the authority given them in the act creating the Commission for this purpose this change in existing law:

Shall be imprisoned not more than ten years or fined not more than $5,000, or both.

The committee in order to strike out those last two words which the Senator now moves to strike out would have been compelled to disregard the report of the Commission. The Commission was acting within the scope of its authority. It was not the policy of the committee to disregard the report of the Commission, except where there was some urgent reason for doing so, and that is the reason the committee reports the amendment of existing law by adding the words "or both." They do it in conformity with the recommendation of the Commission.

Mr. BURKETT. That does not get over the fact that if we adopt this section it is a changing of the law. Is not that a fact?

Mr. HEYBURN. Well, Congress authorized the Commission to report changes in the law—not to change, but to report changes.

Mr. BURKETT. As I understand it, then, this is a final hearing of this section, and when we pass it, if there is no objection to it, the section is adopted.

Mr. HEYBURN. It will be open to amendment in the Senate.

Mr. BURKETT. It will be open to amendment in the Senate, but if it is adopted here anyone who might want to get at this point at any other time would have to pick out that particular section, and if somebody was going to try to prevent the doubling of fines and penalties he would have to go clear through, pick out every section, and attack it separately upon the floor of the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I would suggest to the Senator, or, rather, I would repeat the suggestion that I have already made, that if any Senator intimates or suggests that he would like to discuss any section, we will pass that section and proceed with those to which there is no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

Mr. HEYBURN. And thereby—if I may be permitted to finish—disposing of such sections as may remain unobjected to.

Mr. BURKETT. I just want to say, in reply to that, that the objection would apply to practically every section in this

part of the bill. If anybody is going to object to doubling penalties or increasing penalties, he has got to object to practically every section along here.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then, I would be glad to have a suggestion from the Senator as to some manner of proceeding that would obviate the objection. It is true we might discuss or object to every section of this bill, but I question whether or not Senators, upon consideration, will think it necessary to object to sections that are existing law. The committee did not undertake to change existing law, except strictly within the powers and directions given it in regard to doing so.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HEYBURN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. The objection the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] makes is that you have changed the law; you have doubled the penalty; and there is not any reason that I know of why that should be done.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will say, Mr. President, that we have not changed the report of the Commission.

Mr. TELLER. That may be.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Commission reported a change in existing law and they gave the court the discretion of doubling the penalty. It is purely a discretion resting with the court.

Mr. TELLER. We are not bound by what the Commission has done.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; not any more than by what the committee has done.

Mr. TELLER. If the committee did not see fit to object, we can object here.

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. And we will object.

Mr. FULTON. I think I have the floor, Mr. President, and I desire to call the attention of Senators to the fact, or at least to that which I understand to be the fact, that the committee in reporting this bill has endeavored to make a uniform rule whereby the minimum penalty is eliminated and the penalty of imprisonment and fine may be both applied. I think that is the rule that has been adopted throughout. I will ask the Senator from Idaho if that is not so.

Mr. GALLINGER. Oh, no.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have entirely abolished minimum punishments.

Mr. FULTON. Abolished minimum punishments, and wherever the existing law provides that a person may be fined so much or imprisoned the words "or both" have been inserted.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is not universal in the bill.

Mr. FULTON. No; but almost so. It is almost universal.

I have had some experience with the work this committee has been over, having been on the committee for several months, and I want to say to the Senator from Nebraska that it is an impossibility to even codify the laws in any intelligent manner without introducing various and numerous changes in the wording and amendments. In the first place, it is very important that a criminal code should, as nearly as possible, proceed on some plan of uniformity, and then it is frequently necessary to incorporate several sections in one. We found that very many times Congress had enacted two and sometimes three different sections relating to the same subject, apparently without any knowledge and understanding that the others existed. In a case of that kind you have got to eliminate some, or where they are almost parallel it is very easy to frame a section that embodies the essential principles and ideas of any one. If the committee were merely instructed to revise and codify, their authority would extend to that.

But the Senator from Nebraska says that his understanding is that this Commission was not authorized to change existing law, but merely to assemble the existing law. I call his attention to the fact that the Commission, whose work this committee has simply been going over and reporting here, was given this authorization:

> In performing this duty the said Commission shall bring together all statutes and parts of statutes relating to the same subjects, shall omit redundant and obsolete enactments, and shall make such alterations as may be necessary to reconcile the contradictions, supply the omissions, and amend the imperfections of the original text; and may propose and embody in such revisions changes in the substance of existing law.

That is, report it separately. I think this committee has been exceptionally moderate in the number of new provisions it has reported. The committee that reported at the last session, I think, reported a few more sections than has this committee, although we cut the number down very considerably. I think we had about thirty new sections, whereas this committee, I think, only reports twenty-two or twenty-three new sections. I do not remember the exact number, but I think it is twenty-two or twenty-three. It was almost impossible to escape the necessity of doing that, because there were several instances where the demand for new legislation was so great that reporting a criminal code here would not have been a proper work without inserting some new sections.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator from Oregon permit me to ask him a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. FULTON. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. Does not the Senator think this is a matter of such gravity and such importance that it is not proper to consider it except with a fuller Senate than we have now?

Mr. FULTON. I will say in reply to the Senator from Georgia that, of course, it would be very desirable and would be very advantageous, no doubt, could we have a full Senate in considering this matter.

Mr. BACON. I want to say to the Senator that I am so impressed with that view that I shall feel constrained to call for the yeas and nays on every vote.

Mr. FULTON. Let me say, though, in answer to the Senator, that wherever there is any new matter in a section reported it is italicized, attention has been called to it, and it has been stated by the committee that they purpose passing over all new sections and bringing them up hereafter. I suppose some due notice will be given, so that all Senators may assemble here at the time when the new sections are to be considered.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. FULTON. In a second. I was going to say that the Senator surely would admit that in considering these mere verbal changes, or indeed, where the amendment is merely following out a uniform rule, or practically a uniform rule, such as inserting the words "or both," it is not necessary to call the roll of the Senate every time such a proposition comes up. It might be well to have the Senate here in a body to determine a principle or a rule—to determine whether we are going to support that or not—but surely every time such a question comes up it will not be necessary to have a yea-and-nay vote.

Mr. BACON. I would suggest to the Senator that if we did not have a full Senate we ought at least to have a committee of the Senate when so important a piece of work as this is being done, and we have not even got a committee here now.

Mr. FULTON. I take it Senators have pretty generally informed themselves by an examination of the report that the changes outside of new sections are of very slight importance or they are satisfied to go ahead and adopt the code with the understanding we have had, that when new sections come up their attention shall be called to them. I take it that that is the judgment of members of the Senate generally, and the Senator knows better than anyone else, for he has had wide experience, that we can not get legislation of this character considered by the full Senate. It is an impossibility. The legislation is very, very important. I am myself anxious that it shall go through. I believe it has been well considered by the committee, and I think it would be a great misfortune if we did not adopt it at this session.

Mr. HEYBURN obtained the floor.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HEYBURN. I yield.

Mr. TELLER. I want to call the attention of the Senate to one provision which we passed, which I suppose will come up at some time; but if it is to be considered as accepted by the Senate, I want to move to strike out the section. It is section 33.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator from Colorado will permit me, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] made a suggestion to which I was going to reply, and the Senator from Colorado is taking up a matter that is not a part——

Mr. TELLER. I am coming back in a moment to the very thing the Senator has in mind.

Mr. HEYBURN. I thought the Senator from Georgia was about to leave the Chamber, and I wanted to explain to him.

Mr. TELLER. I want to say a word about the motion of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT]. There is a very severe penalty of $10,000 and imprisonment provided for the offense; and in this case the words "or both" are added; so that you may double the penalty if you see fit. Mr. President, this is an instance where both penalties should not, in my opin-

ion, be allowed. I wished to call attention to section 33, and I want to enter a motion here to strike it out.

Mr. HEYBURN. That was passed over.

Mr. TELLER. It was passed over, but I can still make a motion in reference to it, unless the Senator proposes to be captious about the matter; and if he does, he will not pass the bill this year.

Mr. President, this is a departure to the extent that it is an attempt by legislation to approve of regulations that the Departments may make. The Supreme Court has passed upon that question recently. I myself very much doubt whether we can authorize a Department to pass a regulation that will create a criminal offense. I do not believe it can be done; but under section 33 all they have to do is to make a regulation, and a violation of the regulation, no matter how trifling it may be, brings upon the violater the condemnation of the act. I want to enter upon the record a motion to strike that section out.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I reserved the right in committee to object to that section because of the fact that, in my judgment, at least, it permitted the making of regulations by a Department having the force and effect of a criminal law. I reserved the right especially to object, or rather to move to strike out all of that class of legislation. Now, I desire to say if the Senator will allow me——

Mr. TELLER. Will the Senator allow this to be stricken out?

Mr. HEYBURN. So far as I am concerned I would be willing to do so; but the committee reported it, and I reserved the right to object, not only as to this provision in this section, but as to a like provision in any section, for I am unalterably opposed to allowing any Executive Department of the Government to make any rule or regulation that shall have the force and effect of a criminal statute.

Mr. TELLER. I believe the Supreme Court has determined—I have not the case before me and I can not put my hand on it for the moment—that we can not authorize a Department to make a regulation that will create a criminal offense.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will say that my reason for calling attention to that section when it was reached and asking that it be passed over was that I anticipated it would raise a controversy of this kind.

Mr. President, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], the Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], and the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], have called attention to the fact that in this case the punishment was doubled. Discretion is given to the court to double the punishment. I am not very much in sympathy with it, but following a general rule in dealing with the report of the Commission, the committee thought best to report it as the Commission had agreed upon it and reported it; so that no change was made. I am perfectly willing that the question of retaining the words "or both" be submitted, and, so far as I am personally concerned, they might be stricken out; but I am only one of a committee, which, being a joint committee, I do not feel that the chairman would be justified in exercising the same right or agreeing to matters being stricken out that he would be were it purely a committee of this House.

But the joint committee agreed upon this bill; the Senate members of it reported the bill to the Senate; and if it is the pleasure of the Senate that the words "or both" shall be stricken out, it will not meet with any opposition on my part.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado desire to have his motion to strike out section 33 considered as pending?

Mr. TELLER. I want it pending, Mr. President. I desire to have a record made of it, so that it will not escape the notice of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair so understands.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, I merely wish to add a word in response to what the Senator from Oregon suggested, that there was a uniformity in this matter of imposing penalties. If the Senator will look at section 42, where the penalty is doubled, and then go to the previous section—41—where the penalty is reduced from five years to three years and with the limit practically taken off of the monetary penalty, he will see there that it does not provide uniformity, but it does away with uniformity.

Whether the amendment I have offered to strike out those words is right I do not know. We have not had sufficient discussion of the question here this afternoon to know whether it is right to double the penalty for that offense. I confess that reading through that section, as I have the second time, and then reading through the section just previous—and I have read that the second time, the one where the penalty is increased, doubled, and the other where it is decreased—I am not certain but that the offense for which the penalty has been decreased is a more heinous offense than the one for which the penalty has been increased.

That is the thing to which I object—going through the bill in this way; the committee reporting, as it says, and not agreeing to what the Commission has done; yet, so far as those sections are concerned, unless somebody comes in here and moves to strike them out, we will adopt what the Commission has done against the recommendation almost or against the ideas of the committee, just by this process of adopting the bill. That is why I called attention to this matter here.

The Senator says that he does not know that this is right; that he would just as soon that it be stricken out; as I understood him, that it really did not meet with his approval. Suppose we go on just as we are doing now, I will ask the Senator, and pass these sections as we read them, have not we adopted them, unless we strike them out?

Mr. HEYBURN. I would be glad to have the Senator from Nebraska suggest some other method of proceeding within the parliamentary rules of this body than that which we have adopted. We are reading this bill as we read other bills—by sections. We are giving an opportunity to every member of this body to interpose any objection that he may desire to interpose, and where he does not interpose any objection, the body has a right to take it for granted that no objection is intended to be made, and we pass the section. Any member may ask the Senate to recur, for further consideration, to a section which has been passed, or it may be called to the attention of the Senate when the bill is reported from the Committee of the Whole.

I do not understand the point of the Senator's criticism, because I have indicated that I was perfectly willing, if it was the pleasure of the Senate, to allow the amendment to pass unchallenged and without debate. I do not see that that is any reflection upon the work of the committee. The committee was instructed to consider the report of the Commission. That was the language of the authority given to the committee. It was given no original authority distinct and separate from the work of the Commission. It is a joint committee. The Commission had reported, and had reported these words to which the Senator objects. The committee, in considering the report of the Commission, did not deem that such a suggestion should be repudiated by the committee. If the Senate differs from the committee in that regard, let the matter take the ordinary course, and let it be amended on motion of some Senator. The matter will not be amended unless some Senator proposes to amend it. That is certain, under the rules of legislation.

The Senator has intimated that other sections would come within the same class. We are here for the purpose of legislating. The Senator is giving vigilant attention to it, following it as it is read; and there is no objection to his proposing to amend any section. Only let us proceed so that the work we do will amount to something, and that when we have passed a section or passed a chapter we shall have accomplished something definite and not leave it all suspended and undetermined. There is no other profitable way of considering this bill than to read it as we are now reading it for amendment, and if no amendments are proposed that we dispose of it as in Committee of the Whole, subject always to be recurred to on the motion of any Senator. I know no other way in which the bill can be considered.

If the Senator will give careful study to the work that the committee has performed since the 1st of last May, not only the work before this body now, but 1,625 sections of the Revised Statutes in print and ready for consideration to follow this, he will realize that the committee has not been idle. It has given conscientious attention to this subject. It has worked throughout many, many weeks. Personally, I have devoted practically all of my time since the 1st day of May, with careful and competent assistants, to post, revise, and consider these laws. The committee has been in continuous session since the 11th day of November upon this work, and brings in here the fruit of its labor; the best it could give. I hope the Senator will not grow impatient with the committee because he may not agree with all the committee has done, but that he will give this that careful consideration which the committee has a right to expect at the hands of this body.

The suggestion has been made by some Senators that there should be a full Senate. As I believe in every instance the point that the Senate should be present and give attention has been made by Senators who have not been constant in their attendance during the consideration of this measure and who are

not contributing to the accomplishment of that very desirable condition. This is the regular order of business. It is right and proper and the committee are entitled to be heard at this time upon the consideration of this bill, and if Senators are so engaged that they can not be present, I do not know of any relief that can be afforded them. The Senate is open and the question is open. So I suggest that we will not be reproached with the fact that the Senate is not full. We are here, the committee is represented, and the measure is before the Senate. Let us proceed, and any amendments that are offered will be given all consideration and respect as far as the committee is concerned.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER. I rose to inquire if it would inconvenience the Senator in charge of the bill or the Senator from Nebraska if I should move at this time that the Senate should proceed to the consideration of executive business?

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator from Montana that I should like to say half a dozen words in response to what the Senator from Idaho said to me in reference to this matter.

I want to say to the Senator that he does not appear to appreciate the confidence the Senate has expressed by apparently going away and letting him have full control of the time this afternoon. I have sat here appreciating, or thinking I did, the work that he has done, and have let section after section be adopted without even questioning why it was done; and I have done so on the supposition that the bill did come here with the recommendation of this committee. Now, the Senator stands up and tells us that these are simply provisions that some commission put on, and he says "they do not have our recommendation," and he says as to one section here "we will not stand for it at all."

Mr. HEYBURN. I can not allow that statement to go unchallenged. If I have been so unfortunate in expressing myself as to create that impression upon the mind of the Senator from Nebraska, I have been unfortunate indeed. I attempted to make plain that even though the committee reported the bill before the Senate we were not inclined to be captious if amendments were proposed. We adopted the work of the Commission because we believed it was wise to do so, and we reported it because we thought it was wise to do so. It does not necessarily follow that we are stubbornly to resist any amendment which any Senator may make. It would probably not be very profitable if we were to attempt to interpose captious objections to amendments that may come from various Senators.

We merely did what the Senate expected us to do when it appointed the committee. We gave respectful attention to the work of the Commission, which was the creature of this body as well.

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator that I certainly understood him to say in his other remarks that this was the work of the Commission; that it came here without the recommendation, for or against, of the committee. I supposed when this bill came in here, as I stated, that it came with the recommendation of the committee, or at least we would be informed whether or not it was recommended. I should like to ask the Senator a question. So that I may understand it specifically, do I understand the Senator and the committee to recommend the doubling of the penalty in section 42?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes. The Senator understands the committee to recommend it.

Mr. BURKETT. Do I understand the Senator and the committee to recommend reducing the penalty in section 41?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; the committee would not have reported it had they not wanted to be understood as recommending it.

Mr. BURKETT. Yes. I would be glad to have the Senator explain, if he will, if it is not improper—I do not want to impose any undue requirements upon the Senator—why the penalty is doubled in the one section and decreased in the other?

Mr. HEYBURN. It is not doubled in the section to which the Senator refers. The discretionary power vested in the judge who is to sentence the party convicted is enlarged in one respect and is curtailed in the other. Certain elements of the punishment have been omitted, and a larger discretion is given to the judge to impose a penalty under the terms of the sentence—both fine and imprisonment. In the other case the committee evidently considered, and I think I may say without any hesitation it was the opinion of the committee that the penalty should be diminished; that it was larger than was called for by the character of the offenses enumerated in the statute. That was the function of the committee. That is what it was for. It was invested with the power and practically instructed to exercise its judgment with regard to these matters, and it has made its report. It is the conscientious judgment of ten members of the committee—five members of this body and five members of the other body of Congress. They sat for weeks. They took every section of this bill, and on some of the sections they spent as much as two or three days in careful consideration, with a complete law library in the room, which was referred to upon every controverted question, until the law was as clearly sifted down as those ten lawyers on the committe could accomplish it. Probably they have not presented a perfect bill, and while it is probably as perfect as any other ten men would present, it probably is not so perfect as ninety men in this body can conceive of.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do not understand why the Senator from Nebraska says that the penalty has been decreased in section 41. I do not understand that it has been decreased. I think it is the precise penalty that is provided for by existing law.

Mr. BURKETT. It says three years, and the other penalty is five years. I will say to the Senator if he will read the existing law he will find it says "the preceding section," and therein the penalty is five years.

Mr. HEYBURN. The words "preceding section" do not apply to the section as printed here. The "preceding section" to which it applied was omitted, dropped out; and that is the reason why it was necessary to rewrite the penalty in the section to which the Senator refers.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator from Nebraska will permit me, I will call his attention to page 119 of this bill, where he will find section 5450 of the Revised Statutes, which is the preceding section referred to. Section 5451 is found on page 49, opposite section 41, and he will there see that the penalty which is prescribed by section 41 is the precise penalty prescribed by existing law. No change whatever has been made.

### REGISTRATION OF TUBERCULOSIS IN THE DISTRICT.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. GALLINGER. Will the Senator from Montana withhold the motion for a moment?

Mr. CARTER. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 29) to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia, with an amendment, on page 3, section 5, line 9, after the word "physician," to insert "if he has such knowledge;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 5. That in case of death from pulmonary or other communicable form of tuberculosis, or the removal from any apartment or premises of a person or persons so afflicted, it shall be the duty of the attending physician, if he has such knowledge, or, if there be no such physician or if such physician be absent, of the owner, lessee, tenant, occupant, or other person in charge of said apartment or premises to notify the health officer, in writing, of such death or removal, within twenty-four hours thereafter, and such apartment or premises shall then be disinfected by the health department at public expense or, if the owner prefers, by the owner to the satisfaction of the health department, and shall not again be occupied until so disinfected.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 8, page 1, section 1, before the word "afflicted," I move to strike out "may be" and insert "is," so as to be read "is afflicted."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CARTER. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 33 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 16, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 15, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### DELIVERY OF MAIL TO MEMBERS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following report from the Committee on Accounts, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Postmaster of the House is hereby directed, in pursuance of Rule VI, to deliver and collect mail at the offices of Members, officers and employees of the House, and at committee rooms not less than four times per day until otherwise ordered by the House: *Provided*, That Members may also have mail delivered in the manner now provided so far as may be desired; and such additional number of messengers, not exceeding five, as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Postmaster, to carry out the provisions of this resolution, shall be employed by him during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, to be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, at the rate of $100 per month each, until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, is this a request for unanimous consent?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, this is not a privileged report, is it?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. It does not seem so to me. It provides that the Postmaster of the House shall deliver mail four times a day. I think that takes it out of the privilege.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I believe I have the floor.

Mr. PAYNE. But I have raised a question of whether the resolution is privileged.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to know whether——

Mr. PAYNE. But I would like to have the question decided. I make the point that it is not a question of privilege.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that the gentleman is asking unanimous consent. I asked him a moment ago if he were, and he said yes.

Mr. PAYNE. I asked the gentleman if it were a matter of privilege, and he said yes.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, as I understand it, this is a privileged report.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Whether it is a privileged question or not, I want to ask the gentleman in charge of it a question.

Mr. PAYNE. But I do not want it debated until it is before the House. I raise the point of order that it is not privileged.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, well, of course I will have to give way until that is determined.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, upon the question of privilege, the House Office Building, I take it, and matters relating to the House Office Building are matters of privilege.

Mr. PAYNE. Not unless reported from the gentleman's committee.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman is mistaken about that. The Committee on Accounts is the committee that has charge of the contingent fund of the House. This is something that will be paid in such a way that it comes properly from the Committee on Accounts. Mail is now delivered—and that is a privileged matter—to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and other Members at their homes—not under the control of the House.

Mr. PAYNE. That is all provided for by law. That does not make it a privileged matter.

Mr. MANN. There is no provision of law about it. It is not under the rules of the House.

The SPEAKER. The Chair is prepared to rule. This resolution provides that the Postmaster of the House be directed, in pursuance of Rule VI, to deliver and collect mail at the offices of Members, offices of employees of the House, and at committee rooms not less than four times per day until otherwise ordered by the House. That is one proposition. It is also provided that Members may have mail delivered in the manner now prevailing, so far as may be desired, and also that such additional number of messengers, not exceeding five, as may be necessary, in the discretion of the Postmaster, be employed to carry out the provisions of this resolution during the session of the Sixtieth Congress, those messengers to be paid out of the contingent fund, etc. Rule VI provides that the Postmaster shall superintend the post-office kept in the Capitol for the accommodation of Representatives, Delegates, and officers of the House, and be held responsible for the prompt and safe delivery of their mail.

Clearly the latter part of this resolution, standing alone, is privileged. It provides for the payment out of the contingent fund, and it is for the service provided for by Rule VI. The Chair is perfectly clear that if the first provision, which is mandatory for the distribution of mail four times per day, were left off this resolution, the resolution would be privileged, or if the resolution provided under Rule VI for the performance of the duty of the Postmaster, as provided in Rule VI, and there stopped, and then provided for messengers, it seems to the Chair would then be a privileged matter.

Here is positive direction equivalent to a new rule of the House, or at least providing that there should be so many distributions a day. The Chair is inclined to think that destroys the privilege of the resolution. The Chair reads from the Manual:

> The privilege of the Committee on Accounts is confined to resolutions making expenditures from the contingent fund of the House. * * * A resolution from the Committee on Accounts, relating to management of the House restaurant, was not received, as a matter of privilege.

The Chair is inclined to think the question of privilege is destroyed by the first provision of the resolution. By unanimous consent, if the House desires to grant it, it is in the power of the House to consider the resolution.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I will ask unanimous consent, then, to amend the resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object——

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I will ask unanimous consent for the consideration of the resolution. It is a matter in which every Member of the House is interested, and of course if the House does not choose to pass it for their own convenience, it is no advantage to the Committee on Accounts. It will expedite our work, and it is necessary that they have this service for the new Office Building.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I desire to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I understand that additional messengers, additional places, are provided for by the resolution for the delivery of this mail.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Five additional places.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, the question I want to ask is this: If these places are additional to those that were had during the last Congress, what makes this addition advisable or necessary?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. On account of having their mail delivered at this new Office Building. As it is now, there are on the mail force of the Post-Office Department twelve annual and eight session carriers. I have made some investigation of this and find it takes all the time of these men to deliver the mail to the different residences and hotels of Members. Now, on account of this new Office Building, you need your mail delivered there at least four times a day, namely, one mail comes in at 9 o'clock, 10.30, 12, and 2.30. Now, the Members while they are in this new Office Building can have their mail delivered there, which will require four carriers, and the additional carrier is for the collection of the mail from that building. The Postmaster of the House told me he did not have the men to perform this extra service and at the same time deliver the Members' mail as heretofore. But he said almost 75 per cent of the Members had asked that their mail be delivered to the new Office Building.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I had an idea that the new Office Building, on account of delivery of mail so close to the post-office here, would probably decrease the number of employees that would be needed instead of increasing them. Is this the unanimous report of this committee? Did the minority members join in that recommendation?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes, sir; this is a unanimous report, after a thorough investigation by the minority members as well as myself, and if the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT], who was on the subcommittee and thoroughly investigated this matter, were here to make a statement, I think he would make the same statement I do in reference to it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I have found so often that a Member of Congress who is not a member of a committee, thinking he was perfectly right, but without the evidence members of the committee had had, was wrong, and in view of the statement that it is a unanimous report, I will not object, but it does seem to me that if the new Office Building is going to be a cause of increased expense all the time instead of decreasing the expense, as we thought it would, it was a greater folly than I thought it was at the time.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, there are mail chutes provided in

the new Office Building, and after the assignment of rooms the other day it was ascertained that although no provision had been made for the collection of mail there, Members very naturally thought they could put letters in the mail chutes, and I went to the Postmaster of the House and asked him if he would collect the mail, and he said he had no one he could spare for that purpose, and I asked him to collect the mail, agreeing to stand for the expense if the House did not choose to do so, so that that matter will be provided for whether the House passes this resolution or not for the present. [Applause.] As to whether there is finally to be a reduction of force by reason of the Office Building in the delivery of mail, that is another proposition.

In the consideration of this matter by our committee, which originally suggested it to the Committee on Accounts, we did not feel prepared to say that the mail now delivered to Members at their hotels or offices or homes should be discontinued, and no one can yet tell how much the mail now delivered at homes will be discontinued. It is my own judgment that in a short time, probably before the end of this session, there will be so much mail delivered at the Office Building and so little delivered at the homes that the number of persons on the Postmaster's roll will in the end be decreased below what it now is rather than increased.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I wish to ask my friend a question. He and I have been here quite a long time. Does the gentleman recall any instance where a roll was ever decreased during our mutual term of service? After a fellow once gets on it, does he ever get off of it?

Mr. MANN. I will say to the gentleman that I do know of instances where rolls have been decreased. For instance, we provide for session employees one session which are not provided for at the next session. About half of the present force of the Postmaster are session employees, and this matter is still left under the control of the House; so that if the mail can be delivered with a fewer number of employees in the new office building, I think there is no reason why they should not be discontinued, and I think they will be discontinued.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I agree with the gentleman. There is no reason why they should not be.

Mr. PAYNE. Will the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] allow me a moment?

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE]?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I made this point of order, not so much to object or block the resolution, as in the interest of enforcing the rules of the House and cautioning the Committee on Accounts from encroaching beyond their jurisdiction in these matters. Of course I have not the slightest objection to the Members of the House being accommodated in the new Office Building. They have my sympathy.

Mr. MANN. And I trust they will soon have the gentleman's presence.

Mr. PAYNE. I want to make it pleasant for them. Still it occurs to me there is not any necessity for this large force. If the Member who now has mail delivered at his hotel desires to have it at the office, it seems to me that it is as easy for the messenger who delivers the mail at the hotel to deliver it at the Office Building.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the gentleman permit an interruption there?

Mr. PAYNE. Wait until I make my statement. If it is said in answer to this that this resolution requires the mail to be delivered four times a day instead of twice, as now, I wonder what these messengers were doing in the meantime, when they were not making a delivery of the mail in the morning and again in the afternoon to the Members at their hotels, and whether they could not be profitably employed in the meantime in making two extra deliveries to gentlemen who have offices in the new Office Building? It occurred to me that possibly this large number of five additional employees are not necessary. But my friend from Illinois [Mr. MANN], who is an economist, as well as a statesman, seems to favor this resolution. He has looked into it, and has more knowledge upon the subject, perhaps, than any other Member of the House, and I generally defer to his good judgment in such matters, as I do now. Only I caution him——

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. And is now personally behind the extra expense.

Mr. PAYNE. I will caution him that in making new employees, while it is easy to increase the number, it is the most difficult thing in the world to separate any one of them from his job after he begins to get a salary.

Mr. TAWNEY. Will the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield to me now?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. I wanted to give the gentleman from New York a little information.

Mr. PAYNE. With the consent, of course, of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HUGHES].

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. TAWNEY. I just want to ask the gentleman from New York a question.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I yield for a question, certainly.

Mr. TAWNEY. The gentleman stated that these messengers who are now making the two deliveries of the mail were not necessarily employed all the time. I want to state for the information of the gentleman that these messengers commence work at 4 o'clock in the morning and they work practically all day until 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening. They must go to the city office at 4 o'clock in the morning and commence making up their mail.

Mr. WILLIAMS. That is a violation of the eight-hour law.

Mr. TAWNEY. That is a subject that the gentleman ought to look into.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for another statement which may be of interest to the House?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will.

Mr. MANN. I may say to the House that there will undoubtedly be presented to the House from the special committee, as soon as the matter can be worked out, a proposition to remove the post-office from its present inadequate quarters in this building to the new building and to put there a working post-office, which will necessarily involve the delivery of mail, instead of having Members go to the post-office for their mail, as many of them now do. In the end it will undoubtedly result, if that plan is carried out, in a reduction of force and a reduction in the handling and the rehandling of mail and an expedition in the delivery of it.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Certainly.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demand the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama demands the regular order.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. That is equivalent to an objection, is it not?

Mr. NORRIS. The gentleman has asked unanimous consent.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I demanded the regular order.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama demanded the regular order. The regular order is, Is there objection to the consideration of this resolution?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. The demand for the regular order is an objection, according to the rules of the House.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move that this resolution be re-referred to the committee.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman has not succeeded in getting unanimous consent and the resolution is as if it had not been presented.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. This is a report from the Committee on Accounts. It provides for a payment out of the contingent fund until otherwise provided by law.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Georgia has just come into the House——

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes.

The SPEAKER. A point of order has been sustained, on account of the first clause in the provision, which destroys the privilege of the resolution.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to make a statement of two minutes. Will the gentleman from Alabama withhold his call for the regular order?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I will state to my friend from Georgia that I am perfectly willing to withhold the point of order, if he wants to talk.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not desire to talk——

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But it seems to me the discussion that has already taken place has made evident the fact that the employment of these five additional men is not needed by the Members of the House; that it will be an additional expense, and that very shortly the post-office will be moved from this building, and all this will be obviated.

Mr. MANN. Not this session. It will be impossible to move it this session. The gentleman can make his objection if he chooses.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia for two minutes? The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I have just come into the House. I was unavoidably and providentially detained. It is not often in the thirteen years of my service here that I have ever been absent from this House at any time.

Mr. Speaker, I have agreed to a favorable report on this resolution, and I think it ought to pass. As a member of the minority on that committee for nearly fourteen years, I have undertaken to scrutinize every resolution and to see that no unnecessary expense was incurred by this House, and I think the members of that committee who have served with me during that time, and the Members of the House as well, will bear me out that I have never favored any proposition which unnecessarily increased the expenses of the House from its contingent fund.

Here we have a post-office force which is engaged all the time in delivering the mail at the residences and offices of the Members under the old arrangement. Mail is not delivered at all at the new Office Building, and it can not be done with the present force.

I do not know how other gentlemen obtain their mail, but I know that I or my secretary have to come for it and carry it over to the new Office Building.

I am content to let that arrangement remain as it is if satisfactory to the Members of this House, but throughout the long service I have had here I have always found that the expenditure of money for the convenience and aid of Members in the discharge of their duties could never be regarded as extravagant expenditure of the public money. I know that my own constituency, and I believe the constituency of every Member of this House, will approve of the proper expenditure of money when it aids him in transacting the public business for which he is sent here. I have simply done this, Mr. Speaker and gentlemen of the House, to let you understand that in approving this resolution, and reporting it favorably, I did so after full investigation and inquiry as to the facts, and after having the Postmaster and officials of the House before us. I think it ought to pass, and I think it is not an unnecessary expenditure of the public money.

Mr. UNDERWOOD rose.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Alabama withdraw his point of order?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. If debate is going on, Mr. Speaker, I will say——

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I demand the regular order.

JANITORS FOR COMMITTEE ROOMS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following resolution, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

RESOLUTION IN LIEU OF HOUSE RESOLUTION 108.

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of janitors to care for the rooms of the following-named committees during the Sixtieth Congress, compensation at the rate of $60 per month each, viz: Census, Enrolled Bills, Immigration and Naturalization, Patents, and Revision of the Laws.

Said janitors, under the direction of the Doorkeeper, shall also perform messenger service to said committees, and their pay shall commence from December 2, 1907, or from such other time thereafter as they entered upon the discharge of their duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the chairmen of the said committees, who shall appoint said janitors.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman if these are new places, or are they places provided for by law.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. These committees all had session janitors in the last Congress.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Only one new place.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Which is the new one?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. It is for the Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River. That is a new place.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of gentlemen that these committees have lately been allowed annual clerks, and, according to custom, they are entitled to annual janitors; that is what this provides for. They should have been provided for in the current legislative appropriation bill if the custom had been followed, but they were omitted from that bill, and we seek to provide for them in this way.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from West Virginia will pardon me——

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. MANN. I only want to say a word to the gentleman, that is all. There have been some assignment of committees, and there will be some additional assignment to committee rooms. In the past some committees have had janitors for two or three rooms, and it seems to me that it would be wise to wait until the committees are all assigned before you start in to provide janitors for these committee rooms, when, in fact, some janitors ought to take care of more than one committee room.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. We have a resolution which provides for janitors taking care of more than one room. This resolution simply provides for janitors for committees that have annual clerks, taking care of them by this method because the current appropriation law failed to do it in these instances.

Mr. MANN. The committee that the gentleman mentioned does not have an annual clerk.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. What committee does the gentleman refer to?

Mr. MANN. The one that the gentleman from Georgia mentioned. The gentleman reported a resolution this week providing that it should have a session clerk.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Here are the committees mentioned in this resolution, and I will show the gentleman that he is in error. The committees are the Committee on Census, Committee on Enrolled Bills, Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, Committee on Patents, and Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Georgia named the Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I will say to the gentleman that I was mistaken. I thought the committees included the Committee on Improvement of the Mississippi River.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Which is the new janitor?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. None of these are new janitors. They all had session janitors when they had session clerks, but these committees have had annual clerks, and they are entitled to annual janitors for the reason I have stated.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Have all of these committees been given annual clerks?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes, sir.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And now you want to give them annual janitors?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes; according to the custom; and later on they should be carried in the legislative bill along with other committees of the same class which are so provided for.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the report a unanimous one?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

JANITORS FOR COMMITTEES.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from West Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Accounts, reports from that committee the following resolution, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of janitors to care for the rooms of the following-named committees compensation at the rate of $60 per month during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, viz.:

One to the Committee on Education.

One to the Committee on Levees and Improvements of the Mississippi River and the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

One to the Committee on Mines and Mining and the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture.

One to the Committee on the Election of President, Vice-President, and Representatives in Congress and the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department.

One to the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions and the Committee on Manufactures.

One to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures and the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department.

One to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

One to the Committee on the Militia and the Committee on Mileage.

One to the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings and the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

One to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice and the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department.

One to the Committee on the Disposition of Useless Papers in the Executive Departments and the Committee on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic.

One to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.

One to the Committee on the Pacific Railroads.

One to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

The pay of said janitors shall begin from December 2, 1907, or from such other time thereafter as they entered upon the discharge of their duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairman of the first-named committees, who shall appoint said janitors.

All janitors herein and hereafter authorized, and those whose employment is authorized by law for committees, shall, in the case of each committee assigned to quarters in the House of Representatives Office Building, as well as in the House wing of the Capitol, be under the control of the Doorkeeper of the House, as now provided by law, and shall perform all of the duties required of messengers, subject to the approval of the Committee on Accounts.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from West Virginia a question. I would like to ask if this is not an entire new force that is being provided for?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. No. I will say for the information of the gentleman that there is only one additional janitor in excess of the number authorized in the last Congress, and the reason is that in providing janitors for committees in the Capitol and the new Office Building, the rearrangement of rooms which has been going on, it was found necessary to make one additional place; and I would further state that many of these janitors have more than one room to take care of.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would ask the gentleman if in providing for these janitors they are simply to take care of these particular committee rooms, or is it a force to take care of the entire building over there?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. They have nothing at all to do with the building itself. They will take care of the committee rooms here and in the Office Building and do the messenger service for those rooms.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. In other words, then, the resolution is to provide the chairman of the committee, already having a committee clerk, who gets the pay of a committee clerk, with a janitor. This is to provide the chairman of the Committee on Acoustics or the chairman of the Committee on War Claims with a janitor to run his errands for a committee that never has any meetings. Is that the proposition?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of the gentleman that not all of the committees mentioned in the resolution have clerks. The majority of them have not, or 15 of the 24.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But the Member has his individual clerk.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. He has his secretary, not his clerk.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Yes, his secretary; and the meetings of those committees read in that list are very seldom. It is merely a sinecure, and the room will be cleaned up by the general janitor force of the new Office Building, will it not?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. The gentleman is entirely mistaken. Of the committees on this list, take, for instance, the Committee on the Election of President and Vice-President and Representatives in Congress. That committee has a great many meetings. The chairman of that committee is here, and he can tell the gentleman how many meetings they have. I have no way of ascertaining how often committees meet.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I recognize that is an important committee.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. And the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures has a great many meetings.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I have no objection in the world to providing messengers, because that is what the janitor is for. He does not clean the rooms. He is a messenger, and I have no objection to the gentleman providing for a messenger for a live committee that needs a messenger, but I do object to providing a messenger for dead committees that never meet and never will meet, merely for the purpose of giving patronage to some Member of the House. I do not think the resolution in its present form should be passed.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Does the gentleman think, then, that because a man has a private secretary and has a committee room, his private secretary should clean the room for him?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No, I do not; but I understood the gentleman to say there would be a general force in the Office Building to clean all the rooms. As I understand, it merely gives the man who has a committee a janitor to do nothing, or a messenger to do nothing, except to attend to the private affairs of that Member.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Does the gentleman understand that a majority of these committees are in the Capitol building and will remain here?

Mr. UNDERWOOD. No, I do not. I said I had no objection to the resolution that would provide messengers for live committees, but a great many of the committees named in that resolution are dead committees that have not met for twenty years and that will not meet for twenty years to come.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I yield now to the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD].

Mr. FIZGERALD. Under the law the commission that has charge of the construction of the Office Building has been allotting a certain sum of money to take charge of the building and keep it clean until the beginning of the next fiscal year. The janitor service is now being done by that commission under the appropriation. Does the gentleman mean to inform the House that these janitors will supplant the cleaners now working under the direction of the Superintendent of the Capitol in the cleaning of these office rooms in the new building?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of the gentleman that I understand charwomen probably will be provided for the Office Building and that they will have nothing to do with the committee rooms, but will clean the corridors and office rooms. The chairmen of the committees prefer to have their own janitors and have their own rooms cleaned that way. They know their own men and can trust them. This matter was gone over fully by the Committee on Accounts with the superintendent of the new Office Building, and after consultation with him by the members of the Committee on Accounts we decided that this was the most economical and efficient way that this service can be given, and therefore we brought in this report. This plan worked satisfactorily in the last Congress, and its general features remain as then.

Mr. PAYNE. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. The gentleman says that there is no provision for carrying on this service, so of course any gentleman occupying an office there would either have to have his secretary do it or do it himself. Now, what provision has been made for cleaning each individual office room?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. It will be done by the superintendent of the new Office Building; charwomen will take charge of the cleaning there.

Mr. FITZGERALD. That was done out of the appropriation placed at the disposal of the commission.

Mr. PAYNE. That was what I was trying to get from the gentleman—what was necessary. I would like to know if he has conferred with the Superintendent of the Capitol to find out whether there is any proportion between our janitors to chairmen of committees here in the Capitol and for the offices in the new Office Building, to see if he could not learn a lesson of economy from the Superintendent of the Capitol who has charge of the Office Building.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of the gentleman that the committee went over that with the Superintendent of the Capitol building, and this was the unanimous report after making a full investigation: That it would be necessary still to continue the janitors to these committees. We have provided that 14 janitors shall have the care of and perform messenger service for 24 committee rooms, and in some instances a committee has more than one room. One janitor will serve two rooms, wherever it has been found practicable to make that arrangement.

Mr. PAYNE. In my experience I should say that if one is live and the other is not there is mighty little distinction in some of them between the live and dead one; so near, it must be the "live" one is in the last gasp.

Mr. GARRETT. If, as the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD] stated——

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. How much time does the gentleman want?

Mr. GARRETT. I want to ask a question. If, as the gentleman from New York stated, that provision has already been made and the money already appropriated and allotted to those having in charge the construction of that building to keep all these rooms clean, and this resolution passes appointing janitors to also keep the same rooms clean, are we not paying doubly for that work?

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Will my colleague allow me this question? What reason is there for having different rules established with reference to taking care of committee rooms in the new building and taking care of committee rooms in the Capitol?

The committees that have meetings in the Capitol have janitors and have precisely the same service which is sought to be given committees in the new building. If I understand the statement of the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, there is only one new place provided for, and all of these men who have been mentioned in this resolution are simply to fill places which were filled in precisely the same way in the last session and in previous sessions of Congress. It might be economical to have the committee rooms of the House cleaned by charwomen and get rid of the janitor service, but if that plan is to be entered upon I submit to the gentleman whether

it is not fair and proper that it should be done with reference to committee rooms in the Capitol as well as those in the new building. I fail to see the ground of this complaint and the distinction which is sought to be made.

Mr. GARRETT. I was directing my inquiry as to those rooms in the new Office Building. It has been stated here by the gentleman from New York [Mr. FITZGERALD], a member of the Committee on Appropriations, that provision has been made and moneys allotted whereby those having in charge the construction of that building are to keep all the rooms in it clean up until a certain time. Now, as regards those rooms, ought we not, if we provide for these janitors here, to have at least a drawback as to those particular rooms over there?

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. If my colleague will permit, I do not understand that he intended to say that any money will be expended under that appropriation for taking care of rooms which are to be cared for by janitors under this resolution. And I again submit to the gentleman and to Members of the House generally, if it is proposed that the active committees, even though they be not so important as some others, are to be denied janitor service in the new building, ought not the Committee on Accounts to bring in a resolution here denying janitor service to committees in the Capitol? What is the reason for the distinction?

Mr. GARRETT. Well, that is for the Committee on Accounts to determine.

Mr. MANN. I think the gentleman has an erroneous idea of appropriation for the care of the new building. So far there has been no money drawn out of that appropriation. It will undoubtedly be used. No one yet knows how many people it will take to care for the new building or what the cost will be. All of the arrangements that are now being carried on are purely temporary in their nature, and are carried out by Mr. Woods, Superintendent of the Capitol, in order that he may be able to inform Congress what the expense will be and what force will be required there. And whether this resolution ought to pass or not has nothing to do with this proposition. There will be no duplication of expense in any event.

Mr. GARRETT. Now, that is the thing. There will be no duplication of the expense?

Mr. MANN. There will be no duplication.

Mr. GARRETT. That is a statement which seems to me appropriate to be brought out. This is perhaps, relatively speaking, a minor matter, but I did think it quite important that the House know whether there will be any duplication of expense.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HUGHES] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE]?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes, sir.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Has the chairman of the Committee on Accounts information ready as to the number of janitors or messengers allotted to the so-called "dead" committees—committees that never meet or that meet about once a session?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. This list will give the number. There are fourteen of them in all and there are twenty-four rooms, and only one additional over last year.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. That is not what I wanted to know. I wanted to know whether the gentleman had ready the list of committees that never met or that meet about once a session, committees that really ought not to exist and that ought to be abolished.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman had been a member of the special committee on the redistribution of rooms he would have discovered that there are no committees that never meet. There is no committee of the House that is not one of the most important committees of the House.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I appreciate the gentleman's sarcasm. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] interrupted and suggested that every committee was important, something that the Members of this House have yet to discover. Will the chairman of the Committee on Accounts, however, kindly give me the information, if he has it?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Does the gentleman desire the names of the committees that have no meetings?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. No; I know most of the committees have meetings, but I want to know whether the gentleman has a list of the committees that never meet, or that meet about once or twice a session, really doing nothing, but having messengers and janitors.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Will my colleague permit me?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. If the gentleman will permit the question to be put to the chairman, and I would like the question put, I am sure the gentleman, out of courtesy, will answer the question.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of the gentleman that I have.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. You have?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. How many committees are there of the character I have mentioned who have janitors or messengers?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I want to say that there are none of them.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Will my colleague permit me, just a moment? The rules of the House determine the duties of committees.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I am afraid the gentleman does not quite catch the inquiry that I have put to him. I do not ask whether committees are important or not. I am able to judge of that for myself; but I want to know how many of the committees that never meet or that meet once a year, whether important or unimportant, have janitors and messengers.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I do not think there are any on this list that have special janitors, and that never meet. There are some that are coupled with other committees. You see, these janitors take care of more than one room.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. For instance, the Committee on the Mississippi River. Has that a messenger or janitor?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. It has.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Does that committee ever meet?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. My information is that that committee will have a great deal of work in this Congress.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Did it ever have before?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. On that I ask for a division.

The House divided, and there were—ayes 135, noes 68.

Accordingly, the resolution was agreed to.

J. D. GRIFFITH AND P. J. GOODE.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I have another resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whereas Joseph C. McElroy, postmaster of the House of Representatives, died on the 21st day of August, 1907, thereby creating a vacancy in said office, which vacancy remained unfilled until the 2d day of December, 1907, when the House elected a postmaster; and

Whereas J. D. Griffith, assistant postmaster of the House of Representatives, has performed the duties devolving upon the postmaster of the House, and P. J. Goode has performed the duties of assistant postmaster of the House from said 21st day of August, 1907, until the 2d day of December, 1907: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, to said J. D. Griffith $280.01, and to said P. J. Goode $223.89, being the difference, respectively, between the compensation of the assistant postmaster and the postmaster of the House, and the difference between the compensation of a messenger in the post-office and that of the assistant postmaster of the House; the same to be in full payment for the extra services performed as hereinbefore recited.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, is this resolution unanimously reported by the committee?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes. I will say for the information of the House that this is simply to pay the difference between the salary of the assistant postmaster and the postmaster, and also the difference between the salary of one of the clerks and that of assistant postmaster until the new postmaster was appointed, and while these gentlemen were discharging the duties of the higher positions.

The resolution was agreed to.

By unanimous consent the preamble was considered as agreed to.

DANIEL G. DAVIS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Also the following resolution from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized and directed to pay, out of the contingent fund of the House, to Daniel G. Davis the sum of $125, being the amount due him as clerk hire allowance for services rendered the late Hon. George W. Smith, a Representative from Illinois, from November 1 to November 30, 1907, both dates inclusive.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, I should like to have a little explanation of that.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. It is the usual resolution.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is this a Member's clerk?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. How did it happen that his salary was not carried right along?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Smith died on the last day of the month. Therefore he was unable to make the certificate for that month, but Mr. Davis performed the full service for the month, and did not get his pay for it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I have no objection to the resolution.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. It is the usual resolution which is passed in every case where a Member has died.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Clerk of the House is hereby authorized to pay, out of the contingent fund, to Marie R. English, widow of James F. English, late chief page and pair clerk of the House, a sum equal to six months of his salary as such employee and an additional amount not exceeding $250 for the funeral expenses of said James F. English.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 11701) to revise and codify the penal laws of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. BANNON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is now in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill for the codification of the criminal law, and the Clerk will read.

Mr. LEAKE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to turn back to section 81 of the proposed bill.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey asks unanimous consent to recur to section 81.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I dislike to object, but I think we ought to go through with the bill, and then if there is any request for unanimous consent we can go back.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 87. Every officer, clerk, agent, or employee of the United States, and every person representing himself to be or assuming to act as such officer, clerk, agent, or employee, who, under color of his office, clerkship, agency, or employment, or under color of his pretended or assumed office, clerkship, agency, or employment, is guilty of extortion, and every person who shall attempt any act which if performed would make him guilty of extortion, shall be *fined* nor more than $500 or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

Mr. LEAKE. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word of the section. I understood from the remarks made by the gentleman who is chairman of the committee in charge of this bill that this was a codification of the criminal laws of the United States; that the purpose of it was a systematic codification of the penal statutes, so that those people who are bound by its provisions might have a convenient reference thereto. I think most of the gentlemen on my side of the House have been led to believe that this codification includes the greater part of the penal statutes of this country, and that at least under these general subdivisions in the bill all penal sections relating to these subdivisions are included.

I read over some of the sections last night, and I have been surprised to find a number of important omissions from the code of penal statutes now on the statute books of the United States. I desire to call the attention of the committee to several of them. I do not know whether I was misled by the optimistic remarks of the chairman in charge of the bill or whether the codification itself falls far short of what is now regarded among lawyers as a scientific codification of the laws.

I find, for example, under sections 233 and 241, inclusive, a number of sections which are included under the title "Offenses against foreign and interstate commerce." I would like the committee to state why, under that title, these sections which are included in our statute laws providing for penalties for the violation of interstate-commerce laws, unjust discrimination, and rebating are not included within that title.

I also notice that under the general subdivision of "Offenses against the Government" there are a number of sections, from section 78 to section 83, inclusive, relating to crimes against the naturalization law, but I find that the act of 1895 providing that a man who aided or abetted an anarchist to become a naturalized citizen of the United States should be punished by a fine of a certain amount and imprisonment for one year or less than ten years has been omitted. I would like to afford this opportunity to the committee to state why these important statutes are not included under the broad general subdivisions in the bill. I fear that if the country understands that we are passing a criminal code it will be disappointed to discover when they look under the title "Offenses against interstate and foreign commerce" the omission of penalties for rebating, and the gentleman from Syracuse University will take great delight in finding so soon after the distribution of his book on The Raid on Prosperity that Congress had not included in its penal code the provisions of the law under which the Standard Oil Company had been fined $29,000,000. [Applause.]

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the very proper inquiry made by the gentleman from New Jersey, I will say that in the opening statement I made when the bill was first brought up in the Committee of the Whole House I called attention to the fact that there were many penal sections not included in this bill and that the reason of that was that these sections were so intimately related to administration-law features or were so linked with provisions not penal as to make their separation exceedingly difficult. The gentleman from New Jersey will appreciate that in a revision of this kind there will be cases where there is some doubt of the wisdom of taking them out of their place in the general law which they occupy and putting them into the penal laws or leaving them there.

We have tried to bring together those laws of a general penal nature that we thought could be grouped together without any injury to their meaning or without any liability of changing the law, and we publish, and I hold in my hand here, a statement which I had intended to put in the RECORD the other day, but did not then have, stating the general laws of the United States having criminal provisions not severable from the context that are not included in the penal code. The laws that the gentleman speaks of in regard to interstate commerce, a great many laws in regard to internal revenue, quite a number in regard to customs, are not included, but the gentleman will also understand that in the adoption of this code, if it should be adopted, there will in no sense be a repeal of any of these laws. The repealing clause of this bill relates only to those laws that we have carried into this codification, and I believe that if the gentleman will examine these laws in detail he will see the difficulty of taking them out of their present context and putting them in this penal code. That is a matter of exceeding difficulty, and the committee in some cases no doubt has made a mistake; in some cases there are probably some laws that could properly have come into this penal revision. In other cases, however, the committee was clearly right in not doing it. We have undertaken in all cases to act along what seemed to be the most practicable, feasible line, and I shall ask permission of the committee to print with my remarks a detailed statement showing every section of the law which has a penal provision to it, but which is not carried into this provision.

Mr. LEAKE. Will the gentleman state to me what method the committee adopted in determining whether a penal statute should be included within this penal code or whether it should be left to the further revisions which I understand are coming later? For I find, if the gentleman will permit me, that under the section named as offenses against interstate commerce the committee has taken there a statute relating to lottery, a provision against the carrying of lottery tickets, while the committee has not taken from the general interstate commerce act the penal offense, which is just as important as the importation or carrying of lottery tickets, namely, that of carrying birds by carriers engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. SHERLEY. In answer to the gentleman, the very importance of the statute was one of the reasons we did not bring it into this bill. The statute the gentleman speaks of in regard to the provision of carrying in the mails lottery tickets and also in interstate commerce was a penal statute existing as such and freed from any law of a general nature. But what is known as the law in regard to conspiracies in restraint of trade in interstate commerce contains not only penal provisions, but quite a number of others. It would have been a very difficult matter and one involving a great danger to have undertaken to separate the penal provisions, and we might in doing that have unconsciously weakened one of the most important laws upon the statute books. So that the committee felt it was exercising a wise discretion in a law of such superlative importance as that to leave it as it exists with the criminal and general provisions together rather than to undertake in the furtherance of what might seem a scientific arrangement to separate it when by separating it we might mutilate it.

Mr. LEAKE. Will the gentleman state whether or not it is a fact that in the codification of laws of various States of the Union, in which the State of New York has been the pioneer, it is not the recognized and scientific method of codification to include in the criminal code all the penal statutes of the State?

Mr. SHERLEY. In answer to that, I can only say that I am

not specially familiar with the penal laws of the State of New York, but I can say to the gentleman this, that if he will himself take the trouble to simply look over some of the penal laws that are not included in this revision, he will see at a glance the impracticability of bringing them in this penal code unless we duplicate existing laws, or unless we so separate law as to involve very largely its efficiency and the purpose for which it was enacted. The gentleman will understand, for instance, in regard to internal revenue, that there are a lot of provisions that punish a distiller for operating his distillery except in accordance with certain laws provided. Now, if you undertake to take the penal part of that law away, you would have to then refer to other internal-revenue laws in order to know what it related to, or you would have to reenact all of the several provisions of the internal-revenue law; and it seemed to us, confronted with that dilemma, that it was wiser and more sensible to do as we have done, to take those laws that were purely penal and bring them together and to leave those laws that were partially penal, partially administrative and civil as they are.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman may be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LEAKE. We have had this criminal code up for only a short time, and of course we are not as familiar with the general subject included in it as members of the committee who have been studying it for several months. I recollect that there is a statute which provides that a man who violates a safe passport given by this country to a foreigner traveling within the borders of the land, or any person who assaults the holder of such a passport, is subject to a higher punishment than a man who commits the same crime against an ordinary citizen. Now, why was that statute not included under these sections included under the subject of "offenses against the Government?"

Mr. SHERLEY. Of course the gentleman will not expect me on the moment to be able to tell him the exact provisions of every statute. And I can only answer the gentleman in this way: I presume, and I am inclined to think, a reference will show that that penal provision was coupled with a lot of other provisions relating to the issuing of passports, and relates to a matter which a person looking for the law would naturally look for not under the criminal title, but under the civil title relating to State Department matters.

Mr. LEAKE. My criticism is directed against the practice of bringing in here a lot of penal statutes and creating the impression that this is a penal code, and leaving out a lot of other penal statutes which might properly be classified under the same heading. We have no means of knowing at the present time whether the committee is going to mark "obsolete" the provisions which are omitted from this codification which are part of the statutes to-day. We have had a good deal of discussion here, for example, over the subject of conspiracy against laborers. Now, I understand, there is a statute on the books of the United States providing that a man who induces another to accept employment with him and makes it a condition of that employment that he shall join some organization, the purpose of which is to release the employer from liability, or where an employer discriminates against an employee because the employee is a member of a labor union, that the employer shall be guilty of a conspiracy. Now, we have a lot of other conspiracies classified under one heading here, and you do not include the conspiracies I have just mentioned.

Mr. SHERLEY. Again I must say to the gentleman in perfect good faith that if he will examine these sections he will find the task he sets the committee is an impossible task. Theoretically it would be ideal to have in one codification what might be called all the penal laws; practically when he would undertake to do what he is criticising the committee for not doing he would find it an impossible task. Now, if the gentleman will permit me——

Mr. LEAKE. Just a moment, and let me finish my statement. I do not think we can come to any agreement, but I would like to register, just as a matter of judgment, that by comparing the criminal code submitted by this committee with the criminal codes of the States of New York and New Jersey it will be found that this code under consideration is not what would be considered a scientific codification, and I would be sorry to see this Congress, with so many lawyers in it, submit a code which, in my judgment, is so inferior to the codes which have been adopted by the legislatures of the States of New York and New Jersey.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, it is perhaps needless to reply to the criticisms of the committee. The committee has exercised the very best judgment. We did not hope that that judgment would be concurred in by every Member of this House, but we did believe, and still believe, that those gentlemen who desire not simply to criticise the committee, but to deal fairly with it, when they examine the concrete conditions which confronted the committee and not the imaginary conditions which did not confront the committee, will come to the conclusion the committee have acted wisely in not undertaking to separate penal provisions from general statutes where the penal provision was simply an incident, though a very important one, to the general statute, because, naturally, people looking into that subject will look under the title to which it appertains. There they will find all the law and find it very much more simply than if we undertook to do this. We have prepared a statement, so that the House will not be, in any sense, misled. Should the Congress further empower the committee to proceed with this revision and adopt its work, there will be had a complete revision, that, in my judgment, will be scientific, and enable the people of America to know the existing statute law.

It is very easy to suggest criticisms of the committee; very much easier than to solve the problems the committee had to deal with, and we believe a proper consideration of these matters will vindicate the judgment exercised in this regard.

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to print as a part of my remarks a statement showing the sections containing penal provisions and not included in this penal code.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The statement is as follows:

*General laws of the United States having criminal provisions not severable from the context, not included in the penal code.*

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Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting after the word "employment," in line 8 on page 45, "extorts anything of value from any person."

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I am unable to understand the language set forth in section 87, with due deference to the able committee that framed and reported this section to the House. It strikes me it is rather indefinite and ambiguous. There is something lacking in the statute to make its provisions plain and to free it from ambiguity and doubt. The section of the statute provides:

Every officer, clerk, agent, or employee of the United States, and every person representing himself to be or assuming to act as such officer, clerk, agent, or employee, who, under color of his office, clerkship, agency, or employment, or under color of his pretended or assumed office, clerkship, agency, or employment, is guilty of extortion, etc.

This section of the statute, Mr. Chairman, sets out, or attempts to set out, several different offenses against several different individuals. It strikes me that it is susceptible of making an officer of the United States guilty of extortion by simply holding an office under and by means of the statutes of the United States. Reading the part of the statute to which the amendment applies, it would read as follows:

Every officer of the United States who, under color of his office, is guilty of extortion.

It strikes me that it certainly was not the object or the purpose of the committee to frame a section of law that would make it extortion to simply hold an office by virtue of the laws of the United States. The section under consideration must go further. It ought to go to the extent of saying that every officer of the United States who by virtue of his office, or who by color of his office, extorts anything of value from any person is guilty of extortion.

It is not necessary that the section under consideration define the word "extortion," because we look to the common law for the definition of the word. Before one can be found guilty of the crime of extortion he must extort something of value from some one else—take from another by virtue of his office, or under color of his office, that which he is not entitled to take by law. While perfection is not absolutely essential in a statute, yet it is necessary for lawmakers to free a statute of doubt, ambiguity, or uncertainty if possible. I believe my amendment will free the statute from all doubt and ambiguity and make that plain and certain which now rests in doubt and uncertainty. With the adoption of the proposed amendment, the statute will read:

Every officer of the United States who, under color of his office, "extorts anything of value from any person" is guilty of extortion.

I believe when the chairman of the committee carefully reads the phraseology set forth in section 87 he will, or the committee, rather, will, conclude that the amendment is well taken. I firmly believe that amendment ought to prevail.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday I offered an amendment to section 85 which undertook to enlarge that section relative to contributions by corporations to campaign funds. We were told when this bill was originally brought in here that it must not be amended—that it must not be revised—because if you undertook to do that you would spoil the symmetry and glory of the great production. [Laughter.] Now, this section which is under discussion, Mr. Chairman, has been remodeled, has been revised, and has been amended. I notice that section 86, as we are told by the black brackets that surround it, has been revised, that it has been remodeled, and that it has been amended. That section deals with the stealing of birds' eggs. When it comes to dealing with bird eggs you remodel and re-form it, but when it comes to dealing with the men who buy elections we find that those particular sections are sacred, and they must not be touched lest we should spoil the symmetry of the production of the committee. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I am frank to admit, Mr. Chairman, that those sections of our penal law which relate to men who contribute great sums of money to debauch the public will are in real symmetry with the desires of those great criminals themselves, because they give no opportunity, in fact, to place upon these offenders the stripes of infamy. We saw a demonstration of this fact upon this floor yesterday. Under section 85 of this bill it is made unlawful for any national bank or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. An amendment was offered by my colleague from Kentucky [Mr. KIMBALL] adding to this provision the words "*or anything else of value*," and upon the first vote which was taken the amendment was adopted. A distress and hurry-up call was sent to those Members in the cloak rooms and corridors who knew nothing of the meaning of the amendment, had not heard the discussion upon it, and they readily responded, and the whole Republican side was arrayed in opposition to it, and it was voted down. And now the country beholds the disgraceful situation of it being made unlawful to contribute money to a campaign fund, but not unlawful to contribute Government bonds, railroad bonds, or anything else of value which could be readily converted into money, and in this way the elections in our country can be bought up and no statute can be invoked against the offenders. The man who goes forward and by force or threats robs the ballot box is a bad man and ought to be punished, but I submit that he is no less dangerous to the perpetuity of the Republic than the man who by the use of money buys up the voters or prevents them from expressing their wishes at the polls.

The truth of it is that the greatest evil that threatens our Republic to-day is the money evil—the evil of bribery. Corporations contribute money to buy up the elections and place their representatives in power, but they are always amply repaid many times over by unjust and unfair legislation whereby these monopolies are allowed to steal back from the people a thousand fold more than it cost them to buy up the election. [Applause.] Why did not your committee amend this section and provide not only a fine, but add thereto "*and imprisonment?*" What do these corporations, with their stolen and swollen fortunes, care for a fine? They would readily pay it and then levy it back upon the people and make them supply to themselves this fine. Under this section, Mr. Chairman, against contributions to corrupt elections the fine is as follows: "Shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

What a ridiculously absurd penalty this is! The man who debauches the will of 80,000,000 people may be fined 30 cents or even less. Not *more* than $1,000 is the fine.

The penalty of imprisonment in the penitentiary ought to be mandatory as a part of this penalty. Why was the disjunctive conjunction "or" placed in this provision. I notice, Mr. Chairman, on page 32 of this bill, section 60, it is proposed that—

Whoever in any manner, by threats or force, shall interrupt, hinder, or prevent the surveying of public lands, or of any private land claim which has been or may be confirmed by the United States by the persons authorized to survey the same, in conformity with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be fined not more than $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years.

The disjunctive conjunction "or" does not protect the sturdy old farmer who has been nestling on his soil for many years and honestly and sincerely believes that it belongs to him, and when others come to encroach upon his rights, declares to them, "You shall not do this. This is my land. I own it by right of possession."

But when some technicality of ownership, which has been deduced by some artful and skilled attorney, is presented in denial

of his rights to the ownership of the land, this farmer is fined $3,000 and imprisoned not more than three years. The connective conjunction "and" is in his penalty, and in no way could he escape from service inside the penitentiary walls the penalty provided in this statute. But when Harriman or Rockefeller or some of the great corporations that have been feeding upon the public by reason of your unjust laws contribute millions of dollars to buy up an election you promptly step in and proclaim that the disjunctive conjunction "or" must be put in the penalty, and you hurried to their rescue and say you must only fine them. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The time of Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES having expired, by unanimous consent, at the request of Mr. GAINES of Tennessee, was extended.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Under the amendment which I offered yesterday, which provided the additional words "or engaged in interstate commerce," would have made the section read as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of Congress or engaged in interstate commerce, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office.

No one, Mr. Chairman, arose in his place on this floor to oppose that amendment; no gentleman suggested that it was not a good amendment; but time was so precious to the distinguished gentleman from New York that when I arose to explain it he immediately made objection. Now, we want to know if the Republican party is sincere in its protest to the country that you do not believe in buying up elections. I know that you have messages that come to this House, when election time is coming, protesting that you are opposed to any contribution to corrupt the ballot; but whenever the chance comes for effective legislation, then you do not practice upon this floor what you proclaim upon the stump. [Applause on the Democratic side.] But let us see, Mr. Chairman. According to this provision here it shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Speaker, if the gentleman will excuse me for interrupting him a moment——

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Certainly.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman will remember that no opportunity was given to you yesterday to explain what your amendment was.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Yes.

Mr. WILLIAMS. And I merely wish, as a contribution to the literary history of the occasion, to say that I asked four gentlemen on this side [pointing to the Republican side]—made a proposition to four of them—that I would give them a nickel apiece if they would tell me what they had voted against, and all four of them told me that they did not know. This shows how lined up they are on a question which they make a partisan one.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Of course. And as we were informed yesterday, notices were sent out to all the members of the majority to come here and vote down all amendments. Why? Not because they were not good amendments, but because they were proposed by the Democrats, and perhaps they would stop, as this amendment would stop, the contributions of these corporations to the election of Republican candidates. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Under this provision as it now reads a corporation organized under the laws of the United States can not contribute. It is a violation of law for it to contribute, but the steel trust, organized under the laws of New Jersey, or the Standard Oil Company, organized under the laws of the same State, may contribute their millions to prostitute the public will, and there is no provision in this bill for a penalty or a punishment against it. [Applause on the Democratic side.] And yet you gentlemen on the other side of this House, when this amendment was offered, all of you followed the leadership of the robust gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and voted down the amendment.

Mr. Chairman, if the Republican party is entitled to respect it should practice upon the floor what the President preaches in his message to this House and upon the stump to the country. But if you mean by your legislation against contributions to corrupt elections to shut off corporations that are organized under the laws of the United States and to allow corporations organized in the States that favor the organization of monopolies, like the State of New Jersey, to contribute money to corrupt the ballot, why, then, your law is ineffectual and amounts to nothing. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. COX].

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the amendment be again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again read the amendment.

The Clerk again reported the amendment.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania), there were—ayes 67, noes 57.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania demanded tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. COX of Indiana and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 71, noes 117.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 90. If the Treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer, or any public depositary, fails safely to keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent, as well as all moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person having money of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the moneys not so safely kept, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of money so embezzled and imprisoned not more than ten years.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. As I understand, this law can in nowise be amended, and so I can not ask to do that, but it is obscure in many places and I think we ought to be allowed to ask what it means.

I would like to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question. There is a provision by which the Treasurer of the United States, like anyone else who converts money belonging to the Government to his own use, is guilty of embezzlement. There must be a provision apart from this that covers such a case. Here it is provided that if the Treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer fails to safely keep moneys deposited by a disbursing officer or agent he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement. Now, I want to ask the gentleman, is that supposed to mean that where he receives money from certain officials, and the money is lost, he does not keep it safely, or it is stolen, he is guilty of embezzlement? What does it mean? I would like to know if anybody on the committee can tell us.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. My voice is in such a condition I shall have to allow the gentleman from New York, Mr. PARSONS, to answer the gentleman.

Mr. PARSONS. There are cases where clerks and other officials are required by law to make deposits of money in public depositaries, national banks and the like, and this is intended to cover a case of that kind.

Mr. PERKINS. But there is no reference to national banks. It says the Treasurer or assistant treasurer——

Mr. PARSONS. "Or any public depositary." I can not tell the gentleman all the different cases that would be covered by this section, but I instance one, that of a national bank, which is a public depositary and which might have Government funds deposited in pursuance of law.

Mr. PERKINS. National banks could not be imprisoned. You could not imprison a national bank if it failed to pay over a Government deposit. The bank might fail.

Mr. PAYNE. If my colleague will allow me, I do not think it would make any difference whether the banks failed or not.

Mr. PERKINS. No, the Government would recover under the bond. But under this section, can the gentleman tell me whether it is the opinion of the committee that if money is left in the hands of the assistant treasurer and is stolen from him, and therefore he fails safely to keep it, which is the wording of the statute, he is guilty of embezzlement? If so, that is pretty rough.

Mr. MANN. Let me cite a concrete case, if I may. The assistant treasurer at Chicago about a year ago, had $173,000 stolen from his office. With the aid of the secret service and all the machinery that the Government possessed it has not yet been established who took the money, although the money is still absent. Is the assistant treasurer guilty of embezzlement?

Mr. PERKINS. There is a fair case, and I would like to have the committee say what the law is under the provisions of this bill that we are asked to enact?

Mr. MANN. The assistant treasurer is worried enough now.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I am sorry I can not talk on account of a cold. We find it as a provision of existing law.

Mr. PERKINS. Yes, but there are many instances of existing law that are not right, and if it is a bad law, I do not think we ought to be asked to continue it or reenact it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. This section has been fre

quently adjudicated, and it has been found to be a wise and necessary one by long use. My voice is in such a condition that I shall have to allow some other member of the committee to answer the gentleman.

Mr. PERKINS. What I asked the committee was, how it had been adjudicated, whether it had been adjudicated, that where money was stolen from the Treasurer without any moral blame on his part he had to go to state prison. If so, I do not believe that is a good provision.

Mr. PARSONS. I find no adjudication on that point.

Mr. PERKINS. What is the idea of the committee on reporting this clause? What do they want to effect? They must have had some idea when they reported it. They are an intelligent committee.

Mr. PARSONS. This is a matter that if we were going to make any change we would not feel warranted in doing so unless the Treasury Department recommended the desirability of some change. It is a matter that was undoubtedly originally passed on recommendation of that Department.

Mr. PERKINS. Oh, I hope my friend will not take the position that we need only pass laws here at the request of bureau chiefs. If so, he is very far from being right. I do not think that they know as much as we do about the law.

Mr. PARSONS. The gentleman was speaking about the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from New York has expired. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be withdrawn.

Mr. PERKINS. I ask unanimous consent to have three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, this matter was discussed, and it was the sense of the committee after discussion that no court would hold a man guilty of a crime for the mere loss of money, its destruction, for instance, by fire or by any other means other than through a criminal offense.

Mr. PERKINS. But that is the condition of a bond—to safely keep the money. If you do not keep it you are holden under the bond, and under this statute you will be punished. The money may be stolen or burned, but you have to pay under a bond.

Mr. MILLER. I want to suggest to the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] that certainly if the money was stolen the assistant treasurer would not be guilty of embezzlement.

Mr. PERKINS. But the law says that if he does not pay it he is guilty of embezzlement.

Mr. MILLER. I want to suggest further to the gentleman that so far as I know there has never been any adjudication by any of the courts of this country where it has been held that where, without any fault upon the part of a treasurer or an assistant treasurer, money has been stolen or lost that said officer has been guilty of embezzlement.

Mr. PERKINS. In other words, the law is so bad a law that no court would enforce it, and yet we are asked to reenact it.

Mr. MILLER. Without any fault on the part of the assistant treasurer, no court ever would hold that such was the case.

Mr. PERKINS. Then I do not think there ought to be in the statute book a provision that the gentleman says no court would enforce. It certainly should not be on the books.

Mr. MILLER. I agree with the gentleman from New York as to the general principle he suggests, but this is not the place nor time to consider this proposition.

Mr. PERKINS. Where is the place, if not the halls of Congress?

Mr. MILLER. Congress is the place to do it in the proper way. Let a bill be introduced by the gentleman from New York, and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary or the proper committee to consider a matter of that kind, and then let it be carefully considered and let the committee report what action should be taken in reference to that matter, and let us not insist that a committee on revision of the laws of the United States shall take up a matter of this kind, when they have reported not upon that particular matter, after a careful consideration, but upon the laws in the general way, and then we will have time for the consideration of the matter.

Mr. PERKINS. It seems to me that this committee, with a Commission organized before, which has been in existence for many years and which cost a lot of money, should give us something more than could be done by any clerk who simply, with his scissors, could cut out provisions of the statute book and paste them together. It seems to me that the halls of Congress is the place to consider the wisdom of laws.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I rise to resist the amendment proposed by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS]. I think this statute has an intelligent purpose. It was enacted in 1857. It has been law for more than fifty years, and I have no doubt its construction is that all the depositaries or custodians of public money shall use all of the safeguards that are usual in the care of public moneys and public deposits.

If a person is careless or negligent in his trust as custodian of public funds, and they should be lost, he is liable to prosecution. The statute says that if he fails "safely to keep." What does that mean? That means if he fails to take all of the safeguards that may be reasonably adopted to preserve and protect the public funds, and if he omits to employ those safeguards and the public money is lost, then he is guilty of offense, and he ought to be.

Mr. PERKINS. Will the gentleman answer a question?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I will.

Mr. PERKINS. The gentleman is a very excellent lawyer, we all know. Take any bond which says "The condition in this bond is that there shall be a penalty if the person fails to safely keep the money deposited;" the gentleman knows it is not a question of negligence; but if the money is not on hand, in the hands of the depositary, the bondsman is liable, because the condition is to "keep safely."

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Because in the execution of bonds for public funds the bondsmen guarantee absolutely the return of the money, but this involves altogether a different matter or different aspect of public policy. It is a matter of universal knowledge that if a postmaster safely keeps public funds—that is to say, if he puts them in a safe, a proper depository—and they are stolen, the Government reimburses or indemnifies him.

Mr. PERKINS. They have to have a special bill for that?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Not a special bill if the sum is below a certain amount. And likewise all other custodians of public moneys are required now to employ the usual safeguards for the protection of those moneys; and if they fail to do that, if they are negligent in the caring for trust funds of this character and the funds are lost, the statute under consideration imposes a penalty upon them for their carelessness, for their unsafe methods. If they fail to safely keep money—that is, if they unsafely keep public money—and it is lost, they are criminally liable, and I have no doubt that is the interpretation that has been given to this statute, a statute that has been in force for more than fifty years.

Mr. PERKINS. They say it has never been enforced.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It has been on the statute books and been operative for more than fifty years, and I have no doubt it has served a useful purpose in safeguarding the public funds and in requiring custodians of the funds to employ the highest degree of safety for their protection. I do not believe the statute ought to be repealed. I therefore oppose the motion to strike out the last word.

Mr. COCKRAN. I want to ask if there is an amendment pending, there is so much confusion.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] moved to amend the section by striking out the last word.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, I agree with the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER]. It seems to me there is a different rule of construction to be placed upon a criminal statute and upon a case of a bond referred to by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS]. In construing this statute we are compelled to construe it strictly, and considering this statute strictly I do not think the language "safely to keep" can be interpreted to mean to insure the money. It means, in my judgment, exactly what the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] said, that he should use all the safeguards that under the circumstances a prudent man would use to safely keep the money, and if he does that he would not be guilty of embezzlement under the terms of this section. Therefore it seems to me this language ought to remain.

Mr. PERKINS. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BONYNGE. Certainly.

Mr. PERKINS. The question I ask is, Would it not be perfectly easy, with a slight change of phraseology, to avoid the difficulty of interpretation which the gentleman himself admits the section is now subject to?

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, as this statute has existed for fifty years, and so far as we know has never been construed as the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] contends it should be, and, further, as a proper interpretation of the statute, according to my judgment, would not authorize such construction, I do not see the necessity for making the change.

Mr. NORRIS. I want to suggest, Mr. Chairman, in addition to what the gentleman has said, that in case of a trial of any

person whom it is claimed has violated this section, it would become the duty of the presiding judge to instruct the jury and give the proper definition under the circumstances of that particular trial as to the proper meaning of this particular phrase, "safely keep."

Mr. BENNET of New York. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BONYNGE. Certainly.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I would like to call his attention to similar language in the immigration law, in relation to masters of vessels who are bound to keep aliens on board their vessels, and recall to his mind, because I know that he knows it, that that language came up for construction, and that the court in the southern district of New York adopted just the construction that the gentleman is now maintaining.

Mr. BONYNGE. That escaped my attention. I do not recall the case at the moment, but I am obliged to the gentleman for calling attention to it.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, in order to bring the suggestion of my colleague from New York practically before the House—and I believe it of sufficient merit to justify a vote—I move that the words "corruptly or negligently" be inserted before the word "fail" in line 2, page 47.

Mr. NORRIS. What line?

Mr. COCKRAN. Line 2, page 47.

Mr. NORRIS. After what word?

Mr. COCKRAN. After the word "depositary" and before the word "fail."

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. In section 90?

Mr. COCKRAN. Section 90.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the pro forma amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] will be considered as withdrawn, and the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] will be reported.

Mr. COCKRAN. I will ask my colleague [Mr. PERKINS] if this would meet his approval?

Mr. PERKINS. Will the gentleman state it again?

Mr. COCKRAN. I ask to insert the words "corruptly or negligently" before the word "fail."

Mr. PERKINS. I think that will meet the evil. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. PAYNE. Let us have it reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 47, line 24, after the word "depositary," insert the words "corruptly or negligently."

Mr. COCKRAN. I should like to know if the chairman of the committee will accept that amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No.

Mr. COCKRAN. Then I must give my reason for offering it. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER] I understand takes the ground—I suppose he speaks for the committee, though I should like to be assured of it—that this committee has not made a very deliberate or careful examination of the laws, not an examination so careful or deliberate as to justify this House in considering its report to be the result of careful study; and he suggests as an alternative to amending this section that a separate bill be brought in to cure the vagueness or ambiguity of this language; that it be referred to the Judiciary Committee for full consideration and then reported to the House.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I merely want to say that the gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER] does not speak for the committee. He is not a member of the committee and has no authority to speak for it.

Mr. MILLER. If the gentleman will allow me, I did not intend to convey any such meaning as the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] imputes to me. I did say that this was not the time, when we were having a report from the Committee on the Revision of the Laws, to go into the general question of repealing laws, but that the proper method to adopt was the method that has always been had in the way of legislation, to have a bill for that specific purpose introduced, referred to an appropriate committee, and have that committee carefully consider it and report it back to the House.

Mr. COCKRAN. That will do. I understand the gentleman.

Mr. MILLER. I did not for a moment criticise this committee for their action.

Mr. COCKRAN. That is exactly the statement which I understood the gentleman to have made. It is the statement that has been made again and again by this committee, and I beg that this body will now consider its full significance. It seems to me that the case put by my colleague, the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS], illustrates in the most striking manner the absurdity of the position which they assume. The gentleman from Kansas [Mr. MILLER] states it fairly, although not authorized to speak for the committee. We are not, they tell us, to consider the amendment or repeal of these sections now, at the very moment when we are debating their enactment. They say this is not the proper time. In heaven's name, what time can be more proper? They say this is not the place. Is there any other place known to our Constitution or system under which this power can be exercised? We are asked now to maintain this statute because it has been upon the books for fifty years. Last night we were told that we must not disturb another statute, because it had only been on the book for twelve months. At one time the age of the statute is invoked and we are asked to regard it as sacred because of its antiquity, and in the next breath the fact that another law has been in existence only a few months is urged as a reason against the enormity of amending it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I ask attention of the committee to this fact, which is true of every legislative body and every legislative proceeding: Try as we may, we can not frame these laws so that they will not at some time or other be subject to the charge of ambiguity. There is no form of human expression so precisely accurate that men will not divide about the interpretation of it. Holy Writ itself has been the source of vehement disputes over its interpretation.

Now, here is a product of a committee of the American Congress—the finest committee, I am willing to concede, that ever was formed; the wisest, the most patient, the most learned, but yet human, and in that falling short of the authority which we attribute to Holy Writ. [Laughter.] When the language of this section is found to be ambiguous here upon the floor, so that men of eminent merit have already divided in interpreting it—the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] coming forward and telling us how he believed the court would interpret it, the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BONYNGE] supplementing that contribution with another interpretation, and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] suggesting a totally different interpretation—is it not clearly our duty to remove this ambiguity, already apparent, when it can be remedied by the insertion of two words?

Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania can show that for any reason these two words might impair the definiteness, clearness, and conciseness of language which should mark a statute of the United States, I will withdraw them. But when they reconcile the views of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PERKINS] and those of other gentlemen upon this floor, can any reason be offered against incorporating them in the section which sensible men could consider worthy of weight?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, it distresses me beyond measure to differ with my two distinguished colleagues from the State of New York. They are learned in the law, they are distinguished, they are eminent gentlemen, they are, I am willing to admit, the greatest lawyers in the United States, and so it is with extreme reluctance and modesty that I dare to differ with them upon their construction of this statute; and still it seems to me that they leave entirely out of their consideration that word "safely" when they seek to interpret this section: "If the Treasurer of the United States, etc., fails safely to keep all money deposited."

Now, to have that statute comply with the narrow—I use the word apologetically—the narrow construction put upon it by these two distinguished lawyers——

Mr. COCKRAN. I did not construe the statute. I offered no construction of it. I merely offered an amendment that would reconcile the varying constructions.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I am amazed that my colleague took the floor for five minutes without putting his construction upon it.

Mr. COCKRAN. I tried to give instruction to everyone but the gentleman from New York. [Laughter.]

Mr. PAYNE. In order to give it the construction given by my one distinguished colleague from New York—the other does not say whether he dissents from it or not—you must read out of the statute the word "safely," and have it read "fails to keep all money." Now, if it read that way, there could be no other construction except that placed upon it by my colleague, but for some reason the Congress has put into the statute the word "safely"—"fails safely to keep." What does it mean? My friend from Indiana suggests that it meant negligence, without proper safeguard, failed to keep, and I confess, with my limited understanding of the law, that that strikes me as a reasonable construction.

I have never aspired to any judicial position, but if I can imagine myself in such a place and a man appeared before me charged with the violation of a statute, I should interpret it that way.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does the word "safely" add very much to it?

Mr. PAYNE. I think it does add a good deal to it.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. If he fails to keep it, doesn't that settle the whole proposition?

Mr. PAYNE. I think not.

Mr. COCKRAN. How could he keep it without keeping it safely?

Mr. PAYNE. By not using reasonable safeguards. Now, my colleague, who does not claim to have any interpretation of his own, would interpolate two words, "corruptly and negligently," so that it would read, "corruptly and negligently fails safely to keep." I am there getting beyond my depth. What interpretation is to be put on the statute if it reads that way I am unable to say—that a treasurer corruptly or negligently fails safely to keep. Why, the multiplicity of language—and my colleague is an adept at multiplicity of language—he would insert into this statute puts it entirely beyond my feeble understanding. I do not know what a court would say if they had such a conglomeration of terms presented to them in the shape of a statute. The more he amends it the more he muddles it. I think we are safe to take the law as we find it, as it has been interpreted by the courts, and that everybody is safe if he uses the proper safeguards—the reasonable safeguards—in keeping the public money.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, this statute at first appears to be rather a severe and a rigid one. But the requirements in this that makes it appear so, according to the construction given it by gentlemen who oppose it, is that if this public officer designated here shall fail safely to keep moneys, etc., that are intrusted to his safe-keeping. Now, that may be a little severe, but the severity is justified upon the ground that here is a public officer clothed with authority, responsibility is placed upon him, and he is required to a strict and rigid performance of his duty. It is the same principle that upon an old rule of martial law would require an officer to be shot if he showed cowardice. A greater responsibility is placed upon the custodian of the public funds than upon an ordinary individual, and if the statute is severe, I think that is justification of its severity. When you add to it the amendment of "corruptly and negligently," you weaken the statute. You create an opportunity for an officer to escape for his dereliction of duty. If he fails to keep it safely, if he fails to do all that he is in duty bound to do under the law, then by this amendment of corruptly and negligently you open a wide field of escape for him, and I believe it is well to hold the custodian of public funds to a rigid and strict accountability.

Mr. COCKRAN. Does the gentleman mean that if a custodian of public moneys had funds stolen from him against his will he ought to be held criminally responsible under this section?

Mr. HOUSTON. I think if the custodian of public moneys failed to keep them safely, if he does not do what the law requires him to do, he ought to be punished for it, in order to secure the public funds.

Mr. COCKRAN. Suppose his safe was blown open by dynamite and the public funds abstracted, would the gentleman think that under this section he could be punished?

Mr. HOUSTON. I will say this, that he ought not to keep it in such a place as that. The law provides safe depositaries for this money, and he ought to do as the law requires him to do, and when any officer shall comply with the law fully and use all the means and precautions within his power to safely keep the public funds no court in the world will ever punish him for the loss of it.

Mr. COCKRAN. That is all this amendment provides.

Mr. HOUSTON. But this amendment weakens the statute.

Mr. COCKRAN. Only to that extent.

Mr. HOUSTON. It weakens it in that it opens the door to the defendant to make various defenses that he is not entitled to as it now stands.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would like to inquire whether this statute does not make it possible to convict a man of crime without guilty knowledge.

Mr. COCKRAN. Certainly it does.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does not this statute make it possible to do that thing? Does it not make it possible—does not the language of this statute make it possible to convict a public officer of a crime without the element of guilty knowledge?

Mr. HOUSTON. His crime is lack of proper care and a failure to perform a specific duty the law requires him to perform.

Mr. FOSTER of Vermont. Why, do not we do that every day, in counterfeiting?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I am only expressing my opinion. This is not a matter of counterfeiting.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. COCKRAN) there were—ayes 40, noes 70.

So the amendment was rejected.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. CAPRON having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

An act (H. R. 9087) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

An act (S. 2694) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark.;

An act (S. 550) providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws;

An act (S. 417) to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company; and

An act (S. 152) to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor.

CODIFICATION OF THE CRIMINAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 92. Every officer or agent of the United States who, having received public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, fails to render his accounts for the same as provided by law shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and imprisoned not more than ten years.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. Mr. Chairman, I do so for the purpose of respectfully submitting that in my judgment the chairman of the Committee on Revision of the Laws and the chairman of the House part of the joint committee is proceeding arbitrarily and unwisely in opposing every amendment offered to this bill simply because it is an amendment. It is insisted that this committee ought to stand by the committee that reported the bill under consideration. I think, sir, that this Committee of the Whole House that is in charge of this bill at this time is the paramount committee and that the other committees are simply agents of this committee for the purpose of bringing in legislative propositions and submitting them to it to be disposed of by it as it sees fit, and it was never intended that members of this committee should blindly follow a subordinate committee in everything that it sees fit to submit to it for its consideration.

Why, sir, you might as well tell me that in the administration and adjudication of the laws that the Supreme Court should be called upon to stand by the lower courts in their decisions simply because the lower courts had made certain findings, as to tell me that in the enactment of law that the Committee of the Whole House should be required to stand by a subordinate committee just because it had made certain findings and presented them to it to be considered, digested, and passed upon by it. I respect the judgment of the members of the committee that presented this bill as much as I do the judgment of the members of any other committee of the House, but I claim, sir, that the Committee of the Whole House has something to do with the passage of a measure when it is presented here by that committee or any other, and those Members who are not upon the committee ought not to be called upon to blindly follow in the wake of the committee that happens to present a measure to the House. I have voted against the committee at times, but it was because I thought that the proposition submitted by some one upon the floor was better than the one submitted by the committee, and hence I have not followed them when my judgment led me to believe that the proposition presented by a member of the Committee of the Whole House was better than that presented by the Committee on the Revision of the Laws. Seeing the matter that way, sir, I insist that if it is our purpose to conscientiously discharge our duties we ought to be willing to change our position when conviction presses the belief that we were wrong in our former positions.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Will the gentleman permit me to make an inquiry?

Mr. MACON. Certainly, sir.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Is the gentleman a member of the joint committee or a member of the Committee on Revision of the Laws?

Mr. MACON. Of the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I understand it is the joint committee that has charge of the bill——

Mr. MACON. Oh, yes, sir.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That does not at all militate against the force of the gentleman's remarks. You are a member of the general committee?

Mr. MACON. Yes; I am a member of the general Committee on Revision of the Laws. I want to insist it does not impress me as being just the proper thing for a Member to say that if a certain matter was before the House as an original proposition he would gladly support it, but that inasmuch as the committee had passed upon it he was going to vote to sustain the committee regardless of the fact as to whether it was right or wrong in his judgment. That does not appeal to me as being the proper spirit to control Representatives upon the floor of this House when they are trying to represent an honest judgment or trying to come to an honest conclusion as to what is best to be done concerning any question submitted to us, a law-making body.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 98. Every banker, broker, or other person not an authorized depositary of public moneys, who shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest, or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States, or shall use, transfer, convert, appropriate, or apply any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law; and every president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association who shall violate any provision of this section is guilty of embezzlement of the public money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated, or applied, and shall be *fined not more than the amount embezzled, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.*

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I beg to ask the chairman of the committee if he does not think an amendment ought to be put into that section somewhere, so that if an agent of the Government should deposit in a bank for safe-keeping overnight, or something of that sort, sums that he had collected, that the banker who receives such funds ought not to be subject to the heavy penalty provided in this act? I am not offering that amendment myself, but I am merely asking the chairman if he does not think it would be very proper if some such amendment were put in there?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. We considered that very carefully. The laws are now upon the statute books, and he knows that it is a violation of the statute and there is no danger of his ever doing it accidentally.

Mr. GARRETT. The only thing I was thinking about is that it might frequently happen with a revenue collector. Especially in a State court I have had experience with collecting money late in the evening, and a man might possibly do that in the service of the Federal Government and not have any place to put it for safe-keeping overnight. I do not know that there is anything in the suggestion.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. You might always find individual cases of hardship, but it would open the door to fraud.

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 105. Whoever, being an officer of the United States concerned in the collection or the disbursement of the revenues thereof, shall carry on any trade or business in the funds or debts of the United States, or of any State, or in any public property of either, shall be fined $3,000, and be removed from office, and thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 105 by inserting after the words "three thousand dollars" the words "or be imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer a committee amendment, as follows:

In line 22, after the word "fined," insert the words "not more than."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 52, line 22, after the word "fined," insert "not more than."

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, I do not rise for the purpose of discussing the merits of the amendment offered by my colleague from New York [Mr. PARSONS], but I would ask him whether the situation has been changed since yesterday. Yesterday it was stated by the chairman of the Committee on the Revision of Laws that it was the policy of the committee to allow no amendment—that the purpose was to codify only—and with regard to the matters contained in the existing laws there were to be no changes, notwithstanding the report that had been made by the committee recommending changes and alterations.

Now, my colleague from New York [Mr. PARSONS] has introduced an amendment—which he says is a committee amendment, and the merits of which I do not propose to question—which alters existing law. I would now ask my colleague whether he agrees with the argument made by my colleague from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] yesterday, as well as by myself, that this House ought to consider amendments to the pending bill.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I wish to say——

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I would like to have my colleague from New York [Mr. PARSONS] reply.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I want to correct the statement made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE] respecting statements alleged to have been made by me.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I speak by the RECORD.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. As chairman of this committee I did not make statements as broad as that, or that were intended to be construed in that way. Unfortunately, I am unable to take care of myself to-day on account of hoarseness.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. The gentleman is always able to take care of himself.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I seem to be under disqualification to talk, but I disclaim any such utterance as that attributed to me.

Mr. PARSONS. I desire to say in reply to my colleague from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE] that the amendment I offer now is to cure a misprint in the bill. The committee said at the outset of the debate that it had adopted a uniform policy of stating uniform penalties for maximum punishment. The amendment I have offered is to cure a misprint which stated a fixed penalty instead of a maximum penalty.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. If it was found that there were matters in that bill that require correction and ought to be cured, does not my colleague from New York [Mr. PARSONS], able and distinguished at the bar in my city, realize the fact that we ought to cure those evils now?

Mr. PARSONS. There are a great many things in this code that I would like to see cured, but the Joint Committee on Revision realized at once that it would have an unending task if it sought to cure all the mistakes the individual Members thought existed in the code.

Now take, for instance, the amendments yesterday in regard to bribery at elections and corporate contributions. The bill as it was passed last year was not satisfactory to me. It seemed to be very ineffective. The amendments offered yesterday did not seem to me to be as complete as they should. They showed that it was impossible, in dealing with a bill of this size, a general bill of codification and revision, to go into specific things on which a great deal of debate should be had and a great deal of consideration; and, therefore, the committee have felt, and so far have been sustained by the House in feeling, that if we are to revise and codify the laws, then we should present only such minor changes as are plainly needed. That is my position.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. But if important matters ought to be changed, is not now the time and is not this House the place where those important matters should be changed, in order that the country at large should have a perfect criminal code?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Is not this the place where they must be changed, if they are to be changed?

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. How will we get them changed? It is so hard to get up a bill; it is so hard to get consideration in a committee and a favorable report on a bill which will correct one, two, three, or more sections that when this general bill is up for amendment, and the reading is taking place for the purpose of perfecting the bill, does not my colleague believe that this is the very moment when errors should be corrected and the bill be made perfect, in order that the country may have a good penal code and lawyers and jurors throughout the land may approve our action?

Mr. PARSONS. I can not agree with the gentleman there. This is a practical matter. The practical thing is to get a codification bill passed.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. As quickly as possible.

Mr. PARSONS. No; not as quickly as possible; but if the committee had done what my colleague suggests, it would

have usurped the functions of practically every other committee of the House, and it could not have gotten probably ten sections of the bill read at any time.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. If we do not cure errors now; if we do not perfect the penal code now, does my colleague believe we can ever reach that stage when we can cure the errors and perfect the criminal code?

Mr. PARSONS. I have a great deal of confidence in the committees of this House, and believe if bills are introduced and referred to them that they will receive fair and proper consideration.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Is there a lack of confidence, then, at the present time in this Committee of the Whole, or is there sufficient confidence to believe that we have the ability and that there is sufficient wisdom in the House to perfect a code now?

Mr. PARSONS. I do not believe that on the spur of the moment this Committee of the Whole can make the sort of amendments that are necessary permanently to improve the law.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. This is not the spur of the moment. We are acting deliberately, I trust.

Mr. PARSONS. I think I have sufficiently answered the gentleman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman a question or two for information before he leaves the floor. You say you want to amend the national bank corruption act which we had up yesterday. Did the gentleman offer any amendment yesterday; and if so, what was it? And if he did not, then tell the committee why it was, if he voted against the amendment offered from this side, and if an amendment is needed at all, why is it needed?

Mr. PARSONS. I did not offer an amendment yesterday.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why not?

Mr. PARSONS. Because I did not think the Committee of the Whole would see fit to amend the various sections of the penal code in substantial matters.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But this was not "the various sections." This was a statute that was hardly a year old.

Mr. PARSONS. If you vote for a substantial amendment in one case, then you open the door to vote for them in other cases. Some one offered an amendment yesterday on that section of corporate contributions. The question involved was a contribution of money or any other thing of value. I put this question privately to some of the Members around me: Take the case of a newspaper that is owned by a corporation.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. We will confine it to the national banks. I am not after the newspapers. They are after me all the time. [Laughter.]

I want to get hold of the national banks that have been corrupting the elections and corrupting your people. The gentleman lives up there in New York——

Mr. PARSONS. They have succeeded in corrupting the other side.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman from New York occupies a high office; he is not only a Member of Congress, but he is a member of this committee. He ought to embrace the opportunity to strengthen this national bank act, though about a year old, after the rottenness that smells to heaven has come to light in his own great State, distressing to his own people and to the people throughout the United States.

Mr. PARSONS. The rottenness, let me say to the gentleman from Tennessee, is covered by the language of the bill as it is. The language of the bill covers the case of the contribution of money. I do not know what other contribution a national bank could make.

Mr. COCKRAN. A contribution of Government bonds.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am trying to have the gentleman get down to the point. Why should the gentleman object yesterday, and why should he object to-day, to not making it compulsory, in a case of conviction, that there should be both fine and imprisonment?

Mr. PARSONS. The very case that the gentleman used yesterday seemed to me to be an argument against the amendment offered by my colleague, Mr. COCKRAN. In that case he wished to impose the imprisonment as cumulative to a fine. Now the gentleman referred to a prosecution of the directors of the licorice company in New York, and he said that the jury there had declined to convict them.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes; after the directors or officers had admitted that they were guilty and wanted to pay a fine.

Mr. PARSONS. One of the difficulties in imposing large and severe penalties and punishments in the penal code is that it is very hard if the counsel for the defendant pictures to the jury what it might mean to the defendants if they were convicted. You are much surer of a conviction when the penalty is small than if it is large.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, Mr. Chairman, I have been told, and the gentleman from New York has conceded, that it is very hard to get a conviction where there is any penalty. I was shocked, Mr. Chairman, to have been told about a year ago by one of the leading citizens of this country who well knew the situation, "that a man in high society in the State of New York with plenty of money could not be convicted by a New York jury." And yet, Mr. Chairman, here is some proof of the fact, here, as I stated yesterday and as the gentleman has admitted, the directors or officers of the licorice trust company came into court and wanted to plead guilty and wanted to pay a fine, but they did not want to be imprisoned. They were guilty of destroying the tobacco manufacturers that used licorice in my State and others throughout the United States.

Now, this is a serious matter. We tried yesterday to strike out in the statute the disjunctive "or" and put in the conjunctive "and." Now, then, here is a case where the directors that have used the corporation to wrong the people came up and said, "Mr. Attorney-General, we are guilty and we will pay any fine that you want to impose on us, if you won't send us to jail." We say that when a national bank uses money to corrupt an election in New York, or Pennsylvania, or Tennessee, it is a very important matter, and especially in a pivotal State like New York, which seems to be a doubtful State for revenue only. [Laughter.] It is a serious thing to let the great national banks of this country take the money to corrupt the ballot box regardless of whom they elect. I think that these directors when they come up, Mr. Chairman, and admit their guilt and want to pay a fine should not only be fined, but that they should be imprisoned. It is a sad condition of society in any country when a jury will not convict a man because of the excessive penalty when he comes up and says he is guilty of such a crime. I see from the morning paper that that case against the licorice company has been advanced on the Supreme Court docket to be tried next October, to say whether the corporation which Lord Denman said has "no soul" is to be convicted while the directors go scot-free.

Now, I say that, with all of this wrongdoing, with the actual history of the case I have narrated, it behooves us all, and it behooves the majority of this House, which is the House, and my distinguished friend to whom I have been talking, to strengthen that law instead of saying—well, I don't know exactly what excuse the gentleman did give.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] that the argument of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARSONS] was that you ought not to impose a penitentiary punishment, because, if you did, it would be impossible to get a conviction, and thereby, if that argument is carried to finality, the crime for murder ought to be punished with a fine and not with death or imprisonment for life.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. In other words, the people can be robbed in New York and elsewhere, and if the robbers will pay a fine some of the people of this country want to let them off. I say they ought to be put in the penitentiary.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, there are two points I wish to make in reply to the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES]. The kind of bill in regard to corporate contributions and in regard to expenses in campaigns that I would like to see applicable to every election is the kind of bill that we passed in the State of New York, which prohibits contributions by corporations of anything, and which goes into details, so that by going into details you have some chance of catching the guilty person. The other point I wish to make is this: The gentleman says that he has been told that a wealthy man in high society in New York could never be convicted by any jury in New York.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. By a New York jury. That is the expression.

Mr. PARSONS. Since then a very wealthy man in what the gentleman would consider high society in New York has been convicted by a New York jury. I refer to Mr. Gillette, one of the directors of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York.

Mr. COCKRAN. But he was a subordinate officer.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why were those who admitted their guilt acquitted by the jury?

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. Mr. Chairman, the great drawback at the present time seems to be that we have too many lawyers on the floor. [Laughter and applause.] If the Representatives in the majority here were business men and farmers and manu-

facturers and such, why we would be most happy to have had such a committee as we had on this work, and we would gladly stand by their decisions. Now, I would suggest that if we can not do this work in a reasonable time, let the lawyers leave, and leave the matter to the manufacturers, the merchants, and so on. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I think that the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARSONS] ought not to be adopted. This provision first went into the law away back in 1789, practically at the organization of our Government. In that primitive time of small fortunes and small business operations, the lawmakers thought that $3,000 and removal from office would be a proper measure of punishment for those guilty of the offenses denounced by this section. The proposition of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARSONS] is to make the fine not more than $3,000, which, of course, means that it may be merely nominal. The amendment which I hope to offer, after his is disposed of, is to add punishment by imprisonment. Now, if it were a serious offense, and measured by the punishment and the judgment of the fathers it was, for an officer who collected or disbursed the moneys of the United States to carry on any trade or business in the funds or debts of the United States—if that was a serious offense more than one hundred years ago, how much more serious is it to-day? If $3,000 fine was a proper measure of punishment then, $30,000 or $50,000 fine now would not be excessive. Yet the proposition is to prevent the infliction of more punishment than a fine of $3,000, and to make it so that the fine may be merely nominal—$1, 1 cent, 1 mill—anything, nothing. I do not think that this is "reform" in the right direction. It is "reform" in the wrong direction.

I suppose the argument for this amendment is that old argument which we have had here so often and so long since this bill has been up, that of "uniformity." Because these gentlemen have decided to say not more than so much, it must be not more than so much, with reference to everything. They seem to have lost sight of the effect, in their grave attention to the form. It reads well enough, and in some places it is well enough to say "not more than" so much, but there are other places and other times and other matters when the policy certainly, while it secures uniformity, secures it at the expense of good legislation and of substantial justice. I think the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York, although it will promote that uniformity, ought not to be adopted. If the main thing is to have uniformity in the wording of the statutes, if that is the main object, then we might spare ourselves all care and the expenditure of time in considering everything else or anything else, because that boon of uniformity is already secured, in the print. If, however, the object of this meeting be to consider and to continue to consider the substance, and to legislate with reference to the subject-matter, rather than upon this greatly vaunted theory of uniformity, such amendments as this, I think, ought not to be adopted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARSONS].

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Upon a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 46, noes 50.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Tellers!

Tellers were ordered.

The committee again divided, and the tellers (Mr. PARSONS and Mr. DE ARMOND) reported that there were—ayes 72, noes 59.

So the amendment was adopted.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 105 by inserting after the words "three thousand dollars" the words "or be imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of that amendment is evidenced by the reading of it. As the bill now stands it provides a punishment not to exceed $3,000 fine for this offense, certainly a serious offense. If the amendment be adopted there will be provision made also for an optional punishment, for punishment by imprisonment not to exceed ten years, or by both fine and imprisonment. Now, it does seem to me, from every point from which I can view this matter, that after having reduced the punishment by fine which stood in the statute at $3,000, to $3,000 or anything less down to an infinitesimal sum, it could be nothing more than right and proper to provide also for punishment by imprisonment, or both fine and imprisonment. That is what the amendment purports to do, and I need not take the time of the House in saying anything further upon the subject.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 46, noes 62.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Tellers!

Tellers were ordered.

The committee again divided, and the tellers (Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. DE ARMOND) reported that there were—ayes 52, noes 62.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I make the same amendment, changing the word "ten" to the word "one," and I will write it out.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 105 by inserting, after the words "three thousand dollars," the words "or be imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The committee will accept that amendment. [Applause.]

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 108. Whoever, being a public officer or other person authorized by any law of the United States to make or give a certificate or other writing, shall knowingly make and deliver as true such a certificate or writing, containing any statement which he knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not elsewhere expressly provided by law, shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I desire to suggest to the chairman of the committee that this section, being a new one, is of course subject to consideration and open to amendment under the policy that the Committee of the Whole House adopted, under the leadership of the gentleman. Now, it seems to me that this section ought to be modified so that it will make it a crime to falsify any certificate or writing in any material particular. I have no doubt that there are numerous certificates on file with the Civil Service Commission in the way of vouchers for applicants who desire to take the civil-service examination, requiring the age of the one making the voucher to be stated, and if he is 44 years old and he should state he is 34, the statement would be false and would be a felony under this statute, and yet it would not be material.

Mr. BONYNGE. This only relates to a public officer and would not relate to an applicant for a civil-service position.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Let me remind the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BONYNGE] that whenever one makes an application to take the civil-service examination for the Federal service, he is required to file one or two certificates of citizens, to submit one or two vouchers made out by other persons. These persons, I think, come within the purview of this section. They make certificates required by law——

Mr. PARSONS. Does the statute require them to make it, or is it a regulation requiring them to do it?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I suppose it is a statute.

Mr. PARSONS. The gentleman is mistaken, I think it is a regulation.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Well, it is a statute or regulation made presumably in pursuance of law. The statute doubtless authorizes the Civil Service Commission to make proper regulations for the purpose of carrying the law into effect, and if the court should construe the regulation to be a valid one made in pursuance of law, one who made a statement of that kind, knowingly misstating his age when that misstatement could not be at all material, he still would be guilty of felony. I think the certificate, or misstatement, to be criminal, ought to be one false in some material respect, and I will suggest that there be added after the word "false" on line 8 of this big print of the bill, the words "in any material respect," so it would read, "containing any statement that he knows to be false in any material respect."

Mr. PARSONS. May I ask the gentleman, using the case he has cited, how would he hold that? Suppose a man was 44 years of age and the voucher certified that he was only 34, would that be material?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; because the question is whether he is competent to testify, whether he is a competent witness.

Mr. MANN. It would be material if the regulation fixed and prescribed a certain limit of age between 30 and 40. If the

man stated his age as less than 30, it would be material, but if he stated his age so it would not affect his employment, it would not be material.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I will change my proposition, or modification, by adding the word "material," after the word "any," on line 8, so as to make it read, "any material statement." Now, Mr. Chairman, I move this amendment, that there be inserted after the word "any" on line 22, page 53, the word "material," so that it would read, "any material statement he knows to be false."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 22, page 53, after "any," insert "material."

Mr. PARSONS. Why should he be allowed to make any statement that he knows to be false?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Well, there are statements that are immaterial, that harm neither society nor the individual; that people feel, where they relate to themselves only, induce no action on the part of anybody else in relation to them, that it is no wrong to make a statement of that kind. I do not believe there is a statute in any State of the Union where an immaterial act or immaterial statement is made a felony. Nowhere. I make the assertion without fear of contradiction that there is no such penal statute in all this country. There must be some material offense. In case of perjury, the false testimony must be in relation to some material matter, and it is an essential element in all crimes. What is the use of enacting a statute that makes the technical and immaterial misstatements that can not offend against society or any individual the basis of a prosecution for felony.

Mr. BATES. Would not that be a matter of construction of court rather than the wording of the statute?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think not.

Mr. BATES. That is to say, if the word "material" is inserted, would it not be another loophole for the court to say to the jury, "It is a question for you in the first instance whether this is material?" That would have to be decided before any other question.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. The question of whether it would be material or not is a question of law for the court, and in the jurisdictions where juries are judges of the law as well as of fact that might be true, but that is not the case in a Federal court.

Mr. BATES. It would be a question of fact.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; it is a question of law which the court would construe; but, if the statute is being made for the purpose of convicting men without regard to whether they have committed any particular offense against society or government or the individual, then the gentleman is right; but if the statute is intended to convict men only who are criminals, who have offended against society, government, or a fellow-citizen, then the statute is wrong.

Mr. BATES. Does not the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] think that he only further complicates the statute in its interpretation by adding this word?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. If it further complicates it, it is in the interest of good legislation and the protection of the citizen against an act that is incapable of anything more than a technical offense.

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, for the benefit of the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] I should like to say that this section was copied verbatim from the New York penal code, and that the section as it appears in the New York penal code does not contain the amendment he suggests; that is, the insertion of the word "material."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, it might easily be supposed that this case would arise: Under the civil-service regulations prescribed in pursuance to law, the civil-service applicant receives a blank certificate, which doubtless many gentlemen in this Hall have signed. One of the things in the certificate is the length of years you have known the applicant. Now, that might be material in one aspect of the case, but wholly immaterial in other aspects of the case. If it were material, and the gentleman's amendment were to prevail, the person would be guilty if material, and would not be guilty if immaterial. I have signed more than one of these certificates and stated the length of time I have known the applicant. That has been largely a matter of guesswork, because time does not fix itself readily in my mind, and I do not take the trouble to investigate to find out to the exact year, whether I have known a man nine years and three months or ten years. But under the provision of the bill as it stands if enacted into law, while it is not likely that anyone would be convicted, yet if the Department had a grudge against a man, as sometimes happens, as is now constantly happening in reference to the land cases, they would forget the material offense and come after the man upon the immaterial, technical violation of the law. I do not doubt that often it has happened that a public prosecutor, failing to convict on any material offense, has seized an opportunity to convict on a technical offense; and with a provision as sweeping as this, even with the amendment offered by the gentleman, it seems to me that the committee might well afford to throw some protection around a man accused of crime.

Mr. WALDO. Mr. Chairman, the serious objection to allowing this amendment is that the section is mainly meant to compel public officers to give true certificates. If this amendment is allowed, then a public officer may make a false certificate, and in those jurisdictions where the judge is easy a defendant will be let off on something that might be very material to the case and not be convicted. I think it is a dangerous thing, where this is tied up with a public officer for the purpose of making him liable to prosecution if he does not give a true certificate, to put in this amendment. I think it ought not to be put in.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER].

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. CRUMPACKER, the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. MACON. Division!

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask unanimous consent that the amendment may be read.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 22, page 253, after the word "any," insert the word "material."

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 14, noes 34.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 112. [*Whoever, being elected a* Member of *or Delegate to* Congress, *or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall, after his election and* either before or after he has qualified, *and during his continuance in office,* directly or indirectly, ask, accept, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value to him *or to any person designated by him,* for his attention to, or services, or with the intent to have his action, vote, or decision influenced, on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may at any time be pending in either House *of Congress* or before any committee thereof, or which by law or under the Constitution may be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such Member, *Delegate, or Resident Commissioner,* shall be *fined* not more than three times the amount asked, accepted, or received, and *imprisoned* not more than three years; and shall, moreover, forfeit his office or place, and thereafter be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.]

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a committee amendment, in lines 2 and 3, to strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers a committee amendment, which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Lines 2 and 3, page 55, strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, the object of that amendment is so that the words "Resident Commissioner" shall apply to the representatives of Porto Rico and the Philippines. They are not organized Territories, but their representatives are Resident Commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARSONS].

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 112a. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, or sleeping car, dining car, steamboat, express, telegraph or telephone company, or any company incorporated by act of the Congress of the United States, or any corporation or firm engaged in interstate commerce to give to any Senator or Representative of the Congress of the United States, or to any judge or justice of any court of the United States, any free transportation of person or property, or frank, franking privilege, or money, or other thing of value; and any company or person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each such offense; and any officer or agent of such company or companies who shall violate any provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not to exceed $5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months, nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That if any Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or any judge or justice of any court of the United States shall receive from any railroad, steamboat, sleeping car, dining car, or express company, telegraph or telephone company, or any company chartered by an act of Congress, or any corporation or firm engaged in interstate commerce, or officer or agent of any such firm, company, or companies any free transportation of person or property, or any frank or franking

privilege, or gift of money or other thing of value, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forever be barred from holding office under the Government of the United States.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I think the amendment the gentleman has offered would more properly come under the following section, which is a section relating to bribing a Member of Congress, whereas this section relates to the Members themselves. If the gentleman will look at section 113, he will see that it more naturally pertains to his amendment.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. The first section of my amendment, or additional section, relates to the same matters as are provided for in section 112, and the second part of my section relates to the same that is considered in section 113. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent of the committee, in view not only of the condition of my health and voice, but in order that the committee may have an opportunity to see and study the amendments and decide what they want to do with them, that the consideration of these amendments go over until to-morrow and be considered at the end of this chapter, without losing parliamentary status.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that the amendment offered by him may go over until to-morrow and be considered when the end of this chapter is read.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Without parliamentary detriment.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes; and there is also a kindred amendment which I will offer later.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Now I will offer the other amendment for the information of the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 112b. That it shall be unlawful for any Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States during his term of service, or for any such Senator or Representative elect to directly or indirectly hold or take any office, employment, or service, or to receive any salary, fee, or pay as officer, agent, representative, or attorney from any national bank, railroad company, or ship, express, telegraph, telephone, or sleeping-car company, or any public-service corporation, or any corporation chartered by an act of Congress of the United States, or any firm, company, or corporation organized or conducted in violation of the antitrust laws of the United States, or that is charged with or has been convicted of a violation of any of the antitrust laws of the United States, or any corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, traffic, or business, or commerce or business between any Territories, or any State or Territory, or between the District of Columbia and any State or Territory of the United States or any foreign power, or any person, firm, or corporation interested in legislation or other business of Congress, existing or anticipated.

That any Senator or Representative in Congress violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 and by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than one year and shall forever be barred from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas make the same request with reference to this amendment?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 112 by inserting the word "other" between the words "any" and "person," in line 10, and by striking out the words "designated by him," in the same line, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "with his consent, connivance, or concurrence."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I think that is an improvement on the provision which the Commission has incorporated. The provision is "any person designated by him." The word "designate" is rather a formal word. If my amendment was adopted, it would read "any other person with his consent, concurrence, or connivance." I should be glad to have the Clerk read the clause as it would read if the amendment was incorporated.

The Clerk read as follows:

Or to any other person with his consent, connivance, or concurrence.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it makes it less difficult to establish the case, and covers, I think, better than the words incorporated by the Commission, what I understand the Commission to mean.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I ask leave to make a slight modification in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment as modified by the gentleman from Missouri.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 112, in line 10, by striking out the words "designated by him" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "with his consent, connivance, or concurrence."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the committee has no objection to that change. The object indicated by them is to cover just such a ground as that.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Now, Mr. Chairman, I offer a further amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding at the end of section 112 the following: "Whoever shall directly or indirectly give, receive, or accept anything of value for or on account of any vote, decision, or act of any such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner shall be subject to fine and imprisonment as hereinbefore in this section provided."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the object of that amendment is to reach the person who trades and bargains in the votes or acts of Members, Delegates, or Resident Commissioners, although he may do it without at all approaching the Member, Delegate, or Commissioner—the outside fellow, who assumes to be able to influence the vote of this man or that man or the action of this man or that man having a seat on this floor, although in fact he may never approach him or speak to him, although he may not know him or have any relations whatever with him. It seems to me, as the law now stands, he may bargain in safety and market his assumption. In other words, it is the sale by lobbyists of a supposed influence which they do not exert that I believe this amendment would reach. For instance, Mr. A is engaged in the business of lobbying, and he says to somebody who desires to have some legislation promoted or defeated, "I think I can get the vote of B; I think I can get B to vote for or against this bill." He therefore makes an arrangement that he shall receive, or he does actually receive, some valuable consideration upon the supposition that he will exert his influence upon B. Then, when the time comes around for the bill to be voted on in the House, Mr. B, if he be present, votes for it or against it. If the lobbyist is endeavoring to promote the legislation, and B happens to vote for it, he can very easily claim his wage by saying, "Well, I got B;" and if B does not vote for it, he can say, "Well, I had it fixed all right, but he went back on me." In other words, the effort is, so far as this amendment is concerned, to reach a class of people who bargain and barter in votes and acts of Members on this floor and in the Senate without ever having any relations whatever with the person who is bought and sold as so much merchandise. I do not think the law covers that kind of a case. I think this amendment would cover it, although it is hastily drawn. So far as I am concerned, it would be perfectly satisfactory to me to have the section passed over until to-morrow and let the amendment be printed, because if it does not accomplish the purpose stated I do not wish its adoption, and if it does I presume the members of the committee and everybody else does, or should, wish its adoption. If it does not accomplish the purpose, seeing it in print, somebody else may suggest some change which will accomplish the purpose. It would be perfectly satisfactory to me to let the section pass and let the amendment be printed in the RECORD to-morrow, to be taken up whenever we go into the Committee of the Whole again upon this bill. I have no disposition to press it now, but it is a subject that I think ought to be considered. I am willing to let it go over if that be the wish of the committee or of any Member.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri. Do I understand that the gentleman asks that his amendment go over until to-morrow?

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I am indifferent as to that.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I hope that the suggestion made by the gentleman from Missouri will be adopted and that the amendment may go over. I am of the opinion that the very amendment he proposes is embraced in succeeding sections. If it is not, it is a good amendment that ought to be adopted.

Mr. DE ARMOND. If it is already embraced in succeeding sections, there is no need of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] asks unanimous consent that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], just reported, go over until the close of this chapter. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 113. [Whoever shall promise, offer, or give, or cause to be promised, offered, or given, any money or other thing of value, or shall make or tender any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any Member of either House of Congress, *or Delegate to* Congress, *or Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, after his election and* either before or after he has qualified, *and during his continuance in office*, with intent to influence his *action*, vote, or decision, on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending in either House of Congress, or before any committee thereof, *or which by law or under the Constitution may be brought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner*, shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so promised, offered, given, made, or tendered, and imprisoned not more than three years.]

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 56, lines 4 and 5, strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 56, line 7, after the words "intent to," insert the words "or which tends to," so that it will read:
"with intent to or which tends to influence his action, vote, or decision."

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, we have it very plainly stated that an offense is committed where the act is done with the "intent" to "influence." It is very hard to prove intent. That is a mental act. Now, if a man does something that he knows will naturally "influence" the lawmaker, and it is corrupt or otherwise in derogation of public morals, or the provisions of this law, it seems to me that he ought to be punished for it. In other words, if he knows the natural effect of an act tends to "influence" a Member of Congress, that act should be prohibited, as well as if the person intends that it shall. If he knows it will influence, why does he do it? If he knows the natural effect of the act is to bring about a wrongdoing, then he is just as immoral in his purposes as if he intends to bring it about; hence I offer the amendment.

Mr. GARRETT. Does not my colleague think it is altogether a question for the jury?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Suppose the man comes up and says: "I did not intend to do it."

Mr. GARRETT. The jury is judge of the facts.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I know it, but it is very hard to prove what is inside a man's head or heart. A man is presumed to know the effect of the thing which naturally flows from his act. A man intends to do that which is the natural consequence of his act. Now, then, that is true; but when he does something he knows is going to have the desired effect, and then, as it were, walks off and lets somebody else be accused of it who happens to be walking along at the same time, he is just as evil-minded as the other man. I do not know that I make myself understood there. A man may intend to do a thing and do it, and if he does something which tends to do what he wants done, he should be held liable for the consequences, I think.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to offer an amendment to that section.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

Mr. HARDY. I have not written it out, but I will state it. The amendment is to put into that section the same words that already exist in the other section and make the section apply to gifts either to a Member or anyone designated by him.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Texas please send his amendment to the Clerk to be reported?

Mr. HARDY. I will prepare it so that it will be reported, and in the meantime I will state the purpose of the amendment. It is to apply this section to gifts to any Member or any person designated by a Member with intent to influence the action, etc.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A moment ago that language, and I think very properly, was changed to "any person with his consent, connivance, etc." It seems to me the language should be made to conform if you are going to offer that amendment.

Mr. HARDY. It is my purpose, I will say to the gentleman, to so word the amendment as to include the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri and to make this section stand on all fours with the section before it. I will ask that the amendment lay over until to-morrow, or I will write it out now and send it up.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I suggest that we proceed with the next section and return to this one afterwards if the gentleman wishes to fix up an amendment.

Mr. HARDY. It is about ready.

Mr. PAYNE. It is rather unusual to keep the committee waiting. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that we go on with the next section.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. A parliamentary inquiry——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that this section be passed without prejudice. Is there objection?

Mr. HARRISON. I object.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I call for the regular order.

Mr. HARDY. The amendment is ready, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 115 by inserting, on page 56, line 6, after the word "office," the words "or to any person with his connivance or consent."

Mr. STAFFORD. Will the gentleman permit a question?

I believe the phraseology adopted in the previous amendment was "with his consent, connivance, or concurrence," and as I understand the gentleman, he desires to have the same language in this section.

Mr. HARDY. I accept the gentleman's amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The committee offers no objection to this amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I understand the amendment as it stands is amended by the gentleman from Wisconsin.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment, so that Members may understand it.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 115 by inserting on page 56, line 6, after the word "office," the words "or to any person with his connivance or consent."

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I believe the phraseology we adopted in the previous section was "with his consent, connivance, or concurrence," and, as I understand the gentleman desires to have the same phraseology, I move that it be amended to contain that language.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] accept the amendment?

Mr. HARDY. I accept the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Modify the amendment so the words to be inserted shall be "or to any person with his consent, connivance, or concurrence."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 114. [Whoever, *being elected* a Member of *or Delegate to* Congress, *or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall, after his election and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office*, or being an officer or agent of the *United States*, shall directly or indirectly take, receive, or agree to receive, from any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any contract, office, or place from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof, for any person whatever, or for giving any such contract, office, or place to any person whomsoever; or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall offer, or agree to give, or shall give, or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years; and shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States. Any such contract or agreement may, at the option of the President, be declared void.]

Mr. PARSONS. Mr. Chairman, on behalf of the committee, I move to strike out the words in lines 17 and 18, page 56, "from any Territory of the United States," the same amendment we adopted in two preceding sections.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PARSONS].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out all that follows the word "whoever" in the first line of the section, down to and including the word "States" on page 56, line 21.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I want to explain this amendment to the gentlemen, and I hope to get the consent of the committee to it. I believe if they understood its purpose and what its effect would be if it was adopted, that every gentleman on both sides of the House, including all the members of the committee, would support it.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the committee in its report says that in two instances they have changed existing law, first, where it was necessary in order to broaden the definition of a crime so as to prevent it being gotten around by people who had invented devices to avoid it; and second, where certain crimes were committed that were not provided for at all in the statute and which ought to be provided for.

Mr. Chairman, under the law as it stands, the bribe giver is punished under any and all circumstances. The classification of the bribe giver is not confined to officeholders in this very statute, but the bribe taker, the man who takes a bribe—must be an officer, a Member, or Delegate or resident commissioner, before there is any crime. Now, there are a large number of people who are paid money in the sections where I live, at least, for indorsement to office, who would not be embraced by this section as it is written, but who would be taken in if this amendment is adopted. For instance, the President appoints Federal officers in a great many States in the South on advice of gentlemen who are known as referees, and they act on advice of members of State and county committees; and I charge it now as a fact, as the truth, that no man will deny, that in many States in the South—not the referees; I won't say that—but numbers of these committeemen, State and county, have driven a thriving business in the sale of indorsements for Federal offices. And in my own district, about five years ago, at about the time my services as a Member of this body began, there was a public scandal on this very question, and the President sent inspectors down to investigate it, and he found that numbers of Republican committeemen in the State of Georgia and in the Tenth Georgia district were engaged in the regular business of selling for money their indorsement for Federal offices. And the President acted honestly and fairly in the matter and turned those people down.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] yield to the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS]?

Mr. HARDWICK. Certainly.

Mr. NORRIS. I think I would be very much in favor of perfecting this particular section in the way the gentleman suggests if it did not narrow it, but if I understand his amendment it strikes out all of section 114 down to and including the words "United States," in line 21. Am I right?

Mr. HARDWICK. Line 21 of the other bill. The gentleman has the wrong bill.

Mr. NORRIS. I think I have the right bill and the gentleman has the wrong one. I have the regular bill.

Mr. HARDWICK. In the fifth line of the section.

Mr. NORRIS. If I understand the gentleman's amendment, then, rather than adding to it takes out.

Mr. HARDWICK. Exactly. Now I will explain why, if the gentleman will permit me.

Mr. NORRIS. Just a moment, please. After you have taken that out the balance of it would not make any sense, as I read it.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman reads it wrong.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. May I ask the gentleman one question?

Mr. HARDWICK. Just a minute.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. The gentleman leaves in the word "whoever?"

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; I say, "Whoever shall, directly or indirectly, take, receive, or agree to receive," etc.

In other words, I want to strike from the definition of a bribe taker the official character, so that anybody who takes or agrees to take a bribe in order to secure Federal indorsement or indorsement for a Federal office shall be punished. Not only Members of Congress, not only Delegates from the Territories, not only resident commissioners, but anybody who prostitutes the influence that he may acquire, party or otherwise, ought to be punished.

[The time of Mr. HARDWICK having expired, by unanimous consent it was extended five minutes.]

Mr. PARSONS. I should like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. HARDWICK. Certainly.

Mr. PARSONS. What I think the gentleman wishes is desirable, but it seems to me that his amendment makes the provision too broad.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will agree to any modification that will accomplish the purpose I have in mind.

Mr. PARSONS. I think it will require a great deal of doing to get it into the form you want.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Why do you not draw this as an independent section?

Mr. HARDWICK. I have it here in that form, but I am afraid it can not be adopted in that form, as a proper consideration of the terms I have employed will require too much of the time of the Committee of the Whole. Is it not desirable and right for us to provide that when anybody, officeholder or not, party official or private citizen, undertakes to buy or to sell indorsement for Federal office or Federal contracts it shall be in law, as it is in morals, a crime against the United States Government and its people? How can it be too broad?

Mr. STAFFORD. Does the gentleman intend to have his amendment forbid an attorney going before the Departments and prosecuting cases on behalf of clients?

Mr. HARDWICK. Not at all.

Mr. STAFFORD. If the gentleman's amendment should carry, certainly the remaining phraseology would bar attorneys from prosecuting legitimate claims before the Departments. They would be forbidden to receive their fees under this broad phraseology.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman is correct. My amendment would need modification because of that. I concede that the point the gentleman makes is well taken. I am glad he called my attention to it. The word "contract" would have to be striken out of this section or my amendment would have to be put into different phraseology or at some other place in the bill.

Mr. STAFFORD. Does not the gentleman's concession show that it is necessary to leave the phraseology as it is, because the purpose of the section was to have it apply solely to Members of Congress or those occupying official positions, so as to prevent them from using ulterior influences on Department officials for the obtaining of contracts?

Mr. HARDWICK. It may be that the amendment will have to be worded differently. It may be that the word "contract" will have to be stricken out, or I may have to ask time, if the gentlemen on the committee approve of the theory of the amendment, to put it into shape, so as to avoid the objection made by the gentleman.

But surely the gentlemen of the committee do not want to contend that this section ought to be left so that people who hold high party positions shall be allowed to auction off the Federal offices in any State or district in this entire Republic.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The gentleman does not want to impair the efficiency of these sections.

Mr. HARDWICK. Not at all.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Why not make this an independent proposition? It ought to be drawn pretty carefully.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will do that, then.

Mr. PARSONS. May I suggest to the gentleman that he choose the proper title? This chapter is entitled "Offenses relating to official duties." Therefore it relates to official duties. I suggest to the gentleman that he find a section under some other title.

Mr. HARDWICK. If the gentleman will pardon me, I think it applies here, because we are undertaking to deal with the people who are corruptly influenced in their indorsement of applicants for public offices, and there is no other section applicable to that.

Now, if gentlemen say this is not the proper place for this amendment, and will show me any other place where it will be more appropriate, I will defer to their judgment with the utmost pleasure, because I have no personal or selfish motive in this matter. Under this very section application was made to the prosecuting officers to take some action, to apply some remedy, and they said they could not do anything with these people, whom the reports of the Post-Office Department will show were engaged in this iniquitous and vicious practice, because this section was not broad enough.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. They are very clearly right.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire that the time of the gentleman from Georgia may be extended two minutes in order that I may make a suggestion. This chapter relates to offenses against official duties. The last part of this section provides for disqualification from holding office, and this section especially relates to matters of this kind, and the subject of the gentleman's amendment would not be germane.

Mr. HARDWICK. I regret that I have been unable to make it clear to the gentleman. I have tried to make it clear to him that the subject I am aiming at is the purchase and sale of indorsement for office, and that subject is dealt with in this very section, and so far existing law has confined the punishment for

taking bribes to Members of Congress and Delegates, and you propose to add resident commissioners. My purpose is to broaden it so that it shall apply to everyone, because no matter who is guilty, it constitutes an offense of a very grave character against the United States, its Government, and its people.

Mr. HOUSTON. It is an offense that you designate as applicable to all parties, and the objection that I offer is that it would be more pertinent and more appropriate in a section that did not relate to offenses against official duties.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I will offer the following as section 114a.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia withdraws his amendment and offers another.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add the following as section 114a:

"Every person holding or filling any office under any branch of the Government of the United States of America, or under the national, State, or local organization of any political party in the United States of America, who shall, directly or indirectly, sell, or propose to sell, or agree to sell, his indorsement or support of any candidate, applicant, or other person for election or appointment to any office, appointment, or position under the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States of America, or who shall demand, or receive, or agree to take any sum of money or other bribe, or present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation, or security for the payment of any money, present, reward, or other thing of value for obtaining, or procuring or assisting to obtain or procure, or attempting to obtain or procure, or agreeing to obtain or procure, or agreeing to attempt to obtain or procure, the election or appointment of any person to any office, position, or appointment under the legislative, executive, or judicial branch of the Government of the United States of America, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor more than five years.

"That in like manner every person who shall directly or indirectly purchase, or propose to purchase, the indorsement or support of any of the persons mentioned in the preceding section hereof, of any candidate, applicant, or other person for election or appointment to the offices, appointments, or positions mentioned in the preceding section, or who shall offer or give any sum of money or other bribe, or present, or reward, or shall make, or offer to make, any contract, promise, or agreement for the payment of any money, present, reward, or thing of value, either directly or indirectly, to any of the persons mentioned in the preceding section hereof, in order to obtain or procure the assistance, or aid, or support, or indorsement, of any of the aforementioned persons in procuring, or attempting to procure, the election or appointment of any person to any office or offices mentioned in the preceding section hereof, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be imprisoned not less than six months nor longer than five years."

Mr. HARDWICK. Now, Mr. Chairman, I want to say one word, and I think I will be able to dispose of the matter in a manner satisfactory to the chairman of the committee, who has so ably managed this bill. This matter was submitted to the President of the United States, and in the first message that he sent to the Fifty-eighth Congress he said that there ought to be legislation on this subject. I have introduced a bill in every Congress since then—in the Fifty-eighth, Fifty-ninth, and now in the Sixtieth—and yet in the ordinary course of events, as they occur in this body, I will not be able to get consideration for it unless I put it somewhere in this bill.

Now, I am quite aware, as the chairman of the committee suggests, that this independent proposition involves so much consideration as to details of language employed by myself in the section just submitted that it will be useless for me to expect the committee to adopt so important a proposition as an independent section. I think, and I understand the gentleman from Pennsylvania agrees with me, there ought to be some sort of an independent section so as to include and cover every class of these cases, which I regard as a national shame and disgrace, not only to the South, but to the North, East, and West; not only to the Republican party, but to all the people in the United States.

Therefore, Mr. Chairman, with the consent and concurrence of the gentleman from Pennsylvania who leads the fight for this bill, I desire to ask unanimous consent that section 114 be passed until to-morrow, so that I may, if possible, frame an amendment that will meet with the gentleman's concurrence and which will accomplish this desirable end.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I think this course should be proceeded with under another section, but I would not object to it here. But I want to correct one or two remarks made by the gentleman from Georgia, and one is that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has not said that this section ought to be broadened.

Mr. HARDWICK. With the gentleman's permission, if I stated that, I want to say that I did not intend to be so understood. I thought, however, from what the gentleman said to me, that he did not think so. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Of course I am not responsible for that.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Georgia that section 114 covers what he wants to get at. I read from page 57, in line 2:

Whoever directly or indirectly shall offer or agree to give, or shall give, or bestow, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

Mr. HARDWICK. I will say to the gentleman that that would be broad enough to cover the man who gives the bribe, but it would not cover the man who takes the bribe.

Mr. OLMSTED. If he is an officer of the Government, section 114 covers all that.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will suggest to the gentlemen that if this section goes over until to-morrow it can then be discussed. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that section 114 go over until to-morrow.

Mr. YOUNG. I object.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I shall now offer as a substitute for the motion pending the following, which I send to the desk and ask to have read. It is a substitute for section 114a, proposed by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK].

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 114. [Whoever shall directly or indirectly give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive, from any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any office or place from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof, for any person whatever, or for giving any such office or place to any person whomsoever; or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such office or place, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years, and shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has put in the exact form that the committee has offered it exactly the proposition I desired, and I thank him very much for his assistance in that matter. Now, unless the committee is prepared to take issue with me on the principle of this thing, there is no technical reason why they can not accept their own work, their own phraseology, and give us a statute that the courts will say is broad enough to punish committeemen, State and county, and referees, if any of them were guilty of it, who sell their influence when it comes to filling Federal offices in the South or anywhere else. We ask you, if you want to give us a fair deal in this matter, if you want cleanliness and purity down there in the administration of your Government, to vote for this proposition which the gentleman from Mississippi has so kindly put in shape, and which leaves no technical reason for opposing it.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the Chair understand that the gentleman from Georgia withdraws his amendment?

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes; I do.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] whether he thinks that the penalties of this section should be as severe as those applied to a Member of Congress for receiving a bribe?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; I do; and I will tell the gentleman why.

Mr. OLMSTED. One moment. It seems to me that a fine of $10,000 and imprisonment for the offense described in this section would perhaps defeat the object of the provision by preventing convictions.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not think it would. I think, upon the contrary, that it would be more apt to be inflicted in those cases than upon a Senator or a Member of Congress. I am of the opinion that the bribe giver is exactly on the same footing as the bribe taker, and I am of opinion that a man who is holding office, say that of United States marshal or clerk or postmaster, or something of that sort in a State, particularly in a State where there is no party of the dominant party, and becomes a referee in patronage matters and offers to sell or does sell his influence or his recommendation as a referee, is peculiarly responsible to this disqualification clause. I will, moreover, say this to the gentleman, that that is only the maximum punishment; the court can impose less.

Mr. OLMSTED. But the law, as proposed, imposes both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; and I think both ought to be imposed.

Mr. OLMSTED. There might be technical offenses that might not be very serious.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I don't think there could be any offense under this statute that is not serious.

Mr. OLMSTED. It would have to be one of very grave character, else you could not secure conviction with such penalties as the result. I had in mind the case mentioned by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], where certain persons who were willing to plead guilty, provided they could be assured that only a fine would be imposed, were entirely acquitted, be-

cause the jury was unwilling that they should be imprisoned for the offense, and found them not guilty. That might follow in this case. The severity of the penalty might defeat the worthy object of the law.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the attention of the gentleman from Mississippi and the gentleman from Georgia along the same line suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. We all know the severity of a penalty sometimes defeats conviction. The jury would be inclined, if it thought a penalty was going to be too severe, if the offense was not very grave, to find the defendant not guilty. Now, while the fine and imprisonment are both stated in the act in the maximum—and that could be well left to the discretion of the court—there is another part of the penalty about which the court would have no discretion, and that is this part: "And shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States." In my judgment, that is the severest part of this penalty. Now, if you were prosecuting a man under this statute, and the offense was not grave, there is not any doubt that it would be a very difficult matter to secure a conviction, because that particular part of the punishment must always be imposed, The court has no discretion as to that part, and it seems to me, inasmuch as it does not apply to officers at all, but to individuals generally, that that part of the penalty, if we are going to adopt this amendment, ought to be omitted.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If the gentleman will pardon me. If there be any offense committed under this statute as I propose it at all, it can not be any trivial offense.

Mr. NORRIS. Suppose this case I happen to think of: Suppose a man offered to pay $5 to a man for indorsing him for postmaster. If that man were prosecuted for that and a jury would understand that in case of his conviction he would be deprived during his entire life from holding any office under the United States, they would render a verdict of "not guilty" without any question.

Mr. WILLIAMS. In the State of Mississippi a man accepting or giving a bribe is disqualified now, and I can not conceive of any juster punishment in the word——

Mr. NORRIS. That is vastly different from a man——

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman supposed the case of a man taking $5 as a bribe to indorse a man——

Mr. NORRIS. It strikes me that if this particular amendment were adopted the prosecution of anyone could not be successfully done unless the offense was a very grave one, from the very fact that it makes the penalty too severe.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I am very anxious—am I speaking in my own time or the gentleman's?

Mr. NORRIS. You are speaking in my time.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg the gentleman's pardon.

Mr. NORRIS. I am inclined to think, Mr. Chairman, we ought to adopt some amendment of this kind in order that we may cover some conditions that exist in some sections of the country, but we ought to do it in a practical way. We ought not to try to be so severe that we will hinder the enforcement of justice rather than to help it along, and it seems to me that it makes this penalty too severe, the most severe really of any penalty that can be inflicted. Some gentleman said that it could not be more than $10,000 fine, that it is within the discretion of the court to make this $50 or $1; but this disqualifying clause is a part of the penalty, the most severe, and one over which the court has no control, and I think it has been the experience of every prosecuting attorney here that where the penalty is so severe the offense will have to be of a grievous kind to secure conviction.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Would it satisfy the gentleman if I were to strike out the conjunctive "and" and substitute the disjunctive "or?" In that event it would be left to the discretion of the court whether the last penalty should be imposed.

Mr. NORRIS. That would help greatly.

Mr. OLMSTED. I was just about to suggest that.

Mr. NORRIS. I think it would be much better to take that part of it clear out, because it does not apply to an officer——

Mr. WILLIAMS. I beg the gentleman's pardon; it generally does. These referees are generally United States marshals or United States clerks——

Mr. NORRIS. It covers everybody. We are legislating here particularly in regard to officers, and where they do things wrong and commit this offense we can properly prohibit them from holding office; but this covers everybody, and it strikes me that to be consistent with the balance of the legislation we ought to leave out that part in regard to disqualification.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would much rather leave out the fine and imprisonment than the disqualification, and I ask unanimous consent, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. NORRIS. I want to make a motion before I give up the floor. In order to get the matter before the House, I move to amend the amendment by striking out of it the language commencing with the second "and" in line 7—that is, striking out the last sentence.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The disqualification penalty is what the gentleman means?

Mr. NORRIS. Yes; that is my motion.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman's amendment is to strike out so much of the penalty as reads as follows:

> And shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

That penalty, as I understand him, he thinks ought not to be visited on a man who is not an officeholder. I think a man who is not an officeholder, but a private citizen, and commits a crime of this sort ought to be disqualified just as much from the ability to hold office in the future as the man holding an office now, guilty of the same offense, ought to be presently disqualified. But before the gentleman's amendment to my amendment is put to the committee I want to ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment thus far, so that his amendment to my amendment may be to my amendment as modified—to wit: Strike out the word "and" which follows the semicolon immediately after the word "years" and to substitute for it the disjunctive "or." So the court within its discretion may inflict the last penalty or not. If the court thinks it is a grave case, it can inflict it. If it takes the view that it is not one, then it can leave that part of the penalty out. I ask unanimous consent to modify my amendment by striking out "and" and substituting "or."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] asks unanimous consent to modify the amendment offered by him. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, I ask unanimous consent again, after the word "imprisonment" to add the words "or both."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment by adding, after the word "imprisonment," the words "or both." The Chair will ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] if the modification suggested by him should not come after the word "years?"

Mr. WILLIAMS. Yes; it could.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, I yield to the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER].

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] to the fact that the section as amended by him, in my judgment, would prevent any citizen in the country from contributing any money or any time or anything of value to procure the election of any candidate for office. It does not refer to appointive offices. This is a very important question that we are engaged upon now, and, in my judgment, if the section should be amended as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has asked it to be, and then should be adopted, it would be a felony for any citizen to contribute any money, any time, anything of value, to assist a candidate to being elected to any office under the Federal Government. I do not believe the gentleman desires to enact a statute of that kind.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. Chairman, for tactical reasons, and in order to obviate all objections, I ask that the word "appointive" be inserted prior to the word "office" and prior to the word "place" wherever those words occur in the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment by inserting the word "appointive" prior to the word "office" and prior to the word "place" wherever they occur. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That amendment ought to be made to the text, at any rate.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I make it to this now.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has expired.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I ask two minutes more in order to answer a question of the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. GAINES].

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be so ordered.

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. I propose, Mr. Chairman, to offer, when the time comes, an amendment to section 114, to strike out the word "contract" in line 5, page 57. I want to

ask the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] whether the language of his proposed amendment includes the word "contract" in the same connection in which it appears in that statute?

Mr. WILLIAMS. No; it does not. My amendment applies only to those who are not officeholders, Members of Congress, Delegates, and resident commissioners, and for that reason the word "contract" was stricken out, because a private citizen might be an attorney legitimately employed to go before a Department to represent a would-be contractor.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. I appreciate the reasons. I did not know of the fact.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I would not be in favor of striking out the word "contract" from the original section 114, but my amendment does not concern that at all.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I think we ought to have that read again.

Mr. PARSONS. Let the amendment be again reported in its present form.

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 114a. [Whoever shall directly or indirectly give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive, from any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any appointive office, or appointive place from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof, for any person whatever, or for giving any such appointive office, or appointive place to any person whomsoever; or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such appointive office, or appointive place, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years or both; or shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I wish to ask the gentleman from Mississippi a question on the construction of this. Suppose, for instance, there is a man down in your section of the country who has influence, and his influence is sought by another man who wants to be collector of the port there, and he says, "Yes; I will indorse your application, and I should like to have you appoint John Smith, my friend, to be deputy collector."

Mr. WILLIAMS. He ought to be punished, if he did that.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Does that come within the purview of this statute, and make it a crime?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think so, and it ought to.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I offer, if it has not already been offered, as an amendment to the amendment, the striking out of the words:

or shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

I ask the Clerk to report that amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Strike out the words "or shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is informed that that amendment was offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS].

Mr. OLMSTED. Then I want to say a word in behalf of that amendment. I wish, in the first instance, to correct the gentleman from Mississippi. He stated that in his State there was a disqualification from office for bribery. I find on looking at the Mississippi code, adopted in 1906, that that was omitted. There is no such provision.

Mr. WILLIAMS. It is in the constitution itself.

Mr. OLMSTED. Can you convict a man and sentence him on the constitution without an act of the assembly?

Mr. WILLIAMS. Oh, no; but the constitution says that any person convicted of any crime involving moral turpitude, naming several of them, and this is one of them, shall be so disqualified.

Mr. OLMSTED. It is not in the statute nor in the Federal Constitution.

This is a very serious provision, and this very amendment, offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, to my mind, shows the danger of our attempting general legislation on this subject in a bill to revise the criminal code. If I correctly understand the gentleman's amendment, it makes it a misdemeanor for anybody to give or bestow, or agree to bestow, any money, property, or other valuable consideration. Now, a man's time is a valuable consideration. We are told that time is money; and technically and strictly, under this amendment, if a man, working for a friend, should take a petition and spend three days in circulating it for signatures for his appointment as postmaster, he would be subject to fine and imprisonment and disqualification from holding office. If a newspaper should give its editorial columns to the support of any gentleman for any appointive office under the Federal Government, the editor and proprietor of the paper would be subject to fine or imprisonment, and would be disqualified from holding any office of trust or profit.

Mr. WILLIAMS. If one man gave his time and another gave his newspaper service freely and voluntarily without any promise given for a Federal office as an inducement or consideration, it would not be a violation of the proposed law, and if he gives it for that reason it ought to be.

Mr. OLMSTED. If he gives it without any consideration, if he gave it to procure an office, or if he gave a man $2 to pay for circulating the petition, it would under this amendment be an offense subjecting both to fine and imprisonment and disqualification from holding office. I think that part ought to be stricken out certainly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose, and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BANNON, chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11701) for the codification of the penal laws and had come to no resolution thereon.

### CASTLE ISLAND, BOSTON HARBOR.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Speaker, I desire unanimous consent to introduce a petition of the citizens of South Boston to the United States Congress and the Secretary of War in opposition to taking Castle Island for immigration. It would be a manifest injustice, and I would like unanimous consent to have the preamble extended in the RECORD.

The SPEAKER. Under the rules the petition would go through the box, but the gentleman from Massachusetts desires unanimous consent to present the petition to which he refers and to print the preamble in the RECORD.

Mr. PAYNE. I object.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. WOODYARD, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence of one week, on account of important business.

### SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees as indicated below:

S. 2694. An act to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 550. An act providing for stated leaves of absence to entrymen under the homestead laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 417. An act to extend the time for the completion of a bridge across the Missouri River at Yankton, S. Dak., by the Yankton, Norfolk and Southern Railway Company—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 152. An act to provide a site and buildings for the Departments of State, Justice, and Commerce and Labor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bill of the following title, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 9087. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903.

### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I now move that the House adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 50 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of channel between Threemile Harbor and Gardiners Bay, New York—

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Civil Service Commission, submitting an estimate of appropriation for salaries of expert examiners—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of survey for wagon road to connect Mammoth Hot Springs, in Yellowstone National Park, with road heretofore constructed by Gallatin County, Mont.—to the Committee on the Public Lands and ordered to be printed, with illustrations.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a draft of a bill to authorize cancellation of Indian allotments under any law or treaty, for purpose of permitting the divorced wife, or the wife or other members of the family, to take lands so relinquished—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads was discharged from the consideration of the bill (H. R. 13804) for the relief of Malcolm Gillis, and the same was referred to the Committee on Claims.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 13828) for the suppression of gambling on horse races through national and interstate commerce and the postal service, subject to the jurisdiction and the laws of the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RANDELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13829) to prohibit Senators and Representatives in Congress and Senators and Representatives elect from serving or receiving pay from public-service corporations, trusts, and other persons as officer, agent, representative, or attorney, and providing penalties therefor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13830) prohibiting the giving and receiving of money or other thing of value by any railroad, steamboat, express, telegraph, or telephone company or companies chartered by the Congress or engaged in interstate commerce to or by a Senator or Representative in Congress, or any judge or justice of any United States court, and providing penalties therefor, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 13831) for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building in the city of Covington, Tipton County, Tenn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANNON (by request): A bill (H. R. 13832) to amend an act entitled "An act in amendment of sections 2 and 3 of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who are incapacitated for the performance of manual labor, and providing for pensions to widows, minor children, and dependent parents, approved June 27, 1890,' approved May 9, 1900"—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 13833) to provide for the erection of a public building at Minneapolis, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 13834) to provide for approval and ratification of sales of certain lands in partition suits in the Quapaw Indian Agency, Ottawa County, Okla., and deeds made therein—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13835) to regulate commerce in adulterated and misbranded seed and to prevent the sale or transportation thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 13836) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in Northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 13837) to amend section 5481 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13838) to amend section 5392 of the Revised Statutes of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 13839) for the erection of a public building at Nogales, Ariz.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 13840) to authorize Campbell County, Tenn., to build a bridge over Powells River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Texas: A bill (H. R. 13841) to require railroad companies engaged in interstate commerce to promptly furnish cars and other transportation facilities and to empower the Interstate Commerce Commission to make rules and regulations with respect thereto, and to further regulate commerce among the several States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 13842) for the widening of Sixteenth street NW. at Piney Branch, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. HILL of Mississippi: A bill (H. R. 13843) to authorize a survey of the Yalobusha River, Mississippi, with the view to making same navigable—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 13844) to authorize and require the Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington Railroad Company to maintain and operate a track connection with the United States navy-yard in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FORNES: A bill (H. R. 13845) providing for the establishment of the United States National Bank of America in the city of Washington, D. C.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 13846) to amend an act granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico, approved February 6, 1907—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 13847) to provide for the further improvement of Green River, in the State of Kentucky—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 13848) providing for the issue and circulation of national-bank notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 13849) to amend an act of June 30, 1906, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to contract for the erection of a United States post-office at Little Rock, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 13850) to extend the application of the several acts to regulate interstate commerce to certain public-service corporations and persons engaged in interstate commerce—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 13851) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a new immigration station thereon at the city of Boston, Mass.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13852) to repeal section 5518 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to conspiracy, to prevent accepting or holding office under United States, and so forth—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13853) to repeal section 5509 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to crimes committed while violating the elective franchise and civil-rights law—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13854) to repeal sections 5508 and 5509 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to offenses against the elective franchise and civil rights—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13855) to amend section 4, chapter 114, 18 Statutes at Large, page 336, relative to nonexclusion of jurors on account of race or color—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13856) to repeal section 5528 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relative to the presence of troops at elections in any State—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. POU: A bill (H. R. 13857) providing for the erection of a public building at Henderson, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 13858) to provide a navy adequate for national defense—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut (by request): A bill (H. R. 13859) to prohibit the issuing of a tax receipt for the sale of liquor to any person, firm, or corporation selling or proposing to sell liquor in violation of State, county, or municipal law, whether in license, dispensary, local-option, or prohibition territory—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 101) author-

izing the Secretary of War to secure a suitable design for a statue of the late Commodore John D. Sloat at Monterey, Cal.—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MURPHY: Memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, relating to uniform standard of classification of grains—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, relating to the improvement of the upper Mississippi River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, relating to a ship canal to connect the Great Lakes with the Mississippi River—to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Wisconsin, relating to the election of Senators of the United States by a direct vote of the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 13860) granting a pension to Benjamin F. Harter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 13861) granting a pension to James Lee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13862) granting a pension to De Witt C. Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 13863) granting a pension to Herbert O. Kohr—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13864) granting an increase of pension to Eliza Sells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BEALE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 13865) granting a pension to Catherine McWilliams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13866) granting a pension to James E. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13867) granting a pension to Nancy J. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13868) for the relief of Jacob Schrecengost, Company B, Sixty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 13869) for the relief of Margaret Morarity—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 13870) granting a pension to Margaret S. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13871) granting a pension to Mary McIlhenny—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 13872) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. C. L. Bonham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 13873) granting a pension to William M. Kearley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13874) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. McKnight—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 13875) for the relief of John V. Johnson—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13876) for the relief of John V. Johnson—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 13877) granting an increase of pension to Seneca R. Randall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 13878) for the relief of Benjamin Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 13879) granting an increase of pension to John Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13880) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13881) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Kingson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13882) granting an increase of pension to Hiram F. Hollister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13883) granting a pension to Daniel W. Linder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13884) granting a pension to Matthias Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13885) granting a pension to Ulysses G. Powell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 13886) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. Crocker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13887) granting a pension to John Lichtenberger—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 13888) granting an increase of pension to Texas Niblack—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. COCKRAN: A bill (H. R. 13889) granting an increase of pension to Martha Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 13890) for the relief of F. M. Shipman—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 13891) granting an increase of pension to David Z. Younger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DIXON: A bill (H. R. 13892) granting an increase of pension to John S. Davidson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13893) granting an increase of pension to George W. Louden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13894) granting an increase of pension to Philip Kissel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13895) granting an increase of pension to Valeria Shook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13896) granting an increase of pension to George Slagle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13897) granting an increase of pension to Samuel McIlroy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13898) granting an increase of pension to Francis R. Phelps—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13899) granting an increase of pension to Simeon Kysar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13900) granting a pension to Elhanan C. Goings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13901) granting a pension to Emily M. Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13902) granting a pension to Alexander Ward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 13903) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 13904) to remove the charge of desertion against Isaac Hurlburt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13905) granting an honorable discharge to James Bowday—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13906) granting an increase of pension to Michael Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13907) granting an increase of pension to Emma Soper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13908) granting an increase of pension to Nelvina Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13909) granting an increase of pension to Heman R. Lybolt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13910) granting an increase of pension to Henry Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13911) granting a pension to Elenora Deshler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: A bill (H. R. 13912) granting an increase of pension to George H. Frost—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 13913) granting an increase of pension to Amos W. Littlejohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13914) granting an increase of pension to Lowery C. Carlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13915) for the relief of Samuel Choate—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. FOSS: A bill (H. R. 13916) granting an increase of pension to Charles R. Bockins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13917) granting an increase of pension to Otto Kuhlman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13918) granting an increase of pension to Charles B. Griffin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 13919) granting an increase of pension to Eunice A. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRONNA: A bill (H. R. 13920) granting an increase of pension to Fernando D. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13921) granting an increase of pension to Oswald Ihme—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 13922) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker acts—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 13923) granting an increase of pension to William Andrews—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 13924) for the relief of Mrs. Elizabeth A. C. Galloway—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 13925) granting an increase of pension to Francis M. McLeery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13926) granting a pension to Andrew J. Arendell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 13927) for the relief of the estates of Asa Faulkner, deceased; Lewis L. Faulkner, deceased, and S. B. Spurlock, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. JOHNSON of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 13928) for the relief of P. H. McDonough, of Bardstown, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KENNEDY of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 13929) granting an increase of pension to James A. Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 13930) granting a pension to Rocelia Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13931) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Hugh Ralston—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 13932) granting a pension to David C. McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13933) granting a pension to Amos D. Norris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13934) granting an increase of pension to William H. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13935) granting an honorable discharge to Harrison McWilliams, alias Charles Watters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13936) to correct the military record of and grant an honorable discharge to Henry P. Cassel—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13937) to remove charge of desertion against Lewis Sears—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13938) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Frey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAW: A bill (H. R. 13939) granting an increase of pension to Harry Landan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 13940) for the relief of Patrick Tobin, jr.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: A bill (H. R. 13941) to correct the military record of Frederick W. Buck—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 13942) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13943) granting an increase of pension to Daniel H. Converse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13944) granting a pension to Christopher Kneup—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13945) granting a pension to Abbie E. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13946) granting a pension to Catherine Sasse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13947) for the relief of Pardon M. Bowen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 13948) granting a pension to Nellie E. Rundlet—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGUIRE (by request): A bill (H. R. 13949) for the relief of Clarence W. Turner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13950) for the relief of Charles A. Going—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McKINLAY of California: A bill (H. R. 13951) granting an increase of pension to William Herbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 13952) granting a pension to Elenor Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13953) granting a pension to G. W. Dewald—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McKINNEY: A bill (H. R. 13954) granting an increase of pension to George J. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 13955) to compensate E. C. Sturges for property lost during the Spanish-American war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 13956) granting an increase of pension to Jasper Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13957) granting an increase of pension to Matthew J. McRaith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURDOCK: A bill (H. R. 13958) granting a pension to Elizabeth S. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 13959) granting an increase of pension to Charles C. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13960) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Gosling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 13961) granting a pension to Annie A. Robins—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 13962) granting an increase of pension to John D. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 13963) granting a pension to Louis Spindler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13964) granting a pension to Mrs. Joseph Lashorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13965) granting an increase of pension to John Fesler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13966) for the relief of the heirs of Adam S. Showman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13967) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of George W. Keeney—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13968) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John H. Sweitzer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13969) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of Henry Hull—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 13970) granting an increase of pension to Allen Hutchinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13971) to correct the naval record of Robert Downing—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 13972) granting an increase of pension to John B. Tobias—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13973) for the relief of John A. Long—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 13974) granting a pension to Elizabeth Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13975) granting a pension to William H. Liter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13976) granting a pension to Elizabeth Bingham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13977) granting a pension to W. H. Mullins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13978) granting a pension to Margaret Sylvester—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 13979) granting a pension to Lem G. Meade—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. ROTHERMEL: A bill (H. R. 13980) granting an increase of pension to Augustus Shiery—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13981) granting an increase of pension to Richard R. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13982) granting an increase of pension to George S. Engler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13983) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Focht—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13984) granting an increase of pension to George W. Wertz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 13985) granting an increase of pension to Joseph G. Banning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13986) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Stoneburner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13987) granting an increase of pension to William H. Cummings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 13988) granting a pension to George C. Thilenius—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13989) granting a pension to Jefferson Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13990) granting an honorable discharge to Henry A. Smith—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13991) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fulkerson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 13992) granting an

increase of pension to G. A. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13993) granting an increase of pension to Simon Dearduff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13994) granting an increase of pension to C. E. Hayse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SLAYDEN: A bill (H. R. 13995) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Crowley—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 13996) to appoint Thomas Little a second lieutenant in the Army and to place him on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 13997) to reimburse the Southern Pacific Company the amounts expended by it from December 1, 1906, to November 30, 1907, in closing and controlling the break in the Colorado River—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 13998) granting an increase of pension to Robert Hawthorn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 13999) granting an increase of pension to Sarah I. Hirst—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14000) for the relief of H. C. Linn and Samuel Powell—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 14001) granting an increase of pension to Laura Tenant—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 14002) for the relief of the heirs of Peter Pope, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 14003) granting a pension to William Condo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of R. H. Carnahan and 70 other officers, of a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADAIR: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James B. Mulford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of Hartstown (Pa.) Grange, No. 1233, to strike the word "knowingly" from the antioleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Pennsylvania Pharmaceutical Association, for amendment to the Sherman antitrust law permitting reasonable associative effort—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Guard Association of Pennsylvania, against wearing the uniform of United States Army by unauthorized persons—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of storekeepers and gaugers of Internal-Revenue Service, for increase of pay to $3 per day—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of the Chinese exclusion law so as to benefit the fruit growers of California—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of Local Union, No. 368, International Typographical Union, of Litchfield, Ill., for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of James B. Smith and 10 other officers, for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: Petition of United Presbyterian Presbytery of Monongahela, for restoration to the coins of the motto "In God we trust"—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. DAWES: Petition of R. G. Richards and 205 other volunteer officers of the civil war, for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, for amendment of the interstate-commerce law, to prevent change of rates without advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Kirkwood Post, No. 8, Grand Army of the Republic, of Iowa City, favoring amendment to McCumber service-pension law, granting $20 per month to soldiers 65 years old—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of the Chinese exclusion act to suit the farmers of California—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of General Assembly of Commercial Travelers in America, for Congressional investigation of the affairs of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for investigation of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of Chinese exclusion law in way to benefit farmers of California—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of General Assembly Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John Bingman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Petition of American Society of Equity, of Fayette, Ill., for H. R. 67 and H. R. 10576, prohibiting dealings in futures—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULLER: Petition of E. N. Kirk Post, No. 656, Grand Army of the Republic, of Pennsylvania, for the Sherwood pension bill, granting $1 per day for soldiers who served eighteen months—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of James Oates, of Phoenix, Ariz., for civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of E. H. Dell, John Sonia, Alem Snyder, and Barlo N. Daily—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Retail Merchants' Association of Allegheny, Pa., to amend oleomargarine law so as to relieve sellers of oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William B. Caffee and Elbert M. Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa: Petition of Matlock Grange, No. 2023, and other citizens of northwestern Iowa, for a postal savings bank and parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of Seattle, for purchase of additional submarine torpedo boats for defense of Puget Sound—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Samuel Beatley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of McKinley Sewell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of General Assembly of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for Congressional investigation into the affairs of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petitions of citizens of Auburn, Pittsfield, Lewiston, Belfast, and Waldo County, Me., for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Petition of John H. Stibbs and 155 others, volunteer officers of the civil war, for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of board of trustees of the Sanitary District of Chicago, for appropriation for an adequate improvement of rivers and harbors and to further the interests of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for the preservation of wild birds and game—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Chicago Grocers and Butchers' Association, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chicago Association of Commerce, for legislation to improve the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Illinois Manufacturers' Association, for appropriation for enlarged post-office building facilities for Chicago—to the Committee on the Post-Office and. Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Military Order of the Loyal Legion, against removal of Grant Memorial from public gardens—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MURDOCK: Petitions of 100 citizens of Wichita, 7 ex-volunteer officers of Hutchinson, citizens of Hutchinson, 8 citizens of Newton, citizens of Newton, 259 members of Garfield Post, Wichita, 22 ex-officers of Wichita, 4 ex-officers (united ages 283 years) of East Bend, 27 ex-enlisted men (average age, 66 years) of East Bend, 144 business men and citizens of Great Bend, 6 officers (average age, 67 years) of Sterling, all in the State of Kansas, for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MURPHY: Petitions of G. W. Bell Post, No. 53, of Wonewoc, Wis., and Joe Hooker Post, No. 9, Grand Army of the Republic, of Baraboo, Wis., for the Lafean pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles C. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry C. Gosling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of legislature of Wisconsin, for a uniform game law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petitions of George C. Asby, of Union Center, Wis.; Grimshaw Brothers, of Elroy, Wis.; F. H. Schuppener, of Stitzer, Wis.; J. Kornely, president Retail Hardware Association of Milwaukee, and August Siefert Hardware Company, of Reedsburg, Wis., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Commandery of State of Wisconsin, Military Order of the Loyal Legion, for civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin Jefferies—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of residents of South Boston, in opposition to the taking of Castle Island for an immigration station—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Mrs. Booth Tarkington, for amendment of clause E of the Kittredge copyright bill (S. 2900) in the interest of musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of storekeepers and gaugers of Pittsburg, for increase of salary of gaugers to $3 per day—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PARKER: Petition of J. S. Pratt and 49 other officers, for a civil war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PETERS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert Downing—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RANSDELL of Louisiana: Petition of Navigation Conference, for a harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of Chinese exclusion law in a way beneficial to the farmers of California—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of General Assembly of Telegraphers' Union, for Congressional investigation into affairs of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of J. E. Berry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Chisom—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Petition of Arizona Wool Growers' Association, against leasing and fencing the public domain—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for legislation to improve the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of General Assembly of Commercial Telegraphers, for investigation of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of Lincoln Club, of St. Paul, Minn., for postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: Memorial of J. M. Whiting, president of the People's Bank; Edward M. Robinson, Pat. J. Lyons, A. C. Dauner, N. R. Clarke, Pollock & Bernheimer, Frederick G. Bromberg, E. L. Russell, James K. Glennon, E. V. O'Connor, with upward of 100 other citizens representing the general business interests of the city of Mobile, giving hearty indorsement to the proposed national negro fair to be held in the autumn of 1908, and bespeaking for the same such aid from the National Government as the Congress may deem it proper to give—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, memorial of many colored citizens of the United States, representing the National Negro Fair Association, for Congress to authorize and appropriate $250,000 for the purpose of aiding in the development of the proposed national negro fair to be held in the city of Mobile, Ala., in the autumn of 1908—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, memorial of colored citizens of Mobile, Ala., representing the general business interests of said city, heartily indorsing the proposed national negro fair to be held in Mobile in the autumn of 1908, and the proposition bespeaking Government aid of the same—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petition of Woman's Interdenominational Union, for a day-of-rest law in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of voters of Twelfth Congressional District of Michigan, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 16, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings when, on request of Mr. DOLLIVER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Hiwassee Masonic Lodge, No. 188, of Calhoun, Tenn., *v.* United States;

In the cause of Artemas P. Hannum, administrator c. t. a. de bonis non of Josiah A. Hannum, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of Robert Steel *v.* United States;

In the cause of Margaretta D. Abbey, Henry Lelar, jr., William D. Lelar, Mary D. Pierce, and Ellen D. Lelar, children and sole heirs at law of Henry Lelar, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of Catherine Delap, widow of George Delap, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of Francis A. Cook *v.* United States;

In the cause of Ada T. Coggeshall, daughter of Charles B. Russell, deceased, *v.* United States;

In the cause of John T. Newton *v.* United States;

In the cause of Charles B. Gilmore, brother of Fernando P. Gilmore, deceased, *v.* United States; and

In the cause of Mary Elizabeth Babbitt, daughter of Charles W. Babbitt, deceased, *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### RETURN OF CASES TO COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the chief justice of the Court of Claims, transmitting a letter from the Assistant Attorney-General requesting the return to the Court of Claims of certain cases which were dismissed for lack of prosecution through error in making up the list of cases in the Department of Justice, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### ENROLLED BILL SIGNED.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bill, and it was thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 9087. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. CULLOM presented petitions of sundry citizens of Beardstown, White Hall, Mason City, Jacksonville, Carlinville, Chester, Rockwood, Sparta, Campbell Hill, Cairo, Galesburg, Brooklyn, Quincy, Decatur, Charleston, Sullivan, Pontiac, Eureka, Minonk, Woodford County, Livingston County, and Cook County, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the

War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of Local Council No. 68, Junior Order of United American Mechanics, of Cottekill, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to place the motto "In God we trust" on all coins of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Watertown, N. Y., praying that an appropriation be made for the purchase of certain lands in Jefferson County, in that State, for military purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of the session of the Presbyterian Church of Johnstown, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquor in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 590) to extend the limits of the act of June 27, 1890 (as amended by the act of May 9, 1900), granting pensions to soldiers and sailors who served in the military or naval forces of the United States, their widows, minor children, and dependent parents, and the act of February 6, 1907, granting pensions to certain enlisted men, soldiers, and officers who served in the civil war and the war with Mexico, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER presented the petition of A. M. Haswell, of Joplin, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation making the Union and Confederate cemeteries at Springfield, in that State, one cemetery, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented the petition of Daniel M. Spencer, of Greentop, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to set aside the judgment of court-martial standing against him and that he be granted pay and bounty due him for military service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OWEN presented a memorial of the legislature of the State of Oklahoma, which was referred to the Committee on Public Lands and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*Memorial to the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled.*

The following memorial of the legislature of Oklahoma is respectfully submitted:

House concurrent resolution 2, memorializing Congress for the relief of settlers on the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations.

Whereas under an act of Congress of June 5, 1906, the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache and the Fort Sill Military Wood Reservation in Oklahoma was disposed of by competitive bidding under the homestead law, to be paid for in five equal installments, one-fifth cash at the end of each consecutive year; and

Whereas said lands were purchased at an average price of more than $16 per acre; and

Whereas there is no provision of law by which said lands can be relinquished by the entrymen and again disposed of to a purchaser or applicant therefor; and

Whereas the purchasers and settlers thereon, by reason of the newness of the land and unfavorable natural conditions have been unable to make a crop for the first year and therefore are unable to meet the second payment, and on account of the stringency of the money market are unable to procure funds to meet said payment, and unless relief is afforded by Congress a great number of these settlers will lose their homes and said lands will thereby be forfeited and their homestead entries canceled for nonpayment of the second installment of the purchase price: Therefore be it

*Resolved*, That the legislature of the State of Oklahoma in session assembled do hereby memorialize the Congress of the United States to extend and postpone the time of each payment for said lands two years from the date that the second payment becomes due, and that a law be enacted permitting the purchaser to dispose of his interests to any person qualified to make a homestead entry, the purchaser and entryman assuming the obligation due the Government.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the Hon. T. P. GORE and to the Hon. ROBERT L. OWEN and to the Members of Congress from Oklahoma, and that they be requested to present the same to Congress.

Passed the house December 3, 1907.

WM. H. MURRAY,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

Passed the Senate December 12, 1907.

GEO. W. BELLAMY,
*President of the Senate.*

Approved this 14th day of December, 1907.

C. N. HASKELL, *Governor.*

I, Charles H. Pittman, chief clerk of the house of representatives of the first legislature, State of Oklahoma, hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy of house concurrent resolution No. 2 now on file.

C. H. PITTMAN,
*Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.*

Mr. OWEN presented a petition of the Board of County Commissioners of Carter County, Okla., praying for the enactment of legislation to convert the Federal jail at Ardmore into a county jail for Carter County in that State, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. HOPKINS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Chicago, Oak Park, Lagrange, Toulon, Neponset, Tiskilwa, Peoria, Princeton, Walnut, Joliet, Ohio, Washington, Sheffield, Mineral, Wyanet, Buda, Hennepin, Harvard, Aurora, St. Charles, Wilmington, Elgin, Lockport, Plainfield, Elburn, Enfield, Stanford, Clay City, Grayville, Wayne City, Harrisburg, Golconda, Lanark, Galena, Erie, Morrison, Prophetstown, Forreston, Ashton, Dixon, Franklin Grove, Oregon, Polo, Hanover, Monmouth, Alexis, Bushnell, Macomb, Aledo, Newton, Centralia, Patoka, Olney, Kinmundy, Salem, Oblong, Vandalia, Mount Carmel, Kankakee, Momence, Watseka, and Casey, all in the State of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 368, International Typographical Union of Litchfield, Ill., and a petition of Local Union No. 213, Typographical Union of Rockport, Ill., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of Captain Charles V. Gridley Camp, No. 94, Army and Navy Union of the United States, of Erie, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. HANSBROUGH presented a petition of sundry citizens of Bottineau County, N. Dak., praying for the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CURTIS presented a memorial of the Business Men's Association of Great Bend, Kans., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called parcels-post bill, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented the petition of Rev. N. Redpath, pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, and sundry other citizens of Olathe, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, and also to prevent internal-revenue collectors from issuing Federal licenses in prohibition territory, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute Association of Reno County, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to provide for the restoration, by treaty or otherwise, of our foreign markets for the benefit of the live stock and grain producers of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. OVERMAN presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 2021) for the relief of John F. Foard, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 1765) granting a pension to Timothy Edwards, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 2348) granting an increase of pension to Wiley S. Roberts, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE presented a memorial of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of China, Me., remonstrating against the use of the mails for the purpose of advertising intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

### EXPERIMENTAL FARMS AND STATIONS.

Mr. OWEN. I present a resolution of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress, adopted at its eighteenth annual session, at Muskogee, Okla., November 19–22, 1907, favoring the establishment of experimental farms and stations in the Western States contributory to the Mississippi River. I move that the resolution be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment:

A bill (H. R. 11330) to authorize the Chicago, Indiana and Southern Railroad Company to construct and maintain a bridge across the Grand Calumet River in the town of Gary, Ind.; and

A bill (H. R. 11331) to authorize the Baltimore and Ohio and Chicago Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Grand Calumet River at or near the town of Gary, Ind.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1046) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 24) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PERKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 3660) to establish a light and fog signal on the outer end of the breakwater, San Pedro, Cal.;

A bill (S. 3661) to establish a light and fog signal at or near Punta Gorda, in the State of California; and

A bill (S. 3153) to make Monterey and Port Harford, in the State of California, subports of entry, and for other purposes.

Mr. STONE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 514) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," approved March 2, 1897, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9121) to authorize a bridge across the Missouri River at or near Council Bluffs, Iowa, reported it without amendment.

He also, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 819) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians, reported it without amendment.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3640) to amend sections 9 and 14, chapter 1495, Statutes of the United States of America, entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment," reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

### EXAMINATIONS FOR DRAINAGE OF LANDS.

Mr. PLATT. I am directed by the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the resolution submitted on the 14th instant by the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. CLAPP], to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed 2,000 additional copies of Senate Document 151, present session; 1,000 for the use of the Senate and 1,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

Mr. CULBERSON. I inquire of the Senator from Minnesota what the document is that is to be printed?

Mr. CLAPP. It is the report of the Reclamation Service on drainage.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the concurrent resolution?

The concurrent resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

### HARBOR OF ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3343) for the survey of the harbor at St. Augustine, Fla., reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, reported the following concurrent resolution as a substitute for Senate bill 3343:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey of the entrance and harbor at St. Augustine, Fla., with a view to determining the necessity for and cost of construction of necessary breakwaters, etc., to protect the Government works at St. Augustine, Fla., from damage from erosions and encroachments of the sea.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

### RENT FOR THE BUREAU OF FORESTRY.

Mr. PROCTOR. I am directed by the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 88) to amend the act of March 4, 1907, making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, so as to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to use for rent an increased proportion of the appropriation made by said act for rent for the Bureau of Forestry, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the joint resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The joint resolution was read and, there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to have some explanation of the purpose of the provision. It proposes to divert a rather large sum of money.

Mr. PROCTOR. The appropriation last year for the general expenses of the Bureau of Forestry, which was something like one and three-quarter million dollars, provided that not more than $40,000 of the amount should be used for rent. Owing to the large increase of the Bureau from legislation that we have adopted, the Secretary has found it absolutely necessary to use more than that amount for rent. The joint resolution does not at all increase the appropriation, but enlarges the limit that may be used for rent from $40,000 to $60,000, and it is a very necessary enlargement.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would inquire of the chairman of the committee whether it is for rent of buildings in Washington?

Mr. PROCTOR. It is not limited.

Mr. HEYBURN. Where is it to be used?

Mr. PROCTOR. It is not limited at all. There is no limit in the act; it is for rent in any locality, and the total amount that is to be paid for rent anywhere in the country is limited to $40,000.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would ask whether or not the committee has made a report showing where the rents were expended and the amount expended in each place? If so, I should like to have the benefit of an inspection of that report.

Mr. PROCTOR. The committee has no such report, but we know money has been expended for rent in different sections of the country. We have the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture saying that it is absolutely necessary to use more of the appropriation for general expenses in order to properly house the officers and employees of the Bureau.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to have some information before the passage of the joint resolution that would enable us to know where this money is being expended and what proportion of it is being expended in the different localities of the country. It is a very large sum to pay for rent. It is 10 per cent on half a million dollars or more, and it is quite an item. It is being diverted from a general fund that was appropriated, I understand, for the general expenses in addition to the moneys realized by the Forestry Service from its use of the forests.

Before the joint resolution is put upon its final passage, I should like to have some information as to the items of expenditure. A letter from the Secretary of Agriculture is not a sufficient basis upon which to make an appropriation. This is an appropriation by a joint resolution, and, notwithstanding the fact that it is included within the gross sum appropriated, if this appropriation were not made, the presumption is that a portion of the original appropriation would be converted back into the Treasury at the end of the fiscal year. So it is in effect an original appropriation under our system of enacting laws, and I do not think we should make an appropriation of this size without some more detailed and general information than is contained in the letter of the Secretary of Agriculture.

I ask that the joint resolution may go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the joint resolution goes to the Calendar.

Mr. HALE. Before this matter passes from the consideration of the Senate I want to suggest to the Senator from Vermont, who has charge of the joint resolution, that in furnishing the information suggested by the Senator from Idaho he look into the question of rent as applied for shelter outside of Washington. The Senator from Vermont just now made the remark that the money is needed to house the employees of the Government outside of Washington.

Mr. PROCTOR. Both outside the city and within it.

Mr. HALE. Yes; but the point I am making is as to employees outside the city. I wish the Senator would look into it and see whether we have heretofore appropriated, in the many cases where the different Departments have agents at work outside of Washington, for housing them. If we embark in that, Mr. President, not only must the employees of this Bureau in the Forestry Service be housed—furnished with houses and buildings—outside of Washington, but the large army of special employees in the Land Office, who are engaged in similar service, must be housed, must be covered. The Post-Office Department has a myriad of employees engaged in different parts of the country. If the employees of the Forestry

Service are to be housed, why not the employees of the Post-Office Department and of the Treasury Department?

Mr. PROCTOR. If the Senator will allow me——

Mr. HALE. I only wish to suggest to the Senator, in making his inquiries and bringing in the facts to answer the pertinent questions of the Senator from Idaho, that at the same time he consider whether there is any precedent heretofore established for the Government housing employees outside of Washington.

Mr. PROCTOR. Mr. President, the misunderstanding has come from my careless use of a very general term, the word "housing." It is only intended to mean office rooms, working rooms, not at all houses. There is no housing in my knowledge except the building of shacks for the foresters in the woods, which they build themselves.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to make a further suggestion regarding the matter. I think the joint resolution should go to the Calendar until we have in detail the information that has been suggested. I have not had an opportunity to put my request for information in the form of a resolution, and it perhaps will not be necessary to do it, but I would suggest that the chairman of the committee in charge of the joint resolution might have the information collated and at hand when the measure comes up for final consideration. It involves $60,000 and for a purpose that it seems to me we should inquire about. I ask that the joint resolution go to the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The joint resolution has already gone to the Calendar.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have already asked that it go over, and I suggest to the Senator that I shall feel impelled to ask that it shall not be brought up until the information is before the Senate.

SURVEY AT DEPERE, WIS.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2314) providing for a turning basin at Depere, Wis., and a 20-foot channel from Green Bay to Depere, Wis., reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, reported the following concurrent resolution as a substitute for Senate bill 2314:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey to be made at Depere, Wis., for a turning basin; also for the purpose of deepening the present channel between Green Bay and Depere and making it a 20-foot channel clear through from Green Bay to Depere, and to submit estimates for the same.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Kansas [Mr. CURTIS] on the 13th instant, to report it with amendments, and I ask for its present consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, which was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Depredations be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,020 per annum, said employment to continue during the Sixtieth Congress.

The amendments of the committee were in line 4, before the word "dollars," to strike out "and twenty," and in line 5 to strike out the words "Sixtieth Congress" and insert "first session of the Sixtieth Congress;" so as to make the resolution read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Depredations be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,000 per annum, said employment to continue during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON THE UNIVERSITY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. HEMENWAY] on the 13th instant, to report it with amendments, and I ask for its consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the University of the United States be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,020 per annum, said employment to continue during the Sixtieth Congress.

The amendments of the committee were, in line 4, after the word "thousand," to strike out "and twenty;" and in line 5, to strike out "Sixtieth Congress" and insert "first session of the Sixtieth Congress," so as to make the resolution read:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the University of the United States be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,000 per annum, said employment to continue during the first session of the Sixtieth Congress.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

HEARINGS BEFORE THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. PROCTOR on the 13th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry be, and is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer from time to time, as may be necessary, to report such testimony as may be taken by the committee or its subcommittees in connection with matters before them, and to have the same printed for its use, and that such stenographer be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

ELLEN F. BARTLETT.

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. LODGE on the 13th instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Senate be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay to Ellen F. Bartlett, widow of Joseph W. Bartlett, late a clerk in the office of the Secretary of the United States Senate, a sum equal to six months' salary at the rate he was receiving by law at the time of his demise, said sum to be considered as including funeral expenses and all other allowances.

SURVEY OF OCONTO HARBOR, WISCONSIN.

Mr. DEPEW, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2316) providing for a survey of Oconto Harbor, Oconto, Wis., reported adversely thereon, and the bill was postponed indefinitely.

He also, from the same committee, reported the following concurrent resolution as a substitute for Senate bill 2316:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause an examination and survey to be made of Oconto Harbor, Oconto, Wis., with a view to providing a 20-foot channel and turning basin in said harbor, and to submit estimates for the same.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

COMMITTEE SERVICE.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I submit a privileged resolution and ask for its adoption.

The resolution was read, considered by unanimous consent, and agreed to, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the following appointments be made to fill vacancies in committees of the Senate: Mr. du PONT on Military Affairs, Mr. MCCUMBER on the Census, Mr. SUTHERLAND on the Revision of the Laws of the United States, and Mr. LONG on Privileges and Elections.

ADJOURNMENT TO MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

Mr. HEYBURN. Will the Senator allow me to make a statement?

Mr. HALE. I yield to the Senator for a moment.

Mr. HEYBURN. We are now engaged in the consideration of the bill for the revision of the criminal code. It is a work of infinite detail and not one that interests all of the Senate directly—that is, it is not one in which all Senators take an interest. It would be very profitable to have that work continue. If we could continue it under an understanding or an agreement that nothing else would be done——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will call attention to the fact that under the rule a motion to adjourn to a day specified is not debatable.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask unanimous consent to make a statement in connection with the motion.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Idaho that he be permitted to make a statement? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to make this suggestion, which I was proceeding to make, that we enter into an agreement that nothing but the revision of the criminal code will be considered, and allow the Senate to remain in session. Otherwise the work of many years is apt to fail, as it has heretofore failed, of consideration during the Congress, and it will all have to be done over again. It is a matter of very serious importance. On

yesterday when the bill was under consideration there was a very small attendance of Senators, but sufficient to watch the progress of its consideration and see that there was nothing objectionable in it.

If it would meet with the approval of the Senate, I should like to have the motion of the Senator from Maine modified so as to enable us to proceed with the consideration of that measure.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I do not want to interfere with the Senator from Idaho, nor with the actual transaction of business. Several Senators have said to me that they desire an adjournment in order to work in committees, and it was said that yesterday in considering the Senator's bill—I was not here—not more than half a dozen Senators were in the Chamber, and that the Senate resorted to a call of the body in order to bring members here. On the proposition that I do not seek to interfere with the Senator, I am willing to withhold the motion for the present and see whether——

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Maine yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HALE. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon an interruption, in order that he may not withhold his motion upon any misapprehension as to the attitude of some of us in regard to the matter, I desire to say that I shall object to any proposition to take up this important bill with the idea that nothing else is to be done, with a view that all who may not be interested in the measure may absent themselves from the Chamber. The result of such an arrangement will be that, as there was yesterday, there will be but a handful of Senators present when it is announced that nothing else is to be done.

I do not consider that there is anything more important demanding the presence of a full Senate than the consideration of the bill which the Senator from Idaho has in charge, and I shall object to any proposition that that bill shall be taken up and an agreement shall be had that nothing else shall be done, because that agreement at once empties the Chamber of every Senator who may not feel that he is going to take any particular part in it.

Mr. HALE. Then, I will submit my motion and let the Senate settle it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Maine moves that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

### BOOKS FOR LIFE-SAVING STATIONS.

Mr. FRYE. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3495) to authorize the transfer of books from the Treasury Department library to the life-saving stations of the United States, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

### SURVEY OF FLATHEAD RIVER, MONTANA.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. DIXON December 21, 1907, reported it without amendment:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Flathead River, Montana, from the mouth of the same to the city of Kalispell, with a view of dredging and cleaning out a channel carrying 4 feet of water from the city of Kalispell to the mouth of said river and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

### SURVEY OF YELLOWSTONE RIVER, MONTANA.

Mr. SMITH, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. DIXON December 21, 1907, reported it without amendment, as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the portion of the Yellowstone River from the city of Glendive, Mont., to the mouth of said river with a view of cleaning out the channel thereof so as to maintain a 4-foot stage of water therein, including a lock at the United States Government dam, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvement.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The concurrent resolution will be placed on the Calendar.

### BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 4049) for the relief of Edwin U. Curtis, assistant treasurer of the United States at Boston, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 4050) to authorize the sale of certain parts of Fort Marion Reservation, in the city of St. Augustine, Fla., which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. OWEN introduced a bill (S. 4051) relative to interest on the Eastern Cherokee Fund, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4052) for the relief of the estate of Edmond Manes, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4053) to authorize the President to appoint Brig. Gen. Frank D. Baldwin to the grade of major-general in the United States Army and place him on the retired list; and

A bill (S. 4054) canceling the balance of deferred payments due from settlers in the purchase of lands in the so-called "Wood Reserve," attached to the Fort Sill Military Reservation, Okla.

Mr. CULLOM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4055) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Asbury;

A bill (S. 4056) granting an increase of pension to Aaron F. Youngblood; and

A bill (S. 4057) granting an increase of pension to Pascal J. Ellsworth.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4058) granting an increase of pension to De Forest Safford (with the accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4059) granting an increase of pension to James H. Conley.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced a bill (S. 4060) providing for prospecting, mining, and canal ditch and reservoir building on forest reserves and other public lands of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill (S. 4061) granting an increase of pension to John F. Young, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 4062) to amend section 5481 of the Revised Statutes of the United States (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4063) relating to jurisdiction on appeals in the court of appeals of the District of Columbia in cases relating to public and Indian lands, and for other purposes; and

A bill (S. 4064) to provide for a term of the United States circuit and district courts at Lander, Wyo.

Mr. KNOX introduced a bill (S. 4065) for the relief of the legal representatives of John Boyle, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 4066) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4067) providing for pensions to the children of deceased soldiers and sailors of the United States in cases where said children have become insane, idiotic, blind, deaf and dumb, or otherwise physically or mentally helpless before the age of 22 years;

A bill (S. 4068) granting an increase of pension to Peter M. Kiron (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4069) granting an increase of pension to Charles Rivet (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4070) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Boyd (with accompanying papers).

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 4071) to amend acts embodied in section 3258 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, second edition (1878), relating to the Registry of stills, etc., so as to exempt turpentine stills, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4072) to provide for site and public building at Statesboro, Ga., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WHYTE introduced a bill (S. 4073) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Ball, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4074) for the relief of John H. Gray, administrator of J. W. Gray, deceased;

A bill (S. 4075) for the relief of W. T. Hawkins (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4076) for the relief of the heirs at law of E. L. Shuford, deceased.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4077) granting an increase of pension to H. J. Edge, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4078) granting an increase of pension to Elijah P. Hensley;

A bill (S. 4079) granting an increase of pension to William Cody;

A bill (S. 4080) granting an increase of pension to Irvin Allen; and

A bill (S. 4081) granting an increase of pension to James B. Sprinkle.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 4082) for the relief of George O. Herbert, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURKETT introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 4083) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patent in fee simple for certain lands of the Santee Reservation, in Nebraska, to the directors of school district No. 36, in Knox County, Nebr.;

A bill (S. 4084) to authorize the capitalization and payment of funds due the Winnebago tribe of Indians, and to enable them to sell and convey their allotted lands in Nebraska; and

A bill (S. 4085) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to issue patents to Indians of the Santee tribe for lands assigned under the treaty of April 29, 1868.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4086) for the relief of Leander Gerrard and Edward A. Gerrard, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 4087) to limit the effect of the regulation of commerce between the several States and Territories in certain cases, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4088) for the relief of the city of Nashville, Tenn. (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 4089) for the relief of the legal representatives of Anthony S. Abbay, deceased (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. BORAH introduced a bill (S. 4090) to provide for the acquiring of additional ground and for the enlarging of the Government building at Boise, Idaho, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4091) granting an increase of pension to Joseph N. Foster, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 4092) to amend the military record of Jonas O. Johnson, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CURTIS introduced a bill (S. 4093) for the relief of Gustav A. Hesselberger, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 4094) to amend paragraph 43 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4095) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Steubenville, in the State of Ohio, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4096) granting an increase of pension to George M. D. Wells, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HALE introduced a bill (S. 4097) granting an increase of pension to William H. Stiles, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 4098) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for duty on the Pacific coast, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4099) granting a pension to George R. Barden;

A bill (S. 4100) granting an increase of pension to Michael Fitzpatrick;

A bill (S. 4101) granting an increase of pension to Stephen A. Toops; and

A bill (S. 4102) granting an increase of pension to Asa Wren.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 4103) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to ascertain the amount due O bah baum, and pay the same out of the fund known as "for the relief and civilization of the Chippewa Indians," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 4104) granting an increase of pension to H. Rowan Saufley, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HANSBROUGH introduced a bill (S. 4105) granting a pension to John Stokes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 4106) granting an increase of pension to Eldridge S. Lyons, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WHYTE introduced a bill (S. 4107) to authorize the town of Chevy Chase, Md., to connect its water system with the water system of the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 36) authorizing a commission to examine the battlefields around Petersburg, Va., and report whether it is advisable to establish a battlefield park, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### EMERGENCY CIRCULATION BY NATIONAL BANKS.

Mr. BULKELEY. On the 9th instant I introduced a bill, Senate bill 3472, providing for emergency circulation by national banking associations on the basis of bonds, other than Government bonds, named in the bill. The circulation was restricted in that bill to the aggregate amount of capital of the bank. I find on inquiry that nearly three thousand banks have a circulation at the present time equal to their capital, and therefore would be restricted in issuing further circulation. These banks have a circulation at the present time of $324,501,000. If the proposed amendment should be adopted, it would provide for a further addition to the circulation of about $162,250,000.

I have therefore prepared an amendment to the bill which I should like to send to the Finance Committee for their consideration if the original bill should happen to meet with favorable consideration by the committee.

The amendment was ordered to be printed and referred to the Committee on Finance, as follows:

Amendment intended to be proposed by Mr. Bulkeley to the bill (S. 3472) to provide for emergency circulation of national banking associations, viz: After the word "law," at the end of line 15, page 3, insert the following:

"SEC. 2. That notwithstanding any provisions of section 1 of this act, any national banking association having a circulation secured by deposits of United States or Panama Canal bonds under existing law to an amount equal to its capital, on deposit of bonds provided for under section 1 of this act may receive from the Comptroller of the Currency additional circulating notes, as provided in section 1 of this act, to an amount equal to 50 per cent in excess of the amount of the capital stock paid in of any such banking association."

### INSPECTION AND GRADING OF GRAIN.

On motion of Mr. McCUMBER, it was

*Ordered*, That there be printed for the use of the Senate and delivered to the Senate document room 2,000 additional copies of the bill (S. 382) to provide for the inspection and grading of grain entering into interstate commerce, and to secure uniformity in standards and classification of grain, and for other purposes.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVAL.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 15th instant approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 1) amending an act relative to the public printing and binding, approved March 1, 1907.

FRANCHISE OF PORTO RICO.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pacific Islands and Porto Rico and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stat., 77), I transmit herewith copy of a franchise granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to the municipality of Utuado, entitled "An ordinance granting to the municipality of Utuado the right to take 390 gallons of water per minute from Creek Grand, in the municipality of Utuado, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the municipality with water," approved January 3, 1908.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 16, 1908.*

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT ST. LOUIS.

Mr. WARNER. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of House bill 251, being a bill to authorize the city of St. Louis to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill (H. R. 251) to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, I desire to call up at this time the resolution which I reported yesterday from the Committee on Rules in relation to communications from heads of Departments, etc.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution referred to by him. The resolution will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the resolution reported by Mr. LODGE from the Committee on Rules January 15, 1908, as follows:

*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of Departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and the House of Representatives.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

Mr. LODGE. Mr. President, in this connection I desire to call attention to the fact that the relation of the Executive to the Senate as to means of communication was defined very scrupulously by President Madison when he refused to discuss a question with a committee of the Senate on the ground that, as a coordinate branch of the Government, he could deal only with the Senate itself.

I do not mean to detain the Senate more than a moment, the resolution having passed, but I ask leave to have the message to which I refer, dated July 6, 1813, printed for the information of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. As a document?

Mr. LODGE. No; I wish to have it printed in the RECORD.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request? The Chair hears none, and the message referred to will be printed in the RECORD.

The message referred to is as follows:

WASHINGTON, *July 6, 1813.*

*To the Senate of the United States:*

I have received from the committee appointed by the resolution of the Senate of the 14th day of June a copy of that resolution, which authorizes the committee to confer with the President on the subject of the nomination made by him of a minister plenipotentiary to Sweden.

Conceiving it to be my duty to decline the proposed conference with the committee, and it being uncertain when it may be convenient to explain to the committee, and through them to the Senate, the grounds of my so doing, I think it proper to address the explanation directly to the Senate. Without entering into a general review of the relations in which the Constitution has placed the several Departments of the Government to each other, it will suffice to remark that the Executive and Senate, in the cases of appointments to office and of treaties, are to be considered as independent of and coordinate with each other. If they agree, the appointments or treaties are made; if the Senate disagree, they fail. If the Senate wish information previous to their final decision, the practice, keeping in view the constitutional relations of the Senate and the Executive, has been either to request the Executive to furnish it or to refer the subject to a committee of their body to communicate, either formally or informally, with the head of the proper Department. The appointment of a committee of the Senate to confer immediately with the Executive himself appears to lose sight of the coordinate relation between the Executive and the Senate which the Constitution has established, and which ought, therefore, to be maintained.

The relation between the Senate and House of Representatives, in whom legislative power is concurrently vested, is sufficiently analogous to illustrate that between the Executive and Senate in making appointments and treaties. The two Houses are in like manner independent of and coordinate with each other, and the invariable practice of each in appointing committees of conference and consultation is to commission them to confer not with the coordinate body itself, but with a committee of that body; and although both branches of the legislature may be too numerous to hold conveniently a conference with committees, were they to be appointed by either to confer with the entire body of the other, it may be fairly presumed that if the whole number of either branch were not too large for the purpose the objection to such a conference, being against the principle as derogating from the coordinate relations of the two Houses, would retain all its force.

I add only that I am entirely persuaded of the purity of the intentions of the Senate in the course they have pursued on this occasion, and with which my view of the subject makes it my duty not to accord, and that they will be cheerfully furnished with all the suitable information in possession of the Executive in any mode deemed consistent with the principles of the Constitution and the settled practice under it.

JAMES MADISON.

LITTLE CONTENTNEA RIVER, NORTH CAROLINA.

Mr. GALLINGER. Regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The morning business has closed, and the regular order is the consideration of the Calendar under Rule VIII. The first business on the Calendar will be stated.

The concurrent resolution submitted by Mr. OVERMAN December 16, 1907, and reported from the Committee on Commerce by Mr. SIMMONS January 9, 1908, was announced as first in order, and was read as follows:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Little Contentnea River, North Carolina, from the mouth of same to the town of Ridge Springs, in Greene County, N. C., with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the concurrent resolution.

The concurrent resolution was agreed to.

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was announced as next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, with reference to that bill, I desire to say that the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] is not in the Chamber at the present time. There are also certain amendments that may be offered to the bill, and so I ask that it may go over. I give notice, however, that on Monday next I shall ask to have it considered.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

WASHINGTON AQUEDUCT AND FILTRATION PLANT.

The bill (S. 37) to transfer jurisdiction of the Washington Aqueduct, the filtration plant and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

WASHINGTON AND WESTERN MARYLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

The bill (S. 2295) to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company shall be required to complete the road of said company, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company is required to complete and put in operation its railroad in the District of Columbia under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906, for the term of one year from the 28th of December, 1907, and provides that all of the franchises, rights, and powers conferred by said acts, or either of them, may be enjoyed and exercised as fully and completely as if the railroad had been completed and put in operation prior to the 28th of December, 1907.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment,

ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 2028) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I ask the Senator in charge of the bill to state what is the provision proposed to be stricken out of the existing law.

Mr. GAMBLE. I will say, in reply to the Senator from Texas, that the law as it exists, as I understand it, prohibits corporations in this District from buying and selling or dealing in real property. This proposed enactment takes them out of this exception. I will say that a similar bill passed in the Fifty-eighth and Fifty-ninth Congresses. The bill was drafted by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and there seems to be no good reason why such a proposition should not be enacted.

Mr. GALLINGER. In addition to what the Senator from South Dakota [Mr. GAMBLE] has said, I will say to the Senator from Texas that the law prohibits citizens of the District from engaging in this class of business, but permits corporations from outside of the District to do so, which seems unjust to the people of the District. The committee have considered the subject several times.

Mr. CULBERSON. As there seems to be a report accompanying this bill, I will ask to have it read.

Mr. GALLINGER. There is a report. Let the report be read. It is not very long.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. Gamble January 13, 1908, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2028) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-eighth Congress and favorably reported by your committee.

A bill identical in form was also introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-ninth Congress, favorably reported by your committee, and passed by the Senate.

The bill was prepared by and introduced at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, whose reasons for recommending its enactment are set forth in the following letter:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*Washington, December 9, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of "A bill to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia," the object of which is to authorize the incorporation of companies to deal in real estate in the District of Columbia, and to recommend its early enactment.

The section now reads as follows:

"Any three or more persons who desire to form a company for the purpose of carrying on any enterprise or business which may be lawfully conducted by an individual, excepting banks of circulation or discount, corporations to buy, sell, or deal with real property, railroads, and such other enterprise or business as may be otherwise specially provided for in this code, may make, sign, and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and file in the office of the recorder of deeds a certificate in writing."

The modification contemplated by this proposed amendment consists in the omission of the words "corporations to buy, sell, or deal with real property."

The present law prohibits corporations chartered within the District of Columbia from doing things which are not excepted as to those incorporated outside of the District, thus constituting a discrimination against citizens of the District. There is no reason apparent to the Commissioners why residents of the District should not to be authorized to organize for the purposes of purchasing, improving, and selling land within the District limits on the community or park plan, much less why they should be precluded from advantages enjoyed by a combination of persons incorporated outside of the District.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
*President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
*Chairman Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.*

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I dislike to suggest anything that would interfere with the progress of business as desired by the Committee on the District of Columbia, but the question of the conferring of corporate powers by the Federal Government is a very important one, and I should be very glad of an opportunity to examine the bill.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the bill go over.

Mr. BACON. I only make the suggestion with that view. I will state further, if the Senator from New Hampshire will pardon me, that, unless he has in connection with the committee of which he is chairman what might be called a judiciary committee, I think that a bill of this kind ought to be examined by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. But I know there are able lawyers upon the Senator's committee, and if the bill has passed their scrutiny, of course I would not make that suggestion.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me, I will say to him that the Committee on the District of Columbia is very desirous to unload part of its work, and if there is any other committee of this body who wants that work, it will be cheerfully sent to that committee. This particular matter has been looked into by some of the lawyers on the Committee on the District of Columbia. They may be mistaken in their conclusions. I think, however, the bill ought to go over until the Senator from Georgia shall have an opportunity to examine it. So I ask that it may be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over without prejudice.

BRANCH LIBRARY AT TAKOMA, D. C.

The bill (S. 1476) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask that the report accompanying that bill may be read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. JOHNSTON January 13, 1908, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1476) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

A similar bill (S. 6406) was introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-ninth Congress, reported favorably, and passed by the Senate.

The bill was prepared by and introduced at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as will appear by the following letter:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*Washington, December 6, 1907.*

SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of "A bill to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch," and to recommend its early enactment.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
*President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
*Chairman Committee on the District of Columbia,*
*United States Senate.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I shall have to object to the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will lie over without prejudice.

LOTS 13 AND 14, SQUARE 959, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 903) to amend section 2, chapter 433, Thirtieth Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to confirm title to lots 13 and 14, in square 959, in Washington, D. C.," was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with amendments, in section 2, page 3, line 9, after the words "Secretary of," to strike out "the Interior" and insert "War;" in line 10, after the word "such," to strike out "lost" and insert "lots;" and in line 11, after the words "Secretary of," to strike out "the Interior" and insert "War;" so as to make the section read:

SEC. 2. That said act be further amended by adding thereto a section to be designated as section 3, as follows:

"SEC. 3. That whenever it shall appear that the United States has any interest in any lot in the city of Washington, D. C., not actually occupied by any claimant and in respect of which there has not been such payment of taxes as is by the preceding section made the equivalent of possession, the jurisdiction is hereby conferred upon the Secretary of War to receive and act upon applications to purchase such lots, and, upon such terms as the said Secretary of War for the time being may see fit to impose and which in his judgment shall be for the interest of the United States, whether by requiring payment for all unpaid taxes or an additional sum, to make sale of the interest of the United States in any such lot or lots as are referred to in this section, and upon the compliance with the terms so imposed to make conveyance in fee simple on behalf of the United States to the purchaser."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army was announced as next in order.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let that bill go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over at the request of the Senator from New Hampshire.

CLAIMS OF OMAHA TRIBE OF INDIANS.

The bill (S. 2901) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. KEAN. Let the report accompanying that bill be read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. BROWN, January 14, 1908, as follows:

The Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred Senate bill 2901, authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, report the same back with the recommendation that it do pass.

A bill similar to this passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, the report on that bill (S. 6190) being as follows:

"That the said bill has been submitted to the Interior Department and has received a favorable report of the Secretary of the Interior under date of June 4, 1906, and of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs under date of June 2, 1906, with suggestions as to slight modifications therein.

"The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs reports:

" 'This Office has had the matter before it for a number of years and has recommended approval of the contract between the tribe and the attorneys in order that the claim of the Indians might be passed on in a manner satisfactory to the tribe, the last report submitted to the Department on this subject being dated May 1, 1901.

" 'The matters relating to the Omaha tribe have been carefully considered by the Indian Office when the transactions were taking place, and each affair settled in the way that was believed to be for the best interest of all concerned, but the Indians have not been satisfied, and have for a long time insisted that they have never received their just dues from the United States. They have also insisted on their right to have some one of their own choosing make an investigation for them and prosecute their claim before the proper tribunal.

" 'The Office is in favor of referring intricate claims and questions involving the rights of Indians to moneys or lands due from or taken by the United States to the Court of Claims for adjudication, and if Congress sees fit to refer this matter to the Court of Claims, doubtless the findings will be satisfactory to all concerned.'

"The facts appear to be that by a treaty ratified and affirmed on the 16th day of March, 1854, the Omaha Indians ceded to the United States all of their lands west of the Missouri River and south of a line drawn due west from a point in the center of the main channel of the Missouri River due east of where the Ayoway River empties out of the bluffs to the western boundary of the Omaha country. They reserved for their own use as a future home the land north of said line, provided that if upon exploration this land should prove unsatisfactory as a location the President might, with the consent of the Indians, set apart and assign to them within the ceded country south of this line a residence suited for and acceptable to them, said location on the south of the river not to be more than 300,000 acres, if they elected to take it.

"They were to be paid for the land north of the dividing line, providing they accepted a home south, at the same rate per acre as was paid for that south of the river, deducting the acreage taken for the new home. The price paid for the land so ceded was 14 cents an acre. They accepted a home containing 300,000 acres south of the line, and the area of the land north of said line was about 800,000 acres. For the difference of 500,000 acres which they claim should have been paid for at 14 cents per acre the Interior Department does not contend that settlement has been made, and from the examination and information which your committee has been able to obtain there seems to be just cause for complaint upon their part.

"These Indians were allotted in 1882 and 1883, and the period at which the trust patents will expire by limitation runs within the next two years. They will hold their lands in fee, and they have been citizens of the United States since their allotment, a period of about twenty-three years, and are reported as being competent in all ways to transact their own business. They very strongly express their desire to prosecute a suit for a general settlement with the United States, and to be represented by competent counsel of their own choice before the Court of Claims in said suit. They further insist upon a right to secure a settlement of some small unpaid balances which they believe to be due them under other treaty provisions."

The bill as now reported is in the exact form as the bill that passed the Senate at the last session of Congress, with the exception of the omission of a clause recognizing attorneys.

Mr. BURKETT. The Senator from Wisconsin [Mr. LA FOLLETTE] reported the bill and manifested some interest in it last year. He is not present. He asked me yesterday if it came up within a week to request that it should go over. If he were present, I know he would ask to have it go over and not lose its place on the Calendar. Therefore, in justice to the Senator from Wisconsin, I ask that the bill may go over for a week without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

Mr. KEAN. While the Senator from Nebraska is on his feet I should like to ask him something about the bill. I know he is very familiar with the subject; he once looked it up very carefully, I remember, upon the Committee on Claims. How much is involved in the bill?

Mr. BURKETT. As near as we could estimate and get at it, $75,000; perhaps less rather than more. The Senator from Wisconsin, Mr. Spooner, looked it up also, and, as near as he could get at it, that is about what it is.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

METROPOLITAN POLICE OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The bill (S. 2872) to amend an act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend the act referred to by extending its provisions in behalf of the chief engineer of the fire department and all other officers of that department of and above the rank of captain to any chief engineer of the fire department and all other officers of the department of and above the rank of foreman who were retired and pensioned in pursuance of law prior to the approval of the act referred to.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SCHOOL OF FORESTRY IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The bill (S. 560) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. KEAN. I do not see the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] present. I think the bill had better go over.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator from New Jersey will not insist upon that.

Mr. KEAN. I beg pardon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. A similar bill passed the Senate during the last Congress. There can not be any objection to it.

Mr. KEAN. Are there any forests in North Dakota?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. We hope to have forests if the bill is passed.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Montana?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, on a former occasion I interposed an objection to a bill granting to the State of Wyoming certain lands for the purposes in that bill specified. I did that with a view to terminating, in so far as I could, the granting of public lands in aid of State or private projects. The proceeds of public lands have been dedicated to the reclamation service fund, and it seems to me that every donation of land made necessarily depletes the source of revenue for that very important fund. I shall object to the consideration of this bill and its passage, and to all like bills presented, upon exactly the same basis and for the same reason that I objected during the last session of Congress to the donation of public lands to the State of Wyoming.

I have been importuned, and I think every Senator from a public-land State has been importuned, to secure donations of public land for all conceivable purposes; and the purpose is generally legitimate and of a public nature. If one of these bills is permitted to pass, the Senate thus becomes committed to a continuance of the policy, and every Senator will be compelled, whatsoever his general views may be, to look well to it that his State receives its share in the general process of the distribution of the public domain by grants. I should claim for Montana its due share if we are to parcel the public domain in general grants rather than to have the land taken up under the public-land laws.

Mr. President, I have no objection to a school of forestry being established in the State of North Dakota. I know of no section of the country where the people are more in need of trees than in that particular State, and they should receive instruction in the matter of tree culture. But if we are to establish a school in that State at the expense of the Federal Government, let the school be established by a direct appropriation from the Treasury for that purpose.

The school of forestry which can be most efficient, I think, will consist of some movement by the national forestry service which will induce the farmers and property owners of the country generally to engage in the work of tree culture and tree-life preservation. The effort of the Federal Government or of a State government to plant trees at public expense must necessarily result in extraordinary expenditures of money by the Treasury and comparatively trifling results in the way of developing forests. Instructions issued by the National Forestry Bureau to the people of the various localities in the country with reference to the trees that can be planted and successfully grown in each locality will finally develop a desire amongst the people to plant trees suitable to the location in which they live, and when all the people become interested, put their shoulders to the wheel, the existing forests will be some-

what safeguarded and the country denuded of forests will be reforested. As long as we depend for success in forestry upon Government agents planting seed we will find a very trifling return for a very large expenditure of money.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I simply desire to call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the State of North Dakota has established a school of forestry and the institution is now in operation. It has professors and students; it has a very fine building, and the proposed donation of 30,000 acres is simply for the encouragement of the institution. Under the bill there would be no Government agents planting trees in North Dakota. They would be planted under the instruction of the State school.

But I understand the Senator from Montana to object to the passage of the bill, and I ask that it may go over without prejudice.

Mr. CARTER. I will join the Senator from North Dakota in extending aid to schools of forestry in the respective States precisely as we now extend aid to the agricultural and experimental stations. I think the schools of forestry should be attached to the experimental stations rather than be established upon a separate basis. Let this aid not be spasmodic, but regular, so that a policy can be inaugurated with the assurance that it will be continuously sustained. The sum of $5,000 per year to the State of North Dakota and a like sum to other States having need of instruction would be better than to take a lump area of land, to be rented out and handled by the State authorities indefinitely, for the purpose of getting what may be gotten out of the land from time to time for the aid of schools.

I am in hearty sympathy with the movement to add to every experimental station a school of forestry, increasing the appropriation to agricultural colleges and experimental stations, so as to make it reasonably certain that the States will be encouraged by some supplemental aid from the Federal Government. But I think the donation of public land in large lots is inherently wrong at this stage of the country's development.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I ask that the bill may go over without prejudice, holding its place on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

BOARD OF CHARITIES—BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

The bill (S. 2029) providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to amend the laws relating to the boards named by providing that appointments and removals of the members of the boards shall hereafter be made by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

Mr. KEAN. Let the report in the case be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report, in the absence of objection.

The Secretary read the report submitted by Mr. NEWLANDS on the 14th instant, as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2029) providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

The bill was prepared by and introduced at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, as will appear by the following letter:

OFFICE COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*Washington, December 6, 1907.*

SIR: The Commissioners have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of "A bill providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians," and recommend its enactment during the present session of Congress. The members of the Board of Charities are now appointed by "the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate," and the members of the Board of Children's Guardians by "the judges of the police court and the judge holding the criminal court of the District of Columbia," under the acts mentioned in the proposed bill.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
*President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
*Chairman Committee on District of Columbia,*
*United States Senate.*

Mr. KEAN. I think the bill clearly interferes with the appointing power of the President, and I suggest that it go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection from the Senator from New Jersey the bill will go over.

Mr. GALLINGER. I will ask the Senator from New Jersey kindly to repeat the statement he made.

Mr. KEAN. I merely stated that from the letter of the Commissioners the bill seemed to take away the appointing power from the President and to transfer it to the Commissioners.

Mr. GALLINGER. I thought that was what the Senator said, and for the RECORD I simply want to say that the Executive was consulted in regard to the matter and would be very glad to have the change made.

Mr. KEAN. If the President is willing to give up the appointments I am glad to know it, and I withdraw my objection.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is right.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The objection is withdrawn.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

L. K. SCOTT—B. JACKMAN.

The bill (S. 820) for the relief of L. K. Scott was announced as the next business in order on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. Of this bill and the following one, the bill (S. 2580) for the relief of B. Jackman, we have no copies on our file, at least I have none; nor are there copies of the reports. As they are both claim bills, I think they had better go over. I shall make no objection to the bridge bills that follow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bills indicated by the Senator from Massachusetts will be passed over.

CUMBERLAND RIVER BRIDGE NEAR CELINA, TENN.

The bill (H. R. 10519) to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn., was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE AT BURLINGTON, IOWA.

The bill (H. R. 4891) to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT WHEELING, W. VA.

The bill (S. 3336) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Wheeling, W. Va., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the limit from $400,000 to $440,000, the increase to be employed for decorations and other purposes.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT ALEXANDRIA, MINN.

The bill (S. 721) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Alexandria, Minn., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the limit from $30,000 to $45,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO.

The bill (S. 2981) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to increase the limit of cost from $275,000 to $290,000, the increase to be employed in substituting granite for sandstone.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POST-OFFICE BUILDING IN NEW YORK CITY.

The bill (S. 3955) to provide for the erection of a post-office building at New York City was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to cause to be erected on the site heretofore acquired by the United States for the purpose, a suitable and commodious building, with fireproof vaults, heating and ventilating apparatus, and approaches, complete, for use as a post-office in the city of New York, at a total limit of cost, exclusive of site and special foundations heretofore authorized, of not to exceed $3,500,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

INCREASE OF PRIVATE PENSIONS.

The bill (S. 4048) granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pension the persons named at the rate per month stated in lieu of the pension they are now receiving, as follows:

William H. Drake, late of Company A, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, $30.

Daniel R. Palmer, late of Company C, Twenty-third Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Milton S. Hammond, late of Company E, One hundred and forty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Edwin N. Kline, late of Battery C, Fifth Regiment United States Artillery, $30.

Logan McD. Scott, late of Companies H and G, Fifteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, $30.

William M. Wixon, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Minnesota Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Albert E. Goodwin, late of Company H, Third Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Albion Crane, late of Company H, Sixty-third Regiment, and Company B, One hundred and twenty-eighth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Frederic Getchell, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Irving Campbell, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment California Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Thomas W. Moneypenny, late of Company B, Fifteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, $30.

George W. Phillips, late of United States ships *Sabine*, *Niagara*, and *Savannah*, United States Navy, $30.

William G. Jordan, late of Company E, Thirteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, $30.

William Deter, late of Company E, Forty-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Palmer Atkins, late of Company A, Thirteenth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Edward S. Hyde, late of Company E, Third Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, $30.

Job D. Lewis, late of Company F, Twenty-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Orrel Brown, late of Company C, Sixteenth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, $30.

James J. Hartin, late of Company H, Seventeenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Rawson Bailey, late of Company H, Fifty-ninth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Ferdinand Ohmes, late of Company G, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Asa D. Clark, late of Company K, Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Thomas Donohue, late of Company I, Forty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Thomas J. Reed, late of Company H, Twelfth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, Fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, $24.

Charles F. Millett, late of Company F, Maine Volunteer Coast Guards, $24.

Clarence L. Walker, late of Battery L, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Light Artillery, $24.

Thomas B. Parks, late of Company C, First Regiment Arkansas Volunteer Cavalry, $24.

Milton H. Barnes, late of Company K, First Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, $24.

Thomas S. Cottrell, late of Company A, Maine Volunteer Coast Guards, $24.

Nelson S. Wellman, late of U. S. S. *Juliet*, United States Navy, $24.

Daniel Guptill, late of Company F, Twenty-seventh Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, $24.

James Henry Webb, late of Company H, Twenty-third Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $24.

George A. Clipper, late of Company I, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Phillip Ford, late of Company E, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Albert T. Covill, late of Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, $24.

William H. Hendrickson, late of Company I, One hundred and fifty-first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Amos Coulter, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Charles H. Randall, late of Company F, Thirty-seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Delos White Leach, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Joseph T. Woodward, late first lieutenant and adjutant, Twenty-first Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Enos H. Stevens, late of Company F, Twenty-ninth Regiment Maine Volunteer Infantry, $30.

A. Judson Annis, late of Company G, Eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, $30.

James W. Shroyer, late first lieutenant Company G and captain Company H, Fourteenth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, $30.

John T. Fort, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Robert W. Jones, late of Fifth Independent Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, $24.

James Fisher, late of Company D, One hundred and first Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Edward H. Williams, late of Company I, One hundred and Seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Henry Dulin, late of Company C, Tenth Regiment, and Company G, One hundred and fifty-fourth Regiment, Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Albert E. Stewart, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $24.

James H. Gray, late of Company K, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Annanias Drew, late of Company G, One hundred and thirty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Mathew W. Martin, late of Company H, Ninety-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $30.

Edson H. Webster, late of the United States Marine Corps, $24.

James P. Hubbell, late of Company C, Sixth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Cavalry, $24.

Levi S. Beemer, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, $50.

Cornelius M. Conley, late second lieutenant Company B, Ninth Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Infantry, $30.

John C. McClurkin, late of Company F, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, $24.

William F. Evans, late of Company B, Fourth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Cavalry, $24.

Joseph S. Buck, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Edward N. Marsh, late of Company E, First Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, $30.

George Page, late of Company C, Fifteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, $24.

James Foley, late of Company K, Second Regiment California Volunteer Cavalry, $36.

Andrew J. Mullinix, late of Company B, Second Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Josiah R. Fox, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, $30.

Charles Hamlin, late major and assistant adjutant-general and brevet brigadier-general, United States Volunteers, $50.

James B. Linderman, late of Company K, One hundred and thirty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, $24.

Lucretia G. Webster, widow of William E. Webster, late acting third assistant engineer, United States Navy, $16.

Marth J. Browne, widow of Albert W. Browne, late of Company G, Fifth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twentieth Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps, $16.

Isabella Roessle, widow of Henry G. Roessle, late lieutenant-colonel Fifteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry, $20.

Annie B. Berry, widow of Richard Berry, late acting master's mate, United States Navy, $16.

Mary E. Walker, widow of Samuel H. Walker, late of Company F, Sixth Battalion District of Columbia Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company D, Third Regiment Maryland Volunteer Infantry, $16.

Martha A. Sheldon, widow of Charles H. Sheldon, late captain Company I, Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, $20.

Margaret G. Gorman, widow of John M. J. Gorman, late of Company I, First Regiment Delaware Volunteer Infantry, $16.

Harriet Garwood, widow of Richard Garwood, late of Company A, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, war with Mexico, and Company I, Sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, $16.

Almire E. Briggs, widow of George L. Briggs, late of Company H, Eighteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry and One hundred and fifty-ninth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps, $12.

Ada Eaton, widow of John Eaton, late of Company H, Fourth Regiment New Hampshire Volunteer Infantry, $12.

Rose Hollihan, widow of Peter Hollihan, late of Company F, Second Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, $16.

Ellen E. Traver, widow of Lorenzo Traver, late acting assistant surgeon, United States Navy, $16.

Jane Newton, widow of Francis E. Newton, late captain Company H, Twenty-ninth Regiment United States Colored Volunteer Infantry, $20.

Nancy Baxter, widow of William W. Baxter, late of Company K, Twenty-eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, $20.

Laura M. Farnham, widow of John Farnham, late of Company D, Twelfth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, $12.

Elmira Lombard, widow of Norman W. Lombard, late of Company C, Fourth Regiment Vermont Volunteer Infantry, $12.

Julie M. Hinsdill, widow of Chester B. Hinsdill, late lieutenant-colonel and commissary of subsistence, United States Volunteers, $20.

Emma L. Slack, widow of John W. Slack, late of Company C, Brackett's Battalion Minnesota Volunteer Cavalry, $12.

Elvira E. Baxter, widow of Henry Baxter, late lieutenant-colonel Seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry and brigadier-general United States Volunteers, $50.

Grace A. Lines, widow of Edward C. D. Lines, late captain Company C, Second Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, $30.

Emily C. Wallace, widow of William Wallace, alias Wallis, late of Company D, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Heavy Artillery, $16.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I move to amend, on page 11, line 13, by striking out the word "twenty-four" and inserting in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Dakota proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 11, line 13, it is proposed to strike out "twenty-four" and insert "thirty," so as to read:

The name of Joseph S. Buck, late of Company F, Forty-fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

Mr. LODGE. Is it proposed to raise all these pensions to $30 per month?

Mr. KITTREDGE. I consulted the chairman of the Pensions Committee, and he advised me that the amendment is within the rules which have been adopted by the Pensions Committee.

Mr. LODGE. And it has the approval of the committee?

Mr. KITTREDGE. It has the approval of the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I have no objection.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. This completes the Calendar.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. NELSON. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After twenty-five minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened.

REVISION OF PENAL LAWS.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the unfinished business be now proceeded with.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, we have taken two days off after to-day, until Monday next, and I think under the circumstances we ought to have a quorum of the Senate present to-day. I make the point of no quorum.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire suggests the absence of a quorum. The Secretary will call the roll.

The Secretary called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bacon | Crane | Gallinger | Perkins |
| Bankhead | Culberson | Gamble | Richardson |
| Borah | Cullom | Guggenheim | Simmons |
| Brown | Curtis | Heyburn | Smith |
| Bulkeley | Depew | Johnston | Stone |
| Burkett | Dolliver | Kean | Sutherland |
| Burnham | Elkins | Kittredge | Taliaferro |
| Burrows | Flint | La Follette | Warner |
| Carter | Frazier | Long | Whyte |
| Clark, Wyo. | Frye | Martin | |
| Clay | Fulton | Newlands | |

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-two Senators have answered to their names. A quorum of the Senate is not present.

Mr. HOPKINS entered the Chamber and answered to his name.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the absentees be called.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection the Secretary will call the names of absent Senators.

The Secretary called the names of absent Senators.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think in a minute or two there will be no occasion for further proceedings under the call.

Mr. WARREN, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and Mr. BRYAN entered the Chamber and answered to their names.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Forty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

The question is on the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. On page 25, line 10, after the word "years," it is proposed to strike out the words "or both," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 42. Whoever shall take and carry away, without authority from the United States, from the place where it has been filed, lodged, or deposited, or where it may for the time being actually be kept by authority of the United States, any certificate, affidavit, deposition, written statement of facts, power of attorney, receipt, voucher, assignment, or other document, record, file, or paper, prepared, fitted, or intended to be used or presented in order to procure the payment of money from or by the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, or the allowance or payment of the whole or any part of any claim, account, or demand against the United States, whether the same has or has not already been so used or presented, and whether such claim, account, or demand, or any part thereof, has or has not already been allowed or paid; or whoever shall present, use, or attempt to use, any such document, record, file, or paper so taken and carried away, in order to procure the payment of any money from or by the United States, or any officer or agent thereof, or the allowance or payment of the whole, or any part of any claim, account, or demand against the United States, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next section was read, as follows:

SEC. 43. No officer or agent of any corporation, *joint stock company, or association*, and no member *or agent* of any firm, or person directly or indirectly interested in the pecuniary profits or contracts of such corporation, *joint stock company, association*, or firm, shall be employed or shall act as an officer or agent of the United States for the transaction of business with such corporation, *joint stock company, association*, or firm. Whoever shall violate the provision of this section shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than two years.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not know the order in which we are proceeding. Is it understood that every section as read will be considered as agreed to?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I understand that according to the rule under which we are proceeding, it is in order at any time to recur to a section that has been passed.

Mr. BACON. I understand that; but I was not present when the bill was first taken up, and I want to know whether its consideration is proceeding upon the assumption that a failure to indicate opposition to a section will be considered as an agreement to it as in Committee of the Whole. As I understand, the bill is now being considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. HEYBURN. It will not be considered as an agreement, except that it will be considered as being passed without objection, subject always to the right to recur to it.

Mr. BACON. Then I should like to inquire of the Senator whether this provision as read from the desk is the provision as it now appears in existing law.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would direct the attention of the Senator from Georgia to part 1 of the report, page 15.

Mr. BACON. I have not a copy of the report before me.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have taken up each section in part 1 of the report; we have indicated the changes which have been made and the purpose of reporting it in the shape it appears. I refer to page 15. The sections are enumerated in their order. Section 43 is the one now under consideration. The report shows that section 43 is section 1783 of the Revised Statutes. It applies only to the officers of banking companies—that is in the existing law—or other commercial corporations. Those words have been omitted, so that the section may reach officers of any corporation. The language is also broadened so that this provision will cover the officers and agents of any joint stock company or association.

Mr. BACON. As there is a change, evidently, I will ask that the section as it now stands in the statute book may be read, so that we may see what is the pertinency of the change which is proposed.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would inquire of the Senator from Georgia whether he has part 2 of the report before him?

Mr. BACON. I have not.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would suggest to the Senator that part 2 of the report, which will give him the existing law, is printed opposite the section as read.

Mr. BACON. Very well. It is manifestly necessary that that comparison be made and that each time the law as it exists shall be read.

Mr. HEYBURN. I direct the attention of the Senator to pages 52 and 53 of part 2. The sections are in their proper order, and the Senator will find printed on the page immediately or directly opposite section 43 the existing law with a reference to the date of its enactment and the place where it is reported.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho to explain the reasons for these changes.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will do so, Mr. President. Section 43, which in existing law is section 1738 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, which was enacted in 1863, was intended to apply only to banking companies and other commercial corporations. Conditions in this country have changed very much since 1863. The business of the country has passed very largely into the hands of corporations other than those covered by the Revised Statutes. It is also true that other business organizations, which would be classified as joint stock companies and associations, have come into existence and are doing a great deal of business.

Now, there is no reason why the restrictions that were imposed against banking companies should not apply to all existing business organizations that are liable to be placed in the same relation to Government contracts as were banking corporations. So that the committee has merely enlarged the provisions of the statutes to cover existing conditions that have arisen largely since the enactment of the original statute. That covers the amendment, which is the incorporation of the words "joint stock company or association." In lines 9 and 10 on page 52 of the report the penalties are transposed merely in order to conform to the general manner of statement, which runs throughout the bill in the interest of uniformity.

Mr. BACON. As I understand, Mr. President, the penalty is changed.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; the penalty is not changed, except that it is transposed.

Mr. BACON. I see.

Mr. HEYBURN. As it reads now it says:

> Who so acts, shall be imprisoned not more than two years and fined not more than $2,000 nor less than $500.

Under the general rule adopted we have abolished minimum punishments throughout the entire code, leaving that to the court. So that, with the exception of striking out the minimum punishment, the punishment remains the same as under existing law; but we have not indicated where the minimum punishment was stricken out by any mark, italics, or brackets, or such designation, because we have mentioned it in the general provision designating the changes that have been made, which are common to all of the sections.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think the explanation of the Senator is very satisfactory. It seems so to me personally, at any rate, though I do not know how it may appear to other Senators.

Mr. CLAY. Let me ask the Senator from Idaho a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the junior Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. I regard it as a very important matter and as a very dangerous thing to undertake to amend the statutes of the country without such changes having thorough consideration by the Senate. If I understand the Senator, the old law is simply printed in Roman text and the new law in italics—that is, the amendments made by the committee. All the amendments which have been made by the committee to existing laws are printed in italics in every section, as I understand. Is that correct?

Mr. HEYBURN. That is correct. Has the Senator the report of the committee before him or the bill?

Mr. CLAY. I have the bill before me.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then I will suggest that Senators will find it much more convenient to discard the use of the bill and have part 2 of the report before them, because the bill is printed on the left-hand page of that report and the existing law is printed verbatim directly opposite on the right-hand page. It will save much trouble if Senators will use that report.

Mr. CLAY. I will ask the Senator if the committee was authorized to codify, amend, and change existing laws?

Mr. HEYBURN. The committee was authorized, I will say, by the language of the act to "propose and embody in such revisions changes in the substance of existing law"—that is, among other things, they were authorized to revise and codify and to propose changes. The Senator will find that on page 2 of part 1 of the report. The report is presented in parts 1 and 2.

Mr. FULTON. Does the Senator from Idaho refer to the report of the Commission or the report of the committee?

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator understands that the joint committee was appointed to consider the work of the Revision Commission.

Mr. CLAY. A committee of Senators?

Mr. HEYBURN. The Revision Commission was not a committee of Senators; it was a Commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate. A joint committee of the Senate and the House was appointed for the purpose of considering the work and the report of the Commission. That being the object of their consideration, they have at all times brought forward in their report the work of the Commission, either with their approval or with such suggestions in the nature of amendments as seemed to them wise. That is the form in which we have presented it.

I am prepared to refer any Senator to the section of the Commission's report, should he desire to examine it. I have the Commission's report here in two volumes. I think the Senator has it, or at least it was placed on the desks of Senators at the beginning of the session.

By a reference to the Commission's work, which is in these two volumes [indicating], reported pursuant to an act of Congress directing them to report by a given day, it may be readily ascertained what changes have been made, both by the Commission and by the committee appointed to revise the work of the Commission. Primarily this joint committee that now reports to both Houses of the Congress, and whose work is under consideration, was appointed to supervise and revise the work of the Commission. In process of doing so, as I stated yesterday in the absence of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], I believe, the committee thought it wise to eliminate entirely about 170 sections of new legislation that had been proposed by the Commission.

Mr. CULLOM. Are they contained in these two volumes?

Mr. HEYBURN. They are contained in these two volumes to which the Senator refers, which comprise the report of the Commission to the Congress, but they are not in the report of the committee. They have been eliminated.

Mr. CULLOM. Are the laws to which the Senator refers now in force?

Mr. HEYBURN. They are not laws now; they are merely suggestions coming from the Commission. I have had them bound in these volumes.

Mr. BURKETT. I wish to ask the Senator a question in the line of my suggestion yesterday. How are we to know what the Commission have recommended and what the committee have recommended? How are we to know what appears in the bill is what the Commission recommended or what the committee recommended, or what by authority of the Commission or by the authority of the committee is left out? How are we to know what the Commission did and what it did not do by a reading of this bill?

Mr. HEYBURN. By comparison. If the Senator desires to compare the work of the committee with that of the Commission, he will find references in the report of the committee, and he will find at the end of volume 2 of the report of the Commission a reference index by sections of the Revised Statutes, and then cross references by sections of the report of the Commission. The references to sections of the Revised Statutes are also found on the right-hand page of part 2 of the Commission's report. Then, again, at the end of the committee's report the Senator will find a table of references, in the nature of an index, to sections of the bill; which makes the comparison very convenient.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, as I understand——

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator does not desire to take the trouble to make the comparison himself, and will call my attention to it, I have before me a comparative reference to every section of the Commission's work—for instance, section 43 is section 8650 of the Commission's report—and I will take pleasure in furnishing any Senator with that reference without putting him to the trouble of hunting it up for himself.

Mr. BURKETT. Then, in other words, if we do follow this properly and desire to know what the Commission did and what the committee did, we have got to go through this volume here, which is part 2 of the report, the index which the Senator has made up, and the two volumes of the original Commission's report—at least four volumes. Is that the idea?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, that will, of course, depend on how the Senate is going to take up this work. It is usual for the Senate to give some consideration to the work of its committees. This work has been done by a committee of the Senate and of the other House. Should the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, find it necessary to reperform the work that the committee of the Senate has performed, it will be nec-

essary to consider, first, the Revised Statutes of the United States; second, the first and second Supplements to the Revised Statutes of the United States, and, third, all the statutes at large since the second supplement. It will be necessary for the Senate to consider those, and post them up as it would a ledger, until it had determined exactly what statutes had been repealed, what statutes had been amended, and the effect of the repeal or the amendment under the decisions of the courts in interpreting the laws throughout the entire history of this country.

Now the committee have performed that work, and I do not suppose for a moment that the Senate as in Committee of the Whole, or otherwise, intends to go over all the work that this committee has performed. If the committee was wisely selected—and that is a matter for the Senate—it is presumed to have taken up its work conscientiously and to have performed it in a capable manner.

The inquiry of the Senator, though, compels me to say that if the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, intends to follow every subject over which this committee has traveled, it will have to devote more time than it can possibly give to any subject, however important; and, as suggested by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], there is no subject more important than the revision of the laws of the United States.

We spend hours and days and weeks and sometimes months in Congress in discussing, considering, and settling questions of minor importance, the whole pith and meaning of which is contained probably in one section of this revision, in not to exceed five lines, and we do not consider the time misspent at all.

We come here, not only to consider a single provision that may affect a portion of the people in their personal or property rights, but we come here to consider provisions of a criminal code that affect the salvation and preservation of the country itself, because it is a criminal code enacted by Congress that stands between the Government and those who would attack it through any source, by any means. It is the criminal code that provides for the punishment of the enemies of law, of justice, of order, and of good government, and there could be no more important subject. I fully realize it.

I can not answer the inquiry of the Senator more completely I think than I have done. If the Senator means that we are to go over in this body, as in Committee of the Whole, all the work that this committee has done, then it will have to occupy the months and months that this committee has been engaged in preparing and presenting this report.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, I think the Senator does not grasp just exactly my meaning. I do not want this bill delayed. I want to take it up and pass it, if we can get through with it, and I appreciate the labor that the committee has given to this matter. The Senator has read the law under which the Commission was appointed. That Commission was authorized not only to codify, but to suggest amendments, as he has read. What I was trying to get before him and to understand thoroughly was this: The Commission practically made the bill; that is, they drew it up with their suggested amendments. Now, the committee have gone out and, after a good deal of work, they have set aside some of those amendments, perhaps, or they have reported amendments of a different character. Speaking for myself, if, acting under that authorization of law, I knew that one of these amendments had been favorably considered by the Commission and then had been favorably considered by this committee, it would go a long way in persuading me that that particular amendment was exactly right. If, however, when I come to one of these amendments and I do not know whether the Commission favored it or not and do not know whether it has been considered favorably by both the Commission and the committee, or do not know but that one took one view of the matter and the other another view, I can not tell from these amendments, as they appear here, just how much weight I ought to attach to the report of this committee, because there may be a division between the Commission and the committee on the particular provision.

I simply wanted to find this out for this reason: I understood the Senator to say yesterday—and he has denied that statement, and therefore I am not saying I understand it that way now—but I understood him to say that the committee did not recommend and indorse all the amendments they suggest in bringing in the work of the Commission. Afterwards, however, the Senator stated that that was not exactly correct, because the committee did stand for what is in these amendments, and yet I recall that on yesterday the Senator pointed to section 33 and said he himself would not stand for that amendment and expected later on to raise a point of order or some objection against it and try to keep it out of the bill. So the Senator can see that, as I understand it now, just using it as an illustration, section 33 is no part or is it a part of the Commission's report?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, section 33 is an amendment proposed by the committee, which was passed, and has not been considered. When it was reached I stated that it would be passed because it was new legislation. There are only, I think, eleven such sections in the entire bill as presented, and it was the purpose of the committee to pass them over until we had disposed of the sections not objected to.

Mr. BURKETT. I understand that; but is that section 33——

Mr. HEYBURN. The statement which the Senator understood me to make yesterday, and about which I corrected his understanding, should stand in this way: There were certain sections to which certain members of the committee reserved the right, as is usual, to object when the bill came before the respective Houses for consideration. That is not at all unusual. If a Senator does not give such notice to a committee and the committee makes a report that is otherwise unanimous, it would perhaps be considered unusual, if not a matter affecting his good faith, for him to object here without having made his objection in the committee and giving notice that he would insist upon his objection on the floor. When we reached that section I did not deem it necessary to state the fact that I had reserved the right to object, because the whole section was passed over, and it was not before the Senate as in Committee of the Whole for consideration at all. That was the position I occupied. I did not say or intend to say that the members of the committee were not unanimous in making this report. They were unanimous, subject to the ordinary rules under which unanimous reports are made—that is to say, that any objection that a Senator reserves the right to make may be made without affecting the integrity of the unanimous report.

Mr. BURKETT. Is section 33, then, the Commission's work or the committee's work?

Mr. HEYBURN. The committee's work. I do not care to enter upon a discussion of a section that has been passed over, if the Senator will pardon me——

Mr. BURKETT. I only wanted to use the illustration——

Mr. HEYBURN. Because it will confuse the consideration of this bill under the rule by which we are proceeding, and I would very much rather not refer to a section that has been passed over. When that section is taken up we will stand ready to make any explanation or suggestion that may seem pertinent to the consideration of it, but I would respectfully and earnestly ask the Senator not to bring in the consideration of sections that have been passed over, because if he does it will provoke more discussion, and the senior Senator from Colorado [Mr. TELLER], who is not present, especially requested, and I promised him, that section 33 would not come up for consideration in his absence. He is detained in the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BURKETT. I am not trying to bring up section 33. I am trying to find out and referring to that section only as an illustration, because it is the only one of this nature, so far as I know, that we have passed over. But when we reach another section, and it proposes a change as indicated by the italics, I am trying to find out how we are to know whether that has the indorsement of the Commission and the committee or whether it has the indorsement of the committee without that of the Commission. That is what I am trying to find out.

Mr. HEYBURN. If there is no objection to section 43, I ask that the reading be continued.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I want to call the attention of the Senator from Idaho to what I consider to be a very grave defect in this report. Nothing, Mr. President, can be more important than the enactment of law, and every change in law is an enactment of law. As I understand this report, the words printed in ordinary roman text show what was the recommendation of the Commission. Am I correct?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; that is the bill.

Mr. BACON. Yes; and that the changes which have been made by the committee in the recommendations of the Commission are shown by the italics. I am correct in that also, am I not?

Mr. HEYBURN. So far as the statement goes.

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will wait to understand me, because I have not finished.

Mr. HEYBURN. I am answering the Senator. I say he is correct as far as his statement goes, but it is not complete.

Mr. BACON. I have not finished it. I want the Senator to tell me if I am correct in that particular statement, that the

italics indicate amendments or changes proposed by the committee in what was proposed by the Commission.

Mr. HEYBURN. No—that is, not as I understand the Senator's question.

Mr. BACON. What do the italics indicate, then?

Mr. HEYBURN. I would be glad to state the fact——

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will permit me to go on with my statement.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would be very pleased to do so, but I supposed the Senator desired a reply to his question.

Mr. BACON. I simply want to know if I am correct in the statement as to the italics; and if not, what the italics indicate.

Mr. HEYBURN. I was proceeding to reply to the Senator when he insisted that he finish his question. Now, I will say to the Senator that what is in roman text is existing law. The Senator says that it is the report of the committee. It is a part of the report of the committee, but it is existing law. It is not all the report of the committee.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think the Senator is in error in that, and I will give my reasons for stating that he is in error. As I understand the statement of the Senator, it is that the part of the reported bill which is in the ordinary roman text is existing law. Am I correct?

Mr. HEYBURN. Subject to the statement contained on page 1 of the report—I must answer the Senator in my own language; I must choose the language in which I reply—subject to the modification contained on the first page of the report, which excepts from the rule as to italics certain general provisions applicable alike to every section in the law.

Mr. BACON. Very well, Mr. President. I will then proceed to state it as I understand it, and I do not think I can be mistaken about it. It is certainly of the utmost importance that, as we go along, we should know from an inspection of the reported bill what are the changes proposed by that bill in the existing law. My suggestion—I think I might safely say "assertion"—is that there is nothing in the text of the bill which points out to us the changes which have been made between the bill and existing law.

Mr. HEYBURN rose.

Mr. BACON. Pardon me a moment, if you please——

Mr. HEYBURN. I am not going to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. BACON. I simply wish to be able to make myself understood with some degree of connectedness before the Senator interrupts me. I do not object to interruptions.

Mr. HEYBURN. I am not going to interrupt the Senator at all.

Mr. BACON. We have now before us, Mr. President, section 43. I have taken the section immediately succeeding that, which is section 44 of the bill, and which seeks to amend section 1553 of the existing law. Now, in the examination of that section I find but one word in it in italics, and that is the word "seaman," which, upon a casual glance, would naturally suggest to anyone considering the question of agreeing to that section of the bill that that was the only change proposed in existing law. That is certainly the only thing there to indicate that there is any change—the one word "seaman" in italics—and yet I have gone through that section and I have found seven distinct changes in existing law other than the word "seaman."

Now, here is the suggestion which I propose to make to the Senator, and if the Senator desires I will point out the changes before I make the suggestion. They may be unimportant changes, but how can we tell whether they are important or unimportant unless we have something to point out to us the proposed changes? In order to enable us to legislate intelligently and proceed in order, we should be able to know, without having to refer to other books, whether or not there are proposed changes, and we should be able to know it without doing as I have done with this particular section—reading it word by word and comparing each word, first with the bill and then with the existing section. Otherwise it would take a long time to pass upon each section.

Now, I want to make a suggestion to the Senator, and I do so in the utmost good faith, because I have no desire whatever to impede the progress of the Senate in the consideration of this bill; but I do most seriously object to enacting law upon the faith that any committee has done its duty.

Mr. President, we have bills continually, every day, referred to committees, but we do not legislate upon the idea that committees have done their duty. Matters are referred to committees in order that they may make examinations which it is not practicable for the Senate as a body to make; in order not that when their report is brought to the Senate the Senate shall accept and act upon it without investigation, but that with the labor thus done the Senate may decide whether or not the conclusion reached is a proper conclusion. Now, it is an impossibility for us to determine whether or not there is a proper conclusion unless we have in convenient form on the one side the proposed change and on the other side the existing law, with something which will indicate to us at a glance the proposed change. That is not a difficult thing to do, if this report were properly put in shape.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. The Senator will pardon me for a moment until I make the suggestion, and then I will with pleasure yield. The only thing in the bill as reported to indicate a change, as I state, is the italics. If they had gone further and had printed in each instance the difference between the bill and the existing law in capitals and then had included in the bill italics to indicate the difference between the report of the Commission and the recommendations of the committee, we would be able to act intelligently. But here, as I point out, there are in one section seven different changes of language, and not a thing to indicate in the bill that is proposed to us that there is any change proposed in that section. If those seven different changes had been put in roman capitals, the ordinary text agreeing with existing law in the common roman letter, and the difference between the Commission and the committee in italics, then we could have proceeded intelligently.

Now, I with pleasure yield to the Senator from Utah.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator will turn to the first page of the report, marked part 2, he will find the first paragraph reading as follows:

Existing law is printed in roman; amendments and new sections are printed in italics; sections—

I direct particular attention to this clause—

sections which have been redrafted or from which any material matter has been omitted, or which have been formed by combining different sections or provisions of existing law are printed in brackets.

If the Senator will look at section 44, the section to which he has referred, he will find that in addition to the italicized word the section is printed in brackets.

Mr. BACON. Yes; but——

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Just a moment—indicating that other changes have been made.

Mr. BACON. But, Mr. President——

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Those changes it was found it would be utterly impossible to put in italics, because they consist of omissions, perhaps. If you omit a word, you can not, of course, put it in roman or italics. The original law which is now contained in section 44 as it appears in the Revised Statutes of the United States is to be found in section 1553 and section 5455, two different sections. If the Senator will examine the latter part of section 5455, he will find it is almost an exact duplication of section 1553. So the committee thought and the Commission before the committee acted upon it thought the proper thing to do with those two sections was to combine them in one section, making the language much more brief and much more comprehensive. But there is no substantial change made in the existing law at all. There is simply a change in the phraseology—in the arrangement of the language. But every substantive provision of those sections will be found in section 44.

Now, as I understand, that is the object of having a revision—to make these changes in phraseology, to make these changes in rearrangement. Senators here have referred to the fact that this was a codification. It is not a codification. It is a revision. There is a very well-settled distinction between a codification and a revision. A codification would mean that we would simply bring together in an orderly arrangement the exact provisions of existing law, and a revision means just what the word itself implies—that there is a revision of the phraseology of the law, a change perhaps in the arrangement of the words—and that is what this Commission and this committee have been doing. But there is absolutely no change in any substantial particular, except as indicated.

The Senator will realize that this was a pretty extensive piece of work that the Commission and the committee have been called upon to perform—to go over all these laws—and in many instances it would be found impossible to indicate changes in roman letters or in italics, and we had to adopt some other plan. We have set on the right-hand page the existing law, so that if the Senator will with his eye follow the language of the existing law as it appears upon the right-hand page as the Clerk is reading he will see precisely whatever changes have been made, and they are in every instance clearly indicated either by italics or by the brackets, so that the attention of the Senator is at once challenged to them.

Mr. BACON. I quite disagree with the Senator from Utah as to the impracticability of presenting a bill in such text that we

may see two things. First and most important, each and every change which is proposed in existing law, by Roman capitals or otherwise, indicating what the changes are, and where omissions are proposed, by a proper statement to that effect. We have very much more complicated matters constantly before the Senate in the differences between the two Houses as to amendments which are proposed upon bills which have been referred to committees and which come back, showing what was the original bill as it passed the House, for instance, what were the amendments proposed by the committee to which it was referred after it came to the Senate; and frequently where a bill is pending for a number of days in the Senate, there is a reprint day after day showing what amendments are proposed by the Senate as in Committee of the Whole. There is no difficulty whatever about it.

The only reply the Senator makes to the suggestion which I have made, that we are not put upon notice as to the changes which are proposed, is that wherever a section is changed in any particular in the bill, that section is put in brackets. But the particular changes which are proposed are not put in brackets. They put the entire section in brackets, simply to call our attention to the fact that a change is proposed, and then while the bill is being read from the desk and while we are called upon to determine whether or not we will agree to it, one has, on the one hand, to read the bill on the left and compare it, as he goes, with the words of the existing law on the right, in order to determine what the changes are.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. The Senator will pardon me for a moment. In the particular section to which I have called attention—it is a short section of eight or ten lines, probably eleven—there are seven verbal changes besides the change indicated by the italics in the bill. The Senator says they are unimportant. What may be unimportant in the view of the Senator may be very important in the view of somebody else; and it is because of this difference of opinion that legislative bodies are made up of large numbers of men in order that the view of one man or of any small body of men may not control, but that in the multitude of counsel there may possibly be found wisdom.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question right here?

Mr. BACON. I yield.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator says there are seven different changes made in this section——

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Which are not indicated by italics?

Mr. BACON. Not one of them.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator point out one that he refers to?

Mr. BACON. I will point out the seven.

The Senator explains that these changes have been made by incorporating in this section the provisions of succeeding sections; but none the less they are changes. If the Senator will follow me, I will point them out.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Very well.

Mr. BACON. In the very first words of the section the words "Any person who" are changed to the word "Whoever." That is one.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let me call the Senator's attention to a point right here. That is why I asked him to point out one change. In lieu of the words "Any person who" we have, in accordance with the general principle stated at the beginning of the bill, in order to insure uniformity, used the word "Whoever."

Mr. BACON. Very well.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Just a moment.

If the Senator will turn to the first part of the report, he will see that the committee has put him in possession of this information.

Mr. BACON. Is it possible for Senators, in order to pass upon the question of each amendment, to refer to three or four documents and large volumes of books in order to find out what the committee intended?

Mr. SUTHERLAND rose.

Mr. BACON. The Senator will pardon me. He asked me to point out the changes, and I want him to let me do it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator allow me to answer him in reference to that one change?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield further to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BACON. Oh, yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator did not permit me to finish my answer in regard to that change.

Mr. BACON. I am not criticising the change. I am simply stating the fact that there are changes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I was undertaking to point out to the Senator that the committee had not neglected to report with reference to that change; and if the Senator will turn to the very first page of the report—not some other report—he will find that the general statement is made—

> The change "whoever," wherever made, for "every person who," is made to bring about uniformity in style, and is not indicated by italics.

There is the general statement at the beginning of this report. What necessity is there of calling attention nearly three hundred different times to that particular change, when it is indicated by the general statement at the beginning of the report? That is the first change. It is not a substantial change. It is simply a change in phraseology.

Mr. BACON. The Senator asked me to point out the seven different changes. I am not pointing them out with a view to criticism. I am pointing them out for the purpose of substantiating the assertion that there are changes made, and innumerable changes made, when there is nothing in the reported bill to indicate to us in the text of the bill itself what the changes are.

Now I will go on, if the Senator will permit me and will bear in mind that I am not criticising the changes, but I am simply pointing out the fact that there are changes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND rose.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator permit me to proceed?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Certainly; but if the Senator will permit me——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield further to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BACON. Oh, yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Before we pass from that particular matter, I want to ask the Senator if he does not see that that change is indicated in the report? I mean the change he has now called attention to—the change of language from "any person who" to the word "whoever."

Mr. BACON. I have no doubt I could find somewhere else the fact that there are such changes, but I do say that in the text of the bill itself there is nothing to indicate that there was such a change. Now I have answered that, and I want to go on and show the changes.

In the first line of the existing law, after the word "procure," the words are interpolated "any soldier in the military service or." I am not criticising the fact that they have made that change, but I am asserting the fact that they have made it, and there is nothing in the text of the bill to call our attention to the fact that there has been that change. They have that section in brackets, to call our attention to the fact that there has been some change made, but what the particular change is is not indicated.

Now, in the beginning of the fourth line of the same section the words "in any wise" are omitted. That is three.

Mr. HEYBURN. Now let us see. I want to mark these.

Mr. BACON. In the same line, after the word "such," the word "soldier" is interpolated.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. What line?

Mr. BACON. I am talking about the fourth line on page 53, where there is a copy of the existing law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. What is the Senator reading from, may I inquire?

Mr. BACON. I am reading from the section which purports to give the existing law, on the right-hand page, and I am pointing out the number of changes which have been made in that section without a single thing in the text of the bill to indicate that there have been such changes made; and I say that unless we do have a bill reported here with some device, by type or otherwise, to indicate that there have been changes made it is impracticable and impossible for Senators to pass upon the question whether or not the changes are desirable. Now, I have pointed out four. Then, in the second line thereafter, after the word "or," the words "in any wise" are again omitted. That is five. Then, in the seventh line, the word "person" is taken out. That is six. In the line above that I should have said the word "who" is taken out, which makes seven; and in the next line, between the word "person" and "or," the word "seaman" is interpolated, which makes eight, instead of seven. Eight changes in the one section. It may be that every one of them is a proper change. I am not criticising them; but I am calling attention to the fact that in the one section there are eight changes besides the one indicated by italics, and not a single thing in the bill as reported to indicate either one of those changes, further than the fact that the sec-

tion is put in brackets to indicate that here has been some change, leaving us in this slow and tedious and almost impossible—certainly impracticable way—to find out what those changes are as we proceed to legislate.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. As I followed the statement of the Senator from Georgia, I think he is in error in saying that the language to which he referred is not contained in the section as reported by the committee. If he will compare the sections of existing law as contained on the right-hand page with section 44 as reported by the committee, he will see that while there has been a rearrangement of the language, substantially every particle of it is contained.

Mr. BACON. That, if the Senator will pardon me, would make it all the more difficult. If they have not only made a change of language, but have transposed the language, it makes it all the more difficult to follow the differences between the bill reported and the existing law. That certainly emphasizes the importance of what I have said, that there should be something in the text of the bill itself to indicate each change which is proposed.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator has undertaken to put into my mouth some words I did not use.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I say there has been no change made in the language, but only in the arrangement of the language. The Senator said I admitted that there had been not only a change in the language, but a change in the arrangement; something that I do not think I said.

Mr. BACON. The Senator will pardon me. I do not think I can be mistaken in the fact that he said that the two sections, 1553 and 5455, had been so rearranged as to put the matter contained in section 5455 into section 1553. I should think that is certainly a very material change. There are certainly a great many words in the bill which are not in section 1553. It is true the Senator gets them out of section 5455, a section 4,000 pages away, as it is found in existing law, from the section which he is seeking to amend.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The two sections deal with precisely the same subject-matter and substantially cover the same ground. If the Committee on Revision had any duty at all to perform, it does seem to me that that was one of the duties—to bring together these various provisions of law—and wherever it could be done, where sections were duplicated, to put them under one section instead of having them in two or three places, as they may be in existing law. Referring to one of the phrases that the Senator spoke of, in section 1553, it reads, beginning in line 3:

> Who shall in any wise aid or assist any such seaman or other person in deserting, or in attempting to desert from such service.

The Senator said that the word "attempting" had been left out.

Mr. BACON. No, I beg pardon, I did not. The Senator misunderstood me, because I have each change which I specified marked in ink; underlined. The Senator misunderstood me. "In anywise" immediately above the word "attempting" are left out.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes, the words "in anywise." That is true. Those words were left out because they absolutely mean nothing.

Mr. BACON. The Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] calls my attention to the fact, as an illustration of what great changes have been made, that in the existing law the words are over 400—and he has counted them—and in the revised provision they are something less than 200—143—showing a most radical change. It may be absolutely correct, but we have no opportunity to judge of it. It is certainly a very great change. From over 400 words it has been so rewritten that it is now 143 words.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think, the Senator will pardon me, that might be done in a great many instances.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Some men have a faculty of expressing in a single sentence——

Mr. BACON. I quite agree.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. What it would require other men an hour and a half to state.

Mr. BACON. It may be that the rewritten section is entirely superior to the other, but what I mean is that there has been a very great change and we have no opportunity to judge for ourselves whether the change is desirable or not. It may be, and I presume it is, a very great improvement, as the Senator says.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to call the attention of the Senator from Georgia to the fact that both the Commission and the committee had before them, in the consideration of section 44, the proposition of molding together the provisions of three different acts of Congress passed during a period extending from 1863 to 1877, passed at different times to meet new conditions that had arisen. They had not been welded together in the nature of an amendment of the first enactment, but they had been passed seemingly without notice or without giving heed to the fact that there was already some legislation upon the subject. That condition was found to exist in a great many cases. Out of that condition perhaps more than out of any other arose the necessity for the revision and codification and rearrangement of these laws; where sections overlapped; where a section would be enacted to-day without taking into account the fact that there was already upon the statute books some law on that subject.

I am quite interested to know in what form the Senator from Georgia would suggest that section 44 should have appeared in print in this report. This committee now has under consideration the revision of all the laws of the United States. It is working every day upon the other titles, the general legislation of the country, and if we can receive any suggestions during the consideration of this criminal code as to a better method of presenting it we will heartily welcome it.

Mr. BACON. Will the Senator pardon me? With the assurance that I make the suggestion in the utmost good faith, with the sole desire that we may proceed intelligently——

Mr. HEYBURN. I am assuming that, of course.

Mr. BACON. Very well. If the Senator will apply to the clerical force of the Senate, which is in the habit of handling the question of the preparation of bills for printing, he will encounter no difficulty whatever in having a system suggested to him and a method prescribed by which the bill as it is proposed to be enacted can be shown to the Senate, while each change in the existing law which is proposed may also be shown in the text. That has frequently been done. It is done every session. It has been done in a number of cases where bills passed through various stages—first being considered in the House, then by a committee of the Senate, then by the Senate itself in Committee of the Whole—and in such cases day after day there has been a reprint showing the text of the measure as it appeared at each successive stage.

I do not think it is important for us to know, at least it is not to me, what were the differences between the committee and the Commission. I do not care to know that. But what I do desire to know with the utmost specific particularity is what are the changes in the existing law that are proposed by the committee.

We will take the particular section to which I have called attention, by way of illustration. It is perfectly practicable, for instance, in printing the first change to have some particular class of type and possibly by brackets to indicate that the words "Any person who" have been stricken out in the beginning of that line, and that the word "Whoever," put, for instance, in roman capitals, has been substituted therefor. That is plain, and we can see it at a glance. In the same way, in the second line of that section, where the words "any soldier in the military service or" are interpolated, it is perfectly practicable to have those words put in roman capitals, by which we will understand that they have been inserted by the committee, and so on throughout.

Mr. HEYBURN. Will the Senator pardon me?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. The identical words to which the Senator called attention in the original act are in section 44.

Mr. BACON. Of course they are. They are in the section——

Mr. HEYBURN. Line 2.

Mr. BACON. Section 44.

Mr. HEYBURN. The identical words are there.

Mr. BACON. But not, if the Senator will pardon me——

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. BACON. They are in section 44, it is true, but they are not in section 1553 of the existing law.

Mr. HEYBURN. They are in section 5455, from which section 44 is taken. Section 5455 is opposite.

Mr. BACON. I understand, but I do state the fact—and I presume the Senator will recognize the correctness of it—that in the proposed section, section 44, there is nothing to indicate that in section 1553 there have been these interpolations and these omissions without referring to another section to find it out.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator now will permit me—and I bespeak his patience, because I may not state it as concisely as he is in the habit of doing—section 1553 is really no part of section 44. That is to say, Congress, thirteen years after the enactment of section 1553—without taking notice of it at all—

enacted a statute that included what was in section 1553 and more; in other words, enlarged it. So when the committee came to consider the existing law, while it prints opposite section 44 section 1553, it does it for the purpose of enabling the Senate to know that section 1553 was taken into consideration in making section 44.

But if the Senator will turn to the most essential document in the consideration of this bill, and that is part 1 of the report, on page 15, he will find that the committee has directed the attention of the Senate to the changes and the reason of them, and to the fact that section 44 is really taken from section 5455 rather than from section 1553. We say, on page 15, in referring to section 44:

Section 1553, Revised Statutes, is a duplication of the latter part of section 5455. The sections have therefore been combined in one section. The word "seaman," where italicized, has been added.

We found it necessary only to insert the word "seaman," because that is a term which has come into general use since the enactment of the original statute. The Department has changed the designation of a certain class of men.

Mr. BACON. The members of the committee——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. The members of the committee continually recur to the question whether or not the changes made are proper changes. I am not discussing whether the changes are proper changes. I will concede that, if the Senator desires it.

Mr. HEYBURN. Will the Senator pardon me? I know we can understand each other if we are patient. I do not raise that question at all. I only call attention to the fact that the Senator, in making a comparison between section 44 and the existing law, is making a comparison between section 44 and a section of the Revised Statutes that is not existing law, and that is not the section from which section 44 was molded.

Mr. BACON. If I understood the Senator from Utah correctly—and I do not think there is any doubt about the fact—a new section known as section 44 in the bill is made up of a combination of sections 1553 of the statutes, the existing law, and section 5455. Am I correct?

Mr. HEYBURN. May I interrupt the Senator there? It is not made up of section 1553 and section 5455, except so far as section 1553 is incorporated into section 5455. So the existing law is not in section 1553. It is in a section that so to speak embraced section 1553 and enlarged its provisions. Section 44 is taken from section 5455, and it is not fair to section 44 to compare it with a section from which it was not taken.

Mr. BACON. I have no disposition to be unfair either to the section or to the Senator.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator will not misunderstand me. In the use of that term I was not speaking in a personal sense, but in a comparative sense as between the sections.

Mr. BACON. The Senator said that if there was any method by which the difficulties of which we complain could be eliminated, he would like to have the suggestion made. I will repeat the suggestion to the Senators and I hope that they will endeavor to act upon it. It is to have not the entire report, but simply the part of it which is comprised in the reported bill, so reprinted that by roman capitals, brackets, or in some other way we may, when we reach a section of the bill, be able to ascertain what words are inserted as to the existing law and what words are omitted as to the existing law. That is certainly a reasonable request on the part of those who desire to know what is being done. It is an absolute, utter impossibility for any Senator, unless he had a long time for the examination of each section, to go through the various devices which have been provided by the committee and ascertain what the changes are.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator will make himself familiar with the print designated as part 2, he will find that it will be impossible to carry out the plan suggested. There are instances in the report where there are from three to a greater number of statutes that have been molded into a short section by the committee. Now, how are you to print two or three pages of existing law, passed perhaps over a lapse of twenty or thirty years or more, and then incorporate in the midst of that, in a different type, probably six lines of a section? I think the Senator would find it impracticable.

We took into consideration the methods in vogue in both Houses of Congress. We had working for us as one of our principal secretaries a man whose experience has extended over probably fifteen years of this particular technical work. We gave the matter many, many days of thoughtful consideration and endeavored to adopt a plan which would most perfectly present this measure. It might be that the section under consideration, although that would be very difficult, could be printed in connection with section 44, but to adopt it as a rule would be utterly impracticable. There are a number of instances in this report where the existing law, enacted in a fragmentary way, has been brought down and, as it were, telescoped into a few lines to express all that was in several statutes. In that case it would not aid us in considering this question that we printed those several entire enactments and in the midst of them indicate the legislation in a few lines of a different type.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CULBERSON. I thought the Senator had concluded.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will yield the floor to the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not rise for the purpose of discussing the particular section under consideration, but in order to have it printed I offer now an amendment to be proposed at page 62 of the bill by adding two sections. I ask that the amendment be printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The proposed amendment will be printed and lie on the table.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to know what are the sections. We can not make a note of it here unless we know the sections.

Mr. CULBERSON. The purpose is to add after line 3, on page 62 of the bill, two additional sections. I took the liberty of offering the amendment now in order that it might be printed by the next session of the Senate. It follows section 124.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 44. [Whoever shall entice or procure, or attempt or endeavor to entice or procure, any soldier in the military service, or any seaman or other person in the naval service of the United States, or who has been recruited for such service, to desert therefrom, or shall aid any such soldier, seaman, or other person in deserting or in attempting to desert from such service; or whoever shall harbor, conceal, protect, or assist any such soldier, seaman, or other person who may have deserted from such service, knowing him to have deserted therefrom, or shall refuse to give up and deliver such soldier, *seaman*, or other person on the demand of any officer authorized to receive him, shall be imprisoned not more than three years, and fined not more than $2,000.]

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senators who are in charge of this measure whether we are to understand that section 44 of the bill, which has just been read, is a codification, so to speak, of sections 1553 and 5455 and contains all of the essential provisions in both those sections?

Mr. HEYBURN. It was so considered both by the Commission and the committee.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

Mr. HEYBURN. The report of the Commission differs not materially from that of the committee.

The Secretary read the next section, as follows:

SEC. 45. Whoever shall procure or entice any artificer or workman retained or employed in any arsenal or armory, to depart from the same during the continuance of his engagement, or to avoid or break his contract with the United States; or whoever, after due notice of the engagement of such workman or *artificer*, during the continuance of such engagement, shall retain, hire, or in any wise employ, harbor, or conceal such artificer or workman, shall be fined not more than $50, or imprisoned not more than three months, *or both*.

Mr. BACON. I understand from the reading of this section and from the text as printed that there is no change in the section except the insertion of three words which are in italics, which I presume indicate the differences between the Commission and the committee, not including, of course, the word "Whoever," which has been explained. The word "artificer" in the sixth line, I understand, was interpolated. Am I correct?

Mr. HEYBURN. The word "artificer" is substituted in that case for the word "armorer," because the Department has itself substituted the use of that term.

Mr. BACON. Yes. I am not asking for the reason; I am just asking as to the fact. Then the words "or both" have been added at the conclusion. Are those the only changes made in the text?

Mr. HEYBURN. Those are the only changes made in the text.

Mr. BACON. I have no objection to those changes. I simply wished to know if there were any others.

Mr. HEYBURN. There are no others.

Mr. BACON. Am I correct in that?

Mr. HEYBURN. So far as the committee determined there are no others. I would not want to stand here and make the assertion, in reply to a question of that kind, that there were no others and then have my attention called to some that nobody had found. This has been passed upon——

Mr. BACON. Nobody will accuse the Senator of insincerity.

Mr. HEYBURN. I understand. I want it understood that when I say there are no other changes I do it subject to that qualification.

Mr. BACON. If the Senator will pardon me, I am endeavoring to apply the rule which I understood the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] to indicate as the one by which we should be guided. The Senator from Utah, as I understood him, indicated that wherever there was a change in the text the section was put in brackets.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is because the word "workman" is dropped out. Section 45 is not in brackets.

Mr. BACON. I know it is not, and I wish to know if from that we are to draw the conclusion that there has been no change made in the text except the one indicated by the italics.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is, the word "artificer" is substituted for "armorer."

Mr. BACON. Yes; and the words "or both" added. I simply wish to know if from the fact that there are no brackets we are to understand that there has been no change in existing law except where it is indicated by italics.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; that is the rule of the report.

Mr. BACON. I may be in error about it, but I think the words "or both" make the penalty not only one but both, in the discretion of the court.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is discretionary with the court. Attention is called to that in the report.

Mr. BACON. Yes; by the italics.

Mr. HEYBURN. And also in the report.

Mr. BACON. We can not follow the report at the same time we are following the text of the bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. The report was made in order that Senators might refer to it to know just what was done with each section, and it is printed in this simple form for the convenience of handling.

Mr. BURKETT. Let me ask the Senator a question. What is the object of the law? What is the occasion for it? Why have the committee recommended it?

Mr. HEYBURN. The section?

Mr. BURKETT. Yes; the section.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is the existing law.

Mr. BURKETT. I understand that they have not recommended all existing laws.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, if the committee were called upon in the consideration of this bill to either defend or recommend all the existing legislation they would have quite an undertaking, because it would involve the discussion of perhaps two hundred different acts of Congress. I do not believe that it is wise to enter upon that. The motives which may have actuated Congress in the year 1800 to enact that section, for it was enacted the 7th of May, 1800, one hundred and seven years ago, would be pretty difficult to ascertain at this time. It would be difficult to say what motives actuated Congress at that time to enact this statute. The question now is whether it is wise in this day.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. I am just trying to see if the committee can give their own motives. I am not asking them to give the motives of men in 1800. I ask them for their own motives. In a codification or in a revision, rather, as the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] calls it, I am a little curious in this year of our Lord 1908 to know why we should come in here and solemnly enact that kind of a statute into law. I want to know what the reason is for it. Then, if we are going to reenact it, when for one hundred and seven years that penalty has been sufficient to do business and prevent this sort of interference with the work of the Government, I should like to know why the penalty should be doubled.

I should like to know why the committee has recommended the doubling of the penalty. Here is a law which provides that if anybody undertakes to entice a workman "employed in any arsenal or armory, to depart from the same during the continuance of his engagement, or to void or break his contract with the United States," he shall be fined for it. That was enacted in 1800. I should like to know if any such offense as that has ever been committed, if there has ever been any trouble in one hundred and seven years on account of anything of that sort, or if there is liable to be trouble on account of it. If there has not been any trouble under the penalty as it was, why is the committee recommending the doubling of the penalty now, after one hundred and seven years of successful operation of the statute?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I do not concede that the addition of the words "or both" is to be correctly denominated doubling the penalty at all. It is leaving a discretion in the court, to be exercised in those cases where the court in its judgment thinks that a small fine and a small term of imprisonment might probably be more beneficial than an entire fine or an entire term of imprisonment. This leaves it discretionary in the court.

The Senator certainly will not expect us to take up these laws that are now in existence and defend the wisdom of them. Further, it was not intended that either the Commission or the committee should be invested with the power to repeal laws or to enact laws that under the ordinary rules of Congress would be considered by the standing committees of the House or the Senate, and we tried in every instance to avoid the incorporation of anything into the bill which has been reported that we thought should properly go to one of the standing committees.

Mr. CLAY. Now, with the Senator's permission—

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. I think the Senator will find that the Commission has violated that rule. I want to call his attention to an instance. Take mailable matter. Turn to section 218. That is a section which describes what shall be mailable matter. In section 3878 of the Revised Statutes you will find that "all liquids, poisons, glass, explosive materials, and obscene books shall be excluded from the mails." I find that this committee has drawn a new section, embracing about forty or fifty lines, and specially providing that liquids shall not be excluded from the mails, but shall be transmitted by the mails. It is a new section entirely, and certainly it ought to have gone to a standing committee and should have been considered by the proper committee.

Mr. HEYBURN. It was because of that fact and that condition that in opening the consideration of this bill I suggested that all sections in italics would be passed over for consideration under a different rule. That is one of the sections that is included within the eleven new sections that have been suggested, and it is not the intention at this reading of the bill to take up or pause for the consideration of any new section.

Mr. CLAY. I would ask the Senator if he does not think that a statute which changes what shall be mailable matter ought to have gone to a standing committee and been considered by the committee before we are called upon to act on it? It changes a statute, I will say to the Senator, that has been in force for nearly fifty years.

Mr. HEYBURN. When that section is reached, if the Senator from Georgia thinks it should go to a standing committee, it will be entirely appropriate to move to refer it to a committee. That will take it out of the body of this bill. That was the purpose the committee had in mind in so designating these separate sections, both in print and in their report, that they might be readily distinguished. That is true of any other section here which contains new matter. If the Senator or any Senator thinks it should go to a committee for consideration it can be referred. But I do not think it would be profitable at this time to go out of the regular order. We must necessarily reach that section, at least I sincerely hope we will, in the orderly consideration of the bill, and then we can take it up. I ask that the reading may be proceeded with.

Mr. BURKETT. If the Senator has not given any very good reason for increasing this penalty, which it would seem has operated successfully for one hundred and seven years, I move to strike out the last two words—the words, "or both."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Nebraska offers an amendment, which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. On page 26, line 19, strike out the words "or both," at the end of section 45.

Mr. KEAN. As I understand the amendment, the words proposed to be stricken out change existing law; and if the amendment is agreed to, it will leave the law as it is at the present time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT].

The amendment was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading will proceed.

The Secretary read the next section, as follows:

SEC. 46. [Whoever shall willfully trespass upon, injure, or destroy any of the works or property or material of any submarine mine or torpedo,

or fortification or harbor-defense system owned or constructed or in process of construction by the United States, or shall willfully interfere with the operation or use of any such submarine mine, torpedo, fortification, or harbor-defense system, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.]

Mr. BACON. I would be very glad if a system could be devised by which we might know what the changes are, but as that can not be done and as the section as printed in the bill is an amendment to an amended section, as is indicated by the fact that it is in brackets, I shall have to ask the Senator to state in what particular it changes the law, or in what particulars, if there are more changes than one.

Mr. HEYBURN. It does not change existing law at all in any material manner. The word "fined" is substituted for a more elaborate expression in the existing law, and the word "imprisoned" takes the place of three other words to express the same thing. There are three paragraphs of the existing law. They are welded together into section 46, without leaving out any principle of law embodied in the original statute. The words "wantonly or maliciously" that appear in the original law are omitted from section 46 before the word "trespass" as unnecessary, as the word "willfully" will include any wanton or malicious act.

Mr. BACON. Those are the changes, the Senator says.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; the courts disregard those words in construing those statutes. So there is no occasion for encumbering the statute with them.

Mr. BACON. I quite recognize the propriety of the changes, but I had to have the explanation of the Senator before I could know what they were.

Mr. HEYBURN. I hope I have done so satisfactorily. I am very pleased to give the explanation.

The Secretary read the next section, as follows:

SEC 47. *Whoever shall go upon any military reservation, Army post, fort, or arsenal, for any purpose prohibited by law or military regulation; or whoever shall reenter or be found within any such reservation, post, fort, or arsenal, after having been removed therefrom or ordered not to reenter by any officer or person in command or charge thereof, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 47 will be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Section 47 will be passed over.

The Secretary read the next section, as follows:

SEC. 48. Whoever shall rob another of any kind or description of personal property belonging to the United States, or shall feloniously take and carry away the same, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.

Mr. BACON. I simply want to call the attention of the Senator from Idaho to the fact that while none of the changes which are made in that section are, I think, material—it is a short section and I could read both sections as the reading went along—I think the changes are very proper. I want to call attention to the fact that there is an instance where the section as reported in the bill is not put in brackets, but where there are two or three changes made in the language.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, that section 48 comes strictly within class 1, stated at the beginning of the report. There is no change in it that is not within the first class, the changes which have already been fully set forth.

Mr. BACON. Still the section is not in brackets to call our attention to the fact that it is a change.

Mr. HEYBURN. The attention of the Senator from Georgia is called to it by the language of the report itself. The word "Whoever" is substituted for "Every person who" in the interest of harmony of expression.

Mr. BACON. Is that the only change?

Mr. HEYBURN. There is no other change that is not within rule 1, the first section.

Mr. BACON. Well, I see, for instance, that the word "shall" is interpolated in two places; and it is a very correct interpolation.

Mr. HEYBURN. That was merely in the interest of harmony.

Mr. BACON. I understand that.

Mr. HEYBURN. That comes within the general rule.

Mr. BACON. That ought to have been put in brackets, so as to have called our attention to it, that we might judge whether it was a proper change. We might differ from the Senator as to what was a proper change; and therefore that section ought to have been put in brackets.

Mr. HEYBURN. Would it be inappropriate to request the Senator to ask for any information that he may desire? We are prepared to make the answer.

Mr. BACON. I will try to do that.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have full notes on all these sections.

Mr. BACON. I will try to ask the Senator's attention, and I hope wherever brackets have been omitted, and therefore the rule as laid down by the Senator from Utah [Mr. SUTHERLAND] can not be relied upon to guide us, that we may have the fact stated to us that brackets have not been put around that section.

Mr. HEYBURN. That was, of course, under rule 1.

Mr. FRAZIER. Mr. President, I notice in that section another change, or rather an omission, of some language which is found in the original act. The original act provided for fine and imprisonment and was followed by the words "at hard labor." The section as found in the bill has omitted those words.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, yesterday during the absence of the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER] it was explained that in every instance the provision relating to hard labor had been omitted throughout the entire revision, because the courts have held that hard labor is a part of the prison discipline of the country; that where a party is sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor is a part of prison discipline he must be subjected to it, whether it is embodied in the sentence or not; and that if he were sentenced to hard labor and sent to an institution where there was no provision for hard labor, under the law of prison discipline he would not be subject to hard labor, notwithstanding the fact that it was in his sentence. Therefore in every instance we have, because of the decisions of the courts, which have been practically uniform in that respect, omitted all reference to hard labor. So that comes under the general rule 1.

The next section was read, as follows:

SEC. 49. [Whoever shall embezzle, steal, or purloin any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever, of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of the United States, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.]

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I desire that the Senator in this case, as I think it proper, shall explain what are the changes in that section. It is in brackets, indicating to us the fact that it has been changed. We wish to know what the changes are.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, the only substantial change which is made is the omission of the language——

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator will give us all the changes, because we want to judge whether or not they are substantial.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. We have, in pursuance of the uniform principle laid down at the beginning, substituted "whoever" for the language "every person who."

Mr. BACON. I will state to the Senator that I will consider that it is not necessary to repeat that.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Then, we have left out the words "shall be deemed guilty of felony," pursuant also to another uniform principle which has been adopted. The only change, outside of a change of that character, is the omission from the revised section of the language contained in the original section, "or into which he shall carry or have in possession of said property so embezzled, stolen, or purloined."

The original law provided for the prosecution of such an offense either in the district or the circuit court of the district where the offense was committed or in any district into which the property had been carried. The committee believed that to be a violation of the provision of the Constitution which requires that trial shall be had in the district where the offense has been committed. For that reason those words were omitted.

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President, if the Senator will pardon me, that illustrates the very great importance of knowing what we are doing. I am inclined to differ from the committee in that particular. I do not think it would be a violation of the Constitution if we applied to such a case the well-recognized rule of criminal law. I think it is a well-recognized rule of criminal law that a man who steals property is guilty of the offense not only in the county or district in which the offense is originally committed, but that he commits the offense actually in every county into which he carries the stolen property.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator will permit me a moment, I will state that this section applies also to the crime of embezzlement, which, of course, is complete where the goods are embezzled.

Mr. BACON. I know that, but it is not limited to embezzlement. Of course, if there were a constitutional difficulty about the application of the law in a case where one who had embezzled property had carried it into another jurisdiction, the courts would eliminate that, and say that so much of that law as it was the intention to apply to embezzlement would not be constitutional; but I do not think that there can be any question about the fact as a proposition of law that one who carries property which he has stolen into another jurisdiction can be prosecuted in that jurisdiction. If that is a well-recognized principle of criminal law it is not an invasion of the constitutonal provision, which requires that a man shall be tried in the dis-

trict in which he committed the offense. I think that a very wise provision of the law which requires that a man may be tried either in the county or the district where he originally committed the offense of larceny, or within the county or the district to which he carried the property. That has been the law of this country for a long time, and I presume it is the law of every State in the United States. Why should we make that change? Why should we, to that extent, remove the criminal from subjection to the machinery which the law has heretofore provided to give the largest scope to the Government in the prosecution of a man who shall steal its property? That is one of the changes which the committee thinks an unimportant change. I think it is a very important one.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The committee think it is an important change. I stated to the Senator that it was a substantial change.

Mr. BACON. I beg the Senator's pardon. I misunderstood him, then.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I called attention to that as distinguishing it from the provisions which I thought unimportant.

Mr. BACON. I should like to know from both of the Senators who have actual charge of this bill, and who are eminent lawyers, if they do not think I am correct in the proposition that a man who commits larceny of property and carries the stolen property into another jurisdiction is, in the eyes of the law, one who commits larceny in the district into which he carries the purloined property. If so, how can that possibly be an invasion of the Constitution?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I am not expressing disagreement with the Senator about that proposition. I know that some of the courts have held that in case of larceny, where the goods are carried into another county, or even into another State, the fact of carrying the goods into another county is itself a fresh asportation; but this section also includes the offense of embezzlement, to which the language certainly could not apply and be within the Constitution. The difficulty is, that if that language is left in the law, it would apply to an offense that it ought not to apply to, and would also apply to an offense perhaps that it could properly apply to, it being of that class of statutes where the bad matter can not be separated from the good. The difficulty is that, in all probability, the courts would hold the whole thing to be bad.

Mr. BACON. I will make the suggestion to the Senator that that section be included amongst those that are to be passed over. That is a vital question, I think.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. If the Senator will pardon me for just a moment, the point is that the committee think that the language which is void as applied to one part of the section is not separable in the sense that it can be eliminated, but that it will stand as applying to the good and the bad.

Mr. BACON. I think if a court was called upon to pass upon that question, if a man were before the court for embezzlement upon an indictment found in another district, where he carried property embezzled, it would simply hold that the statute to that extent did not apply to embezzlement; but it would uphold the part of the statute applying to larceny.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Senator will recall that in a very recent decision of the Supreme Court with reference to the employers' liability act, the principle which I have just stated was applied by the Supreme Court.

Mr. BACON. No; I do not think so at all.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Supreme Court said it would not undertake to separate——

Mr. BACON. I do not think the same rule would apply at all. One was in a civil matter and the other would be in a criminal matter.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I am speaking of the employers' liability act.

Mr. BACON. That is a civil matter, and the same rule of construction would not apply.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The rule of construction I understand to be the same as applied to a criminal statute and to a civil statute, with this difference: That in a criminal statute it is more rigorously applied, because a criminal statute is to be strictly construed.

Mr. BACON. But it is a different principle altogether.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. So that if the principle applies in a civil statute it will apply all the more to a criminal statute.

Mr. BACON. I understand that by some rule, the history of which I do not know, the sections which are contested are put in italics. I do not know why that rule should obtain.

Mr. HEYBURN. I suggest that that section be marked as being passed over.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

The next section was read, as follows:

SEC. 50. [Whoever shall receive, conceal, or aid in concealing, or shall have or retain in his possession with intent to convert to his own use or gain, any money, property, record, voucher, or valuable thing whatever, of the moneys, goods, chattels, records, or property of the United States, which has theretofore been embezzled, stolen, or purloined by any other person, knowing the same to have been so embezzled, stolen, or purloined, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both; and such *person* may be tried either before or after the conviction of the principal *offender*.]

Mr. BACON. I hope the Senator from Idaho will not require me to ask him each time we reach a section which is in brackets to explain what the changes are. I do not like to have to ask the Senator each time, and I should be very glad if he would follow the course I suggest.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, that section 50 is partially under the same rule we have just been discussing in regard to section 49. The report on that section is as follows:

SEC. 50. The change made in this section consists in the omission of a similar provision to that omitted from the preceding section.

That is the provision that the party may be tried in either jurisdiction. Then, in addition to that, section 50 also omits—

the provision that the judgment of conviction of the principal "shall be conclusive evidence in the prosecution against such receiver," that the property which he is charged with receiving has been embezzled, stolen, or purloined.

The committee are of the opinion that such a provision would not be enforced by the courts; in other words, a man would not be convicted on the testimony given on the trial against somebody else; for, in that case, he would not have had his day in court. It was evidently a piece of inadvertent legislation. If the Senator desires to question the propriety of the omission of that provision, why, of course——

Mr. BACON. I would suggest the fact that possibly as there is the same question involved in that section as there is in the other, it go over for the present.

In addition to that, on first blush, I would think that the proper change to be made in regard to the latter point would not be the entire repeal of the clause, but a modification of it. If the word "conclusive" be changed to "prima facie," it seems to me it would put the proposed law in better shape.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I should like to ask the Senator, for his consideration, whether he does not think the provision that conviction of the principal offender shall be either conclusive or prima facie evidence against the party prosecuted would not be a violation of that clause of the Constitution which requires that every defendant shall be confronted with the witnesses against him?

Mr. BACON. Well, I am not prepared just now to say. As I said when I made my suggestion, it was only at first blush. I have not had time to properly consider the matter. If the committee have come to that conclusion, I should certainly hesitate very much to take issue with them on it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I will say to the Senator that, at any rate, it was for that reason that I voted in committee to strike out the clause. I also direct the Senator's attention to the fact that the same condition exists with reference to other parts of this section, namely, that it deals with a variety of offenses.

Mr. BACON. I understand.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The offense of receiving, as well as the other offenses. Then, in addition to the changes which I have spoken of, we have stricken out, in line 5, the words "from the United States," that being an improper limitation of the law. The language, as the committee has reported it, is:

which has theretofore been embezzled, stolen, or purloined by any other person.

Under existing law it was "or purloined from the United States." The intent of the law evidently was to punish a man for receiving goods which had been stolen, they being the property of the United States. The old law made a further limitation, that it must have been taken from the United States. There was some doubt whether this would apply to some other persons who held property of the United States.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, the first question which the Senator suggested is certainly a very important one. I can understand how, in the absence of a presumption, there might be very great difficulty in dealing with a prosecution of that kind. At the same time, there may be a very grave doubt as to the constitutionality of it, and possibly that question ought to be pretermitted, as well as the one involved in this and which is also involved in the preceding one. So that may be put down among the contested sections.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. There is no objection.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. BACON. I do, with pleasure.

Mr. FULTON. I want to call the attention of the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Utah to the old section. I do not think that a proper construction of that section carries the idea that one party having been convicted, that fact will conclusively presume the property to have been the property of the United States against the other party. That presumption only obtains as against the party who has been convicted.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think the Senator is in error.

Mr. FULTON. The old law reads:

And such receiver may be tried either before or after the conviction of the principal felon, but if the party has been convicted, then the judgment against him shall be conclusive evidence in the prosecution against such receiver that the property of the United States therein described has been embezzled, stolen, or purloined.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. That means the original party—the party who commits the original offense.

Mr. FULTON. When I look at it again, I think the Senator is correct.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; that is conclusive evidence against the receiver, without confronting him——

Mr. FULTON. Conclusive evidence as to the fact that the property was purloined or stolen.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes, of course. It is an essential fact in the prosecution.

Mr. HEYBURN. It fixes the status of the property.

Mr. BACON. As suggested to me by the Senator from Tennessee [Mr. FRAZIER], it does not presume that any particular person stole it; but it does presume the fact that it is stolen property.

Mr. HEYBURN. It establishes the fact that it is stolen property; but the fact established does not attach to the person.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It dispenses with the necessity of proof on the part of the Government with reference to a material fact in the case.

Mr. BACON. I understand that section goes over.

Mr. HEYBURN. This section will go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section will be passed over. The Secretary will continue with the reading.

The next section was read, as follows:

SEC. 51. [Whoever shall cut, or cause or procure to be cut, or shall wantonly destroy, or cause to be wantonly destroyed, any timber growing on *the public* lands of the United States; or whoever shall remove, or cause to be removed, any timber from said public lands, with intent to export or to dispose of the same; or whoever, being the owner, master, or consignee of any vessel, or the owner, director, or agent of any railroad, shall knowingly transport *any timber so cut or removed* from said lands, or lumber manufactured therefrom, shall be fined not more than $1,000, *or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.* Nothing *in this section* shall prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his land in the ordinary working of his mining claim, or in the preparation of his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements, or the taking of timber for the use of the United States.]

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

Mr. HEYBURN. I will anticipate the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia. The committee reports in regard to section 51 as follows:

Section 51: The act of August 4, 1892, extended the provisions of the act of June 3, 1878, to all the "public-land States." Aside from a slight change in phraseology for purposes of revision, the only change in the section is that making imprisonment a part of the punishment, the committee believing that a fine alone is not adequate punishment for the acts denounced in the section.

That is the committee's note of it.

Mr. BACON. I am not disposed to take any issue with the report of the committee in that regard, because I know nothing about the matter of public lands, except in a very general way, having none of them in my State. Therefore, so far as the proposed change in the law is concerned, I certainly shall not interpose any judgment of my own on the subject. I do not know how that may be. I should like very much, however, to have the Senator point out the changes which he considers to be immaterial, because we might not agree with him about that.

Mr. HEYBURN. Well, Mr. President——

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President, may I ask the Senator if this——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. BURKETT. Then the Senator can answer my question at the same time he answers the question of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]. Is this section the same as the Commission reported it?

Mr. HEYBURN. I will refer the Senator to the Commission's report on this section. It is found in section 8657 of the Commission's report. The Commission's report contains some expressions that are rather more wordy than those contained in this section.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Colorado?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. TELLER. I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho whether he understands that section 51 repeals the statute of June, 1878.

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 51 contains the statutes of June 3, 1878, April 30, 1878, and March 3, 1891.

Mr. TELLER. The act of 1878 provides that miners, or anybody else for that matter, may cut timber in the mineral districts. It would seem to me that this section repeals that act.

Mr. HEYBURN. I call the Senator's attention to the language commencing on line 11 of the section:

Nothing *in this section* shall prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his land in the ordinary working of his mining claim, or in the preparation of his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements, or the taking of timber for the use of the United States.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, the provision is certainly very much more narrow than the act of June 3, 1878. This section will confine the miner to the timber on his location. The act of 1878 authorized him to cut timber anywhere in the mineral district. It is utterly impossible for a miner, with his narrow strip of 1,500 feet by 600 in some cases, and but 300 feet in others, to get the timber he needs. If that is what the section means—and I am inclined to think it does—then it is very reprehensible.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the statute which the Senator has in mind is an administrative statute and not a penal statute.

Mr. TELLER. No; I am talking about the act of 1878.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have it before me, and I will be pleased to read the provisions of it to the Senator. It is as follows:

*Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall prevent any miner or agriculturist from clearing his land in the ordinary working of his mining claim, or preparing his farm for tillage, or from taking the timber necessary to support his improvements, or the taking of timber for the use of the United States.

Those provisions contained in the act of April 30, 1878, are all incorporated in section 51. At that time the provision was limited to certain States, but afterwards extended to all the public-land States.

Mr. TELLER. I have not had time to look this matter up, but I know there is a statute of the United States, which is in force now, unless it has been repealed within the last few months—and certainly it has not been repealed by the Administration, although they have tried to repeal it, I know—a statute that does not limit a miner's right to cut timber to any place. He can cut anywhere in the district.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is true. There is such a statute in existence. It is on the side of what we are accustomed to term "administrative law," and it gives him that right. There is no occasion for any penalty, because it gives him the right to do it. That law is not affected in any way by this penal statute, which is intended to prevent him from doing something, and not to confer a right.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I am not satisfied with that explanation, and, so far as I am concerned, I want a little time to investigate this matter. I want to say to the Senator that I shall make a very determined fight on this bill if that statute is not taken care of.

Mr. HEYBURN. And I should join with the Senator.

Mr. TELLER. We have had already trouble enough with the Departments, Mr. President, and they have, without any authority whatever, sought to restrict the right to cut timber to the location of the miner, not allowing him to take any timber outside of his cabin. Such is not the statute, and such was not the purpose of the statute when it was passed in 1878. It was enacted after considerable discussion on the subject, and after it had received a construction by the court. I am very much afraid that this section will be treated—I know it would be in the Department—as a repeal of the act of June 3, 1878.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, the statute to which the Senator refers is a statute with which, I suppose, both he and I are very familiar, because there have been many prosecutions under it.

Mr. TELLER. I drafted the statute myself originally, and I think I do know something about it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The statute provides, as I remember, that any person in the States mentioned may cut timber from the public mineral lands of the United States for certain purposes enumerated, including domestic uses. The statute is quite broad, and it has been interpreted by the courts to mean any use in the State, the word "domestic" being used in that section as opposed to the idea of exportation to some other State.

As I remember, the courts have uniformly held that where a prosecution is had under the provisions of section 51, the statute to which the Senator has referred may be pleaded as a defense, and it is in that way that it is always pleaded. The statute is not a criminal statute, but is a statute conferring a right upon the inhabitants of the States that are enumerated; and whenever any person is prosecuted under the statute now under consideration for having unlawfully taken timber from the public domain the statute conferring this right may be pleaded in answer.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I do.

Mr. FULTON. I ask the Senator what he thinks about this proposition: Passing this section as proposed, as a subsequent statute to the one the Senator has just been explaining, would it be considered, or might it not be considered, as a repeal of the administrative statute? Of course, it is contemplated, I take it, by this committee to report the administrative section in due time, and it will doubtless include the administrative act which the Senator has just been explaining; but it is proposed now to pass this criminal title, which contains this composite section 51, which makes it criminal to cut or remove timber from any lands except in certain excepted cases. That being later law than the administrative act, if you do not reenact the administrative act, would not this be construed as a repeal of it?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. My judgment, Mr. President, is that it would not. If it should be a repeal at all, it would be a repeal by implication, which is not favored as a matter of law. I do not think that the ordinary rules with reference to the repeal of statutes apply to a revision. We are simply revising existing law; we are not making any law.

Mr. TELLER. It seems to me that we are making a good deal of new law here.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Not in this section.

Mr. TELLER. No; not in this section; but I think, as the Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON] suggests, you will find, with the feeling that exists in some of the Departments here, that the miner would be prohibited from cutting any timber except what is on his claim. It is very easy to correct this, so that there shall be no question, and I am going to insist that it shall be corrected before the bill becomes a law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Nothing can be further from any desire of mine——

Mr. TELLER. We can not dispose of this now.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Let it be passed over.

Mr. TELLER. What I want to do is to frame this section so that it shall not, by implication or by the construction which some $1,200 clerk in the Department may put on it, repeal the existing law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think there certainly could be no objection to that course. I am as anxious as is the Senator to make it clear that that law has not been interfered with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section will be passed over.

REPORT OF FIRST ASSISTANT POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

Mr. WHYTE, from the Committee on Printing, to whom was referred the following resolution, submitted by Mr. Penrose on the 15th instant, reported it without amendment:

*Resolved*, That there be printed for the use of the Post-Office Department 10,000 copies of the report of the First Assistant Postmaster-General to the Postmaster-General for the year ended June 30, 1907.

Mr. WHYTE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection?

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, it is so ordered. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution reported by the Senator from Maryland?

The resolution was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to.

NATIONAL BANKING LAWS.

Mr. ALDRICH. I ask that there may be printed 3,000 additional copies of Senate bill 3023, for the use of the Committee on Finance. We have a demand for it with which we are not able to comply.

The order was reduced to writing and agreed to, as follows:

*Ordered*, That 3,000 additional copies of the bill (S. 3023) to amend the national banking laws be printed for the use of the Committee on Finance.

Mr. KEAN. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 4 o'clock and 13 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Monday, January 20, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 16, 1908.*

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Commander John R. Edwards to be a captain in the Navy from the 3d day of January, 1908, vice Capt. William Swift, promoted.

Mates Frank Holler and Robert Robinson, on the retired list of the Navy, to be mates on the retired list with the rank and retired pay of the next higher grade, namely, the lowest grade of warrant officers, from the 29th day of June, 1906, in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved on that date.

REGISTER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

J. Ernest Breda, of Louisiana, whose term expired March 18, 1907, to be register of the land office at Natchitoches, La. (Reappointment.)

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Motley H. Flint to be postmaster at Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Cal., in place of Motley H. Flint. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Samuel W. Metcalf to be postmaster at Sisson, Siskiyou County, Cal., in place of Samuel W. Metcalf. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

COLORADO.

George W. Miller to be postmaster at Hotchkiss, Delta County, Colo., in place of George W. Miller. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

John C. Shull to be postmaster at Berthoud, Larimer County, Colo., in place of Arthur F. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

Paul J. Sours to be postmaster at Denver, Denver County, Colo., in place of Paul J. Sours. Incumbent's commission expires February 3, 1908.

CONNECTICUT.

James E. Ballard to be postmaster at Darien, Fairfield County, Conn., in place of James E. Ballard. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

Sanford E. Chaffee to be postmaster at Derby, New Haven County, Conn., in place of Sanford E. Chaffee. Incumbent's commission expires January 26, 1908.

George H. Ford to be postmaster at Waterville, New Haven County, Conn., in place of George H. Ford. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Charles Harris to be postmaster at Westport, Fairfield County, Conn., in place of Charles Harris. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

GEORGIA.

George P. Whigham to be postmaster at Bartow, Jefferson County, Ga. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

August J. Beger to be postmaster at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill., in place of August J. Beger. Incumbent's commission expires January 20, 1908.

Benjamin W. Belsley to be postmaster at Roanoke, Woodford County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Albert Bothfuhr to be postmaster at Grant Park, Kankakee County, Ill., in place of Albert Bothfuhr. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Tracy W. Buckingham to be postmaster at Potomac, Vermilion County, Ill., in place of Tracy W. Buckingham. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Milton S. Fulton to be postmaster at Washburn, Woodford County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

David Herriott to be postmaster at Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill., in place of David Herriott. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Joseph Lawton to be postmaster at Milledgeville, Carroll County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

Eugene L'Hote to be postmaster at Milford, Iroquois County, Ill., in place of Eugene L'Hote. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1908.

John F. Newlin to be postmaster at Chrisman, Edgar County, Ill., in place of John F. Newlin. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Wallace Revell to be postmaster at Stillman Valley, Ogle County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

William T. Robinson to be postmaster at Kenilworth, Cook County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Howard E. White to be postmaster at Fairmount, Vermilion County, Ill., in place of Howard E. White. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

William Wilson to be postmaster at Palatine, Cook County, Ill., in place of Henry C. Matthei, resigned.

INDIANA.

Charles C. Fester to be postmaster at Clay City, Clay County, Ind., in place of Charles C. Fester. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Charles Smith to be postmaster at Westfield, Hamilton County, Ind. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

IOWA.

Caleb H. Wickersham to be postmaster at West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa, in place of Caleb H. Wickersham. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

KANSAS.

William C. Edwards to be postmaster at Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kans., in place of Marshall M. Murdock, deceased.

George H. Leisenring to be postmaster at Ellis, Ellis County, Kans., in place of George H. Leisenring. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

Anna Wood to be postmaster at Selden, Sheridan County, Kans. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

LOUISIANA.

C. C. Johnson to be postmaster at Melville, St. Landry Parish, La. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

MAINE.

Rufus C. Reed to be postmaster at Damariscotta, Lincoln County, Me., in place of Rufus C. Reed. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1908.

MICHIGAN.

Elmer Pryce to be postmaster at Tustin, Osceola County, Mich. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Samuel L. Willits to be postmaster at Remus, Mecosta County, Mich. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

John H. Carlaw to be postmaster at Balaton, Lyon County, Minn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

MISSOURI.

Edward W. Flentge to be postmaster at Cape Girardeau, Cape Girardeau County, Mo., in place of Edward W. Flentge. Incumbent's commission expired December 19, 1907.

Frank A. Hardin to be postmaster at Cabool, Texas County, Mo., in place of Frank A. Hardin. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

Albert F. Huggins to be postmaster at Shelbina, Shelby County, Mo., in place of John L. Fields. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

Clarence M. Zeigle to be postmaster at Bunceton, Cooper County, Mo., in place of Clarence M. Zeigle. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

NEBRASKA.

Leander H. Jewett to be postmaster at Broken Bow, Custer County, Nebr., in place of Leander H. Jewett. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

NEVADA.

Ernest B. Loring to be postmaster at Fairview, Churchill County, Nev. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

NEW JERSEY.

James E. Jones to be postmaster at Florence, Burlington County, N. J. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW YORK.

Henry R. Bryan to be postmaster at Hudson, Columbia County, N. Y., in place of Henry R. Bryan. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Allerton C. Farr to be postmaster at De Kalb Junction, St. Lawrence County, N. Y. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Charles C. Johnson to be postmaster at Antwerp, Jefferson County, N. Y., in place of Charles C. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Charles T. Knight to be postmaster at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y., in place of Charles T. Knight. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Hiram B. Odell to be postmaster at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y., in place of Hiram B. Odell. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Theodore C. Wethey to be postmaster at Savannah, Wayne County, N. Y. Office became Presidential January 1, 1907.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Cecil H. Taylor to be postmaster at Garrison, McLean County, N. Dak. Office became Presidential April 1, 1907.

OKLAHOMA.

George Stowell to be postmaster at McLoud, Pottawatomie County, Okla., in place of Marshall A. Younkman, resigned.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Roger A. McCall to be postmaster at Trafford City, Westmoreland County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Harvey W. Marburger to be postmaster at Denver, Lancaster County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

TENNESSEE.

John J. Duff to be postmaster at Lenoir City, Loudon County, Tenn., in place of William C. Cassady. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1908.

UTAH.

Lars O. Lawrence to be postmaster at Spanish Fork, Utah County, Utah, in place of Lars O. Lawrence. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1908.

John Peters to be postmaster at American Fork, Utah County, Utah, in place of John Peters. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1908.

VERMONT.

Mary W. Chase to be postmaster at Derbyline, Orleans County, Vt., in place of Mary W. Chase. Incumbent's commission expires January 25, 1908.

WISCONSIN.

John R. Davies to be postmaster at Cambria, Columbia County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

George G. Gaskill to be postmaster at Argyle, Lafayette County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

J. E. Huff to be postmaster at Florence, Florence County, Wis., in place of Joseph E. Parry. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1908.

Mary A. McAskill to be postmaster at Glidden, Ashland County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Duncan McLennan to be postmaster at Rib Lake, Taylor County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

John C. Mitchell to be postmaster at Kaukauna, Outagamie County, Wis., in place of John A. Watson. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1908.

Joseph E. Parmelee to be postmaster at West Salem, La Crosse County, Wis., in place of Joseph E. Parmelee. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Frank H. Smith to be postmaster at Pardeeville, Columbia County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Frank Tucker to be postmaster at Princeton, Green Lake County, Wis., in place of Frank Tucker. Incumbent's commission expires January 18, 1908.

Albert C. Wagner to be postmaster at Edgar, Marathon County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 16, 1908.*

GOVERNOR OF PORTO RICO.

Regis H. Post, of New York, to be the governor of Porto Rico.

SECRETARY OF PORTO RICO.

William F. Willoughby, of the District of Columbia, to be secretary of Porto Rico.

TREASURER OF PORTO RICO.

Samuel D. Gromer, of Missouri, to be treasurer of the island of Porto Rico.

COMMISSIONER OF EDUCATION OF PORTO RICO.

Edwin Grant Dexter, of Illinois, to be commissioner of education of Porto Rico.

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

George F. Roth, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Genesee, in the State of New York.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Second Lieut. Eugene Blake, jr., to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907.

Second Lieut. James Freeman Hottel to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 4, 1907.

Second Lieut. Philip Henshaw Scott to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907.

Second Lieut. William Joseph Wheeler to be first lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907.

Third Lieut. James Louis Ahern to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 17, 1907.

Third Lieut. Lloyd Toulmin Chalker to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 20, 1907.

Third Lieut. Edward Darlington Jones to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from June 23, 1907.

Third Lieut. Stanley Vincent Parker to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from August 23, 1907.

Third Lieut. Archibald Howard Scally to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from March 2, 1907.

Third Lieut. Russell Randolph Waesche to be second lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States, to rank as such from September 2, 1907.

POSTMASTERS.

FLORIDA.

W. A. Allen to be postmaster at De Land, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida.

John C. Beekman to be postmaster at Tarpon Springs, in the county of Hillsboro and State of Florida.

Charles F. Haskins to be postmaster at Sanford, in the county of Orange and State of Florida.

David P. Morgan to be postmaster at Perry, in the county of Taylor and State of Florida.

GEORGIA.

George F. Flanders to be postmaster at Swainsboro, Emanuel County, Ga.

IDAHO.

Waller E. Babcock to be postmaster at Parma, Canyon County, Idaho.

Mary P. Jones to be postmaster at Malad City, Oneida County, Idaho.

Charles W. Wilson to be postmaster at Sandpoint, Bonner County, Idaho.

KANSAS.

Edward C. Hill to be postmaster at Burr Oak, Jewell County, Kans.

Roy A. Hoisington to be postmaster at Leoti, Wichita County, Kans.

MONTANA.

Charles S. Stafford to be postmaster at Culbertson, Valley County, Mont.

NEBRASKA.

George A. Allen to be postmaster at Clay Center, Clay County, Nebr.

Calvin Bradshaw to be postmaster at Farnham, Dawson County, Nebr.

Henry Kleven to be postmaster at Culbertson, Hitchcock County, Nebr.

Francis M. Pfrimmer to be postmaster at Stratton, Hitchcock County, Nebr.

Erick P. Reichardt to be postmaster at Oxford, Furnas County, Nebr.

NEW YORK.

James H. Callanan to be postmaster at Schenectady, Schenectady County, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

John S. Gee to be postmaster at Flaxton, Ward County, N. Dak.

Reinhart Gilbertsen to be postmaster at Glenburn, Ward County, N. Dak.

Mathew Lynch to be postmaster at Lidgerwood, Richland County, N. Dak.

OHIO.

George H. Lewis to be postmaster at Bluffton, in the county of Allen and State of Ohio.

Charles B. Marble to be postmaster at Bedford, in the county of Cuyahoga and State of Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Frank R. Hammond to be postmaster at Bolivar, Westmoreland County, Pa.

James A. Pearce to be postmaster at Avonmore, Westmoreland County, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

John D. Fargo to be postmaster at Redfield, in the county of Spink and State of South Dakota.

EXTRADITION WITH SPAIN.

The injunction of secrecy was removed January 16, 1908, from the message from the President of the United States, transmitting a treaty and protocol between the United States and Spain for the mutual extradition of criminals.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, *January 16, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. WANGER, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for the remainder of this week on account of important business.

ADDITIONAL MESSENGERS FOR POST-OFFICE.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I desire to offer the following privileged report from the Committee on Accounts.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House compensation at the rate of $100 per month, each, during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, to additional messengers, not to exceed five in number, to be employed under the direction of the Postmaster of the House in delivering and collecting mail at the office of Members, officers, and employees of the House, and at committee rooms.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to hear some explanation of this resolution.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of the gentleman that this resolution provides for five additional employees to the House post-office, four of them to deliver mail to the new Office Building, one for each floor, and the fifth one will collect the mail from the mail chutes in the new building. The committee made a thorough investigation of this matter with the Postmaster of the House, and he said the force he had at present was not sufficient to deliver the mail for the new building and that nearly all the Members have asked that this service be given them.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I would like to have the gentleman from West Virginia yield five minutes to me.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will yield five minutes to the gentleman from Alabama.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, I am never opposed to the increase of the employees of this House where they are needed, and I believe in being liberal in our treatment of the employees of the House of Representatives. But it seems to me as clear as any proposition can be that this is practically a waste of money and an employment of men for whom we have no use whatever. The mail is delivered to-day to every Member of this House at his home twice a day. Now, it is folly to say that a Member wants his mail delivered at his home and wants four deliveries in the Office Building. As a matter of fact, we all know that a Member of this Congress who is paying attention to his business does not need his mail delivered at his home twice a day. If he is attending to his duty as a Congressman, he gets that mail in the morning and goes to the House and sits there until adjournment, and he has no use for mail in his office at any other time of day except in the morning; and even if he wants it in his office, he does not want it at his home; and if he wants it at his home, he does not want it at his office. Here is a force of men already employed at the Capitol sufficient to deliver this mail to the homes of Members of Congress twice a day, going blocks apart and finding Members' homes.

Yet the gentleman says that the Postmaster of the House post-office contends that it will take more men to deliver mail from office to office in these new public buildings than it will to deliver mail from house to house in the District of Columbia. I know of cases of large office buildings in my own city, office buildings that have as many tenants as there are and will be in the new Office Building over here, where one single letter carrier in the city makes two or three deliveries a day to everybody in those buildings, and to contend that it is necessary for us to employ additional men when the present force that is delivering mail throughout the city will necessarily have to be reduced when their work will fall off when the Members order their mail delivered at the Office Building, it seems to me, is folly. Those men can be used to make these deliveries in the Office Buildings. It shows one of two things beyond a doubt, and that is that the Postmaster in charge of the House post-office is absolutely inefficient and unable to attend to his duties or that you are employing a number of men merely for the purpose of providing jobs for somebody or somebody's representative.

Mr. NORRIS. Will the gentleman from West Virginia permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. I notice from what the gentleman said yesterday morning that it was contemplated that the first delivery of mail at the Office Building would be at 9 o'clock in the morning. Is that right?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. NORRIS. Now, can it not be arranged so that we can have an earlier delivery in the morning?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes. If the gentleman will allow me, as the mail is delivered now from the post-office the carriers in the city go to the post-office at 4.20 in the morning. They sort their mail at the city post-office building. Then they deliver this mail, which takes them until about 9 o'clock. Then that force of carriers go home, get their breakfast, and go back to the post-office in the Capitol. They then sort their mail for the evening delivery, and start out on their evening trip at 3.30. Their time is taken up with that until about 7 o'clock. These same carriers that go out in the early morning, if the Members so elect, will deliver mail at the offices of Members on that trip, or any place Members want it delivered in the city. Then the mail that comes in at 9, at 10.30, at 12.30, and 2.30 will be delivered in the new Office Building if the Members so desire. The Postmaster of the House can be depended on to make proper and satisfactory regulations.

Mr. NORRIS. Now, if the gentleman will permit me right there, I had a talk this morning with the gentleman in charge of the post-office. He said that they were unable to make a delivery in the Office Building as early as they could make deliveries in different parts of the city to the Members at their hotels or their homes. There are many of us that would like our mail delivered at the Office Building instead of at our homes, but we would like it delivered earlier than 9 o'clock in the morning. This post-office is not open until 9 o'clock in the morning, and the result is that we can not get our mail delivered until after 9 o'clock.

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman will get it all right.

Mr. NORRIS. To avoid that, as I understand it, to get earlier mail, as I instructed the Postmaster this morning, I will have to have it delivered at my residence early in the morning at the regular delivery, and then I will have to carry it to the Office Building myself. It seems to me that Members ought to be allowed to have their mail delivered, if they prefer it, at the Office Building. It would be less expense, and it should be delivered at an early hour—at least as early as 8 o'clock in the morning.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. I will say for the information of the gentleman that I think the Postmaster is mistaken, or else I misunderstand the situation. It will be just as easy for the Postmaster on that early delivery, and perhaps easier, to deliver a great deal of this mail in the new Office Building than to residences on account of the offices being in one place, instead of being scattered. I think that will be done. I am sure that if Members prefer to have their mail delivered at the Office Building on that early trip it will be done.

In reply to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] I have this to say. He stated that Members who attend to their duties here should not receive their mail more than twice a day, and that before they came here and after they got through with the business of the House. The gentleman well knows that perhaps 75 per cent of the mail that comes in is taken care of by the different secretaries of Members, and this mail can be delivered in the Office Building and be disposed of, and then such mail as requires personal attention of the Member can be given it after the secretary has sorted it. In this way the work of Members is facilitated a great deal. I know that if I had personally to go through and look after every piece of mail that I receive I would not have a minute's time to put in in this House.

Mr. GOULDEN. Will the gentleman yield me a moment?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. In reply to the gentleman from Alabama, I would say that the committee has given this most careful consideration, and that it was intended for the benefit and convenience of the Members. It is intended to expedite the work of the Representatives, so that they may be able to keep up with the great mass of correspondence that comes to each Member from his constituents.

If the Members feel it will not be a convenience and a benefit to have their mail during the day, then vote it down. The members of the committee have no axes to grind in this matter and no desire to increase the force in the employ of this House, but we believe, after a careful inquiry among Members, that this will be a convenience as well as a benefit to the Members. I believe, Mr. Speaker, that nothing can be done that will give more opportunity for Members to attend to their mails in season than to grant what is provided for in this resolution, and therefore I hope the resolution will pass. [Applause.]

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I just wish to add this: This resolution was introduced by Mr. MANN, who is chairman of the Commission on this Office Building, and he said that this service is absolutely necessary.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

### MUNICIPALITY OF UTUADO, PORTO RICO.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Insular Affairs, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of the act of April 12, 1900, entitled "An act temporarily to provide revenues and a civil government for Porto Rico, and for other purposes" (31 Stat., 77), I transmit herewith copy of a franchise granted by the executive council of Porto Rico to the municipality of Utuado, entitled "An ordinance granting to the municipality of Utuado the right to take 390 gallons of water per minute from Creek Grand, in the municipality of Utuado, for the purpose of supplying the inhabitants of the municipality with water," approved January 3, 1908.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 16, 1908.*

### BRIDGE ACROSS WHITE RIVER, ARKANSAS.

Mr. BRUNDIDGE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12439) authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River, Arkansas, with an amendment thereto in the nature of a substitute, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the substitute at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The substitute amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be read the third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. BRUNDIDGE, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

### DAM ACROSS THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

Mr. STEENERSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7606) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the time limited in which to complete the dam authorized by the act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905, be, and the same is hereby, extended for a period of one year.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Was the original authorization for this dam under the general act? As I understand, this is to extend the limit of time, and now I want to know whether the original authorization was under the general act.

Mr. STEENERSON. I think it was under a special law passed two years ago. I do not think the general act had been passed at that time. The cause of asking the extension is that they were unable to put in the concrete in cold weather.

Mr. PAYNE. They are actually building the dam?

Mr. STEENERSON. They are actually building the dam and specifications and plans have been accepted by the War Department.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. STEENERSON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

### OLD CUSTOM-HOUSE, NEW YORK.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I move to discharge the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from the further consideration of the following resolution and put it upon its passage.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution 124.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the House of Representatives:

(A) Whether the final payment on account of the purchase price of the premises in the city of New York, N. Y., known as the old custom-house, has been made, and the date of such payment.

(B) Whether a deed to said premises has been delivered to the purchaser thereof, and if such deed has been delivered to said purchaser the date of such delivery; on what day the new custom-house in New York City, N. Y., was formally opened, and the day the old custom-house in said city was finally discontinued for use of the United States.

(C) Whether the said old custom-house in New York City, N. Y., has been turned over to the purchaser thereof, and the date of such transfer.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York moves to discharge the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds from the further consideration of this resolution.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. MANN. There is nothing here to indicate whether it is privileged at this time or not. Is this a privileged resolution now?

The SPEAKER. The resolution seems to have been referred on the 8th day of January, and this is the 16th. Six days have elapsed.

The question is on the motion to discharge the committee.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Mr. Speaker, I ask for the adoption of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. FITZGERALD, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was agreed to was laid on the table.

REVISION OF CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 11701) to revise and codify the penal laws of the United States.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, with Mr. BANNON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment pending before the committee is the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], the amendment being to section No. 114.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute to the gentleman's amendment, and on that I desire to be heard.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. The Chair, I think, has forgotten that there was a motion made to amend the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], and that motion ought to be voted on first.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to strike out the last clause of the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is pending.

Mr. NORRIS. Yes, sir.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, I offer a substitute to the gentleman's amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK].

The Clerk read as follows:

Whoever shall directly or indirectly take, receive, or agree to receive from any person, or shall directly or indirectly offer, or agree to give, or give, to any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration to procure or aid in procuring or attempt to procure the appointment of any person to any office or place under the Government of the United States, or any officer or Department thereof, shall be fined not more than $10,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both, and shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

Mr. HARDWICK. The amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] will, I think, do, and I am perfectly willing to support it; but I have offered this substitute, however, for that amendment.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, there is so much confusion I would like to have that amendment again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. Request has been made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] that the Clerk report the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK]. The Clerk will again report the substitute.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman, I want to make a point of order against the substitute at this time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. NORRIS. When we adjourned yesterday there was pending before the House, and the Chair was about to put the motion, a motion made by me to strike out a part of the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. Now, it strikes me that before a substitute can be offered for the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] we must first be allowed to perfect, and my motion was to that effect, and I think it would not be in order until my motion has been disposed of.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks what the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] states is true, as to the voting—that is, the vote will have to be taken first on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to the amendment made by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS]. But the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] can be pending.

Mr. HARDWICK. Mr. Chairman, as I started to say to the members of this committee, I quite agree that the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] has correctly stated the proposition. However, his amendment was hastily drawn, and I do not believe that its phraseology is quite as accurate or quite as brief——

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman will excuse me. If that is true, it was a hasty resolution on the part of the Committee on Revision, for I copied their language.

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman, however, has interpolated some words, and, in my opinion, the interpolation did not improve either the grammar or the meaning of the section. Still, I am not inclined to be technical about that. I think the gentleman's amendment to the section would serve the purpose I am endeavoring to accomplish, and I will be glad to support it, and will support it with pleasure, unless my substitute should find favor in the eyes of the committee.

The substitute that I offer makes it further illegal to attempt, without success, to bribe anybody who has the appointing power, and as the gentleman's amendment, and as the committee's language, even, did not include that, I therefore offer the substitute.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. OLMSTED. I desire to take the floor when the gentleman concludes.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. HARDWICK. I do not yield the floor.

Mr. OLMSTED. I thought the gentleman had concluded.

Mr. HARDWICK. I am trying to conclude.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I realize the difficulties under which this committee labors. I realize that it is a difficult matter to ask the Committee of the Whole House to go into making new law. But I respectfully and earnestly submit to the consideration of every Member on both sides of this Chamber that the amendments offered by the gentleman from Mississippi and myself, both amendments, do not violate the rule laid down by the committee itself. In their report I find that they say that they have themselves offered new legislation under three different sets of circumstances. I want to quote from the second, on page 7 of their report, in which they say:

Second. To provide for the punishment of certain offenses which in the experience of the departments have been found to be of frequent occurrence, but for the punishment of which there is at present no statute.

Now, for the information of those who are present this morning but who were not present yesterday, I desire to say that the amendment now pending simply undertakes to remedy an omission of the existing law by broadening the language of the statute. Under existing law no one except a Member of Congress or a Delegate can be punished, if he is bribed in an effort to obtain an appointive office.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. HARDWICK. I would like to have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Georgia? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. HARDWICK. Now, this is all that is proposed by this statute—not to change the phraseology employed by the committee, not to make any new crime, not to enact new law, but simply to extend the classes of persons who will be embraced under the law if this amendment is adopted. In the South, in every State of it, appointive offices are filled upon the recommendations of unofficial persons known as referees. These referees act, in turn, on the advice of committeemen, national, State, and county. Under existing law, if any of these committeemen or any of these referees accept any amount of money for an indorsement they are not guilty of any crime against the laws of the United States, and yet we have had many such offenses committed by Republican committeemen, at least.

Now, the effect of this amendment is to say that when anybody, officeholder or anybody else, takes a bribe in order to secure an appointment to a Federal office he shall be guilty in law, as he is in fact, of a crime against the United States. What honest man can object to that? What honest man on either side of this Chamber can oppose it? Do you want to throw a cloak about bribery? Do you want to condone the sale by auction of Federal offices in any part of this country? Do you want to leave your statutes so that those who have thriven on this detestable trade can continue this nefarious and indefensible practice? If you do not, vote for the amendment—for either of these amendments. If you do, do not attempt to shelter yourselves behind the excuse that this is no place to do it. Gentlemen of the committee, I have been trying to get a law of this kind enacted for the past five years. For five years a bill has been before the Committee on the Judiciary seeking to accomplish that purpose, and yet it has been unacted on and undisposed of. Unless we do this thing now, these criminals will be allowed to go on unwhipped of justice in the future as in the past, and the public service will continue to suffer, to the shame and disgrace of the nation.

Five years ago there was a tremendous scandal about this thing in the very district that I now represent. The President of the United States was shocked and horrified at the condition of affairs that the report of post-office inspectors sent by him to that district disclosed, and yet when we came to examine into it we found that this very statute was so incomplete, so narrow and so inadequate, that there could be no prosecutions of either the bribe givers or the bribe takers.

We ask you here, now, laying aside all partisan feeling, laying aside all technical objections, laying aside everything of that kind, to rise to a higher plane, to the plane of honest men, and to fix this statute so that if this practice continues in the South, and people continue to give and receive bribes for dishing out these offices, they can at least be punished in the courts of the United States.

Mr. BONYNGE. I desire to ask the gentleman from Georgia whether he thinks the crime, if it be a crime, that he is attempting to reach by this section, or by the amendment that he has offered, is a greater crime than fraud in the election of Members of Congress?

Mr. HARDWICK. I will have to refer the gentleman from Colorado to other States than mine for an answer to that question. That is not a practical question with us. The other is.

Mr. BONYNGE. I will ask the gentleman another question, then.

Mr. HARDWICK. Yes.

Mr. BONYNGE. Whether he thinks there should be a Federal regulation of the election of Members of Congress, and that crimes committed in the election of Members of Congress should be punished in the Federal courts?

Mr. HARDWICK. The gentleman knows that in five minutes I can not undertake a discussion of this question. I do think so to some extent, and the gentleman knows fully my views on that subject. But how he, or anybody else, can say that the Federal Government ought not to punish attempts to peddle out appointive Federal offices and auction them off on the block is a thing I can not understand.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] has challenged any Member on this side of the House who is honest in his beliefs to oppose this amendment on its merits. I accept the challenge, and I propose to oppose it not only on its merits, but with respect to the wisdom of its consideration at this particular time.

Let me tell the committee about a situation that occurred some time ago in my district. The nomination of a certain Federal officer was sent to the Senate of the United States. His qualifications under the Federal statutes were denied by a man who was a legitimate opponent for appointment to the same position. That contestant employed persons to come to Washington to protest against confirmation. The nominee likewise employed counsel to defend his case. Such a statute as is proposed by the gentleman from Georgia and the gentleman from Mississippi would have made criminals of both of these men and of their supporters.

Then, again, let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that the Commissioner of Labor, Mr. Neill, were to be promoted, as I hope that sometime he will. I do not want to see him leave his present place, because I think he is one of the best men in the Government service; but suppose he were to be promoted, and suppose the labor unions throughout the country found a man that they were satisfied was just the man to succeed him at the head of the Bureau of Labor. Again, suppose, as would be perfectly proper, that they employed men to go through the labor locals of this country with a paper seeking signatures asking the President for this appointment. Men so employed must be paid. Would you make them criminal, Mr. Gentleman from Georgia?

I have another case in mind that was brought to my notice yesterday. A former constituent of mine was removed from one of the Departments for an infraction of discipline. He sought to take a new examination. He was permitted by the Civil Service Commission to do so. Subsequently the Commission refused to mark his papers. Very likely it had a legal right to refuse; but at all events the candidate had also a right to investigate the question. He has hired counsel to present his claim of the right to have his papers marked. Are he and his counsel to be adjudged criminal?

Mr. HARDWICK. Would the gentleman think a man who came to Washington, who agreed to allow his expenses to be paid, has for that reason been bought, and would the thing which this amendment covers relate to a case like that?

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Absolutely.

Mr. OLMSTED. It certainly would.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Mr. Chairman, to go on, I object for two reasons, as I said before, and I confess to the House that I do not even care a bit for the law as it stands now. I am tired of humbug legislation on this kind of question.

We have tied ourselves up and made ourselves criminals if we go before Departments and present a case as counsel for pay, but we appear every day and present the same case in order to get votes to help us hold our $7,500 job. This amendment makes it criminal for our constituents to pay anyone to circulate a petition for appointment; and yet every one of us goes home and engages in holy and unholy deals, which amount to exactly the same thing in the long run. Do you think we can square ourselves with our constituents by humbug legislation of this sort, pretending to unusual virtue which we do not possess, when there is not a man within the sound of my voice who does not know that he can evade either of these statutes if he so chooses?

You may catch an unfortunate Member of the House, or an unfortunate member of the Senate, some time or other who has unintentionally violated this section or has not covered his tracks carefully, while far greater misdemeanors go unwhipped of justice. Why, gentlemen, you can not restore the confidence of the American people in the House of Representatives by humbug legislation, and don't flatter yourselves that you can. What we must do to restore public confidence in ourselves is not to pass measures which everybody knows can be evaded, but rather either to pass legislation that the people demand, or, if we think that the people's demands are wrong, to stand up and give our reasons for our belief.

I shall not move to strike out the whole section, because it is now on the statute book. When we are engaged merely in indexing the public statutes it is absurd to attempt to change the organic law without any hearings before committees, and without any consideration other than such as is possible in the middle of all this noise and confusion. Organic law should be changed only after full hearing, and, therefore, not only because of the want of merit in the gentleman's proposition, but also because of the inadvisability of haphazard changes in Committee of the Whole House, I hope both amendments will be defeated.

Mr. PAYNE and Mr. WILLIAMS rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Is the gentleman from New York on that side of the question?

Mr. PAYNE. I am on that side of the question, and we have not taken one-half as much time on this side as the gentleman's side has used, and I propose to speak now if I can get an opportunity.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had already recognized the gentleman from New York and did not see the gentleman from Mississippi rise.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I suggest to the Chairman that it would be fairer to recognize a Member first on one side and then on the other.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chairman will remind the gentleman from Mississippi that ten minutes was allowed to the gentleman's side of the House in opening the debate, and on this side only five minutes have been consumed at the present time.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, as to the fairness of the recognition, if there were twenty speakers of five minutes each on this side, it would not equalize the time consumed by the other side on this proposition.

Now, I rise to speak in the same line as the first part of the speech of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER]. I approve of the statutes so far as they tie up Members of Congress. I do not believe a Member of Congress ought to practice before a Department or to procure offices. I am willing that they should be punished by severe penalties if they break over the rule; but this proposed section goes a good deal further. If a man was employed by the postmaster, or by a man who desired to be a postmaster, at $2 a day, to circulate a petition appointing him, he would be liable under this amendment to a fine and imprisonment and a forfeiture of his citizenship—all three. I do not think there is a man on this floor who would assert that it was not a proper thing for a man who desired to be postmaster to hire a man to circulate a petition asking that he be appointed to the office. It covers not only every case cited by the gentleman from Massachusetts, but it covers this case.

Let us look at the language. It says:

Whoever shall directly or indirectly give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive, from any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any office or place from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof, for any person whatever, or for giving any such office or place to any person whomsoever; or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such office or place, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years, and shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.

This committee is asked to indorse such a section as that to be incorporated into this statute. This illustrates the evil of trying to frame criminal statutes in Committee of the Whole in the House of Representatives. Why, since this proposed amendment was introduced by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK], it has been so amended that its dearest friend would not recognize it. First, he tried to make a law that would prevent any person from practicing before any Department in behalf of any other person in reference to any contract to be entered into between that party and the United States Government. Then it was amended, and we went on with a chapter of discoveries and a chapter of amendments, even the authors of the amendments not standing for the proposition which they had gravely presented to the House. It shows the utter impossibility of framing in this way a criminal statute which seeks to take away a man's liberty and to confine him in prison and to take away his privilege of forever after at any time holding an office of trust or emolument in the United States. It is a monstrous thing to attempt to do this in Committee of the Whole without careful consideration. If there is a growing evil in the South or anywhere else of procurers of office being bribed or exacting bribes, let the proper statute be drawn and sent to the Committee on the Judiciary, which is a hard-working committee and which gets its time before this House for the consideration of its measures——

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. PAYNE. Not in the midst of a sentence—so that they may weigh the language used. How very important is the language used in the statute!

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman has declined to yield.

Mr. PAYNE. I did decline to yield, Mr. Chairman, in the midst of a sentence. This is the first moment I have taken on this proposition, and I am interrupted constantly in the midst of a sentence. There can be but one purpose.

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman yield now while he is not in the middle of a sentence?

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman will not yield and hopes that the gentleman will understand that I do not yield.

Mr. HARDWICK. I do understand at last.

Mr. PAYNE. Why, even the crossing of a "t" or the dotting of an "i" or the putting in of a comma at the wrong place sometimes so utterly changes the effect of a statute that we can not be too careful in enacting new laws of a penal character in having them thoroughly examined by a committee of the House appointed from the lawyers of the House for the purpose of effecting such legislation. If they want this remedy, if they want proper penal laws on the complaints which they have made, let them take that course. But let us go on and put these statutes in proper position with reference to each other, so that they may be published in a volume that every man may see at a glance what are the penal statutes of the United States, and vote down these amendments that are offered, no matter how good the object may be, in order that we may catch some poor insignificant devil in this country, a citizen of the United States entitled to his liberty, who may be accused under an unjust law and made infamous by indictment and prosecution. The danger of legislating in this way in Committee of the Whole must be apparent to every man in this House. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I had hoped that this amendment would receive a calm, dispassionate, and certainly a nonpartisan consideration from the House. I understand, of course, what it means when the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] springs to his feet to oppose it. That means an attempt at any rate to make a partisan and party opposition to it. I have heard—I don't know whether it be true or not, and I state it with that qualification—that the party whip upon that side of the Chamber has once or twice since this bill has been under consideration sent out notices that Republican Members be here, as if this were a party matter. Mr. Chairman, I do hope that the gentlemen will do themselves the justice to remember that this is an amendment to the laws, dealing with a question of corruption, and certainly a question of corruption can not be a party question upon the floor of the American House of Representatives. I am absolutely astonished at some of the positions that have been taken here this morning—that of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER], for example. Mr. Chairman, there is not one word in this amendment which by the very utmost torturing could lead to the conviction of a man who came on to Washington to help a friend get a confirmation at the hands of the Senate or an appointment at the hands of the President upon the ground that the man did not pay his own expenses in coming. There is nothing struck at in the amendment except where a man receives something as "a consideration" for aiding somebody to get an office or procuring an office, the something received being a thing of value. Then the gentleman went on away out upon another limb, and he wants the House to believe if a man secured an attorney to represent him in connection with a mooted point before the Civil Service Commission or somewhere else, that that would be covered and punished by this amendment. Next the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] tells us that the language is crude and the amendment hastily drawn.

Is the gentleman aware of the fact that this precise language, with the exception of three words—"give, promise, or pay"—is the carefully selected language of the committee itself as applicable under the preceding section to exactly the same offense when it pertains to Members of Congress, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners? In so far as the language is concerned, it is merely adopting and copying that which has been carefully prepared by the committee. The only difference between the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia and the motion I offered is that it inserts the language "or attempts to procure," after the word "procure."

Now, gentlemen, allow me to appeal to you. I am the Democratic leader upon this floor, but I am not talking in that rôle now. I am aiming at a real crime. Once, in my own State, there was a man who was subsequently sent to the penitentiary for a different offense. He was a Republican referee and postmaster at my own town. It was openly bruited that whenever a man wanted a recommendation of that man for an office he had, as a rule, to pay for it. The man in the course of time grew bolder and bolder; having made money out of indorsements for office he finally concluded that he would take something from Uncle Sam's till in the post-office itself. He did it and was sent to the penitentiary for the last offense. But for that last offense he would never have been guilty of a Federal offense and might be, for all I know, a highly honored Republican "referee" yet. If this amendment does not satisfy you, in God's name draw one for yourself. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Are you going to permit eight or ten States of this Union whose Federal offices have been in the past, to a large extent, controlled by the indorsement of referees, to run the risk of just such a system as I have a moment ago given you an illustration of?

Mr. Chairman, can any man who will take the trouble to read this amendment—and I will read it again—for one moment imagine that it hits an attorney representing a claim for a man before a Department? If a man comes to Washington to put in a word for a friend, as any gentleman would do and under the circumstances pays his own way, or if he comes along and the other man pays his way, I see nothing in this statute proclaiming that he can not do that unless it appeared in the evidence before the jury that the office seeker paid his way as a "consideration" for procuring the indorsement, and that he so received it. If that were the case, both ought to be punished.

There may be those who have not heard this amendment read. Let me read this to those Members who have

been sent for and brought in here without having heard a word to cast a seeming party vote in connection with this purely legal matter punishing corruption. Two or three times an amendment has been carried—twice, I think I remember, once I know—by those who heard the argument, and then men sent for from committee rooms, when the question of tellers arose, defeated the amendment, carried by those gentlemen who, being in the House, had heard the amendment read and discussed. And, as I said yesterday, I asked gentlemen on the Republican side passing by me after going between the tellers, speaking in a jocular way, "I will give you a nickel if you can tell me the amendment against which you have just voted," and they told me they could not earn the nickel. [Applause on the Democratic side.] This is a serious matter——

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Mississippi yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do.

Mr. GARDNER of Massachusetts. Does the gentleman think most of those who voted for these amendments were aware of what they were voting upon?

Mr. WILLIAMS. I think most of them were, as was demonstrated by the fact that those who were in their seats and heard the arguments voted the amendments up, and those who came in and had not heard it voted the amendments down. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, Mr. Chairman, here is the amendment, and the language, I repeat, is taken and copied from the language of the committee, except the words "give or promise."

SEC. 114a. [Whoever shall directly or indirectly give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive, from any person, any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for procuring, or aiding to procure, any appointive office, or appointive place from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof, for any person whatever, or for giving any such appointive office, or appointive place to any person whomsoever; or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give, pay, promise, receive, or agree to receive any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring, or aiding to procure, any such appointive office, or appointive place, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than two years or both; or shall, moreover, be disqualified from holding any office of honor, profit, or trust under the Government of the United States.]

And the only difference between this and the amendment to my amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] is that before the word "procure" here he inserts "or attempt to," so that it will read, "procure or attempt to procure." But in both the thing of value must be paid as a "consideration for" the indorsement, and if it be paid as a "consideration for," and that is the reason of the indorsement given and received, nothing can be more corrupt nor corrupting and nothing can more greatly deserve reprobation at the hands of this House and punishment in the courts. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, we have under the rules of this House two committees to which particular reference may be made. The rules require that all acts relating to the criminal or civil laws of the United States shall be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and that all revision of the laws shall be referred to the Committee on Revision of the Laws.

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman let me ask him a question?

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] yield to the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK]?

Mr. OLMSTED. Certainly.

Mr. HARDWICK. Why does not that same objection apply to each one of the twenty-one new sections brought in here by this committee in this bill?

Mr. OLMSTED. I have not seen the twenty-one new sections, and I have not yet stated my objection. Now, my distinguished colleague from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], chairman of the committee having this revision in charge, has been attacked repeatedly by gentlemen upon the other side for failure to perform his duty in that he has not considered upon their merits all the provisions of the whole penal code and all penal laws of the United States, amended some sections, added new provisions, and repealed old ones. Had he attempted to do the things which it is charged he ought to have done he would have been guilty of exceeding the powers conferred by the rules of the House upon his committee. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] said that he ought to have done those things. He took him to task for not rising upon his feet, when his voice was already worn out with explanations, and explaining a provision simply brought forward in this bill, but which has been the law for over a hundred years. He was taken to task for not explaining why that is here now and why it should not be repealed. The gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] said that even the Scriptures had had to be revised. That is ture, but I never heard that those charged with their revision felt authorized to add to the Ten Commandments or subtract from them.

Mr. COCKRAN. I hope the gentleman will not attribute to me the statement that I thought the Scriptures should be revised. I believe those are unchangeable and infallible—the product of Divine revelation. Neither here nor anywhere could I have stated that the Word of God might be revised by any merely human agency.

Mr. OLMSTED. The RECORD will show that the gentleman did state that even the Scriptures had to be revised and had been revised frequently. As I have said, the revisers were never authorized to take from or add to the Ten Commandments or any principle laid down or to the offenses laid down and described for punishment.

Now, it is very evident, as the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] says, that there is no partisanship entering into the discussion of this bill. That was manifest the other day when the gentleman himself, the Democratic leader, rose in his place and charged us upon this side of the House with endeavoring in some way to coerce labor, because, forsooth, there had been repeated and brought forward in this bill a provision which had been on the statute books for more than half a century, providing that if any man attempted to induce away the artificers and skilled laborers in the arsenals of the United States he should be punished. That was held to be a blow in some way to labor. It was enacted by a Democratic Congress originally and has been upon the statute books for more than half a century. Now, the laborers in the employ of the United States are the best paid in the United States. No laborer ever leaves the service of the United States for bigger pay, because he can not get bigger pay anywhere else, and nobody will offer bigger pay than the Government unless it is offered for some ulterior purpose—for the purpose of weakening the Government defenses by drawing away those employed upon or about its arsenals.

Now, let me read from the statutes of the State of Mississippi, adopted in 1906, a provision found in section 1146 of the code adopted in that year:

If any person shall willfully interfere with, entice away, knowingly employ, or induce a laborer or renter who has contracted with another person for a specified time to leave his employ or the leased premises before the expiration of his contract without the consent of his employer or landlord, he shall, upon conviction, be fined not less than $25 nor more than $100.

[Laughter.]

There are other equally attractive labor features in this Mississippi code and similar provisions in the laws of Louisiana and Kentucky I call to the attention of gentlemen on that side.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. OLMSTED. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Do you believe that statute to be correct in principle? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. OLMSTED. I am not here to defend the laws of the State of Mississippi; we have no such laws in Pennsylvania, as my colleague knows.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. I am glad of it.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. OLMSTED. I would like to have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman permit another question?

Mr. OLMSTED. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. If it is wrong in Mississippi, how can it be right in a Federal statute? [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. OLMSTED. But that is not in a Federal statute. I would not vote for such a provision in a Federal statute. The act to which reference has been made only applies to persons who work in the arsenals of the United States, preparing our defenses against the enemy. Nobody will entice them away unless he desires to weaken the United States. It does not apply to the laborer, but only applies to the fellow who tries to get him away from the Government service in its arsenals.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will permit another question?

Mr. OLMSTED. Certainly.

Mr. WILSON of Pennsylvania. Does it not also apply to those who employ the laborer?

Mr. OLMSTED. Only if they knowingly and willfully take him away from the Government arsenal. It does not apply in any place except the arsenal. Nobody would make the effort to

take them away from the Government arsenal except for the purpose of weakening the Government, for nobody else could give him as big pay; and the purpose of anybody who induces them to leave the arsenal would be to retard the work of the Government arsenal and impair national defense. In any event the law was enacted by a Democratic Congress and approved by a Democratic President.

My distinguished and genial friend from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] was very anxious that there should be a clause inserted in the section to punish corporations for making campaign contributions. The section now provides that any corporation making contributions shall be punished. He held up this side of the House to objurgation and reproach because we would not agree to his amendment, inserting the words "engaged in interstate commerce." That would have lessened and weakened the operation of the present statute, which provides that "any corporation making contributions" shall be punished. It includes national banks and every kind of corporation whatever, whether engaged in interstate commerce or not.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Suppose the corporation had been organized in a State and was a State organization, do you claim that that provision would be effective?

Mr. OLMSTED. Certainly it would, and it has been and is effective. Does the gentleman from Kentucky know of any corporation of any kind that has dared to violate the provisions of this statute since its enactment last year?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Will you let us examine the Republican campaign books? [Laughter on the Democratic side.]

Mr. OLMSTED. Yes; and the Democratic campaign books, too. [Laughter on the Republican side.] The gentleman from Kentucky said that we were not willing to impose imprisonment on a corporation officer who had violated the law. Why, the act provides that the corporation may be fined $5,000, and as for the officer, he shall be punished by fine or imprisonment, or both. Now I will read you the law of Kentucky on that subject:

1349. Enticing laborer to abandon contract.—If any person shall willfully entice, persuade, or otherwise influence any person or persons who have contracted to labor for a fixed period of time to abandon such contract before such period of service shall have expired without the consent of the employer he shall be fined not exceeding $50 and be liable to the party injured for such damages as he or they may have sustained.

What I wanted to call to the gentleman's attention, however, was the bribery clause:

Whoever shall bribe another shall, on conviction, be fined from $50 to $100, or imprisoned from ten to ninety days.

[Laughter].

Mr. GARRETT. Getting back to this statute——

Mr. OLMSTED. I will get back to that in a minute.

Mr. MANN. No wonder the gentleman wants to get away from the other.

Mr. OLMSTED. The other gentleman from Tennessee, my very good friend who was afraid corporations were not going to be punished enough, because we fined them $5,000 and fined the officer $1,000 and then sent him to prison, will be interested, I am sure, to have me read what they do to the corporations down in Tennessee.

Any corporation, or agent of a corporation guilty of any offense herein—

And this relates to elections—

guilty of any offense herein made a misdemeanor, shall, upon conviction, be punished by a fine of not exceeding $1,000.

No imprisonment at all, and that is for bribery at elections, while we provide both fine and imprisonment simply for contributing money to be used for what would otherwise be a lawful purpose. Where does the argument of the gentleman land?

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman surely does not mean to misstate the facts. He does not mean to say "fine and imprisonment."

Mr. OLMSTED. Fine or imprisonment, or both.

Mr. COCKRAN. And on a motion to amend, you voted against us.

Mr. OLMSTED. The Tennessee statute imposes only a fine, and permits no imprisonment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Pennsylvania has expired.

Mr. OLMSTED. I should like to have five minutes more in which to talk about the amendment.

Mr. COCKRAN. I hope the gentleman may have five minutes more.

By unanimous consent the time of Mr. OLMSTED was extended five minutes.

Mr. OLMSTED. Now, coming down to this amendment. As has been frequently said here, new legislation of this character ought to go to a committee where it may be thoroughly discussed. We may then be supplied with the printed copy of the report of the majority of the committee; and if there are different views, then also with the views of the minority, so that we may read the bill and read the views of the committee upon it and the reasons why it should or should not pass.

Mr. GARRETT. You are expressing your individual views.

Mr. OLMSTED. I am trying to.

Mr. GARRETT. Does it take a hearing before a committee and expert testimony to convince the gentleman from Pennsylvania that it is wrong to sell political influence?

Mr. OLMSTED. No, not at all; but it would take considerable hearing to make me believe that we have not already provided for that in this bill. Then it would take more argument to make me believe that this proposed amendment was the best remedy for that evil. And I will show you why. The gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] offered the amendment yesterday. He first read it from his desk. Finally the Clerk reported it. We could hardly hear what it was. Now I find that it was read twice, and it is printed in two ways. He first read it, and then upon the request of somebody it was reported again. In the printed RECORD it does not read the same in the two places. In one place it says "he shall be fined and imprisoned and disqualified from office." In the last reading it says, "or, moreover, disqualified from office." We do not know which is which.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I do not know that the gentleman understands the reason for that diversion. After offering it at first unanimous consent was given to amend it so as to make that change, so that the first form of it was amended by the unanimous consent of the committee.

Mr. OLMSTED. Then, may I ask the gentleman whether, as it now stands, it reads "and disqualified from office" or does it say "or disqualified from office?"

Mr. WILLIAMS. It says "or."

Mr. OLMSTED. Then the effect of that is that the court may fine an offender, may imprison him, or it may leave out both those punishments and simply disqualify him from office. Now, under this amendment as offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, see what the effect would be. A committee of very reputable gentlemen were sent down here a short time ago by a candidate for a post-office to see me, and with me to see the President in his behalf. This candidate paid their expenses. Under this amendment every one of them would be subject to fine, not to exceed $10,000, to imprisonment, and to disqualification from office for life.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Now, Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from New York will excuse me, does the gentleman from Pennsylvania really think that this statute would cover that case unless this man had received or demanded it as consideration for giving his indorsement? Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania direct his attention to the word "consideration?"

Mr. OLMSTED. It says "any person who shall, directly or indirectly, give, pay, or receive any money or other valuable consideration for procuring or aiding to procure" any office, etc.

Mr. WILLIAMS. "Consideration" for aiding and procuring.

Mr. OLMSTED. These men came here to procure, and I may say that they did procure. They got the money for their expenses. If this proposed amendment were law, they would each one of them be a criminal.

Mr. WILLIAMS. But they did not aid or secure the appointment of the man because he paid it.

Mr. OLMSTED. But your amendment does not say "because."

Mr. WILLIAMS. It says "receive any money or other valuable consideration."

Mr. OLMSTED. Now, along comes the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK], and says that the amendment of the gentleman from Mississippi does not cover the case, does not do the right thing. He offers a substitute which we tried to hear read, but I believe there are not three men in the House who know what there is in it. All this shows the wisdom pursued by the committee and its distinguished chairman in rejecting new enactments of law. They all ought to go before the proper committee and be thoroughly considered, and not considered in Committee of the Whole House, where, after hearing or trying to hear the amendment once read we are called upon to pass upon dangerous provisions making new statutory crimes and misdemeanors—provisions which make innocent men guilty of crime for offenses that are not really offenses and subjecting them to these terrible punishments. [Applause.]

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, with much that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has said I am in hearty sympathy. I desire at this point to congratulate the committee having this measure in charge on the very fair spirit which characterized

their management of it in the closing hours of yesterday's session. We began the consideration of this bill under what I considered most favorable conditions. The gentleman from New York, my colleague, the leader of the House, who undertook night before last to charge this side with willful obstruction of this measure, must surely have forgotten that when the rule providing for its consideration was first submitted this side almost unanimously opposed everything like obstructive tactics and manifested every disposition to facilitate its progress in an entirely nonpartisan spirit.

Now, I do not rise to apportion or fix blame for the fact that during the last week we have been dividing upon party lines; I am so thoroughly satisfied with the prospect held out by last night's proceedings that for the future we are likely to consider this measure as Members of Congress, as representatives of the people interested above all in establishing a body of law based on the soundest notions of policy, that I do not care to inquire now who may be responsible for the alignment of this body according to party divisions on so essentially nonpartisan a measure, and which I hope will prove to be a thing of the past.

And, Mr. Chairman, I want to say in all frankness that what the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] have both said on the subject of extending at this time and in this manner the scope of the penal laws has a great deal of weight.

It illustrates most clearly one of the difficulties which confronts this body in the discharge of this most important task. At the same time it serves to make manifest the distinction between the proper field of revision and that of enactment. I undertook to point out day before yesterday—I fear I succeeded but feebly—just what was properly involved in revision; and I think if we bear that definition in mind we will find little difficulty in distinguishing between the proposals which should be relegated to the domain of enactment and those which may fairly be considered as falling within the scope of revision. We all know that in every representative government kindred questions legislated upon at different times, with legislators under the influence of widely different emotions, are apt to result in wholly disproportionate and almost inconsistent enactments.

Especially is this true in the case of penalties intended to discourage the commission of crimes. For this reason every civilized community that existed for any length of time has found itself compelled to deal with these resultant inaccuracies and incongruities, to correct and reconcile them by revision. The function of revision, then, is essentially to eliminate inconsistencies between enactments on kindred subjects when possible, and when that is impracticable to harmonize them. Now, it did seem to me that many times when inconsistencies and incongruities between penalties were pointed out to the committee in charge of this bill, and attempts made to harmonize them, the answer was an invitation to vote, without explanation, or else upon grounds so vague, inconclusive, and often contradictory that it seemed as if attempts to remove inconsistencies were opposed because inconsistencies existed. Sometimes we found a section defended because it was old, and at another time because it was new. The very inconsistencies which it should have been the object of revision to eliminate were sedulously preserved. Mr. Chairman, it may be that this attitude of the committee was caused to some extent by the tone of criticism on the floor. It may have been that the committee resented criticism which I believe was intended to be friendly, but which its members thought was hypercritical. However that may be, the feeling it engendered belongs, I hope, to the past. I am so pleased with the prospect of nonpartisan consideration of this measure hereafter that I do not want to recall the atmosphere of the past, which I think we all deplore. Henceforth I firmly believe suggestions made in good faith to improve the measure will be considered fairly in a spirit of cooperation rather than of distrust or hostility. There is another direction in which revision may properly be applied. And here let me remind the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] that what I declared yesterday in the remarks to which he referred was not that all laws needed revision, but that with the best intention in the world human enactments can not be framed in language so precisely accurate that interpretation of them will not become subjects of dispute at some time or other.

In other words, it is impossible to eliminate ambiguity wholly from any form of human expression. Sooner or later conditions will arise which must render doubtful the application of any enactment to them. It is, above all, the business of a legislative body to anticipate so far as possible these doubts about construction. It is not given to man to obviate them altogether, but the closer we come to excluding doubt as to the significance of a statute by employing the most precise terms the better we will have discharged our task. When, therefore, a dispute arose here while a section was still before us as to its scope and effect, it seemed to me it was preeminently a case for removing as far as we could all ambiguity by adding a few words to the text. This, too, was within the proper field of revision which should aim not merely at reconciling discrepancies and harmonizing incongruities, but also at removing ambiguities. And, let me add, I did not say that the Holy Scriptures were or could be proper subjects of revision by any merely human agency. I did say the interpretation of Holy Writ had often been subject of dispute. I said that without at all intending to admit that its terms were ever open to dispute, so far as I am concerned, because I belong to a spiritual body which claims the right to interpret the Scripture, a right which all its members gladly acknowledge.

Now, Mr. Chairman, when we come to consider these specific amendments which are under consideration, I concede that we have approached the domain of enactment.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. COCKRAN. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCKRAN. We are now considering a new subject, and a vast one. The enactments that have been passed on this particular branch are numerous, though recent. Many of them have been hastily devised to meet conditions but recently exposed. It is very difficult to deal effectively with all the complex branches of this great subject during a revision of existing laws. On the other hand, we can not afford, because of this difficulty, to turn our backs altogether upon a task so pressing. If there be no other opportunity of dealing with it we must deal with it now. If, then, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED], representing the Committee on the Judiciary, will assure this House that the body of which he is a distinguished member will take up this entire subject, this whole question of campaign contributions, of attempts to debauch the franchise, attempts to corrupt the official life of the United States, the proper adjustment of penalties to each offense, whether fine or imprisonment, should be denounced against some offenses, fine and imprisonment against others, disqualifications from office to punish the most heinous, I am sure every Member on this side will be entirely satisfied to relegate the entire subject to that committee for action. If, however, we are left no alternative but to deal with the matter now, or else dismiss it altogether, I must insist that the duty of this body is to deal with it at once. I submit, therefore, as a basis of general agreement, a suggestion that the Judiciary Committee agree to take this question up, give full hearings upon it, and report a comprehensive measure to the House. If this be accepted, I am sure the spirit of nonpartisanship we all desire will animate this entire body, and disposal of the remainder of this measure will be greatly facilitated. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. HALL. Mr. Chairman, I understand that the purpose of the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] in proposing this amendment was to reach what we all commonly term bribery, and which involves the idea of moral turpitude; and that that was the sole purpose of his proposed amendment; that in so far as the proposed amendment of any measure would reach that purpose, and that purpose only, I am sure it might receive and probably would receive the support of a majority of the Members of this House. But I think that this amendment, proposed as it has been here for consideration of a Committee of the Whole, illustrates the inadvisability of proposing original legislation in this manner without having had the opportunity of consideration in committee to see what the full effect of the proposed measure might be. It is true that to a great extent the amendment contains the language proposed by the committee when applied to Members of Congress, Delegates, and Resident Commissioners, but by striking out those qualifications and substituting in lieu thereof the word "whoever" it seems to me that while it might reach those who have been guilty of moral turpitude in the acceptance of bribes, by its language it also includes acts which are entirely innocent in their nature, and it seems that a statute of this character ought to be so carefully framed that it does not punish the innocent with the guilty, because we all know that it is better that a hundred guilty men should escape punishment than that one innocent man should suffer.

Now, Mr. Chairman—and I will ask the gentleman from Mississippi if it is not the case—is it not a fact that there are schools, preparatory schools, designed to enable young men to secure appointments at Annapolis and West Point, and are not the instructors of these schools penalized under the broad, sweeping, and comprehensive language of this statute for aiding

and assisting these young gentlemen in securing such appointments to Government places?

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman seriously asks me that question?

Mr. HALL. I do.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, I seriously answer, then, that it will take the very utmost stretch of imagination to conceive that they could be affected by this language.

Mr. HALL. If the gentleman will read the language of the amendment, he will see that it will not require a stretch of this language, and it will be included in the very letter of this proposed amendment.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Well, I have answered it. There is nothing, in other words, in this proposed amendment that does not punish the man simply for this—for giving influence or inducement to procure or attempt to procure an office in consideration of the receipt of something of value.

Mr. HALL. Yes, sir. And these preparatory schools charge a consideration for that very purpose. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman might just as well say that the man who taught me political economy years ago out of a certain book was responsible for the fact of my being a Democrat to-day.

Mr. HALL. Well, he would have a good deal to be responsible for. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, I reiterate the statement I made a few days ago upon this floor. It seems to me that the idea is fraught with great danger if we undertake in this manner, hastily, upon the spur of the moment, without an opportunity of considering the possible results that may flow from this hastily enacted legislation, to go further in this proposition than a mere codification and revision of existing law, and that when new and untried measures of this character are being brought before this body for consideration, we ought at least to have the assurance of the proper committee that the measure has been canvassed and examined before it is brought before this House, to see that it meets the exact requirements for which it is designed, and that it shall not be so broad, sweeping, and comprehensive in its terms that it shall penalize persons who are guilty of no moral wrong or turpitude whatever. [Applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I would not now take up the time of the committee but for the fact that the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] has alluded to the State of Tennessee and has unwittingly failed to state the law covering corporations contributing funds in elections. The portion of the law that the gentleman read refers to individual acts, acts of persons corrupting the suffrage, as I hurriedly read the statute he read, in part. The question that we have had up for several days covers "corporations" furnishing boodle to corrupt the suffrage of the country. Mr. Chairman, the Tennessee law touching upon contributions made by "corporations" in elections the gentleman overlooked. It reads thus:

SECTION 1. Unlawful use of corporate funds in elections. It shall be unlawful for the executive officers or other representatives of any corporation doing business within this State to use any of the funds, moneys, or credits of the corporation for the purpose of aiding either in the election or defeat of any candidate for office, national, State, county, or municipal, or for the purpose of aiding in the success or defeat of any proposition submitted to a vote of the people, or in any way contributing to the campaign fund of any political body, for any purpose whatever.

SEC. 2. Violation is a misdemeanor; fine and imprisonment. Every executive officer, agent, or other representative of any corporation—

Now, we have been talking about "corporations," talking about national banks, and trying to strengthen the law of the land covering them, since so much rottenness has occurred, and so recently, in New York City.

SEC. 2. Every executive officer, agent, or other representative of any corporation doing business within this State who shall knowingly consent to, approve, or aid in the use of the funds of a corporation for any of the purposes mentioned in section 1 of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction be fined not less than $500 nor more than $2,000 and shall be imprisoned in the county jail or workhouse not less than two nor more than six months.

Both "fine and imprisonment," Mr. Chairman, is provided for in this law, as to corporations of any kind contributing funds to elections. Not only that, Mr. Chairman, but section 3 provides:

SEC. 3. The grand juries of this State are given inquisitorial powers over all violations of this act, and the circuit and criminal court judges of this State are required to give this matter specially in charge to the grand jury at each term of their said courts.

So the Tennessee law as to corporations imposes fine and imprisonment, Mr. Chairman. Not fine only, or imprisonment only, but both, and criminal judges and circuit judges in the State are required to see the law faithfully executed.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the people of this country are not complaining about the national banks of Tennessee corrupting the suffrage. The law of that State is sufficient, and was brought about because railroads undertook to corrupt the suffrage in 1896, and coerce voters to vote against Mr. Bryan for President and Mr. GAINES for Congress, and other Democratic candidates in the State of Tennessee.

Mr. Chairman, the law in Tennessee is sufficient and the corporations obey it, so far as I know, but the law in New York State is insufficient. That is shown, Mr. Chairman, by the passage of the Federal act of 1907, and since then the pregnant fact remains that many of them not only corrupt the public suffrage, but are themselves corruptionists and men who have reached their long, hungry hands into the banks and robbed them, and in robbing them closed up the innocent and unoffending banks throughout this great Republic, and punished and outraged a defenseless people who were depositors in those innocent banks. [Applause on Democratic side.]

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that what I shall offer is offered certainly in no partisan spirit whatever, and I listened to the criticism of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. GARDNER] and also the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED], which is the only criticism against the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK]. That criticism was to the effect that as the law would read under that amendment an attorney legitimately employed to represent the interests or claims of an applicant for office might be found guilty of a violation of that law, or a friend who came to Washington, if he accepted the payment of his actual expenses, might also be found guilty. Now, the objection is so far persuasive with me that my purpose is to offer an amendment to the amendment; that is, a proviso which will take away all uncertainty and knock out the last prop of objection to this amendment. This proposition of the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] has come before the House at a time when the mind of the House is upon the question involved, when the identical question of stopping the sale of public offices or of procuring public offices by payment of a fee to a referee is in the mind of every Member of this House, and there never will come a time when the membership of this House will understand that subject any better than it does this morning. Now, with this proviso added to that language I submit that there should be no question. I believe the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] is right, perhaps, that the section as it is offered would not apply to an attorney or to one paying the expenses of another, but to prevent any possible misapprehension, and so that there can apparently to me be no reason for objecting to the amendment, I offer this proviso.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. HARDY] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

I will ask the gentleman from Texas if this is an amendment to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK].

Mr. HARDY. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment to the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Provided*, That this section shall not apply to the employment of legal counsel to present legitimate claims to Departments or to defend applicants against adverse charges when such employment is by contract in writing on file with the Department before which the application is pending, or by payment to an applicant of legitimate expenses incurred by anyone in legally aiding in securing any office, provided that an itemized account of such expenses shall be filed with the Department before which the application is pending.

Mr. HARDY. Now, I want to state to any Member on this side or the other who may feel inclined to oppose this amendment because it might involve in the meshes of crime any innocent person, that the proviso offered by myself will render it absolutely impossible for any legitimate expenditure to be subject to a prosecution. At the same time, the history of this country has reached the point when it is necessary for us to be more than particular in order to guard the purity of our official life. In the days of the simple Roman Republic no such measures were ever necessary, but in the later days of the Empire, when official life degenerated, the public revenues were farmed out. We have to-day that situation existing, which is not denied, that the public offices of the United States are farmed out and put into the hands of corrupt bargainers to distribute them for so much per office, and it is this situation the amendment of the gentleman from Georgia, as amended by myself, is intended to cure.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED], in a speech made here just a few minutes ago, undertook to quote the law in Kentucky relative to bribery.

Ordinarily the gentleman from Pennsylvania is very accurate, but not so in this instance. In undertaking to create some merriment upon the floor he undertook to tell the House of the provisions of the Kentucky statutes relative to bribery. He, through an oversight, no doubt, or by reason of the fact that he did not have the law in front of him, neglected to inform the House of the most material part of the statute, namely, the disfranchisement from right to hold office or thereafter to exercise the right of franchise.

The gentleman on yesterday argued from his place upon this floor in opposition to an amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] that disqualification from holding office and the denial of the right to vote was such an unusual and extraordinary penalty, so oppressive in its nature, that it ought not to be invoked against the offender who had sold his influence, in securing appointments to office, for money; that it was only in the most malignant cases should this disqualification follow conviction. In his reference to the Kentucky law against bribery he read as follows:

Whoever shall bribe another shall, on conviction, be fined from $50 to $100 or imprisonment from ten to ninety days, or both, or fine and imprisonment.

That was as far as my friend, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED], went. He neglected to read the further provision of that section, which provides as follows:

and be excluded from office and suffrage.

The Kentucky law does not give to the court nor to the jury any discretion in this matter, but places upon any man who is a bribe taker or a bribe giver absolute exclusion—

from the right of suffrage or the right thereafter to hold office.

Now, if the penalty of denying the right of suffrage and the right to hold office to offenders was such an unusual and extraordinary punishment that the gentleman wanted to strike it out of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], certainly it was worthy of mention as a part of the Kentucky statutes when the gentleman was undertaking to create laughter at the smallness of the Kentucky penalty.

The penalty in Kentucky is not as much as I would have it. It may have been enacted by the Republican legislature, yet I know the Democrats had something to do with it, because they put in the connective conjunction "and" providing absolute disqualification from suffrage and the right to hold office. [Laughter.] This provision makes every offender a marked man and denies to him, after conviction of bribery, the great privilege that Kentuckians, in common with other Americans, so much cherish—the right to vote and hold office.

I merely make this correction, Mr. Chairman, in order that my State may be set right before the Members of this House. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS].

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska may be reported.

The amendment of Mr. NORRIS to the amendment of Mr. WILLIAMS was again reported.

The question was taken, and the amendment to the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. WILLIAMS. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Was the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas offered as an amendment to the substitute of the gentleman from Georgia?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Georgia offered a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, as the Chair understands it, as a new section, to be known as section 114a.

Mr. WILLIAMS. The gentleman from Georgia offered a resolution as a new section 114a.

Mr. HARDWICK. I withdrew that motion without objection.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Mr. Chairman, I am informed by the gentleman from Georgia that his resolution was withdrawn by unanimous consent. That changes the status.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia.

Mr. COCKRAN. Can we have both reported?

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the substitute and amendment to it will be reported.

The substitute and amendment were again reported.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the proviso offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken, and the proviso was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now before the committee is on the substitute offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr WILLIAMS].

The question being taken, on a division (demanded by Mr. HARDWICK) there were—ayes 45, noes 61.

Mr. HARDWICK. Tellers!

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. HARDWICK.

The committee again divided and the tellers reported—ayes 61, noes 92.

Accordingly the substitute was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi, to insert a new section, to be known as section 114a.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. This vote is now on the main question.

The CHAIRMAN. On the separate section offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Is it a new section?

The CHAIRMAN. It is.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. WILLIAMS) there were—ayes 50, noes 77.

Mr. WILLIAMS. Tellers!

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. WILLIAMS and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania.

Mr. WILLIAMS. I ask that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANSBERRY] may act in my place.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Ohio [Mr. ANSBERRY] will act in the place of the gentleman from Mississippi.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 62, noes 87.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to section 114.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 57, line 4, after the word "whatever," insert the words "To any Member or Delegate in Congress or Resident Commissioner, or to any officer or agent of the United States."

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. I think it will appear at once to the members of the committee that that amendment makes clearer the application of the law. As it now reads it says:

Whoever directly or indirectly shall offer or agree to give, or shall give or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring or aiding to procure any such contract, office, or place,

And so forth. The word "contract" in there, as limited by the word "whoever," it seems to me would make it unlawful for any person interested in a contract with the Government of the United States to employ a lawyer. It seems to me it is proper and necessary, in order to preserve the uniformity of the section, to put in words of limitation, showing that the last clause of the section as well as the first is intended to be limited to Members of Congress, Delegates and Resident Commissioners.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from West Virginia.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. GAINES of West Virginia) there were—ayes 15, noes 33.

Accordingly the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert the word "appointive" before the word "office," in line 24, and before the word "office" wherever it occurs thereafter in section 114.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the provision as reported by the committee would positively preclude not only every Member of this House, but every citizen of the United States from contributing his time or spending sufficient money to buy even a postage stamp to assist in any manner in the legitimate selection of any man to any office under the United States Government. If that be true, it certainly would be absurd for the House of Representatives to pass any such legislation, and thus debar the American people of a right which should never be denied them.

The section as it now stands provides that "*whoever directly or indirectly*"—and this includes not only Members of Congress, but all the people of the United States—

Whoever, directly or indirectly, shall offer or agree to give or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever for *the aiding to procure* any office from the United States or from any officer or department thereof—

is liable to the fine and imprisonment provided at the conclusion of the section.

Now, let us assume that I, Mr. Chairman, as a friend of yours, in your Congressional district, legitimately interested in your welfare, proceed to hire a clerk for the purpose of writing letters and disseminating legitimate information with reference to your official services as a Member of this House, and pay the clerk for that service just what his labor would entitle him to. The specific purpose and the legitimate purpose of his labor is to aid the proper man to receive an office or place from the United States.

The same rule would apply as to all other offices of the Government of the United States, even the Presidency of the United States itself, and every American editor of every American daily who contributed an editorial, and every citizen who purchased and distributed newspapers containing facts relating to the careers of candidates would be subject to fine and imprisonment under this law. It may be suggested that this does not refer, for instance, to any other than *appointive* officers. If it refers only to appointive officers then there can not be the slightest objection to inserting the word "appointive" before the word "offices" where it occurs in the section. If it refers to other officers it deprives every citizen of the United States from exercising a legitimate influence for the purpose of bringing about an election of fit men to public office.

It may be argued that this refers only to officers receiving their appointment from heads of Departments, but in lines 24 and 25 is this language—"any office or any place *from the United States or from any officer of a Department thereof.*"

Now, Mr. Chairman, it could not be more inclusive, it could not be more comprehensive; it refers to and includes both classes of offices and officers. It refers to the man who receives his office from the Department of the United States; it refers to the man who receives his appointment from an officer of the United States Government, and it refers to the man who receives his office or place from the United States direct, which means the people at large, who constitute the Government.

Now, what are the United States? If it be said in the case of the President of the United States that he does not receive his office from the Government—that the President of the United States receives his office from the people—where does he get his power and his official character? Can you distinguish between the people of the United States and the Government of the United States? Can the President be said to be an officer of the people and not of the Government? The people of the United States have no authority to confer upon the Chief Executive of this nation any right to do anything unless they confer that authority or direct that duty through the medium of the Government which they have created for that very purpose. He receives his office through the instrumentalities provided in the Constitution and laws of the United States Government and as such, he becomes an officer of the United States, constituted as Lincoln said "Of the people and by the people," and being an officer of the United States, he would be included in this section in which everyone, private citizen and public official alike, is made guilty of a crime if he even contributes his time to aiding in the selection of fit men to public office.

I say again, Mr. Chairman, without taking further time of this committee, that this legislation unless amended gives every demagogue in the United States an opportunity to proceed to make an information against every other citizen who attempts in a legitimate and proper manner to advance the interests of any candidate for public office. I hope therefore that my amendment will prevail.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the amendment proposed is clearly within the scope that the committee has set down as one that ought to be acted upon by this body. It is purely in the line of making clearer what may be an obscurity of the present law. Therefore the committee takes no position in regard to it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. MACON) there were—ayes 63, noes 5.

So the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting on page 57 in line 6, after the word "place," a semicolon followed by these words, "or whoever being a member of, or assuming to act as a member of, any county, district, State, or national committee or referee of any political party, shall directly or indirectly receive or agree to receive any money, property, or any other thing of value for procuring or aiding to procure for any person, in consideration of his indorsement therefor, any appointive office, place, or position from the United States or from any officer or Department thereof."

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, would it be in order to ask to have the whole section read as it would read with this amendment incorporated?

The CHAIRMAN (Mr. OLMSTED). Without objection, the Clerk can report the amendment.

Mr. COCKRAN. It is difficult to understand it without having it incorporated into the section.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I make the point of order on the amendment that it embodies exactly the provision voted on by the House a few minutes ago in the amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi.

Mr. FLOYD. I desire to be heard upon the point of order, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania claim that the amendment now offered by the gentleman from Arkansas is in the same language as the amendment already voted upon?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The Chair will understand that I can not follow the language. I have raised that question in order that that might be determined. To my ear as it was read it embodied exactly the same provision, but I may be mistaken.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair can not attempt to go into the consistency or inconsistencies of amendments, or the substance of them, or attempt to define them, but finding that the language of this amendment is quite different from any that has heretofore been voted upon, the Chair overrules the point of order.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, the purpose of this amendment is to meet an evil suggested by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK]. I desire to explain the amendment. It simply provides that any person, being a member of any county, district, State, or national committee, or referee of any political party, or assuming to act as such, who shall sell his indorsement to any person for appointment to any office of the United States, shall be guilty under this act, following the language of the statute as it now exists, except my amendment provides that whoever shall receive or agree to receive money or other thing of value for that purpose shall be guilty. Now, it seems to me, in view of what has already been said upon the subject, that this committee ought to adopt some legislation of this character, and that the amendment I offer is entirely free from all of the objections urged by gentlemen in this House to amendments heretofore offered. It is restricted to those who have or claim to have political influence by reason of being committeemen, and makes it a violation of law if in consideration of money or other thing of value they give their indorsement to anyone who is applying for any appointive office of the United States, and provides that they shall be punished as in this section provided. I desire to make no further explanation.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. FLOYD. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Of course the gentleman understands that that is a very important proposition?

Mr. FLOYD. I think so.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman think that the House ought to put in a penal provision upon the suggestion of any one or two Members of the House without a chance to fairly give it consideration? Will not the gentleman, if his amendment be not agreed to, present it in the form of a bill and go before the Committee on the Judiciary and see if he can not get that reported to the House? I will say to the gentleman that I think he would not have any difficulty about that at all.

Mr. FLOYD. In response to the statement made by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], I will say that legislation is always a serious question, but some propositions are so simple that it seems to me the Committee of the Whole House is competent to act upon them upon the moment, and it seems to me that this is one of them. I think that every Member of this Congress may be affected by that kind of influence indirectly, without his knowing it. I think that without their knowledge the heads of the Departments may be subjected to criticism by the conduct of persons who claim to have political influence. I think that the President of the United States might be adversely affected in that same way and the heads of administration Departments and Congressmen be brought into disrepute, without fault on their part, by persons who claim to have influence with that Congressman or this Congressman, or with this Department or that Department, or with the President of the United States, who, in consideration of money would sell that political influence to any man, and I have restricted my amendment to that one provision, that whoever, being a member of any political committee, either county, district, State, or national, or referee, or assuming to act as such, in consideration of money or the consideration of property or anything of value should give his indorsement to anyone for an appointive office of the United States, shall come within the purview of this

statute. That is all there is to it, and it does not seem to me that it would be necessary for that to go to the Judiciary Committee or any other committee of the House in order that we might act upon it intelligently. I want to say in further explanation that the latter part of this section 114 reads as follows:

Or whoever, directly or indirectly, shall offer, or agree to give, or shall give, or bestow any money, property, or other valuable consideration whatever, for the procuring or aiding to procure, any such contract, office, or place—

Shall suffer the penalty prescribed in the section.

That is all in existing law. My amendment proposes to insert a semicolon after the word place, and then provides that whoever, being a member of any political committee, county, State, district, or national, or referee of any political party, or assuming to be such, who shall in consideration of his indorsement receive or agree to receive money for his influence shall be brought within the meaning of this section of law and suffer the punishment herein prescribed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I never yet have heard read a half dozen lines which would create a penal offense, especially if it involved the location of a semicolon, for which I would be willing to vote without a chance to read it. I think that a legislative body that upon the mere reading of any proposition would create an offense which might deprive a man of his liberty, without a chance to see the language in cold type, will have lost the proper sense of dignified legislation.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, the language that is found in the amendment is very simple and very short and is well founded, it seems to me. Contracts of that kind can not be enforced and the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] I know will agree to that. They are highly immoral and contrary to public policy.

Mr. MANN. I think that a man who enters into that contract on either side ought to be sent to the penitentiary.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Exactly. The gentleman does not deny now that such contracts are being entered into?

Mr. MANN. I will say this to the gentleman from Tennessee, that if such contracts are being entered into and within the knowledge of so many Members as have expressed that opinion here this morning, and the matter has not before been called to the attention of Congress, then I think the gentlemen themselves have been derelict in the duty that they owe to the country and to the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I will say in reply to that, if I myself knew of such a practice I think the gentleman well knows that I would have introduced a bill here and sent it in to the graveyard very quickly, because he well knows——

Mr. MANN. It is very well to say that the bill would go to the graveyard when the gentleman has not introduced the bill; but if the gentleman will introduce a bill of that kind, I think we can soon——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman guarantee that the bill will come out of the Committee on the Judiciary?

Mr. MANN. I will guarantee nothing; but I will guarantee to go with the gentleman before the Committee on the Judiciary and present the case, and I have faith, if the case is presented and considered, it will be reported upon properly.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, Mr. Chairman, I have not the slightest doubt but what the gentleman would do what he says he would do, and I have not the slightest doubt, Mr. Chairman, that both of us would fail.

Now, I have been here for eleven years in Congress, and so has the gentleman from Illinois. The Republicans during that time have controlled the House. I have worked in this House for eleven years with a Republican President, Senate, and House, and no committee has ever reported such a bill. Now, why have you not done so? We have had Republican Members from the South—Republican Members from North Carolina, Texas, and Tennessee—during the past eleven years. We have now the Hon. WALTER P. BROWNLOW, and the Hon. NATHAN W. HALE, who succeeded Ex-Chancellor Henry R. Gibson, one of the best chancellors Tennessee ever had, who wrote one of the best books on chancellory practice ever written. None of these Republicans have stood for such a bill to my knowledge; and here are the gentlemen from Arkansas and Georgia and other States who state this corrupt practice exists. Now, no one will for a moment agree that such contracts can be recovered on in any court, either of law or equity; and on that point, if the committee will indulge me, I will read from the Supreme Court of the United States, to which I referred on January 13, where I cited the language of the Supreme Court in the Tristchilds case. I hope the committee will carefully listen. Here are contracts that are condemned by law, as stated in an opinion by Mr. Justice Swayne:

An agreement to pay for supporting for election a candidate for sheriff—

Now that is almost identical in point—

To pay for resigning a public position to make room for another.

That is a kindred proposition—

To pay for not bidding at a sheriff's sale of real property—

Which is not unusual—

To pay for not bidding for articles to be sold by the Government at auction—

We hear of those—

To pay for not bidding to carry the mail on a specified route—

Which is not an uncommon thing—

To pay a person for his aid and influence in procuring an office, and for not being a candidate himself.

The court cites a number of contracts that are void because against good morals and public policy.

There are a lot of other contracts that are condemned, and you can not recover on them.

Now, Mr. Chairman, all the gentleman from Arkansas asks is that this kind of transaction be made criminal. That is the purpose of the gentleman's amendment, as I understand it. Now, if the gentleman from Illinois wants to make it criminal, here are a dozen words which the gentleman offers; here are a hundred members of this Committee of the Whole; here are a majority of the committee that have reported this bill; here is the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]; here is my colleague from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON]; and here are the other members of that committee. Now, we know this is a current practice, and we can now stop this evil or try, at least. I want to tell you, Mr. Chairman, why it is this practice exists. There are what are called referees in the Republican districts down South, and, I think, throughout the country. The Department here will select A, B, and C, three men, say, in my district, the Nashville district, and they have control of the patronage. You have got to get their recommendation before a candidate stands any chance, or much chance, to succeed. Now, they pick out a man for an office, a little post-office, and the little chips and whetstones that fall from Uncle Sam's Republican table, and send the name to the Department, and, as a rule, the Department approves the recommendation. If this evil practice obtains in my district I have never heard of it, not a word. If I had heard of it, Mr. Chairman, I would have done exactly as the gentleman from Arkansas has done. Mr. Chairman, we have the facts, the practice is carried on in other States or districts.

Now, gentlemen, it seems to me that a hundred Members have just as much sense on this very short amendment as the Judiciary Committee can ever have, and we should right now make it criminal to carry on this practice, and that is why I am going to vote for the amendment.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, when this proposed amendment was read it sounded to me in substance very much like the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARDWICK] and improved by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS], and voted down; but on account of the ruling of the Chairman overruling the point of order, I think it ought to be reported again in order that we may see if it differs in substance from the amendment that was voted down.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be again reported.

The amendment was again read.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FLOYD].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee and Mr. FLOYD demanded tellers.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 40, noes 48.

Mr. FLOYD. Mr. Chairman, I call for tellers.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. FLOYD and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania to act as tellers.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported—ayes 49, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to section 115.

The CHAIRMAN. That paragraph has not yet been read.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. The Clerk started to read that section before the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. FLOYD] offered his amendment. I ask that it be held by the Clerk until he starts to read the section.

Mr. BURKE. If the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] will yield to me just a moment, I would like to ask

unanimous consent to correct a clerical error in reference to the amendment just adopted, and ask that the words "except in line 8, page 57," be added to the amendment. As it stands now, the word "appointive" appears before the word "office" in the qualifying clause.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. BURKE] asks unanimous consent that the amendment which he offered a short time ago, and which was agreed to by the committee inserting the word "appointive" may be so amended as to accept this insertion before the word "office" in line 8, page 57, so as to read, "be disqualified from holding any office of honor," whereas it now reads, "any appointive office of honor." Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment can not be reported until the paragraph is read.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to section 114. I have been waiting for some time to do so.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. HUGHES] will be recognized when paragraph 115 has been read. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] is now recognized, and offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 1. That it shall be unlawful for any person not a Member, Delegate, or Commissioner of the Congress, for and in consideration of any fee or reward, or the hope or a promise thereof, to address to the Congress, or any committee thereof, or to any Member, Delegate, or Commissioner thereof, any word, speech, letter, or other communication, oral, written, or printed, in opposition to or in favor of any bill, resolution, proposition, or policy pending before the Congress or any of its committees.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That any person guilty of any of the acts mentioned in section 1 shall be held guilty of an attempt to unduly influence the Congress in the enactment of laws, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined not less than $100 and not more than $10,000 and imprisoned in the penitentiary not less than one year or more than ten years, in the discretion of the court, and shall be disfranchised and not admitted to testify before any Federal court or Department of the United States.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted*, That the purpose of this act is to prohibit all persons from all attempts to lobby or unduly influence the judgment and action of the Congress in matters concerning the general welfare, proposed measures, and those pending before the Congress or any of its committees by parties acting for pay, or the hope or promise thereof, and not from patriotism; and this law shall be construed as remedial, so as to suppress the mischief and protect the public morals; but shall not be construed to conflict with but to better preserve and protect the right of petition, or include any word, printing, or written address by a person who acts without fee or reward, or the promise or hope thereof, unless such person is in the employment and pay of the person or corporation in whose interest such word, address, printing, or writing is uttered or published; but this law shall not then apply if before his services begin with the person elected to Congress he shall file with each of such persons a written or printed statement, verified by affidavit, stating his name, address, and regular business or businesses, the name of his client or claimant or employer, and his or their address and business or businesses, the amount of his compensation paid and to be paid, with a copy of the contract or contracts under which his or their entire services are to be rendered, and particularly whether his or their services are to be compensated for upon a fixed or contingent compensation, with the name and address of the person or persons, corporation or corporations, who have paid or agreed to pay such compensation; and

SEC. 4. *Provided further*, That the said person, client, claimant, or employer, or his attorney or agent, shall send to each chairman of the respective committees of Congress a duplicate copy of such affidavit.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the chairman of each committee of Congress shall, at all reasonable hours, keep open, in his committee room, for inspection of the public, a copy of such affidavit or affidavits.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman—wait a minute, now, gentlemen. Hold on. This is not a matter to be treated facetiously, by a long shot.

Mr. DALZELL. The gentleman is not in earnest, is he?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I always am in earnest when I attack the ramparts of the Republican party. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Mr. Chairman, this amendment is intended to squarely hit corrupt lobbying, so to speak, or, in other words, "lobbying."

It preserves, Mr. Chairman, the sacred right of petition, which right does not and never did include the right, so called, to "lobby," which business or practice every English and American court have denounced when called on to enforce contracts wherein the lobbyist sought to collect their compensation for lobbying. The business of lobbying is contrary to public policy, and defies and degrades public and private morals, jeopardizes the public service, and should not be allowed.

Bouvier defines the word "lobbyist" in these words:

*Lobbyist.*—One who makes it a business to procure the passage of bills pending before a legislative body.

One "who makes it a business to 'see' members and procure by persuasion, importunity, or the use of inducements the passing of bills, public as well as private, which involve gain to the promoters." 1 Bryce, Am. Com., 156.

Bear in mind, now, that the courts denounce the contracts of "lobbyist," yet Congress permits the "lobbyist" to continue his business in Washington.

The supreme court of Wisconsin, in a recent case, says:

A person who frequents the lobby of a house of legislation, for the purpose of influencing measures therein pending, is a lobby member. (75 Wis., 250; the Chippeway case.)

To lobby—

says this court—

is for a person not belonging to the legislature to address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby, or elsewhere, away from the house, with the view to influence their vote.

The supreme court of California, in denouncing a "lobby" contract, said:

The term "lobbying" has a well-defined meaning in this country, and signifies to address or solicit members of a legislative body in the lobby or elsewhere with the purpose of influencing their vote. (122 California, 431. Citing Webster's Dictionary and Black's Law Dictionary.)

Thus we clearly see that the lobbyist whom I am striking at is the person whose "business" it is to "see" Members and, by "persuasion," "importunity," or the use of "inducements," procures legislation, and the chamber where he legislates is commonly known as the "Third House of Congress."

Some one employs him, of course. His fee is fixed or depends on success. The contingent fee is, as a rule, more dangerous and more condemned by the courts, which have passed on the fixed and unfixed fee and condemned each, because lobbying and lobby contracts are immoral and fatal to a healthy public policy. The State and Federal courts have held, with singular unanimity, that—

A contract for the employment of personal influence or solicitation to procure the passage of a public or private law is void (21 Barb., 361; 16 How., 314; 34 Vt., 274; 15 Oreg., 330); as contrary to sound morals and tending to inefficiency in the public service (93 Wis., 393); if by its terms or by necessary implication it stipulates for or *tends to* corrupt action or personal solicitations; (69 U. S., 45; 98 Ind., 238; 36 N. Y., 235; 40 id., 543; 127 id., 370; 18 Ohio St., 469; 149 Pa., 375). And if the contract is broad enough to cover services of any kind, either secret or open, honest or dishonest, the law pronounces a ban upon the contract itself (2 McArth., 268).

*It is not required that it tends to corruption. If its effect is to mislead, it is decisive against the claimant.* It may not corrupt all, but if it corrupt or tend to corrupt some, or if it deceive or tend to deceive some, that is sufficient to stamp its character with the seal of reprobation before a judicial tribunal (5 W. & S., 315; 7 id., 152; 59 Pa., 19; 100 id., 561). Where the agreement is for compensation contingent upon success, it suggests the use of sinister and corrupt means for the accomplishment of the desired end. The law meets the suggestion of evil and strikes down the contract from its inception (69 U. S., 45; 98 Ind., 238; and see 60 Minn., 26).

If the contracts of the lobbyists are contrary to public policy, why does not Congress prohibit the "business" of making them, which could be done by prohibiting the business of the "lobbyist?" The lobbyist "sees" Members, and moves in a mysterious way—part of his time. He may file a petition before Congress, but he is also otherwise and elsewhere in the business of "seeing" Members to "influence" them, and hence his adversaries can not reply to his arguments or the public meet or counteract his influence.

A petition, in brief, is a written instrument signed by the petitioner, or his counsel, or agent, and filed before some officer and by him marked "filed," which is always, in reasonable hours, open for public inspection. When this is done, individuals and the people are given a chance to meet friend or foe in clean-cut effort in presenting their side of the issue, and the committee hears both sides in the open.

Bouvier, citing the Supreme Court of the United States, 21 Wallace, 441, draws a distinction between lobby and legal services, lobby and legal contracts, in the following languauge:

Services which are intended to reach only the reason of those sought to be influenced rest on the same principles of ethics as professional services and are no more exceptionable. They include drafting the petition which sets forth the claim, attending to the taking of testimony, collecting facts, preparing arguments and submitting them orally or in writing to a committee, and other services of a like character; but such services are separated by a broad line of demarcation from personal solicitation, and though compensation can be recovered for them when they stand alone, yet when they are blended and confused with those which are forbidden, the whole is a unit and indivisible, and that which is bad destroys the good.

Many States have passed antilobby laws. Why should not Congress? The "lobbyist" invades the right of the people away back in the country to be heard by petition and by letter. He invades the rights of the Members, whom he secretly tries to "influence." He thus undermines society, and, later, the very fabric of the Government will fall into decay if this nefarious business is not stopped.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask for five minutes more.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I move that all debate upon this section close in five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that debate upon the section close in five minutes.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. PAYNE. Will it interrupt the gentleman if I ask him a question now?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, of course I always have pleasure in talking with the gentleman, either at a short or a long distance.

Mr. PAYNE. Is it the gentleman's understanding that if this amendment were adopted it would apply to those good people who came here from Tennessee at the expense of, or hired by, the tobacco growers down there to appear before the committee and advocate some legislation that the gentleman had introduced in the House?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; it would not apply to those, and should not.

Mr. PAYNE. I think it does. It distinctly does.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think the gentleman does not understand the amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. I think I do.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If it does not allow those kind of people to come here, we will amend it so it will. What I want is to start the ball rolling. The gentleman knows that I started the antifree-pass ball rolling; you know we put an antipass section in the railroad bill, and after a hard struggle you Republicans had to aid us to put it on the statute book.

Mr. PAYNE. The gentleman ought not to send to jail these people who advocate it. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No. These tobacco growers were men who went into their own pockets for their expenses when they came here and when they testified before the House committee. Most of them in the Fifty-eighth Congress were tobacco growers and one or two dealers, I think. But they did not "lobby," that is my point. They went before the committee and testified, and their evidence was printed by the House, and everybody can read it. Nothing secret about it.

Mr. PAYNE. But the gentleman does not pretend that those lawyers came here for nothing?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. There was but one lawyer, and he was also a tobacco grower, a member of the Tobacco Association, and was counsel for it and came here before the Senate committee as a grower and member and also as a delegate to represent the association, and did so with other growers, members, and delegates. He would have come if he had not been attorney. But none of them "lobbied," and I presume the association paid their expenses in the Fifty-ninth Congress. They came here for something—to explain our tobacco bill, and had the right to do so, and will have under my amendment. But they got nothing they wanted for coming, and mighty little of that [laughter], because of the tobacco trust and its hired lobbyists.

I will tell the gentlemen why they got nothing: Because a noted Republican Senator twice killed the bill at the behest of the tobacco trust. He owned a few years back, since 1898, $1,000,000 stock in this tobacco trust, while two others had the same kind of stock, all of which is stated by a writer in a recent copy of Everybody's Magazine. Our bill has been before Congress since 1902 and has twice unanimously passed the House and has been twice killed in the Senate committee. But let me get back to my amendment.

The gentleman can not find a single theory in this amendment that cuts off honorable, upright tobacco growers or other good citizens from being heard in person, by lawyers or agents, or by writing, but this amendment strikes down the "lobbyists" who should be halted here and now.

This amendment is to protect and intended to protect the people, all the people, from the corrupt influences of lobbyists and, if it does not, amend it and make it do so.

One man came here and remained "lobbying" against this bill. He said to the committee he and his firm were not connected with the trust, but recently one of the officers of this trust stated to the master in New York City hearing evidence in the case against this trust, that this man and his firm were controlled by the trust.

Another lobbyist was thanked for his efficient work in opposition to this bill, and was given an increased amount of money to meet his future "extraordinary expense" in this fight. These are the kind of "lobbyists" my measure strikes at, or any kindred kind. [Applause.]

Let any man write, or in person, or by his lawyer or agent, appeal to the committee of Congress, but let his hands be clean and his objects clean, but stop "lobbying."

Mr. PAYNE. Has the gentleman, in his amendment, anything about the trusts?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, no.

Mr. PAYNE. Has he anything in his bill about people who come in to oppose legislation?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Those who lobby; yes. This will but keep down the thing that makes trusts. They came here in 1893 and got a tax put on leaf tobacco and it has been kept there since by the trust and the "lobbyists," and I want to say here that in behalf of my people in the dark tobacco district of Tennessee and of Kentucky, who are down there to-day struggling with this—

Monster of such frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen—

that I thank the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL] for twice reporting and passing this tobacco bill in the House; but unfortunately the tobacco trust and its hired "lobbyists" dug its grave in the Finance Committee of the Senate and buried it there amidst much rejoicing.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am very sorry. I should like to have a little more time.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I ask that the gentleman have five minutes more. He was interrupted by the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I am very much obliged for the leave to continue. Let us get down to this amendment. There may be very little in this bill, but there is a great deal more in the proposition "lobbying."

Mr. BONYNGE. Read it over again.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, no; I will not take up my time that way. But now let us get down to the milk in the cocoanut. Gentlemen are a little bit disposed to treat this matter as they did my "free-pass abuse" bill; but "it is a short Jersey that does not want a tail in fly time." [Laughter.] You had to come back home—you who voted against the free-pass proposition at first, but you had to come home and ask me to let you roost on my roost, and I was good enough to let you do it. And, I say, and I say it kindly, that gentlemen on that side who fought me in that matter were the very gentlemen who had afterwards to report a railroad bill here with an antipass provision in it, and it became law.

Now, I do not want to be diverted any more. I want to talk about the tobacco trust hereafter, for it is a menace to this country. President Roosevelt said to me that it was the worst one of all of them, and I believe so. It has a big Democrat on one side, a big Republican on the other, and the devil in the middle. [Laughter.] James B. Duke, Republican, a member of this trust, was a delegate who helped nominate President Roosevelt. Thomas Fortune Ryan, a member of this trust, is a Democrat who helped to nominate my friend Parker, and I, too, helped to nominate him. Thus, Duke and Ryan work "both sides of the street" and have built up this trust. I am glad that Uncle Sam has got hold of them, and I hope he will keep hold of them, legitimately and squarely hit them above the belt and crush this trust.

Now, section 3 reads:

*Be it further enacted*, That the purpose of this act is to prohibit all persons from all attempts to lobby or unduly influence the judgment and action of the Congress in matters concerning the general welfare, proposed measures, and those pending before the Congress or any of its committees, by parties acting for pay or the hope or promise thereof, *and not from patriotism*; and this law shall be construed as remedial so as to suppress the mischief and protect the public morals.

You see, we are acting as a court here and are construing in plain language our own bill:

But shall not be construed in conflict with (but to better preserve and protect) the right of petition, or include any word, printing, or written address *by a person who acts without fee or reward, or the promise or hope thereof*, unless such person is in the employment and pay of the person or corporation in whose interests such word, address, printing, or writing is uttered or published.

There is nothing more mortifying than to see a great lawyer of the country come here and "lobby" for anything. His license does not permit him to "lobby," nor does it protect him from censure.

This section further provides:

*But this law shall then not apply*, if before his services begin with the persons elected to Congress, he shall file with each of such persons a written or printed statement, verified by affidavit, stating his name, address, and regular business, or businesses, the name of his client, or claimant, or employer, and his or their address and business, or businesses, the amount of his compensation paid, and to be paid, with a copy of the contract or contracts under which his or their entire services are to be rendered, and particularly whether his or

their services are to be compensated for upon a fixed or contingent compensation, with the name and address of the person or persons, corporation or corporations, who have paid or agreed to pay such compensation.

SEC. 4. *And provided further*, That the said person, client, claimant, or employer, or his attorney or agent, shall send to each chairman of the respective committees of Congress a duplicate copy of such affidavit.

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted*, That the chairman of each committee of Congress shall, at all reasonable hours, keep open in his committee room for inspection of the public a copy of such affidavit or affidavits.

Now, gentlemen, I say that permits any man in the United States under the right of petition or through his counsel or any person to come here and do his whole duty within proper limits, and it does not permit him to do anything more. It also lays before Members the full history of the lawyer or agent and his entire connection with the matter before Congress. Nothing is covered up; nothing secret. The "lobbyist" is known by this procedure, and so is the lawyer, agent, and client.

Now, I say that this great Congress of the United States, where our greatest lawmakers are supposed to be, where the President lives, where the Senate is, where the House of Representatives is, and all its Departments, where the heart of the nation throbs, ought to have the protection against the "lobbyists" that this bill strikes at. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. GAINES of Tennessee), there were—ayes 47, noes 76.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk, proceeding with the reading of the bill, read as follows:

SEC. 115. [Whoever, being *elected* a Senator, Member *of* or Delegate *to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall*, after his election *and either before or after he has qualified*, and during his continuance in office, or being the head of a Department, or other officer or clerk in the employ of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, receive, or agree to receive, any compensation whatever for any services rendered or to be rendered to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, arrest, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party or directly or indirectly interested, before any Department, court-martial, bureau, officer, or any civil, military, or naval commission whatever, shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than two years; and shall, moreover, thereafter be incapable of holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.] (R. S., s. 1782.)

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

In line 12, after the word "elected," add the words "or appointed;" and in line 15, after the word "election," add the words "or appointment."

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to cure what it seems to me is an omission. It often happens that Senators are appointed. In some States the legislatures do not meet only once in four years, and a man may be appointed and take the office of United States Senator and serve a long time, acting as a Senator by appointment, and the provisions of this section, as I read them, would not apply.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I think that is a good amendment, and I will accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from New Jersey.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey. Now, Mr. Chairman, I desire to say to the House that that amendment should have been made to the preceding section, inasmuch as the preceding section deals with Members of Congress, and a United States Senator is a Member of Congress in a broader sense of the term. I will ask unanimous consent to return to section 114.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from New Jersey?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I shall object to that now with the understanding that later on the committee itself will move the amendment if they feel it necessary to perfect that section.

Mr. ANSBERRY. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 115, line 25, page 57, by inserting after the word "whatever" the following: "or being a Senator or Representative in Congress shall be or serve as an officer, director, attorney, counselor, or agent of any company or corporation engaged in interstate transportation."

Mr. ANSBERRY. Mr. Chairman, at the risk of being accused of indulging in buncombe and of framing humbug legislation, as other gentlemen on this side of the House have been accused, because of amendments suggested during the pendency of this measure, I rise to address myself to the amendment I have introduced. My reasons for advocating this amendment to existing law are twofold: First, to the end that I might add my mite toward the molding and forming of the criminal statutes of my country so that prison doors may be opened for those undesirable citizens, if I may be permitted the expression, who, disregarding their plain duty toward their constituents, their country, and in evident contempt for and in total disregard of the scriptural injunction that "no man can serve two masters, God and mammon," seek to represent the American people on the floor of this House and at the same time are the high-priced agents, employees, or attorneys of the corporations that come here either seeking legislation favorable to themselves or desire "jokers" or "sleepers" put in innocent bills that are always more or less inimical to the best interests of the plain people. When I say plain people, I mean that great body of righteous, God-fearing, law-respecting men and women who make up the great bulk of our country's population. It may be said that this amendment, which seeks among other things to prevent members of Congress or United States Senators from accepting employment as the paid attorneys or counselors of the great corporations engaged in interstate transportation, while members of this body or of the Senate, is radical, drastic, and unusual legislation. My reply is that it only seeks to remedy conditions that the people, in some parts of the country at least, think are not only not unusual, but which, in addition, demand drastic and radical legislation to remedy.

Some gentlemen here, in the course of debate, recently said that the House could get along much more rapidly but for the fact that there were too many lawyers here, who persisted in talking, arguing, and debating, thus wasting time. I agree with the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. KÜSTERMANN] in part, but a careful reading of my amendment will disclose that I point out a method of preventing a certain class of lawyers from doing the American people infinitely more harm than wasting their time. I am strongly of the opinion, however, that the fact that so large a proportion of the percentage of Members of this House are lawyers is but a tribute to the high regard that our profession has in the minds of our people, added to the fact that by common consent lawyers—men trained in the putting into effect and testing legislation—are best equipped by that training and by education to make laws. But the lawyers who seek to serve in the double capacity I mention in my amendment are responsible for the sentiment that exists in periods of unrest, that there are too many lawyers in both branches of Congress. I am not going to make an assault upon corporation lawyers generally. That would be equally silly and futile, and defeat the honest ends I seek to attain; for corporation lawyers who legitimately and skillfully practice their profession are entitled to that credit which is always accorded to merit coupled with skill and honesty. It is the lawyer employed by the corporations engaged in interstate commerce, not for his skill in the legitimate practice of his special branch of his profession, but for his corrupt influence as a Member of the House or Senate, that this amendment strikes, and who discredits his profession. The second influence that impelled me to this action—and perhaps it should have been stated first, because I think it was the controlling one—was a letter I received shortly after I was elected a member of this body. I received a communication from the Commissioner of Pensions, Mr. Warner, and I now desire to publicly thank him for that warning letter, for it advised that inasmuch as I represented an old soldier of the civil war in a claim the soldier had for a pension or an increase of pension then pending before his Department, I would subject myself to the pains and penalties provided for in section 115 if I continued to represent this or any other soldier before the Pension Bureau after I had been elected to Congress. And the punishment that would have been meted out to me, had I sought to use my influence on behalf of my soldier clients, was and is entirely out of proportion to the benefit that I could possibly render him in the double capacity of Congressman and attorney.

I mention this incident as an illustration and to call your attention forcibly to the fact that this statute as it now stands discriminates against the old soldiers of this land by putting them in the position of not permitting them to have an attorney, if such attorney be afterwards elected to Congress, or at any rate, of not permitting this attorney to use his influence, and the influence that naturally comes to him because of his selection, before the Pension Department of his Government for the purpose of obtaining a pension or an increase of pension for his client, even though the attorney's compensation is merely nominal. This in the face of the fact that the privilege of having a paid agent or attorney a Member of this body or the Senate is afforded to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, the Pullman Palace Car Company, the United States Express Company, and all other corporations engaged in interstate transportation. I submit the unfairness of this situation. I submit that if the soldiers of

this country—those brave men who, between the years 1861 and 1865, turned their backs upon their families, their opportunities, in fact, their all, and went forth to do battle for their country, and if needs be to lay down their lives in sacrifice upon the altar of patriotism—are denied the rights and privileges of having upon this floor paid attorneys, not to use their influence in the House or Senate, but before Departments of the Government, for a much stronger reason these giant corporations which I have heretofore named and many others should be denied representation in the House and Senate, even though that employment be under the thinly veiled guise of attorney, counselor, director, or agent. [Applause.] It may be said that it is a different proposition to represent a corporation here in the halls of Congress than representing a soldier client before a Department or Bureau of this Government; to that I answer that is a distinction without a difference. And further there can be infinitely more harm worked in legislation by paid attorneys or agents of interested corporations when those agents are Members of the Congress of the United States than there possibly could be done by Members of Congress as attorneys for the old veterans of this country if they, acting in such capacities, succeeded in inducing the head of the Pension Bureau to turn over to their clients a sum equal to the entire surplus now in the Treasury of this great country.

I say that perhaps it is wrong to cut the old soldiers out of their undoubted right of having the influence of a Member of Congress who happens to be their attorney before these Departments. But this House and the Senate in their wisdom have placed legislation upon the statute books of a character that prohibits that relationship, and in view of this fact I say that this amendment, which is right in principle, if perhaps not clear in phraseology, should be passed by this Congress.

Certainly no one can be heard to deny the proposition that it is absolutely wrong in principle to permit corporations seeking valuable privileges here, and always vigorously contending against legislation that seeks to restrain their cupidity and lawlessness, to retain an attorney at law or a counselor at law by the year for the purpose of representing them on the floor of this House. No one, I believe, could urge a strong or reasonable objection to this amendment. Now, Mr. Chairman, many things have been said about buncombe in reference to amendments of this character. I say to the gentlemen who advance that proposition, the mild-mannered leaders of the majority, that there has been considerable buncombe emanating from the other side in the past two or three days. I cite in support of that this one thing that I am sure the record will support. You gentlemen have long claimed to be the custodians and guardians of the rights of the colored brother. On this side of the House several amendments were offered the other day seeking to strike from the statute books of the United States laws that were passed in reconstruction days and that now are useless and ineffectual and only lumber up the books. Thereupon gentlemen on the other side rose in their seats and with great eloquence sought to protect the shadowy rights contained therein on behalf of the colored brother, and for one session in the last Congress, and so far in this session of this Congress, not a Member has raised his voice in protest against the President of the United States, who, disregarding his plain duty, and in violation of his own precept—"the square deal"—assailed the substantial and property rights of at least three companies of colored troops, some half dozen of whom were charged—not proven guilty, but charged—with having been engaged in an affray at Brownsville, Tex. [Applause.] These men were denied their constitutional right of having their day in court before having sentence pronounced upon them—and a serious sentence it was to many of these colored soldiers, some of whom were petty officers—of being dishonorably discharged from the United States Army, and no one yet has been found who can say with that certainty which is always required in a court, whether civil or military, just who were engaged in that lamentable affair.

I say to you, you gentlemen on the other side who are always quick to rush out and champion the cause of the colored brother when you suspect his right to vote may be interfered with, that the action of the President in this affair presents a splendid opportunity for you to pour out eloquence, to pronounce invective, and to assail some one, even though that person be a Republican and a Republican President, for he has taken away very substantial property right from these people. Inasmuch as you have failed to defend the negro when he was attacked from high places, I think that we can fairly consider your defense of him in the past few days is buncombe.

Now, returning to this amendment, I invite the support of gentlemen here who see in this amendment a right principle. I invite, irrespective of party, the unanimous support of every gentleman who is favorable to having legislation acted upon by only those who are not directly interested financially in the legislation that may be pending. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment offered by the gentleman from Ohio.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. ANSBERRY) there were—ayes 43, noes 73.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend section 115 by striking out of line 14, page 57, the words, "from any Territory of the United States," a committee amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman desire to be heard upon the amendment.

Mr. DENBY. No.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 116. [Whoever, being *elected* a Member of or Delegate to Congress, *or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall, after his election and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office,* directly or indirectly, himself, or by any other person in trust for him, or for his use or benefit, or on his account, undertake, execute, hold, or enjoy, in whole or in part any contract or agreement, made or entered into in behalf of the United States by any officer or person authorized to make contracts on *its* behalf, shall be fined *not more than* $3,000. All contracts or agreements made in violation of this section shall be void; and whenever any sum of money is advanced *by* the United States, in consideration of any such contract or agreement, it shall forthwith be repaid; and in case of *failure or* refusal to repay the same when demanded by the proper officer of the Department under whose authority such contract or agreement shall have been made or entered into, *suit shall at once be brought against the person so failing* or refusing and his sureties, for the recovery of the money so advanced.]

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, in line 5, page 58, I move to insert the words "or appointed" after the word "elected."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 58, line 5, after the word "elected," insert the words "or appointed."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, now in lines 6 and 7, page 58, I move to strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 58, lines 6 and 7, strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. I have one other amendment, on line 7, after the word "election" add the words "or appointment."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

there were—ayes 54, noes 63.

Page 58, line 7, after the word "election" insert the words "or appointment."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arkansas desire to be heard?

Mr. MACON. No, sir; I was going to offer the same amendment which the gentleman from Michigan did.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 117. [Whoever, being an officer of the United States, shall on behalf of the United States, directly or indirectly, make or enter into any contract, bargain, or agreement, in writing or otherwise, with any Member of or Delegate to Congress, *or any Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, after his election as such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner, and either before or after he has qualified, and during his continuance in office,* shall be fined *not more than $3,000.*]

Mr. DENBY. On page 59, lines 5 and 6, I move to strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 59, lines 5 and 6, strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 118. Nothing contained in the *two preceding sections* shall extend, or be construed to extend, to any contract or agreement made or entered into, or accepted, by any incorporated company, where such contract or agreement is made for the general benefit of such incorporation or company; nor to the purchase or sale of bills of exchange or other property by any Member of or Delegate to Congress, *or Resident Commissioner,* where the same are ready for delivery, and payment therefor is made, at the time of making or entering into the contract or agreement.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers the amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out section 118 and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

"The two preceding sections shall extend to and embrace all contracts and agreements made, entered into, or accepted by any incorporated company wherein a Member of or Delegate to Congress or Resident Commissioner is interested, directly or indirectly, and to the purchase and sale of bills of exchange and other property by any Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I do not know what the original purpose of this enactment was, but, certainly, to leave this section stand as it is nullifies the two preceding sections. They forbid a Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner from doing jobbing in contracts, and, according to the provisions of section 118, as printed, that industry is entirely open, provided the corporation in which the Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner is interested is the party instead of the individual. It seems to me, if there is any virtue in the legislation and it is expected to accomplish anything, it ought to extend to dealings with any corporation in which a Member, Delegate, or Commissioner is interested, just as completely as to dealings with individuals.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is upon the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 48, noes 73.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered.

The committee again divided, and the tellers (Mr. DE ARMOND of Missouri and Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania) reported that there were—ayes 46, noes 68.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 119. Whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person acting for or on behalf of the United States, in any official capacity, under or by virtue of the authority of any Department or office of the Government thereof; or whoever, being an officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or of both Houses thereof, shall ask, accept, or receive any money or any contract, promise, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with intent to have his decision or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, influenced thereby, shall be fined not more than three times the amount *of money or value of the thing* so asked, accepted, or received, and imprisoned not more than three years; and shall, moreover, forfeit his office or place and thereafter be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under *the Government of* the United States.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I desire to give assurance to the members of the committee that the amendment which I will offer and what I will say about it is in no sense partisan. I assure you also that it is not my purpose to trench in the least upon the field of proper revision so clearly and forcibly outlined the other day by the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]. I recognize that it is necessary that the scope of our action upon this bill should be quite limited. Especially do I recognize the danger of even the committee attempting to embody in it new subjects of legislation, because, as was so well said by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], to do so in a general way would be to usurp in a measure the functions of all the other committees of this House. I recognize also the danger and the folly of attempting in the Committee of the Whole to amend this bill by defining and adding new offenses, because of the great danger of the wreck to be brought about through the maelstrom of such ill-considered attempts at legislation. Mr. Chairman, I believe the amendment that I shall offer is not subject to either of these objections. It penalizes certain acts which the President of the United States, through a message to this body, has urged upon the Congress to penalize. The amendment I will offer was embodied in a memorandum prepared by me and submitted to the Solicitor-General of the United States, and having been carefully considered by him, and altered to conform to his views of what was necessary to meet the evil, was then submitted to the able lawyer who was then Attorney-General of the United States and who now graces our Supreme Court, and was carefully gone over by him. It was then introduced by me in the shape of a bill and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

It was there carefully considered by that committee, composed of some of the ablest lawyers of this body, and reported unanimously and passed the House. It was sent to the Senate, referred to the Senate Committee on the Judiciary, was carefully considered by that committee, and reported back to the Senate, and passed that body with only slight verbal amendments. It would have become law without doubt but for the fact that an attempt was made in conference to penalize certain acts if committed by Members of Congress. When the report of the conference committee was brought before the House it was objected to. It resulted in a contest upon the floor, and the conference report was rejected. Subsequently, eliminating the new features which were sought to be embodied in the bill by the conference committee, stripping the bill down to just what it contained as it originally passed the House and Senate, I reintroduced it, and it was again considered by the Judiciary Committee and a unanimous report was made favoring its passage.

Now, gentlemen of the committee, in the light of these facts, I submit this amendment can not be considered as new legislation, and if accepted it can not be considered a usurpation of the functions of another committee, because, as I have shown you, it has been twice favorably considered by the Judiciary Committee of the House and once by the Judiciary Committee of the Senate, once passed by this body, and also once passed by the Senate. And now, Mr. Chairman, is the amendment properly subject to the objection that its phraseology has not been given proper consideration? I think not. Considering the scrutiny given it by the Solicitor-General and also by the Attorney-General and the further fact that the bill was given most careful consideration by a subcommittee of the Committee on the Judiciary, of which the distinguished gentleman from Maine [Mr. LITTLEFIELD] was a member, Mr. Chairman, I feel that I am justified in contending that this amendment is not subject to the objections heretofore urged by the able chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON]. Now, I shall send the amendment to the Clerk's desk, and ask that it be read, and then I want to be heard one minute further upon its merits.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding after section 119 the following:

"SEC. 119a. Every officer and employee of the United States and every person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any official capacity under or by virtue of the authority of any Department or office of the Government who shall, by virtue of the office or position held by him, become possessed of any information which might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, which information is required by law or under the rules and practices of any Department of the Government to be withheld from publication until a fixed time, who shall willfully impart, either directly or indirectly, said information, or any part thereof, to any person not entitled under the law or rules and practices of the Department of the Government to receive same, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years and may be fined in any sum not to exceed $10,000.

"SEC. 119b. Every officer of the United States and every person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any official capacity under or by virtue of any Department or office of the Government who shall, by virtue of the office or position held by him, become possessed of any information which might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, who shall, before said information is made public through regular official channels, either directly or indirectly, speculate in said product, by selling or buying same in any quantity, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 and may be imprisoned for not more than ten years."

Mr. BURLESON. Now, Mr. Chairman, a few words more about the conference report, as there seems to be a misapprehension about some parts of it. When this bill after passage was again brought before the House in the conference report, an attempt had been made to embody new features in it which provoked the opposition of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL], and during the discussion of the report of the conference committee the gentleman said that if the terms of the bill were made to apply exclusively to the products of the soil, and some minor modification, I believe, of the minimum punishment prescribed, that he would have no further objection to it. The bill as reintroduced by me—this amendment—applies exclusively to products of the soil, and the objection which was made by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL], or some one else, to the minimum punishment has also been met by conforming to the general rule which has been adopted by the Committee on Revision, which, by failing to fix a minimum punishment, lodges that discretion with the judicial officer who may try the case.

I want to say this further, Mr. Chairman, as to the merits of this amendment: There can now be, as I see it, no substantial objection urged to its passage. Its phraseology is the same, with the exceptions indicated, as when it passed this House without objection, and when it passed the Senate without objection.

This amendment is intended to cover an evil to which the Secretary of Agriculture directed the attention of the President; and the President in a message urged the Congress to penalize the commission of those acts. The adoption of this amendment will be a protection to the wheat growers of this

country against the premature disclosure by an unfaithful employee as to what the wheat crop may be, and using same as the means of hurtful and dishonest speculation in this product. We all know that one offense affecting the cotton crop has already been committed, and a judge in New York, having the matter brought before him for determination, held that there was no statute of the United States covering such an offense.

It is for these reasons that I earnestly urge the committee to permit the adoption of this amendment. It is not a matter of new legislation that has not received committee consideration, because, as I have stated, the Committee on the Judiciary had twice favorably reported on it in the House and once in the Senate. It is not haphazard legislation, an attempt at ill-considered legislation upon the spur of the moment, because every word in the amendment has been carefully weighed, and, furthermore, it has been considered by Congress itself. There is absolutely no danger of making a mistake in the phraseology of this amendment, because it has been given most careful consideration, as I have shown you.

Now I ask, gentlemen, unless some substantial reason can be given why it should not be, that the amendment be accepted.

I understand that the substance of this amendment was originally embodied in the bill we are now considering, but was stricken out by the committee because it was believed to have been defeated in the House. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL] is here and will be a witness to the fact that it was defeated because we attempted to inject new matter in the bill through the instrumentality of a conference report. All new matter sought to be injected by the conference report has been eliminated from this amendment and it is now just as it was originally reported by the Committee on the Judiciary and originally passed by the House and Senate.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BURLESON. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. How is it possibly in precisely the same condition in which it passed the House and Senate if it is not law now?

Mr. BURLESON. For the simple reason that in the conference report——

Mr. MANN. There can be no conference report putting it before us in precisely the same condition if it passed both bodies.

Mr. BURLESON. It was this way: There were certain slight verbal amendments which sent it to conference, and in conference the attempt was made to embody in the bill new matter. I will say I approved the new matter or legislation, because it attempted to penalize the acts of Members of Congress who become possessed of information by reason of their office if they should then take advantage of this information to speculate upon the stock exchanges of our country. That is what the conference report attempted, and that attempt defeated my bill.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman says a "slight verbal amendment," but still a sufficient amendment to bring the two Houses into disagreement instead of agreement.

Mr. BURLESON. Yes, sir; a formal disagreement only.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman knows that when a bill passes the House and is returned with a slight verbal Senate amendment to the House, the usual custom is for the House to concur in the Senate amendment and not send a bill to conference on a mere verbal amendment.

Mr. BURLESON. As I now recollect it, there was an attempt at a change of verbiage, and also a change in the punishment, which threw it into conference. I assert now positively that there is no material change in the text of this bill as it originally passed the House and Senate and as it was originally prepared by the subcommittee of the Judiciary Committee and reported to the House by that committee.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Massachusetts?

Mr. McCALL. Has the gentleman finished his remarks?

Mr. BURLESON. Yes; I yield the floor.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, I did not get the form of the amendment exactly that is offered by the gentleman from Texas, but I do not think that he remembers correctly what happened in the debate nearly two years ago. It is true that the bill passed the House without debate. It subsequently passed the Senate. Certain amendments were put in and a change was made in conference, so that technically the House still had a chance to express an opinion upon the bill. My attention was called to the bill; and while I had not any particular objection to this amendment in conference, yet the bill was very important. Those of the Members present who were here at that time will remember I attacked the whole bill, which had not been debated in the House at all. The bill was fully debated. This conference report was defeated by three or four to one; and then I moved to kill the whole bill, by laying it upon the table, because I believed it to be absolutely vicious legislation; and the House by two to one killed the bill. Now, I think this a very peculiar provision to offer in a bill revising the statute law. Let it go to the Committee on the Judiciary; and if it is reported in the shape that it was when it was before the House, I believe the House will have the good sense to defeat it.

Mr. BURLESON. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. McCALL. Certainly.

Mr. BURLESON. Do I understand the gentleman to say that during the course of that debate upon this floor the gentleman did not say that, if the bill was made to apply to the products of the soil alone, he would have no objection to it?

Mr. McCALL. I could hardly undertake to state everything I said in that debate, because I think I had the floor nearly an hour, and I do not know that I saw in what form the gentleman offered his amendment; but I do say that if the amendment which the gentleman now offers is the same as the bill that was reported by the Judiciary Committee and that the House then killed, I said nothing that by the most excruciating torture could be construed as favoring that proposition.

Mr. BURLESON. Undoubtedly the bill is the same as was originally reported by the Judiciary Committee and passed the House. I state candidly to the House that it is the same bill that passed the House without opposition and passed the Senate without opposition, with only slight verbal amendments. In conference the attempt was made to apply the penal clauses of that act to certain acts if committed by Members of Congress, and the fight upon the bill was provoked because it applied in its new provisions to Members of Congress.

Mr. McCALL. Not at all. I will say to the gentleman, absolutely, that the report of the debate will show that the whole bill was attacked. We simply had an opportunity, because there was a committee amendment undisposed of, to get at the bill. The gentleman said it had passed the House. It had passed the House without any debate whatever. After it was debated, the House refused to pass the bill. Now, I will say that the gentleman afterwards spoke to me of a certain way of treating the bill, in which it would meet the evil he had in view. I had no objection to that; but I do emphatically object to the bill as it was reported by the Judiciary Committee at that time, and which the House repudiated.

After the conference report had been rejected, then the House voted by two to one to lay the whole thing on the table.

Mr. BURLESON. Acting upon that suggestion, I eliminated the very features to which the gentleman alluded, and reintroduced the bill, and the Judiciary Committee promptly reported it favorably.

Mr. Chairman, in order that there may be no misunderstanding about this, I ask unanimous consent that this go over; and if I can not show the gentleman in the RECORD where he in express terms stated that if it was made to apply to products of the soil he would not offer objection, I will not reoffer it. I ask unanimous consent that this section and the amendment be passed until I have opportunity to submit the RECORD to the gentleman.

Mr. McCALL. Pardon me a moment. I understood the gentleman to say that the amendment that he was now offering was in the same form as that in which the Judiciary Committee originally reported the bill, and in which it passed the House.

Mr. BURLESON. With the exceptions stated.

Mr. McCALL. If you have amended that, I would want to study the text of your amendment.

Mr. BURLESON. With reference to the penal clause only.

Mr. McCALL. Do I understand that the gentleman has not amended it in any other respect?

Mr. BURLESON. None whatever.

Mr. McCALL. Then it is a bad bill. I never favored it, and I never would favor it, and I believe the House would never favor it.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. If it goes over until to-morrow, let it be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BURLESON. I ask unanimous consent that it be printed in the RECORD, and that it may go over until to-morrow without prejudice.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I should like to limit that unanimous consent, so that the one thing that would go over for discussion to-morrow should be this amendment.

Mr. BURLESON. Certainly; that is agreeable to me.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLE-

SON] asks unanimous consent that this paragraph of this section and the pending amendment may be passed until tomorrow.

Mr. SHERLEY. As I understand the agreement of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], it is that upon tomorrow the gentleman from Texas may move to recur to this section for the purpose of offering this amendment, and that only.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair can not put any suggestion made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. He puts the request made by the gentleman from Texas. If he desires to modify that request, he can do so.

Mr. BURLESON. I desire to modify it to meet the wishes of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair now understands—he may not understand correctly—that the gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that this section may be passed until tomorrow, and then taken up for the consideration of this amendment, perfected in such way as he shall perfect it overnight.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. And that only.

Mr. BURLESON. That is also satisfactory to me.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. MANN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the following titles:

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.;

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; and

H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed joint resolutions and bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. J. Res. 23. Joint resolution to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity;

S. J. Res. 17. Joint resolution to amend the provision in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, relating to the Sandy Lake reservoir;

S. 3020. An act to construct a tender for the use of the engineer of the first and second light-house districts;

S. 3019. An act to construct a tender for the use of the inspector of the first light-house district;

S. 2929. An act to authorize the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad to construct a bridge across the Pend d'Oreille River in the State of Washington;

S. 2725. An act to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.;

S. 2712. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and cancel the allotment of William Jondron, Yankton Sioux allottee, should it prove to be fictitious.

S. 2662. An act to authorize the Arizona and California Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Colorado River at Parker, Ariz.

S. 2640. An act to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Kansas.

An act (S. 1774) to permit Dollie A. Fountain, of Walworth County, S. Dak., to purchase certain lands.

S. 1666. An act for the relief of Stene Engeberg.

S. 720. An act to confirm an entry made by Gertrude Halverson Aaby, widow of Sigbjorn H. Aaby.

S. 713. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts," approved July 26, 1886.

S. 648. An act to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Wyoming.

S. 551. An act relating to commutation of homestead entries and to confirm such entries when commutation proofs were received by local officers prematurely.

S. 535. An act to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Utah.

S. 507. An act to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska.

S. 485. An act to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas, and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes.

S. 387. An act to establish a fish-culture station at the city of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota.

S. 141. An act to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho.

S. 113. An act to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at Dell Rapids, S. Dak.

S. 29. An act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed with amendment bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

H. R. 300. An act providing for second homestead entries.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed the following concurrent resolutions, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

Senate concurrent resolution 14.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed 2,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 151, present session; 1,000 for the use of the Senate and 1,000 for the use of the House of Representatives.

Senate concurrent resolution 3.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Little Contentnea River, North Carolina, from the mouth of same to the town of Ridge Springs, in Greene County, N. C., with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel, and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements.

Also:

*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of Departments, Commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and the House of Representatives.

CODIFICATION OF THE PENAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 123. No officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of or Delegate to *Congress, or Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States*, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend section 123, page 61, by striking out from lines 22 and 23 the words "from any Territory in the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Michigan.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I move to recur to section 112.

The CHAIRMAN. The committee, by unanimous consent, passed section 112, subject to an amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr DE ARMOND], which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding at the end of section 112 the following:

"Whoever shall, directly or indirectly, give, receive, or accept anything of value for or on account of any vote, decision, or act of any such Member or Delegate or Resident Commissioner, shall be subject to fine and imprisonment as heretofore in this section provided."

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 41, noes 51.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. DE ARMOND.

The committee again divided and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 54, noes 63.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. There is also pending an amendment, as an additional section, offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL], which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 112a. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, or sleeping car, dining car, steamboat, express, telegraph or telephone company, or any company incorporated by act of the Congress of the United States, or any corporation or firm engaged in interstate commerce to give to any Senator or Representative of the Congress of the United States, or to any judge or justice of any court of the United States, any free transportation of person or property, or frank, franking privilege, or money, or other thing of value; and any company or

person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each such offense; and any officer or agent of such company or companies who shall violate any provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not to exceed $5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

That if any Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or any judge or justice of any court of the United States, shall receive from any railroad, steamboat, sleeping car, dining car, or express company, telegraph or telephone company, or any company chartered by an act of Congress, or any corporation or firm engaged in interstate commerce, or officer or agent of any such firm, company, or companies, any free transportation of person or property, or any frank or franking privilege, or gift of money or other thing of value, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forever be barred from holding office under the Government of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, after talking with some members of the committee about the matter, I desire to ask the committee to let these matters go over until morning. It is much earlier than we expected to have them taken up. I can hardly speak myself to-day. It will not interfere with the business of the committee, and we can take it up the first thing in the morning. I ask unanimous consent that that be done.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that this amendment go over until to-morrow.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. And also another amendment. There are two amendments pending.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I have no objection if the request is limited to those two amendments, or new sections, as I understand.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Let it go over under the same limitations that were made yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Texas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. OLMSTED, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill (H. R. 11701) to codify and revise the penal code, and had come to no resolution thereon.

### SENATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills and resolutions were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 2929. An act to authorize the Idaho and Washington Northern Railroad to construct a bridge across the Pend d'Oreille River in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3019. An act to construct a tender for the use of the inspector of the first light-house district—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2725. An act to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2712. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and cancel the allotment of William Jondron, Yankton Sioux allottee, should it prove to be fictitious—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 2662. An act to authorize the Arizona and California Railway Company to construct a bridge across the Colorado River at Parker, Ariz.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 2640. An act to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Kansas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 1774. An act to permit Dollie A. Fountain, of Walworth County, S. Dak., to purchase certain lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 1666. An act for the relief of Stene Engeberg—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 720. An act to confirm an entry made by Gertrude Halverson Aaby, widow of Sigbjorn H. Aaby—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 713. An act to amend an act entitled "An act authorizing the construction of additional light-house districts," approved July 26, 1886—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 648. An act to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Wyoming—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 551. An act relating to commutation of homestead entries and to confirm such entries when commutation proofs were received by local land officers prematurely—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

S. 535. An act to establish a fish-culture station in the State of Utah—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 507. An act to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Nebraska—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 485. An act to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 387. An act to establish a fish-culture station at the city of Fargo, in the State of North Dakota—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 141. An act to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Idaho—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 113. An act to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at Dell Rapids, S. Dak.—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

S. 29. An act to provide for registration of all cases of tuberculosis in the District of Columbia, for free examination of sputum in suspected cases, and for preventing the spread of tuberculosis in said District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 3020. An act to construct a tender for the use of the engineer of the first and second light-house districts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. R. 23. Joint resolution to provide for the remission of a portion of the Chinese indemnity—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

S. R. 17. Joint resolution to amend the provision in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, relating to the Sandy Lake reservoir dam—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Senate concurrent resolution 14.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed 2,000 additional copies of Senate Document No. 151, present session; 1,000 for the use of the Senate, and 1,000 for the use of the House of Representatives—

to the Committee on Printing.

Senate concurrent resolution 3.

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause a survey to be made of the Little Contentnea River, North Carolina, from the mouth of same to the town of Ridge Springs, in Greene County, N. C., with a view of dredging, cleaning out, and widening the channel and to submit a plan and estimate for such improvements—

to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also:

*Resolved*, That no communications from heads of Departments, commissioners, chiefs of bureaus, or other executive officers, except when authorized or required by law, or when made in response to a resolution of the Senate, will be received by the Senate unless such communications shall be transmitted to the Senate by the President.

*Resolved*, That a copy of this resolution be communicated by the Secretary of the Senate to the President and the House of Representatives—

to the Committee on Rules.

### ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 5 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

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## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, submitting an estimate of appropriation for salary for a chief of division of equipment in the office of the Supervising Architect—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Auditor of the Navy Department submitting a draft of proposed legislation for settlement of amounts due officers and enlisted men of the Navy and Marine Corps—to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for pay of Military Academy—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Suregon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service submitting an estimate of deficiency appropriation for pay of employees, maintenance of hospitals, etc.—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Surgeon-General of the Public Health and Marine-Hospital Service submitting an estimate of appropriation for preventing the introduction and spread of epidemic diesases—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of J. H. Duke, administrator of estate of Edmund F. Duke, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. McGUIRE, from the Committee on the Public Lands, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10577) to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 181), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House as follows:

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3200) granting an increase of pension to Elston Armstrong, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 179), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13303) granting a pension to Sidney N. Utley, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 180), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 6865) granting a pension to Jacob Kuntz—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 10696) for the relief of the legal representatives of Stewart & Co. and A. P. H. Stewart—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 12610) granting a pension to Elbert W. McLaughlin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12611) granting a pension to Margaret Dunn Aston—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13496) granting a pension to Mattie B. Romsey—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 14004) to provide for the extension, improvement, and enlargement of the post-office and court-house building at Augusta, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. JENKINS: A bill (H. R. 14005) to authorize continuance of the railroad siding into square No. 737, in the city of Washington—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14006) regulating practice, pleadings, form, and mode of proceeding in all civil causes other than admiralty—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 14007) for the appointment of a United States district judge for the eastern district of Tennessee, to detach certain counties from the eastern district of Tennessee and to attach the same to the middle district of Tennessee, to provide for divisions in said middle district of Tennessee and the time for holding the courts, and to provide for officers of the courts, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 14008) granting a service pension to all officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, both regular and volunteer, who have been awarded medals of honor or who may hereafter be awarded such medals under acts of Congress approved December 21, 1861, July 12 and 16, 1862, and March 3, 1863, and any other act or acts amendatory thereof or supplemental thereto—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 14009) to provide for the erection of a public building at Bartlesville, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 14010) to amend an act entitled "An act to prohibit corporations from making money contributions in connection with political elections," approved January 26, 1907—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 14011) amending an act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 14012) conferring jurisdiction on United States circuit courts in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HAGGOTT: A bill (H. R. 14013) to apply a portion of the proceeds of the sales of public lands to the endowment of schools or departments of mines and mining, and to regulate the expenditure thereof—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 14014) to provide for the disposal of abandoned and useless naval reservations—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14015) to provide for the punishment of officers who attach false jurats or certificates to affidavits or other papers, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14016) to amend section 461 of the Revised Statutes of the United States as amended by the act of April 2, 1888—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14017) to amend section 3 of the act entitled "An act providing for the location and purchase of public lands for reservoir sites," approved January 13, 1897—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14018) to provide for the repayment of certain commissions and purchase moneys paid under the public-land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14019) to authorize trustees appointed under the town-site laws to administer oaths, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14020) to amend an act entitled "An act providing for the compulsory attendance of witnesses before registers and receivers of the land offices"—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14021) to provide a manner for restoring lands to the public domain—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14022) to provide for the cancellation and revocation of certain rights of way over public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14023) to provide for the withdrawal and leasing of islands in Alaska—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14024) to provide for the manner of surveying public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14025) to authorize officers and employees of the General Land Office to perform the duties of Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of that Office—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14026) to provide for the designation of an officer or employee of the General Land Office to act as recorder—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14027) to provide for repayments of certain moneys paid under the public-land laws—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 14028) for the relief of patentees and locators of military bounty land warrants, agricultural college land scrip, and surveyor-general's certificates—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 14029) declaring a portion of Savannah River, Georgia and South Carolina, nonnavigable—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 14030) to extend the provisions of the act of June 27, 1902, entitled "An act to extend the provisions, limitations, and benefits of an act entitled 'An act granting pensions to the survivors of the Indian wars of 1832 to 1842, inclusive, known as the Black Hawk war, Cherokee disturbances, and the Seminole war,' approved July 27, 1892"—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. MONDELL: A bill (H. R. 14031) to amend section 5 of an act entitled "An act making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes." approved July 4, 1884—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 14032) to authorize the construction of a bridge across the Merrimac River at Tyngs Island, Massachusetts—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 14033) to validate a certain act of the legislative assembly of New Mexico with reference to issuance of certain bonds—to the Committee on the Territories.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14034) to amend section 2139 of the Revised Statutes of the United States of 1878—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 14035) for the disposition of the proceeds of the illegal cotton taxes collected in 1862, 1864, and 1866—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CURRIER: A bill (H. R. 14036) to provide for the erection of a public building at Keene, N. H.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14037) for the protection of game animals, birds, and fishes in the Olympic Forest Reserve of the United States in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 14038) to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14039) to provide for the extension of Kenyon street from Fourteenth street to School street, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 14040) to authorize the county of Ashley, State of Arkansas, and her citizens, to wit: S. R. Bulloch, Z. T. Hedges, and others, to construct a bridge across Bayou Bartholomew at a point above Morrell, in said county and State, the dividing line between Drew and Ashley counties—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. GARDNER of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 14041) for the erection of a post-office building at Hillsdale, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14042) authorizing the procuring of additional land for the enlargement of the site for the public building at Battle Creek, Mich.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PRAY: A bill (H. R. 14043) to provide for the extension of time within which homestead entrymen may establish their residence upon certain lands within the limits of the Huntley irrigation project, in the county of Yellowstone, in the State of Montana—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 14044) regulating salaries of district attorneys and United States marshals in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14045) for the erection of a Federal building at Enid, Okla.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14046) authorizing the enlargement of the United States post-office and court-house building at Guthrie, Okla., and the acquiring of additional ground for a site for said building—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: A bill (H. R. 14047) to establish a United States court of patent appeals, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 14048) to extend the provisions of the pension act of June 27, 1890, and the pension act of February 6, 1907, to the Enrolled Missouri Militia and other military organizations of the State of Missouri that cooperated with the military and naval forces of the United States during the late civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GOULDEN: A bill (H. R. 14049) authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to purchase three new steam colliers of American registry—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14050) applying the provisions of the act of June 27, 1890, to all soldiers of the war with Spain and to their widows and minor children—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 14051) to provide for the publication of an official journal—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 14052) to construct and build a road from Andersonville station, on the Central Railroad of Georgia, to the prison park and national cemetery, and so forth—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14053) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Fort Valley, in the State of Georgia, and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14054) for the erection of a public building at the city of Hawkinsville, Ga., and appropriating money therefor—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14055) to provide for the payment of interest on all money now deposited or hereafter deposited in national banks of the United States—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14056) to provide for increasing the limit of cost of the public building authorized to be erected at Americus, Sumter County, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14057) to provide for the location of a Branch Home for aged and disabled volunteer soldiers of the United States at Fitzgerald, Ben Hill County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14058) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Jefferson, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14059) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Commerce, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14060) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Buford, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14061) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Winder, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14062) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Lawrenceville, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14063) authorizing the erection of a post-office building at Toccoa, Ga.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14064) prohibiting the issuing of special-tax stamps to retail dealers in liquors in prohibition districts—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 14065) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Alameda, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14066) providing for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Berkeley, in the State of California—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14067) to pension the widows of Mexican soldiers—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: Resolution (H. Res. 153) providing for the hours for the sessions of the House—to the Committee on Rules.

By Mr. HAYES: Resolution (H. Res. 155) providing for the printing and binding of certain revised tables and indexes of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORDS for the use of the House—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: Resolution (H. Res. 156) for the appointment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Enrolled Bills—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. DENBY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 102) authorizing the Secretary of War to furnish three condemned cannon to the mayor of the city of Detroit, Mich., to be placed on the base of the statue of the late Maj. Gen. Alexander Macomb, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 103) in reference to the employment of enlisted men in competition with local civilians—to the Committee on Labor.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 14068) granting a pension to William Crouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14069) granting a pension to Mathew Jellison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 14070) for the relief of Mira Crumley—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. AMES: A bill (H. R. 14071) granting an increase of pension to Alexander McMillen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14072) granting an increase of pension to Byron C. Bickford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14073) granting a pension to William Fairbrother—to the Committee to Pensions.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 14074) granting an increase of pension to John A. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14075) granting a pension to Julian Lujan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14076) granting an increase of pension to Belle Forsha—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14077) for the relief of W. J. Goodwin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14078) for the relief of certain persons residing at Monticello, Sierra County, Territory of New Mexico—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14079) for the relief of Alfred Miller—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14080) for the relief of Manuel Madril—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14081) for the relief of Pablo Ciriaco Baca—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ANTHONY: A bill (H. R. 14082) granting an increase of pension to Adam Ross—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14083) granting an increase of pension to Rodham Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14084) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Heisler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14085) granting a pension to Joseph R. Campbell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14086) for the relief of Frank E. Green—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14087) granting a pension to Josephine C. Sullivan—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14088) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Baird—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14089) granting an increase of pension to Lucretia A. Keith—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14090) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14091) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. Evans—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14092) granting an increase of pension to Francis A. Shipman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14093) granting an increase of pension to Michael Evert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14094) granting an increase of pension to William O. Phillips—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14095) granting an increase of pension to Elisha Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14096) granting an increase of pension to William M. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14097) granting an increase of pension to Martha Barrett—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14098) granting an increase of pension to Caroline Corn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14099) granting an increase of pension to Malinda C. Clonts—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14100) granting an increase of pension to Milton H. Wayne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14101) granting a pension to Charles C. Howington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14102) granting a pension to Mary A. M. Pettyjohn—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14103) granting a pension to Elizabeth Gibbs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14104) granting a pension to Arelia C. Pool—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14105) granting a pension to Elizabeth Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14106) granting a pension to Julia A. Patton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14107) granting a pension to Mary Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14108) granting a pension to Elizabeth Mullins—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14109) granting a pension to Mary J. Prator—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14110) granting a pension to John S. Dillard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14111) granting a pension to Louisa E. Satterfield—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14112) for the relief of the heirs of John C. Addison, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14113) for the relief of heirs of Jasper N. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14114) for the relief of the heirs of Hardy Pace, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14115) for the relief of the heirs of John B. Graham—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14116) for the relief of Mary A. Elliott—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14117) for the relief of Sanford A Pinyon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14118) for the relief of George W. Hansard—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14119) for the relief of Jeptha B. Harrington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14120) for the relief of G. A. Anderson—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14121) for the relief of William T. Edwards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14122) for the relief of Thomas J. Benton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14123) for the relief of Jasper N. Martin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14124) for the relief of Hiram A. Darnell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14125) for the relief of N. C. Tankersley—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14126) for the relief of James B. Fowler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14127) for the relief of Samuel Garner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14128) for the relief of John D. Lowry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14129) for the relief of Milton Holt—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14130) for the relief of Cicero H. Taylor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14131) for the relief of Soloman Taylor—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14132) for the relief of Abram Patton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14133) for the relief of Andrew J. Sanders—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14134) for the relief of the First Georgia State Troops—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14135) for the relief of New Hope Baptist Church, of Bartow County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14136) to correct the relative rank of Lieut. Frederick S. L. Price, Fourteenth Regiment of Infantry, United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: A bill (H. R. 14137) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan Dickinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 14138) granting a pension to James W. Kuykendall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOUTELL: A bill (H. R. 14139) granting an increase of pension to Henry Schmitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 14140) for the relief of John W. Young—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 14141) granting an increase of pension to Henry T. Steffey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 14142) granting an increase of pension to Henry Hammond—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14143) granting an increase of pension to John Holzer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14144) granting a pension to Clarine J. Brinton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: A bill (H. R. 14145) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Rupert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14146) granting an increase of pension to James T. Gill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14147) granting a pension to Sallie E. Pennypacker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14148) granting an honorable discharge to Alfred L. Dutton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 14149) granting an increase of pension to David Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14150) granting a pension to Jacob Goetz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14151) granting an increase of pension to William B. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14152) for the relief of Henry C. Emmerke—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 14153) for the relief of Samuel C. Liner—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14154) for the relief of Enoch Voyles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14155) granting a pension to J. B. Hoyle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 14156) granting a pension to Isaac R. Zane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENVER: A bill (H. R. 14157) granting an increase of pension to George Talbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14158) granting an increase of pension to David Ledbetter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14159) granting an increase of pension to James W. McDaniel—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14160) granting an increase of pension to Azubath Srofe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14161) granting an increase of pension to William H. Few—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14162) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Bunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14163) granting an increase of pension to William Frye—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14164) granting an increase of pension to David Gough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14165) granting an increase of pension to Joshua Shaffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14166) granting an increase of pension to Frank L. Dunlap—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14167) granting an increase of pension to Thomas L. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14168) granting a pension to William A. Vice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14169) granting a pension to Walter Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14170) granting a pension to Lovina Hesler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14171) granting a pension to James M. Nicely—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14172) granting an increase of pension to William P. Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14173) granting a pension to Louisa C. Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14174) granting a pension to John L. Cochmower—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14175) to remove the charge of desertion from the service record of Leander Day—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DRISCOLL: A bill (H. R. 14176) granting a pension to Sarah A. Huckman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: A bill (H. R. 14177) granting an increase of pension to John Rourke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14178) granting an increase of pension to John R. Carrol—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14179) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth F. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14180) to remove the charge of desertion against the military record of Andrew J. Spradley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOULKROD: A bill (H. R. 14181) granting a pension to Elizabeth Clampitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14182) granting a pension to Mary L. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14183) granting an increase of pension to John H. Duncan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14184) granting an increase of pension to George Pyott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14185) granting an increase of pension to William Mays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14186) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Hays—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14187) for the relief of James E. Byram—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAFF: A bill (H. R. 14188) granting an increase of pension to Rudolph Frey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14189) granting an increase of pension to Thaddeus S. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 14190) to correct the date of muster of Company C, Lawrence County, Missouri, Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14191) to correct the muster roll of Company C, Lawrence County, Missouri, Home Guards, by adding the name of Richard H. Landrum as second lieutenant—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14192) to correct the muster roll of Company C, Lawrence County, Missouri, Home Guards, by adding the name of William McNelis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14193) to correct the date of muster of Captain Adams's company (L), Greene County Regiment Missouri Home Guards—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 14194) granting a pension to Sabra Shootman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14195) granting a pension to Alonzo Shootman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 14196) granting an increase of pension to John Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14197) granting an increase of pension to William H. Penquite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 14198) granting an increase of pension to Almeda Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14199) granting an increase of pension to George Walton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 14200) granting an increase of pension to John F. Cheney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14201) granting an increase of pension to John Pehelder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14202) granting an increase of pension to George F. Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14203) granting an increase of pension to George W. Argo—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14204) granting an increase of pension to James L. F. Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14205) retiring Thomas Harrison, a clerk at the Naval Observatory, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 14206) granting a pension to John Scott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14207) granting a pension to William Maxfield—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14208) granting a pension to Freeman N. Dixon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14209) granting a pension to J. H. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14210) granting a pension to H. L. Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14211) to remove the charge of desertion against Michael Dougherty—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14212) to remove the charge of desertion against William R. Capwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 14213) for the relief of George F. Schild—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14214) to correct the military record of Conrad Heene—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 14215) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the trustees of

Smiths Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Dinwiddie County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14216) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the wardens of Merchants Hope Protestant Episcopal Church, Prince George County, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14217) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Garys, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14218) to carry out the findings of the Court of Claims in the case of the trustees of Oak Grove Methodist Episcopal Church, Reams Station, Va.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 14219) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Book—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEWIS: A bill (H. R. 14220) granting an increase of pension to Robert S. Rose—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14221) granting an increase of pension to Mary M. McGarrah—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14222) granting a pension to Udariah English—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14223) for the relief of the legal representatives of C. M. Bozeman, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14224) for the relief of the heirs of S. D. Fuller—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LILLEY: A bill (H. R. 14225) granting a pension to John G. Homan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14226) granting an increase of pension to George W. Child—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14227) granting a pension to Charles S. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LLOYD: A bill (H. R. 14228) granting a pension to Thomas Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LONGWORTH: A bill (H. R. 14229) granting a pension to Lina V. Dietz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14230) granting a pension to Bridget Sheridan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14231) granting an increase of pension to Pauline Joseph—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOUDENSLAGER: A bill (H. R. 14232) granting an increase of pension to Reuben R. Pitman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 14233) granting an increase of pension to Levi L. Crane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14234) granting an increase of pension to William Wilder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14235) granting an increase of pension to George E. Donham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McMILLAN: A bill (H. R. 14236) for the relief of the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 14237) granting a pension to Anna S. Patrick—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 14238) granting a pension to Patrick Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 14239) to appoint Brig. Gen. Edward M. McCook, United States Volunteers, a brigadier-general on the retired list of the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14240) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to investigate and cancel the allotment of William Jondron, Yankton Sioux allottee, should it prove to be fictitious—to the Committee on Private Land Claims.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 14241) for the relief of the heirs of Thomas O. Burkhead—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14242) for the relief of E. C. Young—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14243) granting to Manataka Tribe, No. 6, Independent Order of Red Men, of Hot Springs, Ark., certain rights and privileges—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 14244) to remove the defect in naturalization in the case of John G. Campbell, plaintiff in suit on Indian depredation claims—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 14245) granting an increase of pension to William H. McCormick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14246) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Nobels—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14247) granting an increase of pension to Richard R. Russell—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SPERRY: A bill (H. R. 14248) granting an increase of pension to Robert Stewart Duff, alias Robert Stewart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 14249) granting an increase of pension to Esther Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. THOMAS of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 14250) to amend the muster roll of Company B, Ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, and place thereon the name of William C. Armstrong—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 14251) for the relief of Robert W. Caldwell, First Regiment Ohio Heavy Artillery Volunteers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 14252) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Evory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14253) granting an increase of pension to Carl B. Traver—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14254) granting an increase of pension to Robert B. Craig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14255) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Breen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14256) granting an increase of pension to Charles Zimmerman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14257) granting an increase of pension to George Richard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14258) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Schmitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14259) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Morgan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of John W. Hancock, postmaster, and 19 others, of Casey; Upton Schaub and 178 others, of Watseka; B. F. Gray, attorney, and 26 others of Momence; M. H. Bassett and 20 others, of Kankakee; Fred Mann, mayor, and 87 others, of Kankakee, all in the State of Illinois, for a volunteer retired-list law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Joseph C. Bavard and 2 others, of Kansas City, Mo., for legislation to establish a service pension of $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of E. E. Woods, of Toledo, Ill., against pending copyright bill—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Charles E. Turner, of Togus, Me., in favor of the canteen in National Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of George Seibert, sr., and 2 others, of Danville, Ill., against competition of enlisted musicians in Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of W. H. Newlin, of Springfield; Bayard W. Wright, of Lacon; H. A. Converse, of Springfield; E. G. Schafer and F. W. Obornmiller, of Mount Pulaski; John S. Telmley, of Griggsville; Ray N. Anderson, of Pittsfield, and B. F. Baker, of Glenavon, all in the State of Illinois, for legislation granting pensions to ex-prisoners of civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, memorial of J. F. Van Voorhees and 7 others, of Christian, Ill.; Edward Bigelow, of Champaign, Ill., and J. H. Knight, of Morgantown, Ind., for civil-war volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of C. C. McEarty, of Durant, Okla., relating to status of Indians in that State—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, petition of Latin-American Scientific Congress, for legislative provision for adequate representation at the forthcoming Pan-American Scientific Congress—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. AIKEN: Petition of Spartanburg (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, for Appalachian and White mountains forest-reserve bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Greenville (S. C.) Board of Trade, for Appalachian and White mountains reservation bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of R. H. Waterman and 14 other volunteer officers of civil war, for a volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Hopkins & Son, of Rossville, Kans., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of Highland Grange, No. 879, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of St. Louis Hotel Men's Association, against prohibition in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petitions of De Soto, De Andrews, William Faerber, and Rosati councils of Knights of Columbus, of St. Louis, Mo., against reclassification of second-class mail matter—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BIRDSALL: Petition of John H. Peters and others, of Manchester, Iowa, for H. R. 6288, providing for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BONYNGE: Petition of Local Union No. 49, of the International Typographical Union, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Edwin Morgan and 81 other volunteer officers, for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURNETT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William M. Kearley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Martha E. McKnight—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: One hundred and ninety-two petitions, each signed by a beneficiary of the service-pension act of February 6, 1907, all residents of Cleveland, Ohio, praying that section 3 of said act be repealed and provision made in lieu thereof for allowance and payment of a reasonable attorney's fee in manner and form as prescribed by the pensions appropriation act of July 4, 1884—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of citizens of Chester County, Pa., against Senate bill (S. 5221) to regulate practice of osteopathy in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Methodist Episcopal Church of Coatesville, Pa., against H. R. 4003 (by Mr. PARKER of New Jersey) and H. R. 7615, for reestablishment of the Army canteen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Telegraphers' Union of America, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of R. J. Anderson and others, for increasing pay of storekeepers and gaugers of Internal-Revenue Service to $3 per day—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of John J. Rinaker and 30 other volunteer officers and citizens of Springfield and Carlinville, for a civil-war volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COOK of Pennsylvania: Petition of R. J. Anderson and others, for increased pay to $3 per day for storekeepers and gaugers of Internal-Revenue Service—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. DARRAGH: Petition of Johnson Drug Company and 18 other business men, of Traverse City, Mich., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Clinton County Medical Society, of Iowa, for bills proposing pensions to widows of Drs. James W. Lascar and James Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for investigation of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of George W. Hewitt Post, No. 398, of Franklin Grove, Ill., for the McKinley pension bill (H. R. 4862) providing for the equalization of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David Z. Younger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of San Diego Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to protect and improve Pearl Harbor, of Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Harry H. Williams, against pending copyright bill—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of N. Johannsen, for currency reform—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ELLIS of Oregon: Petitions of Methodist Episcopal Church of Ontario, First Presbyterian Church of La Grande, and Methodist Episcopal Church of La Grande, all in the State of Oregon, for the Littlefield original-package bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Socialist Local Branch No. 1, La Grange, Oreg., for legislation defining conditions when Federal troops can be called for by a State—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of National Guard Association of Oregon, for the retirement of Col. James Jackson, United States Army, as a brigadier-general—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of George Wright Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Oregon, for bill for pension of Elizabeth W. Walters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of board of governors of Portland Commercial Club, for increase of pay for Army and Navy officers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, for additional fortifications on Pacific coast towns and places in Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of National Association of Retail Druggists, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Words and Music Club of America, for legislation to protect song writers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Lowery C. Carlton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: Petition of M. M. Gilland and others, against removal of 10 per cent tax on colored oleomargarine—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Petition of C. D. Kendall and 76 other volunteer officers and citizens of the Twenty-third Illinois District, for a civil-war volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOLDFOGLE: Petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of The Words and Music Club of America, for amendment of the copyright law in the interest of musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of San Diego Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to improve and defend Pearl Harbor, Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John Ferrell and Amaziah Chamberlain—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARDY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Penelope L. Newman—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John F. Starcher and William R. Coe—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: Petition of Joseph W. Muffly and 249 other volunteer officers, for a civil-war volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: Petition of citizens of Spokane, for enactment of the Sherwood bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Thomas Harrington, a clerk in class 4, Naval Observatory, in support of bill to retire him from active service—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of W. T. Eager—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: Petition of South Carolina Baptist Convention, against Federal laws as militating against State laws relative to the liquor traffic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. LLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Sibba Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Philander J. Payne—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Moody—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petition of business men and patrons of Rock Falls, Pa., for free mail delivery in towns having post-office revenue of $5,000 and over—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. KNOWLAND: Petition of San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to purchase submarine torpedo boats for the Pacific coast harbors—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. McKINLEY of Illinois: Petitions of E. S. McDonald, attorney and mayor, and 158 others of Decatur, Ill.; 50 citizens of Sullivan and Moulton counties, Ill.; 26 citizens of Marva, Ill., and John L. Kirk and 52 others, for a civil-war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petitions of volunteer officers of Aledo, Alexis, Macomb, Bushnell, Adair, Tennessee, Monmouth, Kirkwood, Moline, Colchester, Carthage, Plymouth, and Galesburg, all in the State of Illinois, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Anna S. Patrick—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Petition of citizens of Boston, Mass., asking to have work of Navy sent to the Charlestown Navy-Yard—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of D. W. Edwards, of Indianapolis, for the Hepburn-Dolliver bill, embodying the original-package law, leaving States to enforce their own laws relative to the liquor traffic—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PRINCE: Petition of board of supervisors of Henry County, Ill., favoring H. R. 4334 (Graff swamp-land bill)—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Maritime Association of New York, for H. R. 31, to place light-house and fog signal on Governors Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of New York, for Senate bill (S. 25) for increased efficiency of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. SLEMP: Petitions of Thomas J. Roberts and 37 other volunteers and 37 other volunteer officers, all of National Soldiers' Home of Virginia, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SMALL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Caroline Walters—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Sons of Veterans' Camp, No. 94, of Erie, Pa., and Army and Navy Union, for increase of pay of officers and men of Army and Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. SNAPP: Petition of A. C. Little and 64 others, for a civil-war officers' volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petition of Navigation Conference, for a harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STAFFORD: Petition of Cornelius Wheeler and 117 other volunteer officers of the civil war, residents of Wisconsin, for a volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: Petition of George T. Dick and 67 other volunteer officers, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of G. W. Patton and 248 others of Pontiac, Ill., and P. E. Law and 103 others of Eureka, Ill., for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of James W. McMillen, G. R. Smith, A. W. Meyer, and William T. Gibbs—to the Commitee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: Petition of Typographical Union No. 30, of St. Paul, Minn., for removal of duty on pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: Petition of Navigation Conference, for harbor of refuge at Point Judith, Rhode Island—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. TOU VELLE: Petition of Farmers' Institute of Jackson Township, Allen County, Ohio, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WILLETT: Petition of R. J. Anderson and others, for increase of pay of storekeepers and gaugers of the Internal-Revenue Service—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, for a light and fog signal on Governors Island—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of Port of New York, to promote efficiency of Life-Saving Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Telegraphers' Union, for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of James Yearsley, concerning the proper division and cooperation of State and national powers and obligations—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. YOUNG: Petitions of T. W. Palmer and 250 other citizens, Dan M. Dickenson and 205 other citizens, A. B. Ledyard and 315 other citizens, Stephen F. Van Dusen and 830 other citizens, all of the State of Michigan, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY, *January 17, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

### ADJOURNMENT OVER.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that when the House adjourns to-day it adjourn to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

### REPRINT OF BILLS.

Mr. LENAHAN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for a reprint of 2,000 copies of the bills (H. R. 12682), a bill to restore public confidence and safeguard the people's savings against loss through bank failures; and

H. R. 12683. A bill to provide currency to meet conditions of financial panic and commercial or crop-moving emergencies.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for a reprint of the two House bills of which the Clerk will report the titles.

The Clerk reported the titles.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

### BRIDGE ACROSS CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER, ALABAMA.

Mr. CLAYTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. H. 9210) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala., which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read the bill at length.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The question is on the engrossment and third reading of the bill.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. CLAYTON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

### BILLS ON THE PRIVATE CALENDAR.

Mr. PRINCE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House for the consideration of bills on the Private Calendar, with Mr. CAPRON in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the first bill having precedence under the rules.

### MATHILDE SANDGREN.

The Clerk read as follows:

House joint resolution 25.

*Resolved, etc.,* That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he hereby is, authorized to waive the provisions of "An act to regulate the immigration of aliens into the United States," approved February 20, 1907, in the case of Mathilde Sandgren if, after investigation, he deems such waiver proper.

With the following amendments:

Line 4, after the word "provisions," insert the words "of sections 2 and 10."

Line 8, after the word "proper," erase the period and insert a comma and the words "and require an undertaking against her becoming a public charge if he deem it necessary."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have some explanation. I would like to have the report read if I can not get information in any other way.

Mr. HAYES. Mr. Chairman, I would state briefly the facts in regard to this case. This alien was rejected as being weak-minded. The facts as produced before the committee demonstrated to our satisfaction that the alien was not weak-minded. She is afflicted with a cleft palate and unable to make herself understood to those who are not familiar with her peculiar method of talking. We were satisfied from letters and other proofs that her mind was all right, that she was not of unsound mind. Besides all that, the facts show that all of her family are now in this country. Her brothers and her father are naturalized American citizens, living in Tennessee, and have been living there for twenty years. When they all came to this country she was left in Denmark with her husband. Her husband and child have since died, and she is a widow 48 years of age. She now desires to come here and join the balance of her family. They are amply able to provide for her, and are ready and willing to give a bond to secure the Government against her becoming a public charge. Under these circumstances we deem it proper that she should be admitted.

Mr. BONYNGE. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. HAYES. Certainly.

Mr. BONYNGE. If this alien is not weak-minded, what is there in the statute that prevents her admission now?

Mr. HAYES. Nothing, except that the certificate of the medical officer who examined her is to the effect that she is weak-minded.

Mr. BONYNGE. Did she take an appeal to the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor

Mr. HAYES. No appeal is allowed under the law. She can not take an appeal.

Mr. BONYNGE. I simply wanted to suggest this to the gentleman from California. I served upon that committee last session. I well remember once when we passed a bill of this character we were flooded with several within a few days after, indicating that if we commenced to waive the provisions of the statute we would have in a short time a number of similar bills, requiring, perhaps, the constant attention of the House.

Mr. HAYES. I desire to state, in reply to the suggestion of the gentleman from Colorado, that the committee are in harmony with his views upon this subject, but this being a case where the immigration officials are clearly in error, and a mistake has been made, the only possible way to correct that mistake is in the manner we are proceeding to correct it.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to make a statement in regard to this bill. I am the author of this resolution, and the party for whose benefit sections 2 and 10 are sought to be waived is the daughter of a constituent of mine who lives in the adjoining county to me. The father, mother, three brothers, and the sister of this alien came to this country about nineteen years ago from Denmark, leaving this daughter, the oldest child, in Denmark. She was married at that time. She, as a noble and devoted wife should, preferred to remain with her husband in Denmark. She chose then that his home should be her home and his people should be her people. Her father and brothers upon coming here became naturalized citizens of America. They are citizens now, among the very best citizens in the State of Tennessee and the United States of America. Since that time the daughter who remained in Denmark had the misfortune to lose her husband, also her only child, by death. Now she seeks to come to America to her father, mother, and brothers and sister, who are citizens of this Government now. Upon her arrival at New York she was examined and refused admission upon the ground that she might become a public charge. She was unable, in her enfeebled condition, through the interpreter that was afforded her, to make herself understood, and she was deported forthwith back to Denmark. After that her brother left Tennessee, went to Denmark, and brought her back to New York, where again she was held up. Proof had been introduced before showing clearly there was no likelihood or possibility of her becoming a public charge. Upon that, then, the doctor to whom she was referred made the report that she was feeble-minded. Now, there was an amount of proof taken, which I had taken myself and forwarded as soon as I could get it to the officials there, after I learned that she was held up, but before this proof got there she was deported, and sent back without a hearing of this proof as to the facts. Now, I am satisfied, and the record in the case bears out this statement, that this woman is not weak-minded. She had the misfortune to have a cleft palate. Her father sent her to school when a child seven years and had her fairly well educated under the educational institutions of Denmark. He had this cleft palate operated upon, and it was improved to some extent, but it still remained difficult for her to make herself understood to strangers. Therefore she was not able to make herself understood to the interpreter and state her case fairly before the physician who was to pass upon the question of her feeble-mindedness. She is without fortune, and her parents are paying her board now, in Denmark, and they want her to come to this country so they can have her in the bosom of her own family while she may yet be spared to live.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. I will ask the gentleman from Tennessee whether it is not within the power of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is most painstaking at all times in the consideration of these cases——

Mr. HOUSTON. I will say to the gentleman——

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Let me finish my question.

Mr. HOUSTON. You have asked me a question, and now I am going to answer it.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Only I have not finished the question. I was about to ask whether the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, who is very painstaking in the consideration of all these matters and very liberal indeed in his views, has the power to order a reexamination or not and the power to direct the admission of an alien, if he is satisfied that no harm can come to the country and no violation of law be committed by such alien's admission?

Mr. HOUSTON. I want to state to the gentleman that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as I understand it, has no power to waive the provision of the law regulating the admission of aliens into this country. Not even an appeal could be taken from the board of examiners who examined this alien, and not even, I think, can the certificate of the doctor be questioned under the immigration laws of the United States; and, furthermore, I want to say this: That the difficulty of speech that this woman has, with her enfeebled condition, makes it a proper case where the section should be waived as to her, because upon the real merits of it she is not subject to this objection. I have the proof on file in the records showing that this woman is sound-minded. I have the letters that were written by her after she was sent back to Denmark, to her sister here. I have heard those letters read—I could not read them myself—but they were translated and read by this sister. They evince beyond question to any fair-minded person that she is not feeble-minded. The mother of this alien went to Denmark about two years ago to visit this daughter. There was nothing wrong with her mind then. This is proven by the sworn affidavit of the mother. The father and brothers also bear testimony to this. All the evidence within reach has been brought out, and I think it is ample to sustain the position that she is not weak-minded in the sense that this law contemplates. I will say this: That she may have been so distressed, so perturbed in mind, in her weakened physical condition, that she so impressed the physician at the time. But she is not feeble-minded in the sense of that term in the immigration law.

Furthermore, I want to say that, in common justice and in the name of humanity to this afflicted daughter of an American citizen, that she ought not to be subjected to this trial and ordeal now. Her people are able to take care of her. She is at an age when no evil results can come. There can be no evil results from any offspring in this case, even if she was weak-minded. It is a case that appeals to the humanity of the House and the American people to let this sister come to this country, regardless of her enfeebled condition. But the proof shows this feebleness was only bodily infirmity. I want to say, furthermore, that the statements I have made are borne out by the record in this case. I have a certified copy of the transcript of the record that was furnished me by the Secretary of Commerce and Labor as to the real facts in this case. The proof is ample to sustain every statement that I have made. It was submitted to the committee, and after consideration by that committee they unanimously recommended the passage of this bill. It is the unanimous recommendation. I desire to emphasize the report of the committee, who had the facts and sworn testimony in this case before them. [Applause.]

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Immigration Committee, who assisted in reporting this bill, I want to urge the passage of it. I want to call the attention of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BONYNGE] to the fact, since my unfortunate experience in relation to the resolution to which he refers, although many resolutions have come, as he says, to the Committee on Immigration, we have reported none of them. But this was a case where every member of the committee present was satisfied that the Secretary of Commerce and Labor ought at least to have the right to look into it. If he sees fit after he has looked into it, because that is all the bill does, then he ought to have the power to let the woman in. She is 48 years of age. She is a widow, and she is able to write intelligent let-

ters, and how a woman like that can be called feeble-minded is a question that we would like to have the Secretary of Commerce and Labor given an opportunity to pass upon. The gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BONYNGE] of course recalls that under section 10 it is impossible to appeal. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has been consulted and he is willing to have this responsibility placed upon him.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Certainly.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Does not this case indicate the necessity of amending the immigration acts so as to permit an appeal from the decision of the surgeon?

Mr. BENNET of New York. It may do that, and if that question were up I would be glad to discuss it. But this House is against letting down the safeguards in general. We are not urging that now.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Not urging letting down the safeguards? I understand that under the law the certificate of the examining physician is conclusive.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. FITZGERALD. And that it is impossible to have the action of the examining physician reviewed by any power?

Mr. BENNET of New York. In cases such as this.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. The Committee on Immigration now has a small room over here in this building. Does the gentleman think that if we should assign to that committee a large room in the Office Building they would then be able to accommodate the flood of applications to have this law modified as the gentleman proposes in this case?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Respectfully referred to the committee.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not answer. Does not the gentleman know that in this he would be creating a precedent for a large number of cases that could be sent to their committee by every Member of this House?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Our committee is perfectly willing to take the responsibility. As I pointed out to the gentleman from Colorado, we have not reported out one of these resolutions to which he has referred.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman's committee are willing to take the responsibility——

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Of taking up a particular bill whenever a Member has a bill which, like this one, seeks to set aside the provisions of the law.

Mr. BENNET of New York. In this particular instance. There are always hard cases that require special bills, or else there would be no special bills.

Mr. MANN. I can certainly certify that there are hard cases. I have had my attention called to several dozens myself since this bill became law, equally meritorious with this that is now presented.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Why not introduce a general bill and let it be referred to the committee, and our committee will consider it?

Mr. MANN. The gentleman now addressing the House opposed the proposition of the gentleman from New York when the bill was pending for passage. But the gentleman was sustained by the House. Now I am for sustaining the law which the gentleman put through the House, and not modify it merely because somebody goes before the committee with an appealing case. I will guarantee that I could present to the committee twenty-five cases, just as strongly appealing cases as this case, and a good many Members of the House could do better.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Just to correct the gentleman, the particular provision to which he refers did not come before the Fifty-ninth Congress last year. That is not a new proposition at all. It has been in the law since 1903. The gentleman may have opposed it then.

Mr. MANN. I opposed it then just the same.

Mr. BENNET of New York. There was no specific allusion last year to this particular part of the act. This particular case of this poor unfortunate woman is one of such merit that regardless of the cases which the gentleman from Illinois may have had and which he has not brought to the attention of the committee at all—

Mr. MANN. And which he will not.

Mr. BENNET of New York. For which we thank him—this particular bill ought to pass.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that this is a case that upon its merits is worthy of consideration and passage. It is worth while to take the time of this House; it is worth while to trouble the Members of the House with the consideration of a case that has the merit in it that this case has; and if the gentleman from Illinois has a dozen cases equally as meritorious, he ought to bring them before this House to be considered by it. [Applause.] I feel that my constituents are entitled to this consideration here and to have their family reunited, and I would feel that I was remiss in my duty to my constituents if I did not take the time to prepare this resolution and to insist upon its passage here. They have just as much right as any other American citizen to a hearing and a consideration by this Congress. All that is desired here is to have this law modified so that she can come to them. [Applause.] I say this House can do no better business and engage in no worthier work than give consideration to a bill of this kind, which is to give relief to American citizens and America's own people.

Now, I want to add one other word. We provide against this party becoming a public charge. There is a provision for a bond to be given in the discretion of the Secretary that this person will not become a public charge. The bill provides that the parties shall give a bond, which they are amply able to give, and they are willing to give it if it is required, but it will not be. They have prospered and thrived in this country, and, while not rich, they are self-sustaining, industrious people. They have built themselves up a substantial business. They are the owners of American soil, and they are able to take care of their sister. In the name of humanity, I ask this House to give this aged father and mother, these brothers and this sister, who is the wife of a good, native-born American citizen and the mother of native American children and a woman that is an ornament to any land or country, the right to open their doors and arms to their sister and daughter who is now being kept away from them. [Applause.]

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. Mr. Chairman, I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that if we should stand by the rules and regulations and strictly enforce them we would not be able to bring in a single pension case. This is an exceptional case. It has been referred to our committee, we have examined the bill, and we unanimously recommend that it be passed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, it is never pleasant to oppose a proposition in behalf of an old lady. My friend at my left says that he considers it his duty to come before Congress and ask that the law be waived in behalf of his constituent. I never yet have, and I hope I never will, consider it my duty to any constituent or other person to appear before the House and ask that the law be waived in behalf of such constituent. Let them stand upon the same footing. If the law ought to be changed, let the gentleman's committee or the proper committee bring in the necessary change of the law. Of course these harsh cases arise under this stringent immigration law which we have. It constantly occurs that some friend or relative of a family already in this country is met at the gateway and ordered deported. Do we propose in Congress to consider each of these cases, or do we propose to leave it as the law provides? If the law ought to provide an appeal, let the appeal be provided. It is idle to say that Congress can consider each of these cases upon its merits. Why should we select out for consideration the case which the gentlemen presents to this body in preference to other cases? If the law is wrong, change the law. If the law is right, enforce the law. There are many committees of this House which have pending before them propositions to modify laws in behalf of particular individuals who wish special favors in their behalf. I say that we can afford to enforce a general law, if the law ought to be enforced; and if it ought not to be enforced, then it ought to be amended or appealed.

Mr. GOLDFOGLE. Mr. Chairman, the case as stated by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] is one that I am sure enlists our sympathy. It is a case in which I wish, and I am sure that the Members of the House wish, this woman could be admitted under some direction of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor, if, indeed, the facts are as stated on the floor. But I do believe that we ought not, in individual cases, to pass resolutions so that one alien may be admitted while a great many others whose cases are equally meritorious are excluded. I have found that the Department of Commerce and Labor, under the direction of its able and distinguished Secretary, has been very fair in passing upon appeals that came to the Department. The Secretary of Commerce and Labor has demonstrated time and time again, when rulings were made at different ports of entry that were not in consonance with justice and fairness, that he was ready and anxious to correct any wrong, and many an alien who had been ordered deported by boards of special inquiry was promptly admitted by direction of the able Secretary of that Department.

Now, this is a very early stage of the session. It is possible

for one or two or three or four Members of the House to get consideration of the committee to whom this resolution was referred and obtain a favorable report; but how about later, when Members of this House will be appealed to to pass special bills in similar exceptional cases—when those who come from districts where many foreign-born people dwell shall ask Members to pass special bills and point to this case as a precedent? How then will the Members of this House justify themselves to their constituencies and say to them, "We can not get your special bills passed?" This case will be pointed to as the one in which Congress is ready to waive, in particular and special instances, the provisions of the immigration bill.

This case, as stated by my friend from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON], appeals very strongly to me. I do not like to oppose the resolution. I very reluctantly rise in my place here to insist that there ought to be no special exceptions made in the Congress of the United States unless for very grave and emergent reasons—unless there be fair opportunity afforded equally to all other Members to secure such special legislation. We can conceive of a hundred and one cases arising later on, when we shall be busy with the great appropriation bills, when our attention will be given to important matters of State, when we shall be called upon early and late to discuss and pass upon matters that gravely affect the conditions of the whole country, and I know, and every gentleman on this floor knows, that it will be next to impossible for any Member of this House to get privileges similar to those that are now asked by the gentleman from Tennessee. I apprehend we are setting a bad precedent now, and that we are placing in our own way stumbling blocks for the future that will embarrass many of the Members of this House. I do think that our general laws should be so amended that if there be want of power in the Department such as is claimed, that then the authority in the Department of Commerce and Labor should be broadened and enlarged.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, I regret exceedingly that I am unable to agree with my learned and distinguished colleague from New York [Mr. GOLDFOGLE]. [Applause.] I have carefully observed, on visits to Ellis Island in the last seven or eight years, the workings of the immigration law, both old and new. I further had the honor of introducing a bill that was largely ingrafted into the present immigration law, and I believe that this is a case that upon its merits should be made an exception.

I do not believe that any law is so hidebound that there should not be an exception made in favor of it when justice demands it. [Applause.] We must not be too technical in matters of this character. Mr. Chairman, I believe this is a case in which we may err, but if we do so, it will be on the side of humanity, on the side of justice, on the side of mercy, and I therefore trust that the resolution offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will prevail. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the committee amendments.

The question was taken, and the committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside to be reported to the House with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM S. O'BRIEN.

The first pension business was the bill (H. R. 2949) granting an increase of pension to William Smith O'Brien.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Smith O'Brien, late of Company B, Eighty-sixth Ohio Infantry, Company I, Tenth Ohio Infantry, and second lieutenant Company G, Tenth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Smith" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "S."

In the same line strike out the words "late of Company B, Eighty-sixth," and all of line 7.

In line 8, before the word "lieutenant," insert the word "late first."

In the same line strike out the letter "G" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "C."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William S. O'Brien."

CHARLES M'COY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2363) granting an increase of pension to Charles McCoy.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles McCoy, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SQUIRE J. CARLIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 586) granting an increase of pension to Squire J. Carlin.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Squire J. Carlin, late of Company A, Twenty-first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN H. NUTTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2755) granting an increase of pension to John H. Nutter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Nutter, late of Company B, First Regiment New Hampshire Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Heavy," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

AMOS W. POLLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6872) granting an increase of pension to Amos W. Polley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Amos W. Polley, late of Company A, One hundred and first Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company I, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guard, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "Guard," insert the word "Infantry."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MATHEW B. REID.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10168) granting an increase of pension to Matthew B. Reid.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Matthew B. Reid, late of Company E, Seventy-sixth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Matthew" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Mathew."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Mathew B. Reid."

ALBERT BUTLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10411) granting an increase of pension to Albert Butler.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert Butler, late of Company H and Company E, One hundred and ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "and Company E."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY E. YOUNG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8013) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Young.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Young, widow of William F. Young, late of Excelsior Brigade, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "of Excelsior Brigade" and insert in lieu thereof the words "sergeant-major."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM H. MIZE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2101) granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William H. Mize, late of Company D, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY C. PALMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1035) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Palmer.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry C. Palmer, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Rhode Island Volunteer Infantry, and Company A, Twentieth Veteran Reserve Corps, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Twentieth," insert the word "Regiment."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RODOLPHUS BARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2407) granting an increase of pension to Rudolphus Bard.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rudolphus Bard, late of Company I, One hundred and fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Rudolphus" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Rodolphus."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Rodolphus Bard."

JOHN H. OAKLEY, ALIAS JOHN HOYT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4333) granting an increase of pension to John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt, late of Company H, First Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALONZO HARTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4332) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Harter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alonzo Harter, late of Company E, One hundred and thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES R. BATTEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8774) granting an increase of pension to James R. Batten.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James R. Batten, late of Company A, One hundred and twelfth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES I. KRICKBAUM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3180) granting an increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles I. Krickbaum, late of Company A, One hundred and ninety-ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES R. GRIDER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3341) granting an increase of pension to James R. Grider.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James R. Grider, late of Company G, Second Regiment Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWIN H. BUCK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3325) granting a pension to Edwin H. Buck.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edwin H. Buck, late of Company F, Fifty-second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and Company C, Eighth Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Eighth," insert the word "Regiment."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Buck."

HENRY SMITH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8462) granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Smith, late of Company G, Twelfth Regiment Connecticut Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Companies."

In the same line, after the letter "G," insert the words "and D."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8088) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas Johnson, late of Company L, Fourteenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANK N. BEMENT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2408) granting an increase of pension to Frank N. Bement.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frank N. Bement, late of Company I, One hundred and fiftieth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DELOSS HOPKINS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7333) granting an increase of pension to De Loss Hopkins.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of De Loss Hopkins, late of Company A, Seventy-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "De Loss" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Deloss."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Deloss Hopkins."

EDWIN T. FARMER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7865) granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Farmer.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edwin T. Farmer, late of Company E, Ninety-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "of," where it first occurs, strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN H. BOND.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3767) granting an increase of pension to John H. Bond.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Bond, late of Company D, Ninety-fifth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MILES C. CHRISTY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4405) granting an increase of pension to Miles C. Christy.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Miles C. Christy, late of Company D, Eighth Regiment Iowa Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM BAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4516) granting an increase of pension to William Bain.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Bain, late of Company G, Eighty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infaptry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM WINTER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3842) granting an increase of pension to William Winter.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Winter, late of Company A, Twelfth Illinois Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Twelfth," insert the word "Regiment."

In the same line, after the word "Illinois," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY A. RICE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8237) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Rice.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry A. Rice, late of Company G, Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY C. HOOVER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1884) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hoover.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry C. Hoover, late of Company G, Two hundred and ninth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM B. P. TURNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2803) granting an increase of pension to William B. P. Turner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William B. P. Turner, late of Company G, Ninety-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "and," insert the words "and Sixty-sixth Company, Second Battalion Veteran Reserve Corps."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES W. WHEAT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3628) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Wheat.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles W. Wheat, late of Companies C and H, Ninth Regiment Kansas Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "C and H" and insert in lieu thereof the words "H and C."

In line 7 strike out the word "Artillery" and insert in lieu thereof the words "Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARTHA ANDREWS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1990) granting an increase of pension to Martha Andrews.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Martha Andrews, widow of Samuel Andrews, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HARRISON BURKETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1501) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Burkett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Harrison Burkett, late of Company M, Sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALEXANDER W. SKINNER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1036) granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Skinner.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alexander W. Skinner, dependent father of Charles H. Skinner, late of Company F, Second Battalion, Fourteenth Regiment United States Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM LITTLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2974) granting an increase of pension to William Little.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Little, late of Company D, Seventh Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE F. NICHOLS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3334) granting an increase of pension to George Frederick Nichols.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Frederick Nichols, late colonel of the One hundred and eighteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry and brevet brigadier-general, and pay him a pension at the rate of $100 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Frederick" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "F.;" in same line strike out the words "of the."

In line 7 strike out the word "and."

In line 8 strike out the words "brevet brigadier-general."

In line 9 strike out the words "one hundred" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to George F. Nichols."

FERDINAND STRITSMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2864) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Stritsman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ferdinand Stritsman, late of Company H, One hundred and sixty-ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN N. HUBBARD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10630) granting an increase of pension to John N. Hubbard.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John N. Hubbard, late of Company A, Seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALFRED G. ANDERSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11407) granting an increase of pension to Alfred G. Anderson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alfred G. Anderson, late of Company C, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "of Company C" and insert in lieu thereof the words "hospital steward."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN M. ESSINGTON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2425) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Essington.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of J. M. Essington, late captain Company B, Seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "J." and insert in lieu thereof the word "John."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John M. Essington."

JACOB WILER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8249) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Wiler.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jacob Wiler, late of Company F, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty," and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY CROSS AND ANNA L. CROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5977) granting a pension to Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross, dependent children of Garrett Cross, late of Company B, Fourteenth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay them a pension at the rate of $24 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "dependent," insert the words "helpless and."

In line 8, after the word "them," insert the word "each."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CECILIA QUINLAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9328) granting an increase of pension to Cecilia Quinlan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cecilia Quinlan, widow of James Quinlan, late lieutenant-colonel Eighty-eighth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LUCY FERGUSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2934) granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ferguson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lucy Ferguson, widow of Robert Ferguson, late of Company I, Ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Leona May Ferguson, helpless and dependent child of said Robert Ferguson, one-half the pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of the said Lucy Ferguson the name of the said Leona May Ferguson shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of the death of said Lucy Ferguson.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert the word "twenty."

In line 8 strike out the word "four."

In line 11 strike out the words "one-half the" and insert in lieu thereof the word "additional."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH B. THOMASON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10437) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth B. Thomason, widow of Samuel E. Thomason, late of Fourteenth and One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiments New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "of Fourteenth and" and insert in lieu thereof the words "captain Company H."

In same line and in line 8 strike out the word "Regiments" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Regiment."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

FRANK D. NEWBERRY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2940) granting a pension to Frank D. Newberry.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Frank D. Newberry, late of Company A, Thirty-second Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Company," insert the words "K, Fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and captain Company."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank D. Newberry."

MARY A. DEFENDALL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4315) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Defendall.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary A. Defendall, widow of Abram Defendall, late of Company I, One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Elbert M. Defendall, helpless and dependent child of said Abram Defendall, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Mary A. Defendall the name of said Elbert M. Defendall shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Mary A Defendall.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ANNIE M. OWEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4126) granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Owen.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Annie M. Owen, widow of William H. Owen, late of Troop C, Fifth Regiment United States Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided further*, That in the event of the death of William De Witt Owen, helpless and dependent child of said William H. Owen, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Annie M. Owen the name of said William De Witt Owen shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Annie M. Owen.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CYNTHIA BRIDGES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9573) granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Bridges.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Cynthia Bridges, widow of John H. Bridges, late of Company K, Sixtieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

RHODA LLOYD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1060) granting an increase of pension to Rhoda Lloyd.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rhoda Lloyd, widow of Anthony Lloyd, late of Company C, One hundred and forty-sixth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "twelve" and insert in lieu thereof the word "eight."

In line 9 strike out the words "in lieu of that she is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting a pension to Rhoda Lloyd."

ANNA M. BOHN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2364) granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Bohn.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Anna M. Bohn, widow of George F. Bohn, late of Company B, Sixty-eighth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided, however*, That in the event of the death of the helpless child, Frank A. Bohn, on whose account the pension of Anna M. Bohn is increased, the pension of said Anna M. Bohn shall continue at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of death of said helpless child.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 10 strike out the words "of the helpless child" and all of lines 11, 12, 13, and 14, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "of Frank A. Bohn, helpless and dependent child of said George F. Bohn, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Anna M. Bohn the name of said Frank A. Bohn shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the date of death of said Anna M. Bohn."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. FUCHS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2935) granting an increase of pension to George W. Fuchs.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Fuchs, late first lieutenant of Company I, Twenty-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALBERT HOFFMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10309) granting an increase of pension to Albert Hoffman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Albert Hoffman, late of Company B, Fifty-third Regiment, and Company C, Fourth Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "and Company C, Fourth Regiment."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALONZO PENNOCK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Pennock.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alonzo Pennock, late of Company G, Fourth Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the bill be laid on the table. The beneficiary has since died.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, it will be so ordered. The Chair hears no objection.

JOHN H. MONK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4666) granting a pension to John H. Monk.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John H. Monk, late of Company F, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In line 9, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Monk."

GEORGE S. NEILL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4148) granting an increase of pension to George S. Neill.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George S. Neill, late of Company A, One hundred and eighty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

REBECCA W. SWAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4487) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca W. Swain.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rebecca W. Swain, widow of Robert D. Swain, late second lieutenant Company K, Ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE F. LAIRD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10379) granting an increase of pension to George F. Laird.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George F. Laird, late of Company D, Sixth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARY J. BAUGHMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4330) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baughman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary J. Baughman, widow of ———, late of Company I, Sixth Regiment Tennessee Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "late," insert the words "John R. Baughman."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert the word "twenty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN R. MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4249) granting an increase of pension to John R. Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John R. Miller, late of Company G, Thirty-eighth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JENNIE S. RISLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4485) granting an increase of pension to Jennie S. Risley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jennie S. Risley, widow of D. Somers Risley, late first lieutenant Company B, Twenty-fifth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ADAM MEYER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4175) granting a pension to Adam Meyer.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Adam Meyer, late of Company A, Fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Adam Meyer."

THEODORE CAMPBELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4752) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Campbeli.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Theodore Campbeli, late of Company E, Second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SAMUEL L. BUSHONG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6484) granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Bushong.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the names of Samuel L. Bushong, late of Company I, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MICHAEL M'DONALD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8662) granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Michael McDonald, late of Company E, Fourteenth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DANIEL S. GRAVES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9060) granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Graves.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Daniel S. Graves, late of Company K, Seventy-fourth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "K" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "C."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

TILGHMAN SCHOLL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10306) granting an increase of pension to Tilghman Scholl.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pensions laws, the name of Tilghman Scholl, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-sixth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY KNAUFF.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10019) granting a pension to Henry Knauff.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Knauff, formerly a sergeant in Company K, Second Regiment Missouri Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

SEC. 2. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "formerly a sergeant in" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late of."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

Strike out all of lines 9 and 10.

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Knauff."

JOHN E. COOGLE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9041) granting an increase of pension to John E. Coogle.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John E. Coogle, late of Company , One hundred and forty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $25 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Company," insert the letter "B."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN MILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6651) granting an increase of pension to John Miller.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Miller, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWARD N. BURNS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7275) granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Burns.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward N. Burns, late of Company D, One hundred and twenty-first Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In lines 6 and 7 strike out the words "One hundred and twenty-first" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Ninth."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. RICHARDSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7316) granting a pension to George W. Richardson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Richardson, helpless son of Caleb C. Richardson, late of Company E, Eighty-seventh Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $20 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "helpless," insert the words "and dependent."

In line 9 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN SHADINGER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7884) granting an increase of pension to John Shadinger.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Shadinger, late of Company E, Thirty-eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

BARBARA POPP.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10858) granting an increase of pension to Barbara Popp.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Barbara Popp, widow of Martin Popp, late of Company H, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ASAHEL E. CHAFFEE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 9283) granting an increase of pension to A. E. Chaffee.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pensions laws, the name of A. E. Chaffee, late of Company K, One hundred and ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "A" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Asahel."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Asahel E. Chaffee."

ANN TOOMEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6398) granting an increase of pension to Ann Toomey.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Ann Toomey, widow of Robert L. Toomey, alias Robert Lannon, late surgeon-steward, United States ship Petomska, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "ship" and insert in lieu thereof the word "ships."

In lines 7 and 8 strike out the word "Petomska" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Potomska."

In line 8, before the word "and," insert the words "and Vermont, United States Navy."

In same line strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. SHERMAN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 3955. An act to provide for the erection of a post-office building at New York City, N. Y.;

S. 3495. An act to authorize the transfer of books from the Treasury Department library to life-saving stations of the United States;

S. 2981. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo.;

S. 3336. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Wheeling, W. Va.;

S. 2872. An act to amend an act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901;

S. 2295. An act to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company shall be required to complete the road of said company, under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906;

S. 2029. An act providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia and of the Board of Children's Guardians;

S. 903. An act to amend section 2, chapter 433, Thirtieth Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to confirm title to lots 13 and 14 in square 959, in Washington, D. C.;"

S. 721. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Alexandria, Minn.;

S. 37. An act to transfer jurisdiction of the Washington Aqueduct, the filtration plant, and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia; and

S. 4048. An act granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors.

The committee resumed its session.

CHRISTOPHER N. SNYDER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2341) granting an increase of pension to Christopher N. Snyder.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Christopher N. Snyder, late of Company K, Eighty-ninth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Companies D and G, First Regiment Mississippi Marine Brigade Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIHU WHEELER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2850) granting an increase of pension to Elihu Wheeler.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elihu Wheeler, late of Company K, Thirtieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

OLIVER P. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3215) granting a pension to Oliver P. Johnson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Oliver P. Johnson, late of Company D, First Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Johnson."

MARY E. JOHNSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4695) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mary E. Johnson, widow of Samuel F. Johnson, late lieutenant-colonel Fifty-second Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry and colonel Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "lieutenant-colonel" and insert in lieu thereof the word "colonel."

In same line strike out the word "Fifty-second" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Seventeenth."

In lines 8 and 9 strike out the words "Infantry and colonel Seventeenth Regiment Kentucky Volunteer."

In line 9 strike out the words "Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 10 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-five."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

J. R. HARWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 10937) granting a pension to J. R. Harwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dr. J. R. Harwell, age 72 years, acting assistant surgeon, United States Army, 1864, Nashville, Tenn., and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Doctor."

In same line strike out the words "age 72 years, acting" and insert in lieu thereof the words "late contract."

In line 7 strike out the word "assistant."

In same line strike out the words "eighteen hundred."

In line 8 strike out the words "and sixty-four, Nashville, Tenn."

In line 9 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "fifteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM SAUNDERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 11856) granting a pension to William Saunders.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Saunders, late of Company B, One hundred and forty-seventh Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "first lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

In the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to William Saunders."

BENSON S. PHILBRICK.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 7088) granting an increase of pension to Benson S. Philbrick.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Benson S. Philbrick, late of Company B, Twenty-seventh Regiment Michigan Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN C. PETERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3454) granting an increase of pension to John C. Peters.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to

the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John C. Peters, late of Twenty-sixth Battery, New York Volunteer Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Volunteer," insert the word "Light."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MORTON A. WILCOX.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6827) granting a pension to Morton A. Wilcox.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Morton A. Wilcox, helpless and dependent son of Truman Wilcox, late a private in Company H, Seventeenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "a private in" and insert in lieu thereof the word "of."

In line 8 strike out the words "New York" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Vermont."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MARGARET CORNWELL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2861) granting an increase of pension to Margaret Cornwell.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Margaret Cornwell, widow of John F. Cornwell, late of Company E, One hundred and seventy-seventh Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH EVANS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3337) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Evans.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitatiosn of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth Evans, widow of Harvey Evans, late of Company D, Ninth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Harvey" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Harry."

In line 7 strike out the word "Infantry" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "sixteen."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HERBERT F. BROOKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1487) granting an increase of pension to Herbert F. Brooks.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Herbert F. Brooks, late of Company G, Tenth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN MESS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2899) granting an increase of pension to John Mess.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Mess, late of Company C, Forty-sixth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

LEWIS W. CRAIN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5317) granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Crain.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Lewis W. Crain, late of Company H, Fifth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE TAYLOR, ALIAS GEORGE PARKS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3453) granting an increase of pension to George Taylor, alias George Parks.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George Taylor, alias George Parks, late of Company C, Second Provisional Regiment Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the words "Second Provisional" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Sixth."

In same line, after the word "Regiment," insert the words "New York."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

PALMER LOPER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4371) granting an increase of pension to Palmer Loper.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Palmer Loper, late of Company E, Eighteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID WOOD.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4189) granting an increase of pension to David Wood.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Wood, late of Company I, First Regiment West Virginia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In same line strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

EDWARD T. TUCKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6046) granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Tucker.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Edward T. Tucker, late of Company B, Eighth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JAMES WALTERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3740) granting an increase of pension to James Walters.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James Walters, late of Company H, Third Regiment New York Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE W. HEARING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4105) granting an increase of pension to George W. Hearing.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George W. Hearing, late of Company H, Sixteenth Regiment Kansas Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

GEORGE E. GOODRICH.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4755) granting an increase of pension to George E. Goodrich.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of George E. Goodrich, late of Company D, Twenty-first Regiment, and Company ——, Thirty-fourth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $60 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the words "captain Companies C and A."

In line 9 strike out the word "sixty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS E. STORY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3737) granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Story.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas E. Story, late of Company H, United States Veteran Volunteer Engineers, and pay him a pension at the rate of $72 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "United," insert the words "First Regiment."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-two" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ALEXANDER BEATY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4247) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beaty.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Alexander Beaty, late of Company C, First Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELIZABETH JAMES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3338) granting a pension to Elizabeth James.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elizabeth James, widow of Enoch James, late of Companies D and I, Third Regiment Wisconsin Cavalry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $20 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving: *Provided*, That in the event of the death of Jennie James, helpless and dependent daughter of said Enoch James, the additional pension herein granted shall cease and determine: *And provided further*, That in the event of the death of Elizabeth James the name of said Jennie James shall be placed on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, at the rate of $12 per month from and after the death of said Elizabeth James.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES MILES.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4150) granting an increase of pension to Charles Miles.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles Miles, late of Company K, Ninety-seventh Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM L. JAQUETT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4535) granting an increase of pension to William L. Jaquett.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Jaquett, late commissary-sergeant Ninth Regiment New York Volunteer Heavy Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHARLES P. LEAVITT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4766) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Leavitt.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Charles P. Leavitt, late of Company H, Third Regiment West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CASPER DESCHLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6521) granting an increase of pension to Caspar Deschler.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Caspar Deschler, late of Company D, Thirty-ninth Regiment New Jersey Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $75 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Caspar" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Casper."

In line 8 strike out the word "seventy-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Casper Deschler."

DALLAS VERNAM.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 5455) granting an increase of pension to Dallas Vernam.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dallas Vernam, late of Company H, Ninety-third Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "H, Ninety-third" and insert in lieu thereof the words "E, One hundred and forty-second."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID WHITTEN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4311) granting an increase of pension to David Whitten.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Whitten, late of Company D, Sixty-fifth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company M, Tenth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH RALLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 6554) granting a pension to Joseph Ralley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph Ralley, late of Company E, Thirty-third Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the words "E, Thirty-third" and insert in lieu thereof the words "K, Twenty-seventh."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

In the same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ralley."

MILTON ROSS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4767) granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Milton Ross, late of Company I, One hundred and twenty-third Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

REBECCA S. WISHART.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 4937) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca S. Wishart.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Rebecca S. Wishart, widow of Alexander Wishart, late captain Company K, Eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Reserve Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $36 per month in lieu of that she is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 9 strike out the word "thirty-six" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twelve."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELI MASTERS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3616) granting an increase of pension to Eli Masters.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Eli Masters, late of Company K, Twentieth Kentucky Infantry, also Company A, Sixth Kentucky Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Twentieth," insert the word "Regiment."

In same line, after the word "Kentucky," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 7 strike out the word "also" and insert in lieu thereof the word "and."

In same line, before the word "Kentucky," insert the word "Regiment."

In same line, before the word "Cavalry," insert the word "Volunteer."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID LEMON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1949) granting an increase of pension to David Lemon.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Lemon, late of Twenty-second Battery, Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JACKSON SIZEMOURE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1180) granting an increase of pension to Jackson Sizemore.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Jackson Sizemore, late of Company E, Seventh Regiment Kentucky Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Sizemore" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Sizemoure."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Jackson Sizemoure."

HENRY M'NEIL.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 787) granting an increase of pension to Henry McNeil.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry McNeil, late of Fifteenth Battery, Massachusetts Volunteer Light Artillery, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, before the word "Battery," insert the word "Independent."

In line 8 strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN HORSTMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2210) granting an increase of pension to John Horstman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John Horstman, late of Company K, Fifth Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "K" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "C."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

CHRISTOPHER H. LUTE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3354) granting a pension to Christopher Lute.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Christopher Lute, late of Company D, Seventy-eighth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "Christopher," insert the letter "H."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

In same line, after the word "month," insert the words "in lieu of that he is now receiving."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Christopher H. Lute."

JAMES M. ENDICOTT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2767) granting an increase of pension to James M. Endicott.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of James M. Endicott, late of Company F, Seventh Regiment Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM W. LEVERING.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1565) granting an increase of pension to William W. Levering.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William W. Levering, late of Company K, First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM THOMAS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 8695) granting an increase of pension to William Thomas.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Thomas, late of United States ships Princeton, Wabash, and Vermont, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving, said pension to commence March 2, 1907.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

HENRY HOLLIDAY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3335) granting an increase of pension to Henry Holliday.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Henry Holliday, late of Company F, Sixteenth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and Company F, One hundred and ninety-third Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 8, before the word "Volunteer," insert the words "Regiment New York."

In line 9 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOHN R. PAHLMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2913) granting an increase of pension to John R. Pahlman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of John R. Pahlman, late of Company M, Fifth Regiment Missouri State Militia Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

MATHIAS D. RODOCKER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2772) granting an increase of pension to Mathias D. Rodocker.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Mathias D. Rodocker, late of Company D, Forty-second Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6, after the word "late," strike out the word "of" and insert in lieu thereof the words "second lieutenant."

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "forty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DAVID EVERITT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1936) granting an increase of pension to David Everitt.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of David Everitt, late of Company F, One hundred and fourth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $35 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty-five" and insert the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH H. KITZMILLER.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2664) granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kitzmiller.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph H. Kitzmiller, late of Company F, Fifty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $50 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendment recommended by the committee was read, as follows:

In line 8 strike out the word "fifty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

JOSEPH V. STEVENSON.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2687) granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Stevenson.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Joseph V. Stevenson, late of Company H, Ninety-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Company" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Companies."

In the same line, after the letter "H," insert the words "and D."

In line 8 strike out the word "thirty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "twenty-four."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

THOMAS S. BLAKE.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2198) granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Blake.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Thomas S. Blake, late of United States ships Vandalia and Colorado, United States Navy, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

WILLIAM HOGAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2993) granting an increase of pension to William Hogan.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of William Hogan, late of Company C, Thirty-fifth Regiment New York Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $24 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 7, after the word "Infantry," insert the words "and Company C, Twentieth Regiment New York Volunteer Cavalry."

In line 8, strike out the word "twenty-four" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SETH H. PHILLIPS.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 2351) granting an increase of pension to Seth H. Phillips.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Seth H. Phillips, late of Company M, First Regiment Maine Volunteer Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

DEITRICH BELLMAN.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3494) granting an increase of pension to Dietrich Bellman.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Dietrich Bellman, late of Company K, Eighth Regiment Missouri Volunteer State Militia Cavalry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "Dietrich" and insert in lieu thereof the word "Deitrich."

In line 7 strike out the word "Volunteer."

In same line, after the word "Militia," insert the word "Volunteer."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Deitrich Bellman."

SIDNEY S. BRYANT.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 1058) granting an increase of pension to Sidney E. Bryant.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sidney E. Bryant, late of Company B, Fifty-ninth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $40 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the letter "E" and insert in lieu thereof the letter "S."

In line 8 strike out the word "forty" and insert in lieu thereof the word "thirty-six."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Bryant."

JACOB JOHN LOCHER.

The next business was the bill (H. R. 10368) to authorize the Secretary of War to change name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of War is hereby empowered to change the name of Julius Flemming, regimental quartermaster-sergeant, retired, on the records of the War Department to his proper name, Jacob John Locher.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

ELSTON ARMSTRONG.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 3200) granting an increase of pension to Elston Armstrong.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Elston Armstrong, late of Company B, Ninety-fourth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay him a pension at the rate of $30 per month in lieu of that he is now receiving.

The bill was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

SIDNEY N. UTLEY.

The next pension business was the bill (H. R. 13303) granting a pension to Sidney N. Utley.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to place on the pension roll, subject to the provisions and limitations of the pension laws, the name of Sidney N. Utley, idiotic child of Thomas J. Utley, late of Company I, One hundred and twentieth Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and pay her a pension at the rate of $12 per month.

The amendments recommended by the committee were read, as follows:

In line 6 strike out the word "idiotic" and insert in lieu thereof the words "helpless and dependent."

The amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be laid aside with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. SULLOWAY. I move that the committee do now rise and report the bills to the House.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CAPRON, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the Private Calendar, reported that that committee had had under consideration sundry bills, and had directed him to report the same, some with amendments and some without amendments, favorably to the House, and had directed him to report back the bill (H. R. 5978) granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Pennock with the recommendation that the same do lie upon the table.

MATHILDE SANDGREN.

The first business reported from the Committee of the Whole was the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 25) permitting the waiving of the immigration law in the case of Mathilde Sandgren, reported with an amendment.

The amendment recommended by the Committee of the Whole was agreed to.

The joint resolution, as amended, was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

JACOB JOHN LOCHER.

The next business reported from the Committee of the Whole was bill (H. R. 10368) to authorize the Secretary of War to change the name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

PENSION BILLS PASSED.

The following House bills, reported from the Committee of the Whole without amendment, were severally considered, ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read the third time, and passed:

H. R. 4333. A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt;

H. R. 4332. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Harter;

H. R. 8774. A bill granting an increase of pension to James R. Batten;

H. R. 4405. A bill granting an increase of pension to Miles C. Christy;

H. R. 4516. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Bain;

H. R. 4315. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Defendall;

H. R. 4126. A bill granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Owen;

H. R. 2935. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Fuchs;

H. R. 4487. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rebecca W. Swain;

H. R. 4485. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jennie S. Risley;
H. R. 6484. A bill granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Bushong;
H. R. 6651. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Miller;
H. R. 10858. A bill granting an increase of pension to Barbara Popp;
H. R. 2850. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elihu Wheeler;
H. R. 2861. A bill granting an increase of pension to Margaret Cornwell;
H. R. 5317. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Crain;
H. R. 6046. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Tucker;
H. R. 3740. A bill granting an increase of pension to James Walters;
H. R. 3338. A bill granting a pension to Elizabeth James;
H. R. 4535. A bill granting an increase of pension to William L. Jaquett;
H. R. 8695. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Thomas;
H. R. 2913. A bill granting an increase of pension to John R. Pahlman;
H. R. 2198. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Blake;
H. R. 2351. A bill granting an increase of pension to Seth H. Phillips; and
H. R. 3200. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elston Armstrong.

The following House bills reported from the Committee of the Whole, with amendments, were severally considered, the amendments agreed to, and the bills as amended ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, read a third time, and passed:
H. R. 2949. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Smith O'Brien (title amended);
H. R. 2363. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles McCoy;
H. R. 586. A bill granting an increase of pension to Squire J. Carlin;
H. R. 2755. A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Nutter;
H. R. 6872. A bill granting an inerease of pension to Amos W. Polley;
H. R. 10168. A bill granting an increase of pension to Matthew B. Reid (title amended);
H. R. 10411. A bill granting an increase of pension to Albert Butler;
H. R. 8013. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Young;
H. R. 2101. A bill granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize;
H. R. 1035. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Palmer;
H. R. 2407. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rudolphus Bard (title amended);
H. R. 3180. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum;
H. R. 3341. A bill granting an increase of pension to James R. Grider;
H. R. 3325. A bill granting a pension to Edwin H. Buck (title amended);
H. R. 8462. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith;
H. R. 8088. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson;
H. R. 2408. A bill granting an increase of pension to Frank N. Bement;
H. R. 7333. A bill granting an increase of pension to De Loss Hopkins (title amended);
H. R. 7865. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Farmer;
H. R. 3767. A bill granting an increase of pension to John H. Bond;
H. R. 3842. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Winter;
H. R. 8237. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Rice;
H. R. 1884. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hoover;
H. R. 2803. A bill granting an increase of pension to William B. P. Turner;
H. R. 3628. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Wheat;
H. R. 1990. A bill granting an increase of pension to Martha Andrews;
H. R. 1501. A bill granting an increase of pension to Harrison Burkett;
H. R. 1036. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Skinner;
H. R. 2974. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Little;
H. R. 3334. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Frederick Nichols (title amended);
H. R. 2864. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Stritsman;
H. R. 10630. A bill granting an increase of pension to John N. Hubbard;
H. R. 11407. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alfred G. Anderson;
H. R. 2425. A bill granting an increase of pension to J. M. Essington (title amended);
H. R. 8249. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jacob Wiler;
H. R. 5977. A bill granting a pension to Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross;
H. R. 9328. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cecilia Quinlan;
H. R. 2934. A bill granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ferguson;
H. R. 10437. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason;
H. R. 2940. A bill granting a pension to Frank D. Newberry (title amended);
H. R. 9573. A bill granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Bridges;
H. R. 1060. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rhoda Lloyd (title amended);
H. R. 2364. A bill granting an increase of pension to Anna M Bohn;
H. R. 10309. A bill granting an increase of pension to Albert Hoffman;
H. R. 4666. A bill granting a pension to John H. Monk (title amended);
H. R. 4148. A bill granting an increase of pension to George S. Neill;
H. R. 10379. A bill granting an increase of pension to George F. Laird;
H. R. 4330. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baughman;
H. R. 4249. A bill granting an increase of pension to John R. Miller;
H. R. 4175. A bill granting a pension to Adam Meyer (title amended);
H. R. 4752. A bill granting an increase of pension to Theodore Campbell;
H. R. 8662. A bill granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald;
H. R. 9060. A bill granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Graves;
H. R. 10306. A bill granting an increase of pension to Tilghman Scholl;
H. R. 10019. A bill granting a pension to Henry Knauff (title amended);
H. R. 9041. A bill granting an increase of pension to John E. Coogle;
H. R. 7275. A bill granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Burns;
H. R. 7316. A bill granting a pension to George W. Richardson;
H. R. 7884. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Shadinger;
H. R. 9283. A bill granting an increase of pension to A. E. Chaffee (title amended);
H. R. 6398. A bill granting an increase of pension to Ann Toomey;
H. R. 2341. A bill granting an increase of pension to Christopher N. Snyder;
H. R. 3215. A bill granting a pension to Oliver P. Johnson (title amended);
H. R. 4695. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnson;
H. R. 10937. A bill granting a pension to J. R. Harwell;
H. R. 11856. A bill granting a pension to William Saunders (title amended);

H. R. 7088. A bill granting an increase of pension to Benson S. Philbrick;
H. R. 3454. A bill granting an increase of pension to John C. Peters;
H. R. 6827. A bill granting a pension to Morton A. Wilcox;
H. R. 3337. A bill granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Evans;
H. R. 1487. A bill granting an increase of pension to Herbert F. Brooks;
H. R. 2899. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Mess;
H. R. 3453. A bill granting an increase of pension to George Taylor, alias George Parks;
H. R. 4371. A bill granting an increase of pension to Palmer Loper;
H. R. 4189. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Wood;
H. R. 4105. A bill granting an increase of pension to George W. Hearing;
H. R. 4755. A bill granting an increase of pension to George P. Goodrich;
H. R. 3737. A bill granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Story;
H. R. 4247. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beaty;
H. R. 4150. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles Miles;
H. R. 4766. A bill granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Leavitt;
H. R. 6521. A bill granting an increase of pension to Caspar Deschler (title amended);
H. R. 5455. A bill granting an increase of pension to Dallas Vernam;
H. R. 4311. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Whitten;
H. R. 6554. A bill granting a pension to Joseph Ralley (title amended);
H. R. 4767. A bill granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross;
H. R. 4937. A bill granting an increase of pension to Rebecca S. Wishart;
H. R. 3616. A bill granting an increase of pension to Eli Masters;
H. R. 1949. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Lemon;
H. R. 1180. A bill granting an increase of pension to Jackson Sizemore (title amended);
H. R. 787. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry McNell;
H. R. 2210. A bill granting an increase of pension to John Horstman;
H. R. 3354. A bill granting a pension to Cristopher Lute (title amended);
H. R. 2767. A bill granting an increase of pension to James M. Endicott;
H. R. 1565. A bill granting an increase of pension to William W. Levering;
H. R. 3335. A bill granting an increase of pension to Henry Holliday;
H. R. 2772. A bill granting an increase of pension to Mathias D. Rodocker;
H. R. 1936. A bill granting an increase of pension to David Everitt;
H. R. 2664. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kitzmiller;
H. R. 2687. A bill granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Stevenson;
H. R. 2993. A bill granting an increase of pension to William Hogan;
H. R. 3494. A bill granting an increase of pension to Dietrich Bellman (title amended);
H. R. 1058. A bill granting an increase of pension to Sidney E. Bryant (title amended); and
H. R. 13303. A bill granting a pension to Sidney N. Utley.

The following bill reported from the Committee of the Whole, with the recommendation that it lie on the table, was ordered to lie on the table:

H. R. 5978. A bill granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Pennock.

Mr. CAPRON. Mr. Speaker, I have received information in regard to the committee's work this morning which I think ought to be placed before the committee. Out of 130 bills passed I am assured by the chairman that the beneficiaries in 23 cases are totally blind; in 90 other cases they are so disabled as to require the constant attendance of another person. Now, this speaks for itself. I am instructed by the chairman of the committee to move that the vote by which each of the several bills were passed be reconsidered and that that motion lie on the table.

The motion was agreed to.

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the following resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Agriculture or any subcommittees thereof be given leave to sit during the sessions of the House during the Sixtieth Congress.

The resolution was agreed to.

DISTRIBUTION OF ROOMS IN THE HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following privileged report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That the following assignment of rooms be, and the same is hereby, made:

To the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service, in place of the room now occupied by it, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

To the Committee on Enrolled Bills, as an additional room, room 288 in the House Office Building, as numbered on the plats accompanying H. Res. 53, passed by the House December 19, 1907.

To the Committee on Accounts, as an additional room, the room heretofore occupied by the Committee on Ventilation and Acoustics.

To the Immigration Commission, rooms 152 and 153 and room adjoining 152 in House Office Building.

To the Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions, the small room adjoining the present committee room on the north, the two rooms to be connected by a door.

And the rooms in the terrace heretofore occupied by the Committees on Alcoholic Liquor Traffic, Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture, and Mines and Mining, respectively, are hereby temporarily assigned for the use of the Senate.

The resolution was agreed to.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 4048. An act granting an increase of pension to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

S. 721. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office at Alexandria, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 3336. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Wheeling, W. Va.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 2981. An act to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office and court-house at Colorado Springs, Colo.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

S. 3495. An act to authorize the transfer of books from the Treasury Department library to life-saving stations of the United States—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.

S. 3955. An act to provide for the erection of a post-office building at New York City, N. Y.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

ENROLLED BILL PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President for his approval the following bill:

H. R. 9087. An act to amend "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Mr. BIRDSALL, by unanimous consent, was given leave of absence for ten days, on account of important business.

Mr. HUBBARD of Iowa, by unanimous consent, was given ten days' leave of absence, on account of important business.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. SULLOWAY. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 25 minutes p. m.) the House, under its previous order, adjourned until Monday next at 12 o'clock noon.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a

letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of North Fork of Edisto River, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of South Fork of Edisto River, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting the result of an investigation by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs as to the claims of Indians of the Chinook and Chehalis tribes against the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of William R. Boyse, heir of estate of Sterling M. Boyse, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Amanda M. Livesay, administratrix of estate of John W. Livesay, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. ADAMSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 2694) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark., reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 182), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HINSHAW, from the Committee on Patents, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7653) to amend section 4919 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, to provide additional protection for owners of patents of the United States, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 184), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 14260) to prevent committeemen or referees of any political party from selling their indorsement for Federal positions—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14261) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Bellingham, in the State of Washington—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14262) to limit the jurisdiction of district and circuit courts of the United States in law and equity to sums exceeding $5,000—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14263) authorizing juries to fix punishment of defendants convicted in United States courts in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14264) to determine powers of United States judges as to instructions to juries—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 14265) for the relief of laborers, mechanics, and other employees of the United States Government injured, and the families of those killed without fault of their own, while in the discharge of their duties—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14266) to establish a fish hatchery and biological station at Woodville, Tyler County, in the State of Texas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. ADDISON D. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 14267) to stimulate and promote the efficiency of clerks of the United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14268) to prohibit corporations from making contributions in connection with political elections—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 14269) authorizing national banking institutions to take advantage of guarantee bank-deposit laws in certain States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 14270) to place lumber on the free list—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14271) to provide for the erection in Savannah, Ga., on a site to be selected, of a public building for the use of the immigration station located at said city—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SMALL: A bill (H. R. 14272) for the erection of a Federal building for the United States at Greenville, N. C.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14273) authorizing and directing the Fish Commissioner to plant and propagate shad fish in the Neches and Sabine rivers in the State of Texas—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 14274) to permit common carriers to issue free tickets, passes, and transportation to widows and minor children of deceased employees—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14275) limiting the jurisdiction and authority of circuit and district courts of the United States and of judges thereof to grant temporary writs of injunction—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 14276) to remove restrictions upon the alienation, sale, incumbrance, or taxation of the lands of certain citizens of the Cherokee Nation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 14277) to enable the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue bonds for the extension and repair of its water and sewer system, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 14278) to reduce the number of enlisted men and officers in the United States Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Ohio: A bill (H. R. 14279) regulating the pay and allowances of passed midshipmen—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. DALZELL: A bill (H. R. 14280) for the erection of a monument to commemorate the battle historically known as "the battle of the Monongahela," commonly known as "Braddock's defeat"—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. MADISON: A bill (H. R. 14281) providing for the purchase of sites and the erection and equipment of buildings thereon for weather stations—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. SLEMP: A bill (H. R. 14282) to authorize the appointment of a deputy clerk at Big Stone Gap, Va.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14370) to aid the Ladies' Hermitage Association of Tennessee to care for "The Hermitage," the home of Andrew Jackson—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 14371) to permit common carriers to issue free tickets, passes, and transportation to widows and minor children of deceased employees—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14372) limiting the jurisdiction and authority of circuit and district courts of the United States and of judges thereof to grant temporary writs of injunction—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHERMAN: Resolution (H. Res. 157) for the appointment of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Indian Affairs—to the Committee on Accounts.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 14283) granting an increase of pension to Smith H. Simpson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14284) granting an increase of pension to C. H. Kirkpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 14285) granting a pension to John McConaghuy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14286) to remove charge of desertion from the record of William L. Wiles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 14287) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of S. Mains—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 14288) granting an increase of pension to T. H. Apple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 14289) granting an increase of pension to Flora Johnson Todd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 14290) for the relief of Ellis W. Joy—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRODHEAD: A bill (H. R. 14291) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Theodore W. Kreamer—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 14292) granting an increase of pension to David Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 14293) granting an increase of pension to Edward Eugene Root—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON (by request): A bill (H. R. 14294) for the relief of Ida Russell Bartlett and Eleanor Bartlett, children of the late Rear-Admiral John Russell Bartlett, United States Navy—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 14295) granting an increase of pension to Eli W. Adams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14296) granting a pension to David O. Armstrong—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14297) granting a pension to Mary J. Cooper—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14298) granting a pension to Nancy Wharton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14299) for the relief of the legal representatives of Sarah J. Montgomery, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14300) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Summers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14301) granting an increase of pension to George W. Blunk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 14302) granting an honorable discharge to Plutoff P. Bush—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 14303) granting a pension to Sudie Hopkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14304) granting an increase of pension to William C. Locke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14305) granting an increase of pension to Ebenezer Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 14306) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry Smith and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14307) granting an increase of pension to Clyde Clark—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14308) granting an increase of pension to George G. Sherlock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 14309) for the relief of W. J. Kountz—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 14310) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Porter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 14311) granting a pension to John B. Clements—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14312) granting a pension to Thomas F. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14313) granting a pension to Solomon Coan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 14314) granting an increase of pension to Randolph Snell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWLAND: A bill (H. R. 14315) granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Donaldson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14316) granting an increase of pension to De Witt Eldred—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14317) for the relief of S. I. Stone and others—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 14318) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Loyal F. Russell and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14319) granting an increase of pension to William Hewitt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14320) granting a pension to Mary E. Plummer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14321) granting a pension to Minnie R. Bacon—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14322) granting a pension to Horace Vroman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANDIS: A bill (H. R. 14323) granting a pension to Harry Lucas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LANING: A bill (H. R. 14324) for the relief of Wesley C. Barr, of Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14325) granting a pension to Amanda H. Stinchcomb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14326) granting a pension to Wesley C. Barr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14327) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14328) granting an increase of pension to Simon Welch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14329) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Truman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14330) granting an increase of pension to George M. Bott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14331) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William Earl—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14332) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Frank Holmes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: A bill (H. R. 14333) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: A bill (H. R. 14334) granting an increase of pension to Lizzie Yorker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14335) granting an increase of pension to Ole B. Lovass—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEAKE: A bill (H. R. 14336) granting an increase of pension to Katie B. Meister—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14337) authorizing the President to appoint Rudolph Ullmer first lieutenant on the retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 14338) granting an increase of pension to Eliza D. Ramey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEGARE: A bill (H. R. 14339) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph M. Farr, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14340) for the relief of the estate of Dedrick Stokein—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEVER: A bill (H. R. 14341) granting an increase of pension to Mary Hutchinson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14342) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Crawford—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 14343) to correct the naval record of Randolph W. Campbell—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14344) granting an increase of pension to Peter Penord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: A bill (H. R. 14345) for the relief of Earl E. White—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 14346) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Perry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14347) granting an increase of pension to James H. Williams—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MARSHALL: A bill (H. R. 14348) granting an increase of pension to William B. Wrangham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14349) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Oviatt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14350) granting an honorable discharge to Marion Hixsen—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14351) for the relief of James B. Hoge—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14352) for the relief of the estate of Washington Pryor, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 14353) granting an increase of pension to Lewis H. Little—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 14354) granting an increase of pension to Henry Glenn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14355) granting an increase of pension to William H. Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14356) granting an increase of pension to George W. Robinson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 14357) for the relief of William W. Stewart—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14358) granting a pension to Margery F. Daly—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 14359) granting an increase of pension to Alonson D. Grinnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14360) granting an increase of pension to Adda L. Boodger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBERTS: A bill (H. R. 14361) to reimburse the Eastern Salt Company, of Boston, Mass., for certain excess duty—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 14362) granting a pension to James Temple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHERMAN: A bill (H. R. 14363) granting an increase of pension to Frank Schader—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 14364) granting an increase of pension to Charles Van Horn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14365) to correct the military record of Charles E. Potter—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14366) to protect the rights of William D. Waybourne and his children and descendants, Cherokee Indians by blood—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STEVENS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 14367) to correct the military record of Frank E. Baker—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. TALBOTT: A bill (H. R. 14368) granting a pension to Sterling A. Galt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 14369) granting a pension to Jacob W. Aker—to the Committee on Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Memorial of State of Montana, against legislation prohibiting stock grazing on the public domain without Federal permit—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of State of Montana, against incorporation by the Government of large areas within forest reserves and for restoration of such lands to the general body of the public lands—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the State of Oklahoma, for a constitutional convention to consider proposed amendment to elect United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Also, petition of R. J. Anderson and 2 others, committee of storekeepers and gaugers in Internal-Revenue Service, for increase of pay to $3 per day and vacation leave—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of committee of Grand Army of Republic, of New York City, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of Mrs. Cleo D. Eads, of Galesburg, Ill., for amendment of clause in copyright law inimical to musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of C. M. McMillan, of Carthage, Ill., and H. C. McCarrall, of Kinderhook, Ill., for legislation to create a permanent tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of A. J. Stutes and 2 others, for a service pension for all honorably discharged soldiers of civil war who served eighteen months, and an increased pension for war widows—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Andrew Tennison and Lionel O. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Harriet E. C. L. Bonham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: Petition of William Rule and 41 other officers of volunteers, for a volunteer officers' retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of James M. Sinclair, of Sullivan, Ind., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of John J. Shuberth, of Sullivan, Ind., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAWSON: Memorial of Dillon Corps, No. 171, Woman's Relief Corps, of Marengo, Iowa, for increase of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DENBY: Petition of E. L. Hamilton and 45 others, for increase of pay for Army and Navy officers and men—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Stafford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of N. Johannsen, against legislation tending to inflate the currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Farmers' Equity Company, for legislation to prevent speculation in farm products—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Ebenezer Watson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Fanning—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Horatio M. McGaughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry J. Remington, Henry Riley, M. Ashcroft, Emaranda Somerville, Edward Price, Sarah C. James, Schuyler Carlton, Francis M. Smith, Herbert C. Mattoon, Samuel E. Tuttle, Robert W. Ross, John Able, Felix M. Wheat, George W. Walker, William S. Foulke, Mary E. Farthing, John Murray, George M. Vincil, William C. Tanner, Jacob Kuntz, Francis M. Lewis, and William Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FULTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Barton N. Daily—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of R. J. Anderson and others, committee of storekeepers and gaugers, for increase of pay of storekeepers and gaugers to $3 per day—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Papers to accompany bills for relief of James M. Wilkerson, Melina R. Vaughn, Ira Gill, James Dodson, Louis F. Allen, James M. Allen, Andrew J. Patton, R. H. Farrow, Samuel Boren, George T. Beal, Henry Stufflebam, Solomon Perkins, Moses Callison, and Joseph T. Kirby—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Caton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mortimer V. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of the Byron Farmers' Elevator Company, favoring Federal grain inspection—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL of New Jersey: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Almeda Clark and George Walton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: Petition of George H. Tickardt and 105 other citizens and business men of Circleville, Ohio, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LEVER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David T. Kirby—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of John L. Hamilton, against the Aldrich (Senate) currency bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOUD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Randolph W. Campbell—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of E. G. Cole and others, for amendment of interstate rate law, to prevent railways from charging rates without supervision of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Peter Penord—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petitions of A. J. Jackson, banker, and 49 other volunteer officers of Morristown and Prophetstown; W. A. Hunt and 39 others, of Ashton, Lee County; Jerome F. Cox and 50 others of Oregon and Polo; George C. Slick and 51 others of Lanark; B. F. Shaw and 89 others of Dixon, Lee County; Frank Wertz and 61 others of Forreston, Ogle County; E. C. Combs and 18 others of Hanover; J. W. Cover and 37 others of Franklin Grove, Lee County; William Pippin and 135 others of Galena, and R. S. Burchell and 47 others of Erie, all in the State of Illinois, for enactment of a volunteer retired-list law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MACON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Julia E. Rightor—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Petition for an appropriation to construct a road from Lookout Mountain to Rossville—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Marion Hixon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Thirty-third Fruit Growers' Convention, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Thirty-third Fruit Growers' Convention of California, for legislation establishing quarantine against insect pests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of San Diego Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to construct submarine torpedo boats for Pacific coast defense—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of the Grangers of Soquel, Cal., for legislation establishing a postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany House joint resolution 101—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Indianapolis, for investigation of the telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. PAYNE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William Flynn—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. PORTER: Petition of Henry Burke and others, of Lockport, N. Y., for H. R. 7625 (so-called Sherwood bill)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Adda L. Boodger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Oliver P. Boyd—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Belle E. Secrist—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STERLING: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry B. Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## SENATE.

MONDAY, *January 20, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of the proceedings of Thursday last, when, on request of Mr. GALLINGER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### INDIAN CLAIMS IN STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting, pursuant to law, a report prepared by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs relative to the claims against the United States respectively of the Waukikum bands of the Chinook Indians of the State of Washington, etc., which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

### FRENCH SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the findings of fact and conclusions of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel sloop *Anna Corbin*, Thomas Justice, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

He also laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting the conclusions of fact and of law filed under the act of January 20, 1885, in the French spoliation claims set out in the annexed findings by the court relating to the vessel brig *George*, Charles Taylor, master, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Point Pleasant, W. Va., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the North Alabama College, of Huntsville, Ala., *v.* United States; and

In the cause of the trustees of the Providence Methodist Episcopal Church, near Suffolk, Nansemond County, Va., *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed the following bills and joint resolution, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate:

H. R. 586. An act granting an increase of pension to Squire J. Carlin;

H. R. 787. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry McNeil;

H. R. 1035. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Palmer;

H. R. 1036. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander W. Skinner;

H. R. 1058. An act granting an increase of pension to Sidney S. Bryant;

H. R. 1060. An act granting a pension to Rhoda Lloyd;

H. R. 1180. An act granting an increase of pension to Jackson Sizemoure;

H. R. 1487. An act granting an increase of pension to Herbert F. Brooks;

H. R. 1501. An act granting an increase of pension to Harrison Burkett;

H. R. 1565. An act granting an increase of pension to William W. Levering;

H. R. 1884. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Hoover;

H. R. 1936. An act granting an increase of pension to David Everitt;

H. R. 1949. An act granting an increase of pension to David Lemon;

H. R. 1990. An act granting an increase of pension to Martha Andrews;

H. R. 2101. An act granting an increase of pension to William H. Mize;

H. R. 2198. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas S. Blake;

H. R. 2210. An act granting an increase of pension to John Horstman;

H. R. 2341. An act granting an increase of pension to Christopher N. Snyder;

H. R. 2351. An act granting an increase of pension to Seth H. Phillips;

H. R. 2363. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles McCoy;

H. R. 2364. An act granting an increase of pension to Anna M. Bohn;

H. R. 2407. An act granting an increase of pension to Rodolphus Bard;

H. R. 2408. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank N. Bement;

H. R. 2425. An act granting an increase of pension to John M. Essington;

H. R. 2664. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph H. Kitzmiller;

H. R. 2687. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph V. Stevenson;

H. R. 2755. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Nutter;

H. R. 2767. An act granting an increase of pension to James M. Endicott;

H. R. 2772. An act granting an increase of pension to Mathias D. Rodocker;

H. R. 2803. An act granting an increase of pension to William B. P. Turner;

H. R. 2850. An act granting an increase of pension to Elihu Wheeler;

H. R. 2861. An act granting an increase of pension to Margaret Cornwell;

H. R. 2864. An act granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Stritsman;

H. R. 2899. An act granting an increase of pension to John Mess;

H. R. 2913. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Pahlman;

H. R. 2934. An act granting an increase of pension to Lucy Ferguson;

H. R. 2935. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Fuchs;

H. R. 2940. An act granting an increase of pension to Frank D. Newberry;

H. R. 2949. An act granting an increase of pension to William S. O'Brien;

H. R. 2974. An act granting an increase of pension to William Little;

H. R. 2993. An act granting an increase of pension to William Hogan;
H. R. 3180. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles I. Krickbaum;
H. R. 3200. An act granting an increase of pension to Elston Armstrong;
H. R. 3215. An act granting an increase of pension to Oliver P. Johnson;
H. R. 3325. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin H. Buck;
H. R. 3334. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Nichols;
H. R. 3335. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Holliday;
H. R. 3337. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Evans;
H. R. 3338. An act granting a pension to Elizabeth James;
H. R. 3341. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Grider;
H. R. 3354. An act granting an increase of pension to Christopher Lute;
H. R. 3453. An act granting an increase of pension to George Taylor, alias George Parks;
H. R. 3454. An act granting an increase of pension to John C. Peters;
H. R. 3494. An act granting an increase of pension to Deitrich Bellman;
H. R. 3616. An act granting an increase of pension to Eli Masters;
H. R. 3628. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Wheat;
H. R. 3737. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas E. Story;
H. R. 3740. An act granting an increase of pension to James Walters;
H. R. 3767. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Bond;
H. R. 3842. An act granting an increase of pension to William Winter;
H. R. 4105. An act granting an increase of pension to George W. Hearing;
H. R. 4126. An act granting an increase of pension to Annie M. Owen;
H. R. 4148. An act granting an increase of pension to George S. Neill;
H. R. 4150. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles Miles;
H. R. 4175. An act granting an increase of pension to Adam Meyer;
H. R. 4189. An act granting an increase of pension to David Wood;
H. R. 4247. An act granting an increase of pension to Alexander Beaty;
H. R. 4249. An act granting an increase of pension to John R. Miller;
H. R. 4311. An act granting an increase of pension to David Whitten;
H. R. 4315. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Defendall;
H. R. 4330. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Baughman;
H. R. 4332. An act granting an increase of pension to Alonzo Harter;
H. R. 4333. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Oakley, alias John Hoyt;
H. R. 4371. An act granting an increase of pension to Palmer Loper;
H. R. 4405. An act granting an increase of pension to Miles C. Christy;
H. R. 4485. An act granting an increase of pension to Jennie S. Risley;
H. R. 4487. An act granting an increase of pension to Rebecca W. Swain;
H. R. 4516. An act granting an increase of pension to William Bain;
H. R. 4535. An act granting an increase of pension to William L. Jaquett;
H. R. 4666. An act granting an increase of pension to John H. Monk;
H. R. 4695. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Johnson;
H. R. 4752. An act granting an increase of pension to Theodore Campbell;
H. R. 4755. An act granting an increase of pension to George E. Goodrich;
H. R. 4766. An act granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Leavitt;
H. R. 4767. An act granting an increase of pension to Milton Ross;
H. R. 4937. An act granting an increase of pension to Rebecca S. Wishart;
H. R. 5317. An act granting an increase of pension to Lewis W. Crain;
H. R. 5455. An act granting an increase of pension to Dallas Vernam;
H. R. 5977. An act granting a pension to Mary Cross and Anna L. Cross;
H. R. 6046. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward T. Tucker;
H. R. 6398. An act granting an increase of pension to Ann Toomey;
H. R. 6484. An act granting an increase of pension to Samuel L. Bushong;
H. R. 6521. An act granting an increase of pension to Casper Deschler;
H. R. 6554. An act granting an increase of pension to Joseph Ralley;
H. R. 6651. An act granting an increase of pension to John Miller;
H. R. 6827. An act granting a pension to Morton A. Wilcox;
H. R. 6872. An act granting an increase of pension to Amos W. Polley;
H. R. 7088. An act granting an increase of pension to Benson S. Philbrick;
H. R. 7275. An act granting an increase of pension to Edward N. Burns;
H. R. 7316. An act granting a pension to George W. Richardson;
H. R. 7333. An act granting an increase of pension to DeLoss Hopkins;
H. R. 7606. An act to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905;
H. R. 7865. An act granting an increase of pension to Edwin T. Farmer;
H. R. 7884. An act granting an increase of pension to John Shadinger;
H. R. 8013. An act granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Young;
H. R. 8088. An act granting an increase of pension to Thomas Johnson;
H. R. 8237. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Rice;
H. R. 8249. An act granting an increase of pension to Jacob Wiler;
H. R. 8462. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Smith;
H. R. 8662. An act granting an increase of pension to Michael McDonald;
H. R. 8695. An act granting an increase of pension to William Thomas;
H. R. 8774. An act granting an increase of pension to James R. Batten;
H. R. 9041. An act granting an increase of pension to John E. Coogle;
H. R. 9060. An act granting an increase of pension to Daniel S. Graves;
H. R. 9210. An act to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala.;
H. R. 9283. An act granting an increase of pension to Asahel E. Chaffee;
H. R. 9328. An act granting an increase of pension to Cecilia Quinlan;
H. R. 9573. An act granting an increase of pension to Cynthia Bridges;
H. R. 10019. An act granting an increase of pension to Henry Knauff;
H. R. 10168. An act granting an increase of pension to Mathew B. Reid;
H. R. 10306. An act granting an increase of pension to Tilghman Scholl;
H. R. 10309. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert Hoffman;
H. R. 10368. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to change name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher.

H. R. 10379. An act granting an increase of pension to George F. Laird;

H. R. 10411. An act granting an increase of pension to Albert Butler;

H. R. 10437. An act granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth B. Thomason;

H. R. 10630. An act granting an increase of pension to John N. Hubbard;

H. R. 10858. An act granting an increase of pension to Barbara Popp;

H. R. 10937. An act granting a pension to J. R. Harwell;

H. R. 11407. An act granting an increase of pension to Alfred G. Anderson;

H. R. 11856. An act granting an increase of pension to William Saunders;

H. R. 12439. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River, Arkansas;

H. R. 13303. An act granting a pension to Sidney N. Utley; and

H. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution permitting the waiving of the immigration law in the case of Mathilde Sandgren.

The foregoing House pension bills were subsequently read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

SENATOR FROM MARYLAND.

Mr. RAYNER presented the credentials of WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, chosen January 15, 1908, by the legislature of the State of Maryland, a Senator from that State to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Arthur P. Gorman, in the term beginning March 4, 1903, which were read and ordered to be filed.

Mr. RAYNER. Mr. President, My colleague is present and I ask that the oath may now be administered to him.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator-elect from the State of Maryland will present himself at the Vice-President's desk and take the oath prescribed by law.

Mr. WHYTE was escorted to the Vice-President's desk by Mr. RAYNER and the oath prescribed by law having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate.

PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a resolution adopted by the Association of American Universities in convention at Ann Arbor, Mich., favoring an adequate representation at the proposed Pan-American Scientific Congress as recommended in the report of the Secretary of State, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also presented the petition of Hon. Wilkinson Call, ex-United States Senator from the State of Florida, praying that the credentials of Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN, appointed by the governor of the State of Florida a Senator from that State, be referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections pending an inquiry and report as to whether Napoleon Broward is lawfully the governor of the State of Florida and is possessed of the appointing power, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

He also presented a memorial of the First Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lewiston, Me., and a petition of sundry citizens of Dixfield, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PLATT presented the memorial of Irving Van Voris, of Cobleskill, N. Y., and a memorial of the First Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of Local Union No. 524, International Typographical Union, of Freeport, Ill., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, etc., which was referred to the Commitee on Finance.

Mr. PERKINS presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the purchase and construction of submarine torpedo boats for the protection of the principal harbors on the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a memorial of the First Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry inspectors of customs of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs in the district of San Francisco, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. NELSON presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Duluth, Minn., praying for the adoption of a certain amendment of the present interstate-commerce law requiring railroad companies to notify shippers of any proposed increase in interstate freight rates, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 30, International Typographical Union, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. SUTHERLAND presented a petition of the Utah State Council of Women of Salt Lake City, Utah, praying for the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution to prohibit the disfranchisement of citizens of the United States on account of sex, which was referred to the Select Committee on Woman Suffrage.

Mr. GALLINGER presented the memorial of F. Mabel Winchell, of Manchester, N. H., remonstrating against the adoption of a certain amendment to the present copyright law relating to the importation of copies of any book free of duty, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a petition of the Society of Architects of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the improvement of the city of Washington, D. C., in accordance with the plans of Major l'Enfant, and the placing of the Grant monument at the end of the Mall in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Abe Holzmann, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called "Kittredge copyright bill," which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented a memorial of the First Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of southeast Washington, D. C., praying for the enactment of legislation to remove grade tracks and crossings of railroads in that section of the city, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the memorial of Tait, Omwake & Co., of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation requiring universal transfers to be issued by street railway companies in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Coumbia.

He also presented a petition of the Brightwood and Takoma Park Citizens' Association, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation authorizing the Bureau of Corporations or the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an examination of the railway companies in the District of Columbia with respect to organization, capitalization, valuation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of the German ex-Soldiers' Waffengemessen, of Dallas, Tex., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the congregation of the Eckington Presbyterian Church, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of New York City, N. Y., and a petition of the Shipowners' Association of the Pacific Coast, of San Francisco, Cal., praying for the passage of the so-called "ship-subsidy bill," which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 2900) to consolidate and revise the acts respecting copyright, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Parkersburg, W. Va., praying for the establishment of natural forestry reservations in the State of West Virginia, which was referred to the Committee on Forest Reservations and the Protection of Game.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 79, International Typographical Union, of Wheeling, W. Va., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the

materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Andrew Mather Post, No. 14, Grand Army of the Republic, of Parkersburg, W. Va., praying that all soldiers and sailors of the civil war be granted a pension of $30 per month, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER. I present a memorial of the legislature of the State of Colorado, which I ask may be read and referred to the Committee on Irrigation.

There being no objection, the memorial was read and referred to the Committee on Irrigation, as follows:

CERTIFICATE.

STATE OF COLORADO.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, *State of Colorado, ss:*

I, Timothy O'Connor, secretary of state of the State of Colorado, do hereby certify that the annexed is a full, true, and complete transcript of house joint memorial No. 3, passed by the sixteenth general assembly of the State of Colorado, approved April 2, 1907, and filed in this office the 2d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2.47 o'clock p. m.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Colorado, at the city of Denver, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1908.

[SEAL.]

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,
*Secretary of State.*

House joint memorial 3.

*To the President, the Senate, and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled:*

Your memorialists, the sixteenth general assembly of the State of Colorado, in regular session assembled, do hereby submit for your honorable consideration, the following memorial pertaining to the storage of waters for irrigation purposes on the upper Roaring Fork River and its tributaries in the State of Colorado.

Advised as you are of the very material benefits that have accrued to all sections of the arid West through the construction of storage reservoirs for the conservation of waters that would otherwise go to waste during the periods of annual floods and the nonirrigating season, and knowing the absolute necessity of converting all available supplies of water to some beneficial use to the thousands of acres of exceptionally fertile and arable lands along the many streams of our great Commonwealth, we, your petitioners, do thus desire to call your especial attention to an urgent consideration of the following statement of facts in connection with conditions now existing in that part of our State dependent upon the upper Roaring Fork River and its tributaries for a supply of water for irrigation purposes. Comprised within the broad domain of what is known as "Spring Valley" are 25,000 acres of very fertile arable lands, which for their sufficient irrigation need only a system of reservoir construction, on the many natural and favorable sites that exist along the tributaries of the Roaring Fork River, to conserve the waters that now go to waste during the annual flood and nonirrigating season.

The reservoir will cover about 1,000 acres and can be made to hold 30,000 to 35,000 acre-feet of water. It is proposed to fill this reservoir from Cattle Creek, and all supply ditches for filling same need not be more than 1½ miles in length.

The lands which can be irrigated from this reservoir and the lateral ditches flowing from the same are as good as any that can be found in the State of Colorado; rich mesa soil, free from rock, and easily cultivated. The land is of easy slope, and the ditches can be built to the same with comparative ease and at a reasonable cost.

The lands to be irrigated extend from near Basalt to a point near Glenwood Springs in an almost solid tract of about 25,000 acres, and it is estimated that the total cost of watering the same, including the price of reservoir site, building of reservoir and outlet ditches, and all expense, will not exceed $10 per acre. Considering the excellent quality of this land and the fact that it is located from 1 to 6 miles of the railroad, we think you will readily understand the value of such project to this section of the country.

Therefore the sixteenth general assembly of the State of Colorado respectfully submits this memorial that you may be fully advised as to the exigencies of the existent conditions; and we request that you take such steps as may be deemed advisable, to the end that this section of our State may be reduced to cultivation.

Approved April 2, 1907, at 10.47 a. m.

HENRY A. BUCHTEL,
*Governor of the State of Colorado.*
E. R. HARPER,
*President of the Senate.*
R. G. BRECKENRIDGE,
*Speaker of the House of Representatives.*

STATE OF COLORADO, *ss:*

This act originated in the house.

WILLIAM C. BLAIR, *Chief Clerk.*

STATE OF COLORADO, *Secretary's Office, ss:*

This act was filed in my office this 2d day of April, A. D. 1907, at 2.47 o'clock p. m.

TIMOTHY O'CONNOR,
*Secretary of State.*
By JOHN E. RAMER,
*Deputy Secretary.*

Mr. LATIMER presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of submarine torpedo boats for the protection of the port of that city, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented petitions of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, of the Board of Trade of Greenville, and of the Chamber of Commerce of Spartanburg, all in the State of South Carolina, praying for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. SIMMONS presented a petition of Local Union No. 625, International Typographical Union, of Salisbury, N. C., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Madison, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., praying that an investigation be made into the conditions of the telegraph companies of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1130) granting an increase of pension to Charles F. Shepard, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 2089) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Hiner, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the amendment submitted by himself on December 16, 1907, and intended to be proposed to the post-office appropriation bill relative to the account of the late Edward Rosewater as a delegate to the Universal Postal Congress at Rome, Italy, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. LONG presented a petition of sundry veterans of the civil war of McCune, Kans., praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Local Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Parsons, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments of the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of Typographical Union No. 470, American Federation of Labor, of Pittsburg, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the duty on wood pulp used in the manufacture of print paper, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FLINT presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction and purchase of submarine torpedo boats for the protection of the principal harbors of the Pacific coast, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 6, International Typographical Union, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego, Cal., praying that an appropriation be made for the improvement of Pearl Harbor channel, in the Hawaiian Islands, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. TILLMAN presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying that an appropriation be made for an extension of the custom-house piers at that place, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying that an appropriation be made for the construction of submarine torpedo boats for the protection of the port of that city, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Chamber of Commerce of Charleston, S. C., praying for the establishment of a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE presented a memorial of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, Wis., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit interference with commerce among the States and Territories and with foreign nations and to remove obstructions thereto, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

RENT OF BUILDINGS FOR DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Mr. PROCTOR. I present a communication from the Secretary of Agriculture, being a statement of the regulation of the rents for buildings for the Forestry Service of that Department. It is in response to a request of the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN]. I move that the communication be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. PILES. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 7618) to authorize the Benton Water Company, its successors or assigns, to construct

a dam across the Snake River, in the State of Washiagton, to report it favorably without amendment, and I ask for its present consideration.

Mr. HEYBURN. I object to the consideration of the bill at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will be placed on the Calendar.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 929) to confer jurisdiction upon the circuit court of the United States for the ninth circuit to determine in equity the rights of American citizens under the award of the Bering Sea arbitration of Paris and to render judgment thereon, to ask to be discharged from its further consideration and that it be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations. This is done because the Committee on Foreign Relations at previous sessions has considered the same bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the Committee on the Judiciary will be discharged from the further consideration of the bill and it will be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. For the same reason I ask that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill (S. 565) to prevent and punish the desecration, mutilation, or improper use of the flag of the United States of America, and the bill (S. 727) to prevent the desecration of the American flag, and that the bills be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the Committee on the Judiciary will be discharged from the further consideration of the bills, and they will be referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 597) amending the act of August 3, 1892, clause 361, entitled "An act fixing the fees of jurors and witnesses in the United States courts in certain States and Territories" (27 Stat. L., p. 347), reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. ELKINS, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12412) to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River, in Woodruff County, Ark., reported it without amendment.

Mr. DAVIS. I am directed by the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3409) to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma, to report it favorably without amendment. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the bill for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. SCOTT. Is there a report accompanying the bill?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I desire to inquire if the bill comes from any committee?

Mr. DAVIS. I have just reported it from the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In answer to the Senator from West Virginia, the Chair will state that no report accompanies the bill. Is there objection to its present consideration?

Mr. SCOTT. Let the report be read.

Mr. BURROWS. I understand that the bill has just been reported from the committee and that immediate action is asked.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. That is correct.

Mr. BURROWS. We have had several instances in the present Congress where bills have been passed in this way and have been subsequently recalled from the other House on account of the hasty action in the Senate. I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made. The bill will go to the Calendar.

Mr. BOURNE, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1824) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of Alabama, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 536) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station in the county of Newcastle, Del., reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. du PONT. I ask unanimous consent for the immediate consideration of the bill just reported by the Senator from Oregon.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. SCOTT. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill will go to the Calendar.

Mr. BOURNE, from the Committee on Fisheries, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 2328) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of North Carolina;

A bill (S. 3350) for the establishment of a fish-cultural station on the St. Johns River, in the State of Florida; and

A bill (S. 762) to establish a fish-cultural station in the State of New Jersey.

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2024) to amend "An act authorizing Commissioners of the District of Columbia to grant to the Veteran Volunteer Firemen's Association use of certain property in the city of Washington," approved March 2, 1891, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. WARNER, from the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 110) for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and courthouse at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. WHYTE introduced a bill (S. 4108) to reimburse and indemnify the town of Frederick, in the State of Maryland, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURKETT introduced a bill (S. 4109) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the Capital Traction Company in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

I desire to say in connection with this bill, which provides for some extensions of street car lines in Northeast Washington, that I had intended to offer it as an amendment to the bill which we expect to call up soon for placing tracks into the grounds of the new Union Station, but after consulting the committee I find they desire that that bill shall remain entirely free from any other matter, and that it shall simply provide for tracks to the depot. Therefore I do not now expect to offer it as an amendment, but will bring the bill before the committee, and after it has been reported I shall ask the Senate to consider it at the earliest possible day.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, inasmuch as there has been a misapprehension as to the attitude the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia has assumed toward the bill just introduced, the report having gone out that the chairman is opposed to such a bill, I desire to say that I am heartily in favor of it, but I wanted to have it considered as a separate measure and not encumber the bill to extend the tracks to the Union Station by being offered as an amendment to that measure.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. STONE (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4110) to place on the citizenship roll of the Cherokee Nation the names of certain Cherokee families omitted by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes on account of certain technicalities of application and dates of residence, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4111) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of William A. Shoemaker, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 4112) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States," approved April 5, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4113) for the relief of Elizabeth L. W. Bailey, administratrix of the estate of Davis W. Bailey, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompany paper, referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4114) granting a pension to Rhoda Bissell Thomas; and

A bill (S. 4115) granting an increase of pension to Nathan G. Springs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4116) authorizing the Secretary of War to place the name of Joseph F. Ritcherdson on the rolls of Company C, One hundred and twenty-second Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and issue him an honorable discharge; and

A bill (S. 4117) to correct the military record of Isaac W. Reed.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 4118) in relation to business streets in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 4119) granting a pension to Lois M. Price, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE (for Mr. PENROSE) introduced a bill (S. 4120) to provide a site and buildings for an immigrant station at the port of Philadelphia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4121) authorizing the Secretary of Commerce and Labor to procure a site and erect buildings for an immigration station at the port of Boston, in Massachusetts, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

He also (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4122) making appropriation for the establishment of the National Training and Industrial Institute, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4123) authorizing the purchase of a site and the construction of a building for customs purposes at Boston, Mass., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. McCUMBER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4124) granting an increase of pension to Emma H. Cotton;

A bill (S. 4125) granting an increase of pension to Frank Mougey; and

A bill (S. 4126) granting an increase of pension to Josephus Allen.

Mr. FRYE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4127) granting a pension to William Connelly, alias Connell;

A bill (S. 4128) granting an increase of pension to Adele Paré (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 4129) granting an increase of pension to James Rugan (with accompanying papers).

Mr. GAMBLE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4130) granting an increase of pension to Hannah Ross; and

A bill (S. 4131) granting an increase of pension to William L. Anderson.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4132) creating an additional land district in the State of South Dakota, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. FULTON introduced a bill (S. 4133) for the relief of certain entrymen known as the Sherman County settlers in the State of Oregon, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 4134) to correct the military record of Thomas Smith, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. McCREARY introduced a bill (S. 4135) to secure proper representation for the United States at future international conferences, and for the proper employment of former Presidents of the United States, which was read the first time by its title.

Mr. McCREARY. I ask that the bill be read.

The bill was read the second time at length, as follows:

A bill (S. 4135) to secure proper representation for the United States at future international conferences, and for the proper employment of former Presidents of the United States.

Whereas definite arrangements have been made for the periodical convening of Pan-American conferences at convenient times hereafter, and for the convening of a third international conference at The Hague after an interval analogous to that which came between the first and second Hague conferences; and

Whereas proper representation of the United States at such conferences calls for such great familiarity with and mastery of the questions to be discussed as can only be acquired by much study and wide experience in the political life of our own country as well as in international affairs; and

Whereas no provision has heretofore been made for the former Presidents of the United States so as to secure for the nation their continued service in the interests of the people; and

Whereas by long years of experience they are eminently qualified to represent the nation in the international conferences already provided for and in those that will hereafter be called into existence and action: Therefore,

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That former Presidents of the United States shall be ex officio representatives, for life, of the United States at the Pan-American and other international conferences in which the United States may participate. The President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint forthwith four other persons as members of the forthcoming Pan-American, Hague, and other international conferences, two for a term of four years, and two for a term of eight years. At the expiration of the terms of the persons so appointed the vacancies shall be filled for a term of eight years, in the same manner, and the previous incumbents shall be eligible for reappointment.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of the former Presidents and the other international representatives hereby appointed to investigate and from time to time report upon the several propositions looking to the substitution of judicial decisions for force in international relations with a view to enabling the United States Government to cooperate intelligently in all international efforts to secure to the people the benefits of more enduring peace. Their reports shall be made to the President and to the Congress of the United States, and they shall investigate and report upon all questions referred to them by the President or by either branch of Congress. They shall also disseminate information on the question of international arbitration and peace by addresses and publications in order to insure to the people the benefits of their investigations and conclusions. Their meetings shall be held upon their own initiative upon the call of the ranking former President or other person chosen by them as chairman at such time and place as they may agree upon.

SEC. 3. That the former Presidents and other representatives of the United States hereby appointed shall receive during their term of office the sum of $10,000 annually, in quarterly payments, and in addition thereto all their actual expenses incurred in the exercise of their official duties, including expenditures for travel and residence in foreign countries and clerical assistance, shall be paid upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 4. That each former President and other representatives of the United States hereby appointed shall be authorized to employ a secretary at an annual salary of $3,000, and the actual expenses of the secretaries while residing and traveling in other countries in fulfillment of the duties of their positions shall be paid upon vouchers approved by the Secretary of State.

SEC. 5. That to carry out the provisions of this act the sum of $150,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC. 6. That this act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. McCREARY. I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. McENERY (for Mr. FOSTER) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4136) for the relief of Joseph McCarron;

A bill (S. 4137) for the relief of the estate of James F. Hayden, deceased;

A bill (S. 4138) for the relief of the estate of Louis Gabb, deceased;

A bill (S. 4139) for the relief of the estate of Victor Lauman, deceased;

A bill (S. 4140) for the relief of the estate of Marie Hermine Blanchard, deceased;

A bill (S. 4141) for the relief of Webster Long;

A bill (S. 4142) for the relief of the estate of Kinchen W. McKinney, deceased;

A bill (S. 4143) for the relief of Jean Pierre Lagasse;

A bill (S. 4144) for the relief of the estate of Nicholas Valerie, deceased;

A bill (S. 4145) for the relief of the estate of Catherine S. Prest, deceased;

A bill (S. 4146) for the relief of the estate of James Darby, deceased;

A bill (S. 4147) for the relief of the estate of Owen Conlan, deceased;

A bill (S. 4148) for the relief of the estate of Hypolite Abadie, deceased;

A bill (S. 4149) for the relief of the estate of Thomas Johnston, deceased;

A bill (S. 4150) for the relief of Eveline M. Stafford;

A bill (S. 4151) for the relief of the estate of Thomas H. Oswald, deceased;

A bill (S. 4152) for the relief of the estate of William H. Peyton, sr., deceased;

A bill (S. 4153) for the relief of the estate of Reine S. Welham;

A bill (S. 4154) for the relief of H. Paul Fortin and the estate of William Samuel Johnson, deceased; and

A bill (S. 4155) for the relief of the estate of Mary Phillips, deceased.

Mr. McENERY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4156) for the relief of Pierre A. Giamarchi;

A bill (S. 4157) for the relief of Thomas C. Payan; and

A bill (S. 4158) for the relief of Gean Charles Harispe.

Mr. FRAZIER introduced a bill (S. 4159) to correct the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, United States Army, retired, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4160) for the relief of the heirs of Erban Powers, deceased;

A bill (S. 4161) for the relief of Payne, James & Co; and

A bill (S. 4162) for the relief of the estate of John W. McKissock, deceased.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4163) granting an increase of pension to Samuel J. Kent; and

A bill (S. 4164) granting an increase of pension to John Medcalf.

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4165) for the relief of the Northern Pacific Railway Company;

A bill (S. 4166) for the relief of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain and Southern Railway Company; and

A bill (S. 4167) to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to adjust the accounts of the Vicksburg, Shreveport and Pacific Railway Company for transporting the United States mails.

Mr. FLINT introduced a bill (S. 4168) to provide for the disposal of lands chiefly valuable for oil and asphaltum, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4169) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs at the district of San Francisco, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4170) to reimburse the Southern Pacific Company the amounts expended by it from December 1, 1906, to November 30, 1907, in closing and controlling the break in the Colorado River, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4171) to provide for continuation of investigations of the rivers and water resources of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Geological Survey.

Mr. WARREN introduced a bill (S. 4172) providing for the erection of an addition to the court-house of the District of Columbia for the use of the court of appeals, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4173) for the relief of the estate of John G. Campbell, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 4174) to provide for an addition to the new building for the Department of Agriculture, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4175) granting a pension to Anna E. Grages;

A bill (S. 4176) granting a pension to Martha S. Grimes;

A bill (S. 4177) granting a pension to Samuel H. Portz; and

A bill (S. 4178) granting an increase of penison to Phillip H. Showers.

Mr. SUTHERLAND introduced a bill (S. 4179) granting rights of way and easements for the construction, use, maintenance, and operation of roads, highways, canals, ditches, reservoirs, telephone and telegraph lines, and lines for the transmission of electric light and power within and through forest reserves on the public lands of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4180) granting an increase of pension to Samuel N. King;

A bill (S. 4181) granting a pension to Alexander Baird; and

A bill (S. 4182) granting an increase of pension to Hugh H. Tarbet.

Mr. ANKENY introduced a bill (S. 4183) to establish a fish-cultural station on the Tucannon River, in the State of Washington, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4184) for the relief of John M. Hill, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4185) granting an increase of pension to Gage S. Gritman, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 4186) creating in the State of Minnesota a national forest reserve consisting of certain described lands, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4187) granting an increase of pension to Henry P. French; and

A bill (S. 4188) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Lyons (with the accompanying papers).

Mr. LATIMER introduced a bill (S. 4189) to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction of claims for captured and abandoned property which was sold and the proceeds thereof placed in the Treasury of the United States, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4190) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Eastman;

A bill (S. 4191) granting an increase of pension to Martha W. Hatch; and

A bill (S. 4192) granting an increase of pension to Martha E. Gabriel.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4193) for the relief of Edward W. Whitaker, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 4194) granting a pension to Annie A. Robins, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 4195) for the relief of John L. Smithmeyer and Paul J. Pelz, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 4196) to provide for the enlargement and improvement of the public building at Elgin, Ill., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4197) granting an increase of pension to Jonathan N. Chandler;

A bill (S. 4198) granting an increase of pension to H. C. Elliott;

A bill (S. 4199) granting a pension to Elijah Foster;

A bill (S. 4200) granting an increase of pension to William A. Hope;

A bill (S. 4201) granting an increase of pension to Martin Jernigan;

A bill (S. 4202) granting an increase of pension to John W. Marcum;

A bill (S. 4203) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Milton;

A bill (S. 4204) granting a pension to Nancy C. Provence;

A bill (S. 4205) granting an increase of pension to John W. Toler;

A bill (S. 4206) granting an increase of pension to W. H. H. Westbrook (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 4207) granting an increase of pension to John T. Hadden (with accompanying papers).

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4208) to amend the military record of Nelson J. Blatherwick; and

A bill (S. 4209) to amend the military record of William Morrison.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 4210) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Harless, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4211) to provide for the appointment of an additional district judge in and for the southern judicial district of the State of West Virginia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4212) granting an increase of pension to William Flemming;

A bill (S. 4213) granting an increase of pension to John P. D. Stevens;

A bill (S. 4214) granting an increase of pension to Frank M. Montague; and

A bill (S. 4215) granting a pension to Anna Sterr.

Mr. BEVERIDGE introduced a bill (S. 4216) to increase the number of chaplains in the United States Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. LONG introduced a bill (S. 4217) to provide for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building thereon in the city of Abilene, State of Kansas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4218) granting an increase of pension to Johnson Hinton, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4219) for the relief of William Fletcher, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4220) for the relief of Carter Gazlay (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4221) for the relief of Franklin Cowan; and

A bill (S. 4222) for the relief of George W. Greene (with an accompanying paper).

Mr. CLAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4223) for the relief of the estate of W. H. Kemp, deceased (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4224) for the relief of Julia B. Fuss.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 4225) granting an increase of pension to Wyman F. Patten, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 4226) to establish a light station on Duck Island, Isles of Shoals, State of Maine, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Commerce.

### AMENDMENTS TO BILLS.

Mr. FRYE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (S. 3335) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps of the United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Mr. NELSON submitted an amendment authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua* $4,926.67, for damage to the owners of the steamship by reason of the rescue of an American citizen, John McCafferty, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Mr. PROCTOR submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $800 for the rent of offices of corporation counsel in the District of Columbia from November 1, 1905, to June 30, 1906, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was ordered to be printed and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Appropriations.

### JOHN PAUL JONES.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed and bound 11,000 additional copies of the addresses delivered at the exercises commemorative of John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1906, together with other papers and illustrations germane thereto compiled and published under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing; 7,000 for the use of the House of Representatives, 4,000 for the use of the Senate.

### RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

Mr. CLAY. I submit a resolution and ask for its immediate consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

Whereas Congress has provided that the Postmaster-General shall require all railroads carrying the mails under contract to comply with the terms of the contract as to time of arrival and departure of mails and to impose and collect reasonable fines for delay when such delay is not caused by unavoidable accidents and conditions; and

Whereas complaint has been made that this provision of law has not been complied with: Therefore be it

*Resolved by the Senate*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate:

1. Does the Post-Office Department keep a record of the arrival and departure of mail trains, especially of mail trains delayed in violation of this act?

2. Does the Post-Office Department keep a record of the fines imposed and collected by reason of such delay?

3. If so, the Postmaster-General is directed to transmit to the Senate a complete transcript of such record, showing what fines have been imposed and collected and what mail trains have been delayed in violation of the provision of this law, especially a record which pertains to mail trains carrying the mails in and through Georgia.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the consideration of the resolution just read?

Mr. KEAN. Let the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. CLAY. I did not hear the objection of the Senator.

Mr. KEAN. I merely asked that the resolution might go over.

Mr. CLAY. I hope the Senator will withdraw his request. This is a matter of vast importance in my State. We are having no little trouble about the mail. The resolution simply asks for information. I hope the Senator will withdraw his objection and let the resolution be adopted, so that I can get the information at the earliest possible day. I do not think there can be any objection to it.

Mr. KEAN. I do not see the chairman of the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads present, and I think the resolution had better go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution goes over.

### ROLLS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS, ETC.

Mr. CLAPP. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask that it may lie over.

The resolution was read and ordered to lie on the table, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, directed to transmit to the Senate the following records and information:

I.

A list of the rolls which have been prepared since 1830 of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians by Government officers, agents, or representatives, the designation of each of said rolls, the name of the person or persons who prepared each of said rolls and the year in which each of said rolls was made, and the purpose for which each of said rolls was made.

II.

A list of the rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians prepared by the officials, representatives, agents, or individual members of the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations from 1880 to 1900, inclusive, and now in the custody and possession of the Department or any bureau, division, or commission thereof or thereunder; the designation of each roll and by whom and in what year or years each of said rolls was prepared, and the purpose for which each of said rolls was made.

III.

Which of said rolls were in the custody and possession of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes and were used by said Commission in the preparation of the "final citizenship rolls" of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians.

IV.

A full copy of the decision of Hon. Frank L. Campbell, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, rendered under date of March 24, 1905, in the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin, applicant for enrollment as a citizen of the Choctaw Nation.

V.

A copy of the report of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under date of January 24, 1903, in the case of Bettie Lewis, respecting the authenticity and reliability of the rolls therein referred to, and which report is particularly referred to in the decision of the Assistant Attorney-General in the case of Mary Elizabeth Martin, rendered March 24, 1905.

VI.

A copy of the opinion of Hon. Willis J. Van Devanter, Assistant Attorney-General of the United States, rendered under date of March 17, 1899, as approved by the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Thomas Ryan, on March 17, 1899, for the guidance of the Commission and the Department in the preparation of the "final rolls of citizenship" of the Choctaws and Chickasaws.

VII.

Whether the records of the Department and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes show that any person whose name appears on any tribal roll of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Tribes, or his or her descendants, have been denied enrollment on the "final citizenship rolls" of said tribes and denied the right to share in the tribal property, and approximately how many have been so denied.

VIII.

A copy of the instructions prepared by Hon. W. A. Jones, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of July 25, 1899, and approved by

the Acting Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Thomas Ryan, August 8, 1899, prescribing rules and regulations for the guidance of the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes in the examination of persons as to their right to enrollment on the final citizenship rolls of said tribes, appearing before said Commission under the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1898.

IX.

A copy of the notice issued by the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes under the act approved June 28, 1898, directing all persons claiming any rights in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations to appear before said Commission at certain specified places and times for examination and identification.

X.

Whether the records in the custody and possession of the Department and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes show that all persons appearing before the Commission under the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1898, were examined by said Commission as to their Indian blood and descent under oath and their exact statements reduced to writing and made of record.

XI.

Whether the records in the possession and custody of the Department and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes show that persons of mixed Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian and negro blood appearing before said Commission under the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1898, were examined by said Commission under oath solely as to their negro blood and descent and their testimony reduced to writing and made of record.

XII.

Whether the records in the possession of the Department and the Commission to the Five Civilized Tribes show that any other class of persons excepting only persons of mixed Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian and negro blood appearing before said Commission under the provisions of the act approved June 28, 1898, were examined under oath and their statements reduced to writing and made of record.

XIII.

Whether the records of the Department and the Commission show that persons of mixed Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian and negro blood have been enrolled as "freedmen" and denied enrollment as Indians, regardless of the quantum of their Indian blood.

XIV.

Whether the quantum of Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian blood was held by the Department to be material in the determination of the rights of persons of mixed Choctaw or Chickasaw Indian and white blood.

XV.

The number of acres and the appraised value thereof of unselected and unallotted lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw nations, respectively.

XVI.

Whether the order issued by the Hon. Ethan Allen Hitchcock, Secretary of the Interior, under date of December 8, 1906, directing the Commission to suspend "all selections and the issuance of patents" to certain timber lands in the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations, has been rescinded in whole or in part.

RULES GOVERNING PRIVATE PENSION BILLS.

On motion of Mr. MCCUMBER, it was

*Ordered*, That there be printed for the use of the Senate Committee on Pensions 4,000 copies of the rules governing the consideration of private pension bills adopted by said committee.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

Mr. STONE. I offer the resolution which I send to the desk, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to inquire, ascertain, and report to the Senate whether the moneys of the United States deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury in depositaries have been distributed, as far as practicable, equitably between the different States and sections as required by law, and if not, then to report, by bill or otherwise, what additional legislation is necessary to compel such equitable distribution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President, inasmuch as the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, is not present, I ask that the resolution go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection being made, the resolution will lie upon the table.

STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON MANUFACTURES.

Mr. HEYBURN submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Manufactures be authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid at the rate of $1,000 per annum from the contingent fund of the Senate, until the close of the first session of the Sixtieth Congress.

PRESIDENTIAL APPROVALS.

A message from the President of the United States, by Mr. M. C. LATTA, one of his secretaries, announced that the President had on the 16th instant approved and signed the joint resolution (S. R. 14) extending the time allowed the organized militia of the several States and Territories and the District of Columbia to conform to the provisions of section 3 of the act approved January 21, 1903.

REPORT OF PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interoceanic Canals, and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railroad Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 20, 1908.*

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED.

The following bills were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Commerce:

H. R. 9210. An act to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala.; and

H. R. 12439. An act authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River, Arkansas.

H. R. 10368. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to change name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

H. J. Res. 25. Joint resolution permitting the waiving of the immigration law in the case of Mathilde Sandgren was read twice by its title, and referred to the Committee on Immigration.

NATIONAL BANKING ASSOCIATIONS.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I should like to call up Senate resolution No. 63, which was submitted by me a few days ago.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further concurrent or other resolutions, the Chair lays before the Senate the resolution referred to by the Senator from South Carolina, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. TILLMAN January 14, 1908, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, directed to send to the Senate the following information:

1. The number of national banking associations that have been placed in the hands of receivers as insolvent since January 1, 1893; the capital stock of each such association; the name of the receiver of each such association; the amount of compensation paid to the receiver of each such association, together with the names of all attorneys or special employees under such receiver, together with the compensation paid them for such service, the States from which they were appointed, and their previous occupations.

2. An itemized statement of the amount of money paid out by each receiver to creditors of each national banking association upon the claims proved to shareholders, if any, and the amount of assessment levied upon shareholders of each such association.

3. In making appointments for national bank examiners, receivers, or special employees is the Treasury Department governed by rules established by the Civil Service Commission to determine the qualifications of applicants, or are such appointments made at the discretion of the Comptroller of the Treasury?

4. Have any national bank examiners during the period named been appointed who have not been assigned to a regular district for permanent service? If so, give the names of such examiners, the States from which they were appointed, their previous occupations, and the compensation paid in each case.

5. Is there any rule to determine the compensation to be paid to receivers, attorneys, or special employees of insolvent associations, based upon the capital stock of the association or its resources, or is the fixing of such compensation wholly within the discretion of the Comptroller of the Currency?

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I should like to make one or two modifications of the resolution. On lines 12 and 13, on the first page of the resolution, I wish to strike out the words "and their previous occupations."

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President, is the resolution up for present consideration?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It is up for present consideration.

Mr. HOPKINS. I would suggest to the Senator——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina has the right to modify his resolution. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. HOPKINS. Does the Senator desire to have action on the resolution this morning?

Mr. TILLMAN. I do, provided I can get the consent of the Senate to consider it. The chairman of the Committee on Finance and I have had a conference about the resolution, and he has suggested the two modifications I am now making. When they are made he said he would have no objection to having the resolution passed.

Mr. HOPKINS. I have nothing to say, Mr. President, if the chairman of the committee has examined the resolution. I only rose to suggest his absence from the Chamber.

Mr. TILLMAN. I had noticed that the Senator from Rhode Island was absent, but I had a talk with him a few minutes ago, before he left the Chamber.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from South Carolina modifies his resolution in the manner which will be stated by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. On page 1, line 12, after the word "appointed," strike out the words "and their previous occupations."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified.

Mr. TILLMAN. On page 2, line 13, of the resolution I desire to strike out the words "their previous occupations."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be so modified. The question is on agreeing to the resolution as modified.

The resolution as modified was agreed to.

FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Mr. GALLINGER. Regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Calendar under Rule VIII is in order. The Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, I desire to make an inquiry as to whether we have anything from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the resolution of the Senate passed some three or four weeks ago, which was called to the attention of the Senate last week by the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON]. We were then told that we should get the information on Wednesday. Wednesday came, and nothing appeared; now it is Monday, when we were promised that we would have the inquiry answered. Has anything come this morning, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There has been no report received on the subject.

Mr. TILLMAN. Nothing from the Secretary of the Treasury in answer to the Senate's resolution?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Not as yet.

Mr. TILLMAN. It is a little curious that an officer of the Government should be willing to occupy the attitude of disobedience to an order, after we have given him reasonable time in which to comply with it. I do not see the chairman of the Committee on Finance [Mr. ALDRICH], who has hitherto been sponsor or acted as the intermediary to give us information. I should like to ask if any other member of the Committee on Finance can tell us when we may expect a response to this order? We have an important bill pending here, introduced by the Senator from Rhode Island, and his committee are considering that bill every day. We learn from the newspapers that we are going to have a report in the near future from that committee; that the bill is to be brought in and pressed for consideration; and it does seem to me rather strange and extraordinary that the officer of the Government who is directly responsible for our financial affairs should occupy the attitude of refusing to give us the facts. How are we to discuss a financial bill when it is brought in from the Finance Committee without knowing all about this new issue of bonds and the general financial condition of the Treasury?

Mr. PLATT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New York?

Mr. TILLMAN. With pleasure.

Mr. PLATT. I want to say that when the chairman of the Committee on Finance comes in he will probably have some answer to the Senator's question.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope somebody will send for the chairman of the committee. It seems to me that it is time for somebody to do something here.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, before passing from this matter, as the Senator from Rhode Island is not now in the Chamber——

Mr. ALDRICH entered the Chamber.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator from Rhode Island is now present.

Mr. CULBERSON. In consequence of the presence of the Senator from Rhode Island in the Chamber, I will pretermit what I intended to say.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The first bill on the Calendar will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, if the chairman of the Committee on the District of Columbia [Mr. GALLINGER], who has risen to this bill, will kindly give us a little time, as the Senator from Rhode Island [Mr. ALDRICH], the chairman of the Committee on Finance, is now in the Chamber, he can perhaps give us some information.

I will call the attention of the Senator from Rhode Island to the fact that we were promised by him an answer on Wednesday last to a resolution reported by his committee before the holidays, directing to the Secretary of the Treasury various lines of inquiry. When Wednesday came we were told that Secretary Cortelyou had been ill—not too ill, however, to go to New York and make a speech, I noticed—and that we would certainly get something in reply to that resolution to-day. Here Monday has come, and still there is no reply. I should like to know if we are ever going to get any reply?

Mr. ALDRICH rose.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, just a word.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Rhode Island yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. ALDRICH. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. As the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] has appealed to me, the bill, the title of which was read, being one that ought to be considered immediately, I will say to him that, of course, I can not resist his suggestion; but I trust the debate will not be a lengthy one, as really we ought to consider and dispose of the bill that is now before the Senate.

Mr. TILLMAN. I recognize the importance of the bill referred to by the Senator from New Hampshire, because I have been walking through the mud to get to that depot as long as anybody else, and I am tired of it. I do not see why we did not pass the bill on the subject that was before us at the last session, although I do not undertake to criticise anybody, so as to afford reasonable accommodations to travel to and from the depot. I am in favor of having something done, because I want to get an opportunity to get to and from the Union Depot next winter, if we can not do it in the meantime. However, the question of getting information from the Treasury having been thought sufficiently important by the Senate to pass a resolution coming from this important committee, it does seem to me extraordinary and phenomenal that we can not get any reply to it.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, I gave the assurance which I did to the Senate, that the report of the Secretary of the Treasury would be presented to the Senate at a particular time, upon the authority of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. Edwards. The fact was, that when the information in the form prepared by Mr. Edwards was presented to the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary found that it would require some delay in order to make a presentation to the Senate of the matter in a shape that would be satisfactory to himself; that it would require a longer time than he had thought would be required for the preparation of his answer.

I will say also, as a criticism has been made elsewhere as to the action of the Secretary, that the Secretary of the Treasury felt, and I joined him in that feeling, that he should make a frank and explicit answer to all the suggestions as to what he has done in connection with the bonds and certificates of indebtedness. The Secretary assured me this morning that he was preparing the matter as rapidly as possible, and that he would send it to the Senate at the earliest date possible, consistent with the time necessary to present it, in view of the voluminous amount of statistics involved.

Mr. TILLMAN. Mr. President, do I understand from the Senator from Rhode Island that there is no definite period fixed? "As soon as possible" means some time between now and doomsday.

Mr. ALDRICH. The Secretary wrote me a letter this morning, which is now somewhere on the road between the Treasury and the Capitol. I do not know whether or not he makes a definite statement in that letter, but he presents in his letter the reasons, which I have given in perhaps an imperfect way, why the report has not been sent in. The Secretary of the Treasury is as anxious as I am, and as is the Senator from South Carolina, to have this matter presented at the earliest

possible moment consistent with the proper preparation of his answer to the inquiry of the Senate.

I have perfect confidence in the Secretary of the Treasury; I know that he has never been delinquent in his public duties, and I feel perfectly sure that if the Senator from South Carolina should have an opportunity to talk the matter over with the Secretary he would be satisfied that the Secretary is doing the very best he can.

Mr. TILLMAN. It did not take him nearly so long to issue the bonds. [Laughter.]

Mr. ALDRICH. That is a simpler matter than to answer inquiries to the extent of those contained in the resolution of inquiry which the Senate passed. The Senator from South Carolina sometimes, I think, does not realize that he can put down in a few moments on paper inquiries that may take months of the time of a large force in the various Departments to answer. It is much easier, in my experience, to ask questions than it is to answer them, especially where the questions involve voluminous examination.

Mr. TILLMAN. The Senator from Rhode Island will recall the fact, however, that none of the questions which have been propounded to the Secretary of the Treasury were asked by the Senator from South Carolina, but were asked by the Senator's committee—the Committee on Finance.

Mr. ALDRICH. I understand that perfectly well. The complexity of the answer, however, does not depend upon the person who asks the question.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

Mr. TILLMAN. In this connection, Mr. President, if the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] will permit me——

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. TILLMAN. As I am on my feet, I desire to give some additional reasons why we ought to get an answer, and get one very soon. I have a letter forwarded to me by Mr. Kloberg—a private letter—which it is not necessary to publish; but here is a letter from Mr. J. H. Edwards, which I will read, as it is somewhat extraordinary in its terms and may give some light as to why the Secretary finds it so difficult to answer the inquiries we have propounded. This is a letter from Mr. Edwards addressed to Mr. Kloberg, who had written the Department in regard to the refusal to recognize the bid for bonds, which has already been brought up here by me. This is the letter:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, January 4, 1908.*

DEAR SIR: Your letter of December 23, regarding an allotment of the recent issue of Panama bonds, is received. In reply you are advised that under the reservations made—

I want to call particular attention to those words—

by the Department the allotments were made first to individuals and institutions who were the highest bidders for amounts not exceeding $10,000. The remainder of the $25,000,000 issued was allotted to the highest national-bank bidders. This course was followed for the reason that it was not deemed wise during the existing currency stringency to withdraw any considerable amounts from savings banks and other institutions, which would have inevitably been done had the bonds been allotted to individual bidders in large sums. By making allotments to national banks two objects were accomplished, aside from the one above mentioned, and both of these, it is thought, will commend themselves to the public generally. We were in a position to leave on deposit with such banks 90 per cent of the purchase price, and yet have it available for the expenses of the Government as needed without withdrawing it in a lump sum from the channels of trade. The banks receiving these bonds were also enabled thereby to substitute other bonds as security for these deposits and immediately take out additional circulation on the Panama bonds—a result very desirable at this time.

Very truly, yours.

J. H. EDWARDS.

Mr. CULBERSON. What is the date of that letter?

Mr. TILLMAN. January 4, 1908.

I simply want to refer, Mr. President, to the words to which I called attention, "under the reservations made by the Department," as being inexplicable to me, because the law does not allow the Secretary of the Treasury to make any reservation, as I understand it, and the circular which called for or invited bids made no reservation. Certainly, it was purely an executive function or exercise of power under the law, and when the facts are all brought out, as we hope to get them some time or other, I think it will be shown that the Secretary of the Treasury has utterly disregarded the law in his anxiety—laudable though it may be—to supply currency to New York, ignoring the needs of the balance of the country in great degree, and certainly ignoring the rights of bidders.

I merely read this letter as throwing some additional light upon this extraordinary transaction, the status with which we find ourselves confronted, and as evidencing the absolute necessity for an early answer from the Secretary of the Treasury to the resolution which has been passed by this Senate calling for the facts.

As I understand it from the newspapers—I do not know but they are misinformed—the Senator from Rhode Island and his Committee on Finance are earnestly considering the bill which he introduced, and will probably report it to the Senate in the near future. Are we to understand that that bill will be brought in here and an effort made to press it to consideration without our getting this information? The Senator from Rhode Island shakes his head.

Mr. ALDRICH. I think that is not likely to happen.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like the Senator from Rhode Island to answer yes or no. The Senator knows whether he is going to press the bill before the Senate gets an answer to the resolution.

Mr. ALDRICH. I can answer that question for myself, but not for the committee.

Mr. TILLMAN. Judging by the solicitude of your colleagues on that side that nothing shall be done until you come into the Chamber, and that our attention is continually called to the fact that the Senator from Rhode Island, the chairman of the committee, is absent; that he is not in the Chamber, and that we must await until that great personage comes into the body——

Mr. ALDRICH. That arises from the fact, I presume, that it is I, as chairman of the Committee on Finance, who have had these conferences with the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. TILLMAN. No; the Senator knows that the solicitude of his colleagues over there to get his permission——

Mr. ALDRICH. Oh, Mr. President——

Mr. TILLMAN. Is much more important than because of his merely having been the mouthpiece of the committee. The Senator from Rhode Island recognizes—and, if he does not, we do—the great power and influence which he deservedly holds with his colleagues on that side of the Chamber and in the country, and it is not worth while for him to affect any mock modesty. [Laughter.] He is too great a man to have any affectation of any sort.

Mr. ALDRICH. Mr. President, as I have said to the Senator from South Carolina and to the Senate, as to this transaction I have no knowledge of any kind whatever.

I have great confidence in the present Secretary of the Treasury. I believe that whatever he has done has been with the highest ideals of duty to his country and to the people of his country. I do not desire to discuss this question either for the purpose of approving or disapproving the action of the Secretary until I have before me his answer to the statements and suggestions which have been made by the Senator from South Carolina and the Senator from Texas. I think, in fairness to that officer and in fairness to the Senate, we ought to allow this discussion to be postponed until that answer arrives. I am quite sure that within a reasonable time the answer will be here. I can not give the precise reason for the delay. I do know that the statistics which we have called for cover a large number of years, and will certainly be very voluminous in their character and very complex. I think, in ordinary justice and fairness, we ought to give the Secretary, especially in the face of these charges, a chance to take his own time to present his own case in his own way and in the best possible manner for himself. When these statistics and statements are here, I think the Senator will find no disposition on the part of Senators on this side to do anything else than to treat them fairly upon their merits.

Mr. TILLMAN. I hope the Senator from Rhode Island does not understand that I have any malice or any other idea in regard to the Secretary of the Treasury than that he felt that what he did he did as an honorable man, trying to do what he thought was right or best, not whether it was lawful or not. Unfortunately, we have reached a condition in this country in which we find ourselves subject to Executive actions which appear to me to be usurpations of power and authority and as absolutely ignoring the law.

I noted, for instance, in the newspapers, I think it was Saturday, that the Department of Justice is considering and has given notice—so the paper stated—that it would not prosecute the coal-carrying railroads of Pennsylvania if they did not obey the Hepburn rate law which we passed here year before last after long travail, in regard to railroads not owning products which they transport. It was stated that the Department of Justice was willing or had agreed that it would not begin prosecutions. Well, I thought, just casually looking at this statement, that it was so phenomenal and so extraordinary that it must be one of those newspaper imaginings which we frequently come across; that it could not be possible that the Attorney-General had announced authoritatively that he would not obey the law and try to make other people obey it. But that is a sample of what we are coming to in this country.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. TILLMAN. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. For my personal information I will ask the Senator whether or not I am correct in the opinion that the law in that respect does not become operative until the 1st day of May next?

Mr. TILLMAN. And that is why I can not understand why the Attorney-General should rush ahead and notify the railroads that he would not prosecute them if they broke the law.

Mr. GALLINGER. Does it not seem incredible to the Senator that the Attorney-General has done the thing he is charged with?

Mr. TILLMAN. It does seem incredible, and I do not say he has, but I merely mention it as showing the progress in our affairs toward Executive control of everything. It is time the Senate did a little business on its own hook. That is what I am trying to get the attention of Senators to—the question whether or not the power at the other end of the avenue, or the powers—I do not know whether it is plural or singular; most evidently it is singular in great measure—are going to to run the Government entirely by Executive order.

We have doctors in command of ships and every other kind of thing going on, and I do not know what is going to happen next—a declaration of war, perhaps. I am merely trying to get some little light as to how long the Senate is going to wait upon the Secretary of the Treasury for an answer to a resolution passed nearly a month ago.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER DAM NEAR BEMIDJI, MINN.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the bill (H. R. 7606) to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. CLAPP. A bill for this purpose passed the Senate some days ago, but in the meantime the House passed the bill now before the Senate before the Senate bill reached there. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider to the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. CLAPP. I move that the House of Representatives be requested to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.

The motion was agreed to.

EXTENSION OF STREET RAILWAY TRACKS TO UNION STATION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar under Rule VIII.

The bill (S. 902) authorizing certain extensions to be made in the lines of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported from the Committee on the District of Columbia with an amendment, to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct a double-track connection with its tracks on E street south, thence northwardly along First street east to East Capitol street, there to connect with the tracks of the Washington Railway and Electric Company; also a double-track extension from Delaware avenue and C street northeastwardly along Delaware avenue to the plaza in front of the Union Station, together with a double-track loop located as near as may be to the interior circumference of said plaza and passing in front of and near to the Union Station; also a double-track connection with existing tracks on G street near New Jersey avenue NW. and thence eastwardly to and along Massachusetts avenue, with such northerly deviations as may be necessary to bring the tracks immediately in front of and adjacent to the main entrance of the Union Station, to junctions with existing tracks at Third and D streets NE. and at the northwest corner of Stanton square.

SEC. 2. That the City and Suburban Railway of Washington be, and it is hereby, authorized and required to extend its double tracks on North Capitol street southwardly from the intersection of G street to Massachusetts avenue, there to connect with the tracks hereinbefore authorized on Massachusetts avenue.

SEC. 3. That the Capital Traction Company of the District of Columbia be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct a double-track extension of its lines from C street and Delaware avenue NE. along Delaware avenue to the plaza in front of the Union Station, together with a double-track loop passing in front of the station on said plaza; also a double-track extension of its lines beginning at Florida avenue and Seventh street NW. southeastwardly along Florida avenue to its intersection with North Capitol street, thence along North Capitol street southwardly over the existing tracks of the City and Suburban Railway of Washington to its intersection with Massachusetts avenue, thence along said Massachusetts avenue southeastwardly to the said plaza; also a double-track connection from First and B streets SE. along First street north to East Capitol street.

SEC. 4. That the companies hereinbefore named be, and they are hereby, permitted to lay duct lines on such streets as may be necessary for the proper operation of their lines, the location of such duct lines to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

SEC. 5. That the construction of the aforesaid street railway lines shall be commenced within thirty days and completed on or before February 1, 1909; and in default of such commencement or completion within the time in this section specified, all rights, franchises, and privileges granted by this act shall immediately cease and determine.

SEC. 6. That where the route or routes provided for in this act coincide with each other or with the route or routes of existing street railways one set of tracks shall be used in common upon terms mutually agreed upon, or, in case of disagreement, upon terms determined by the supreme court of the District of Columbia, which is authorized and directed to give hearing to the interested parties and to fix the terms of the joint trackage: *Provided*, That there shall be at least two sets of double tracks immediately in front of the main entrance of the Union Station, the most northerly rail being not less than 50 feet south of the said main entrance: *Provided*, That existing transfer arrangements between the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Metropolitan Coach Company, a corporation of the District of Columbia, shall not be terminated except by authority of Congress; and unless said Metropolitan Coach Company shall, on or before December 1, 1908, substitute motor vehicles to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia for the herdics now used by it, its right to operate its line shall cease and determine: *Provided further*, That all transfers issued by the Metropolitan Coach Company shall be properly dated and punched as to time limit, and that unless said transfers are so dated and punched the Washington Railway and Electric Company shall not be required to receive them.

SEC. 7. That the railway companies affected by this act shall have over and respecting the routes herein provided for the same rights, powers, and privileges as they respectively have and hereafter may have by law over and respecting their other routes, and shall be subject in respect thereto to all the other provisions of their charters and of law.

SEC. 8. That authority is hereby given the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to use such portion of reservation numbered 77 as may in their judgment be necessary for sidewalks and roadways and for street railway use. And authority is hereby given the Commissioners to acquire by purchase or to condemn, in accordance with existing law, for street purposes, so much of square numbered 626, lying north of the north building line of square numbered 567 extended, as they may deem necessary, and the cost of acquiring said property as above shall be paid by the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company: *Provided*, That where a portion of any lot is authorized to be acquired as above the said Commissioners may, in their discretion, acquire the entire lot; the portion thereof, when so acquired, lying south of the north building line of square numbered 567 extended, to become the property of said Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, as soon as the entire costs of acquisition as above specified shall be paid by it.

SEC. 9. That whenever in the construction of the new tracks herein authorized the Commissioners of the District of Columbia deem it necessary, in order to reasonably accommodate vehicular traffic, to widen the roadway of any street or streets in which said track or tracks are to be laid, such widening shall be done by said Commissioners, the cost and expense of such widening, including the laying of new sidewalks, the adjustment of all underground construction, and of every public appurtenance, shall be borne by the said railway company, and the said railway company shall deposit with the collector of taxes of the District of Columbia the estimated cost of changing or widening the said street or streets, the work to be done by said Commissioners; and whenever at any future time the Commissioners deem it necessary to widen the roadway of any street or streets occupied by the extensions herein authorized, said railway company shall bear one-half the cost of widening and improving such street or streets, to be collected in the same manner as the cost of laying or repairing pavement lying between the exterior rails of the tracks of said street railroad and for a distance of 2 feet exterior to such track or tracks is collectible under the provisions of section 5 of an act entitled "An act to provide a permanent form of government for the District of Columbia," approved June 11, 1878: *Provided*, That the width of the roadway of Massachusetts avenue from the station plaza westward to its intersection with New Jersey avenue shall not be less than 80 feet.

SEC. 10. That the arrangement of all tracks herein authorized within the lines of the plaza in front of the Union Station shall be in accordance with the plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and all work of constructing the extensions herein authorized shall be executed in accordance with plans to be approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, and under a permit or permits from the said Commissioners.

SEC. 11. That the Washington Railway and Electric Company and the Capital Traction Company be, and they are hereby, authorized and required jointly to construct, maintain, and operate by overhead trolley temporary railway tracks for passenger service from the Union Station to the intersection of North Capitol and C streets north, said tracks to be constructed within sixty days from the date of the approval of this act in accordance with plans approved by the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be maintained and operated by said companies to the satisfaction of said Commissioners, and to be removed by said companies after the construction of the permanent street railway tracks herein provided for within thirty days after notice from said Commissioners so to do.

SEC. 12. That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SEC. 13. That Congress reserves the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 9, line 15, after the word "authorized," I move to insert the words "and directed."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 10, line 8, I move to strike out the word "required" and substitute the word "directed."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 14 of the same page, after "authorized," I move to insert the words "and directed."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 11, line 2, after the word "southeast," I move to insert the word "northwardly."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In the same line, after the word "street," I move to strike out the word "North" and substitute the word "East."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. At the end of the line I move to strike out the words "East Capitol" and insert the capital letter "B."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 3, on the same page, after the word "street," I move to strike out the period and to insert "north," so as to read "to B street north."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 12, line 1, I move to strike out "50 feet south of the said main entrance" and insert the words "70 feet from the axis of the south portico."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. On page 15, line 5, I move to strike out the word "required" and to substitute the word "directed."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. In line 8, on the same page, after the words "North Capitol and C," I move to strike out "street" and insert "streets," so as to read "North Capitol and C streets."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. GALLINGER. Those are all the committee amendments, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill is in the Senate as in Committee of the Whole and open to amendment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I offer an amendment, to be inserted as an additional section.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota proposes an amendment, which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to insert as a new section the following:

SEC. —. That all street railway companies within the District of Columbia, both now and hereafter to be chartered by Congress, shall receive and exchange tickets with each other, and shall also give to passengers free transfers which shall be received by all street railway companies at one intersection and connection with all other street railway lines; and also give to and receive from each passenger paying one cash fare of 5 cents a free transfer good for more than one exchange at one intersection, and good continuously at all intersections with all street railways and from intersection to intersection within the said District of Columbia, but transfers on tickets or cash fares shall not be good for a round trip.

And every officer or agent of any street railway company, and every street railway company, for every violation of the provisions of this section shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10 by the police court of the District of Columbia on prosecution by information brought by the corporation counsel or any of his assistants, and any person or corporation interested shall have the right to apply to the supreme court of the District of Columbia for a mandamus to enforce the free transfers by this act provided.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. TILLMAN. I was not paying very much attention, but I thought I caught something in the reading of the amendment which seemed to indicate that the new policy, if we are going to have one, will compel us all to pay a flat 5-cent rate. Instead of getting six tickets for a quarter, we would get only five.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. No. The amendment does not require anything of that kind, Mr. President. The amendment simply provides for a general transfer between all the lines—a universal transfer.

Mr. TILLMAN. I can see the utility of that, but I do not see why you should have the flat 5-cent rate mixed in with it. I may be mistaken. I should like to have that clause to which I refer read again.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Perhaps the Senator from South Carolina——

Mr. TILLMAN. I have not read the amendment at all.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Let the first page of the amendment be again read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the first page of the amendment.

Mr. CARTER. I think the Senator from South Carolina will find that the amendment limits the exchange on a ticket to one exchange. Where a cash fare is paid the number of exchanges allowed is unlimited.

Mr. TILLMAN. Not an exchange on a ticket? For instance, I buy a quarter's worth of tickets, and I get six, and I suspect that 80 or 90 per cent of the people of the District of Columbia never transfer at all. Now, I want to know whether all of us are going to be compelled to pay 5 cents and get the universal transfer, which we do not need, or whether the privilege of universal transfer once—that is, on the two systems—will apply generally or specifically.

Mr. CARTER. I repeat to the Senator that where a ticket is delivered by the passenger to a conductor the passenger delivering said ticket becomes entitled to one transfer and no further transfer. If, on the other hand, a passenger pays a full 5-cent fare to the conductor, he thereby becomes entitled to an unlimited number of transfers.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. No; not an unlimited number, but two.

Mr. CARTER. I suppose that is unlimited, and practically it is, as two transfers will take one all over the city. I think two transfers would give an unlimited ride over the city of Washington.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from South Carolina yield to the Senator from New Hampshire?

Mr. GALLINGER. I will not interfere with the Senator from South Carolina at all.

Mr. TILLMAN. I simply wanted the chairman, who has this matter in hand, to inform me whether I misunderstood the amendment or not.

Mr. GALLINGER. The statement made by the Senator from Montana is absolutely correct. The amendment proposes that if a passenger tenders a ticket, representing 4½ cents, he shall be entitled to one transfer.

Mr. TILLMAN. And that means I can get on the F street line and go down Seventh street?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes.

Mr. TILLMAN. As well as Ninth street?

Mr. GALLINGER. Yes; if he tenders a nickel, which is the fare in most of the cities of the country, he is then entitled to two transfers at least under the provisions of the amendment.

Now, Mr. President, if the Senator from South Carolina is through, I desire to say a few words with reference to the amendment. I am so anxious to have the bill passed, it having been a torment to me for three years, that I will not take time to discuss either the pending amendment or the bill itself at length, however much I may feel tempted to do so.

The amendment submitted by the Senator from North Dakota was offered in committee, and the Senator will bear me out in saying that his own vote was the only vote it received. The feeling was that we ought not to encumber this bill with amendments of any kind, but that we ought simply to require the railroad companies to make connections with the Union Station, at an expense to them of somewhere from half a million to a million dollars; that we ought not to complicate that proposition with other collateral issues.

If it is desirable that we should have universal transfers in Washington, let the matter be taken up deliberately, considered carefully, and determined after a full investigation of the entire proposition. I think Senators perhaps have noticed that in another body recently this matter has been discussed, and representatives of the citizens' associations of the District of Columbia appeared and said, "We do not want universal transfers; we do not want any lower fares. What we want is better service." That is what they are going to contend for, and I think they are wise to take that matter up rather than these other issues.

There is a hope expressed in many quarters that all these railroads will be consolidated after a little while. If they are, they will be under one management and we shall have universal transfers. But there are certain railroads in this District that it would be a great hardship at the present time to compel to accept transfers. I am not sure what effect it might have upon them. At any rate, I am unwilling to commit myself to that proposition until we have had a hearing before the Committee on the District of Columbia and have ascertained the exact facts.

Mr. President, I hope the amendment will not be agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. CLAPP. I merely wish to ask a question. I do not suppose there is anything, but is there anything in the bill which the Senate has under consideration which would embarrass the subsequent enactment of a bill embodying the principles of the amendment of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. GALLINGER. Not the least in the world.

Mr. TILLMAN. Before the Senator from New Hampshire takes his seat——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from South Carolina?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. I should like to know as to one point. I glanced at the headlines rather than read the report of the hearing. I discovered that there was anxiety on the part of some people to have a cross line from Florida avenue down northeast here, which is to give those people an opportunity to come to the southeastern part of the city without having to go all around Robin Hood's barn. Is there anything in the bill which prevents that?

Mr. GALLINGER. There is no such provision in the bill. A bill was offered in the Senate this morning with a view to having that extension built. It is not an extension that is exactly to reach the Union Station, but it is a very necessary extension, and as a separate proposition I am sure the Committee on the District of Columbia will be strongly in favor of it. But inasmuch as it is not an extension designed to reach the Union Station, the committee thought it unwise to encumber this bill with a measure of that kind.

I have no doubt that that bill will pass at the present session. I quite agree with other Senators that the extension ought to be made.

Mr. TILLMAN. If the Senator from North Dakota will permit me——

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield to the Senator from South Carolina.

Mr. TILLMAN. I wish to make an inquiry about the little spur which is proposed out here by the old Baltimore and Ohio depot. Is that where the new line for the Union Station makes connection with the other two lines?

Mr. GALLINGER. There will be a direct extension from Delaware avenue and C street to the station, a continuation of the line on Delaware avenue. There is a proposition in the bill, I will say to the Senator, that pending the construction of this permanent work a temporary track may be laid from the Union Station to North Capitol and C streets. It is a very trifling affair, costing a small amount of money, with an overhead trolley, to be removed when the permanent work is completed.

Mr. TILLMAN. The permanent work comes directly here near the Senate stables?

Mr. GALLINGER. It runs directly down Delaware avenue, past the Senate stables.

Mr. TILLMAN. I understood the Senator to say that it will cost something like half a million dollars. I should like to know whether it will cost that much to go 250 yards.

Mr. GALLINGER. That is only one extension. There are half a dozen other extensions provided in the bill, I will say to the Senator.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, this amendment has been before the Senate on two or three different occasions, and if I recall aright it was adopted on one occasion by the Senate, and subsequently the bill was recommitted to the committee, since which time the amendment has not had a very great many friends on the floor of the Senate.

Mr. GALLINGER. If the Senator will permit me, I am sure the Senator desires to be accurate.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. GALLINGER. It never was acted on by the Senate.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. This amendment?

Mr. GALLINGER. No; not at all. It was reported.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. There were several amendments offered here on the floor of the Senate, and my recollection is that this was one of the amendments which was favorably acted upon.

Mr. GALLINGER. It never was.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. However, the Senator disagrees with me.

Now, Mr. President, I do not propose to take up the time of the Senate to discuss the reasons why this amendment should be adopted. There are many reasons which could be given in favor of the provision, and there are many reasons which could be given in favor of another amendment that I offered to this bill on a former occasion; in other words, the proposed increase in the taxes of these railroads; but that amendment met with such decided disfavor in the committee that I concluded not to press it here.

I did have some hope, Mr. President, after talking with members of the committee and after getting some expression as to their views in regard to this proposed universal transfer amendment that it would meet with some favor on the part of the members of the committee; but there seems to be a disposition not to put anything on this bill that would interfere with the construction of the street railroads to the Union Station. I contend that this amendment would not interfere with the construction of that line in the least particle, nor would the tax amendment which I offered here on a former occasion have interfered with the construction of that line.

The fact is, Mr. President, unless we put provisions of this kind and provisions relative to taxation of these corporations on bills that the railroad companies themselves want, we shall never get any form of relief of this kind.

It has been said in the local press that the public has been greatly inconvenienced because the street railway companies were not allowed to put their tracks up to the Union Station. Mr. President, the street railway companies of this District could have had their tracks up to the Union Station more than a year ago if they had been willing to have accepted this universal transfer amendment and to have paid the same rate of taxes that are paid by the private citizens of the District; but the railroad companies did not want those two amendments on the bill, and they are not going to have them on the bill.

For that reason I do not propose to waste the time of the Senate or my own time in pressing this amendment. The Senate is perfectly familiar with the amendment and its purposes. I have no personal interest in it. I have no property in this District whatever. Therefore, Mr. President, I am willing that the amendment should come to a vote and be disposed of one way or the other.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

The amendment was rejected.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill authorizing certain extensions to be made of the lines of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes."

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its chief clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 2694) to authorize the construction of a drawbridge over the Black River in Lawrence County, Ark.

The message also announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, asks a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. MONDELL, Mr. GRONNA, and Mr. GAINES of Tennessee managers at the conference on the part of the House.

### ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

The message further announced that the Speaker of the House had signed the following enrolled bills, and they were thereupon signed by the Vice-President:

H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907;

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; and

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.

### CORPORATIONS IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The next bill on the Calendar will be announced.

The bill (S. 2028) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations, was announced as next in order on the Calendar and the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It proposes to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia by striking out the proviso contained therein, so that said section will read as follows:

SEC. 605. CERTIFICATE.—Any three or more persons who desire to form a company for the purpose of carrying on any enterprise or business which may be lawfully conducted by an individual, excepting banks of circulation or discount, railroads, and such other enterprise or business as may be otherwise specially provided for in this Code, may make, sign, and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and file in the office of the recorder of deeds a certificate in writing.

Mr. KEAN. Is there a report accompanying the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a report accompanying the bill, Report No. 38.

Mr. KEAN. Let the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read.

The Secretary read in part the report submitted by Mr. GAMBLE January 13, 1908, which is as follows:

The Committee on the District of Columbia, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2028) to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations, having considered the same, report thereon with a recommendation that it pass.

A similar bill was introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-eighth Congress and favorably reported by your committee.

A bill identical in form was also introduced in the Senate during the Fifty-ninth Congress, favorably reported by your committee, and passed by the Senate.

The bill was prepared by and introduced at the request of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, whose reasons for recommending its enactment are set forth in the following letter:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA,
*Washington, December 9, 1907.*

DEAR SIR: The Commissioners of the District of Columbia have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of "A bill to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia," the object of which is to authorize the incorporation of companies to deal in real estate in the District of Columbia, and to recommend its early enactment.

The section now reads as follows:

"Any three or more persons who desire to form a company for the purpose of carrying on any enterprise or business which may be lawfully conducted by an individual, excepting banks of circulation or discount, corporations to buy, sell, or deal with real property, railroads, and such other enterprise or business as may be otherwise specially provided for in this code, may make, sign, and acknowledge, before some officer competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, and file in the office of the recorder of deeds a certificate in writing."

The modification contemplated by this proposed amendment consists in the omission of the words "corporations to buy, sell, or deal with real property."

The present law prohibits corporations chartered within the District of Columbia from doing things which are not excepted as to those incorporated outside of the District, thus constituting a discrimination against citizens of the District. There is no reason apparent to the Commissioners why residents of the District should not be authorized to organize for the purposes of purchasing, improving, and selling land within the District limits on the community or park plan, much less why they should be precluded from advantages enjoyed by a combination of persons incorporated outside of the District.

Very respectfully,

HENRY B. F. MACFARLAND,
*President Board of Commissioners District of Columbia.*

Hon. J. H. GALLINGER,
*Chairman Senate Committee on the District of Columbia.*

Mr. KEAN. I have no further desire to have the report read. I recognize the bill. I thought it had passed the other day.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA BRANCH LIBRARY.

The bill (S. 1476) to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to accept donations of money and land for the establishment of a branch library in the District of Columbia, to establish a commission to supervise the erection of a branch library building in said District, and to provide for the suitable maintenance of said branch, was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. HEYBURN. I object. I ask that the bill may go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be passed over under the objection of the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that it may go over under Rule IX.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX at the request of the Senator from Idaho.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the United States Army was announced as next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. BULKELEY. I ask that the bill may go over without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

OMAHA TRIBE OF INDIANS.

The bill (S. 2901) authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 2982.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will continue the reading of the bill.

Mr. HEYBURN. We passed over section 51 at the request of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON]. Section 52 is the next to be read.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill on page 28, line 24, as follows:

SEC. 52. [Whoever shall unlawfully cut, or aid in unlawfully cutting, or shall wantonly injure or destroy, or procure to be wantonly injured or destroyed, any tree, growing, standing, or being upon any land of the United States which, in pursuance of law, has been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use, or upon any Indian reservation, or lands belonging to or occupied by any tribe of Indians under the authority of the United States, shall be *fined* not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.]

SEC. 53. Whoever shall cut, chip, chop, or box any tree upon any lands belonging to the United States, or upon any lands covered by or embraced in any unperfected settlement, application, filing, entry, selection, or location, made under any law of the United States, for the purpose of obtaining from such tree any pitch, turpentine, or other substance, or shall knowingly encourage, cause, procure, or aid in the cutting, chipping, chopping, or boxing of any such tree, or shall buy, trade for, or in any manner acquire any pitch, turpentine, or other substance, or any article or commodity made from any *such* pitch, turpentine, or other substance, when he has knowledge that the same has been so unlawfully obtained from such trees, shall be *fined* not more than $500, or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 54. Whoever shall willfully set on fire, or cause to be set on fire, any timber, underbrush, or grass upon the public domain, or shall leave or suffer fire to burn unattended near any timber or other inflammable material shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 55. Whoever shall build a fire in or near any forest, timber, or other inflammable material upon the public domain shall, before leaving said fire, totally extinguish the same; and whoever shall fail to do so shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 56. In all cases arising under the two preceding sections the fines collected shall be paid into the public school fund of the county in which the lands where the offense was committed are situated.

SEC. 57. [Whoever, except forest rangers and other persons employed by the United States to protect the forest, Federal and State officers in the discharge of their duties, and the employees of the water board of the city of Portland, State of Oregon, shall knowingly trespass upon any part of the reserve known as Bull Run *National* Forest, in the Cascade Mountains, in the State of Oregon, or shall enter thereon for the purpose of grazing stock, or shall engage in grazing stock thereon, or shall permit stock of any kind to graze thereon, shall be fined not more than $500, *or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*]

Mr. KEAN. I ask the Senator from Idaho if he will kindly explain section 57?

Mr. CULBERSON. We are unable to hear on this side of the Chamber.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator from New Jersey asks for some explanation of section 57. I would say that section 57 is found in the act of April 28, 1904, the only change made by the committee being stated in part 1 of the report. If the Senator will turn to section 57 as it is printed and then refer to the reference on page 16 of part 1 of the report, he will find there the following statement:

Section 57: While the language of the act revised in this section has been transposed and the redundant matter omitted, the only change made in the section consists in the addition of imprisonment as a part of the punishment, or both. The last sentence of the act directing the Secretary of the Interior to enforce its provisions is unnecessary, as such authority is conferred in general acts applying to all reservations.

I would say to the Senator that this is the reservation which protects the water supply of the city of Portland, in the State of Oregon, and is of really local importance, although made general in its character.

Mr. BURKETT. I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho a question while he is on his feet, and the question pertains to all these several sections. We are now considering the sections in reference to the forests and forest reserves, etc. I notice that some of them have been changed. For instance, section 57, which has just been read, I take it has been changed a good deal. I should like to ask whether in rewriting these laws any of them have been referred to the Departments? I will say to the Senator that it is always the practice here, I think, when committees have bills referred to them making new laws or changes in the law to refer the bill to the particular Department for its consideration. I should like to ask if any of these sections changing the law have been referred to the Department before they have been rewritten?

Mr. HEYBURN. It is unfortunately in a measure true that in some instances, perhaps many, legislation under consideration by the committees of this body is referred to the executive branch of the Government for their opinion as to the wisdom of such legislation. Fortunately, and in entire harmony and accord with the purposes and the powers vested in this body, the committee has not referred any provision of this revision to any executive department of the Government for its advice or consent.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. I will state that I was informed by the clerk of the joint committee when I was chairman of it, who was also one of the Commission which made the revision, that

as a matter of fact all the laws pertaining to the Departments were referred by the Commission to the several Departments, and they in turn reported to the Commission.

Mr. HEYBURN. I was not speaking for the Commission.

Mr. FULTON. I know.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Commission was not composed of Members of either House; it was made up of civilians, appointed by the President as other nonlegislative commissions are appointed.

Mr. FULTON. Certainly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I desire to be distinctly understood, in response to the suggestion of the senior Senator from Oregon, that it was the Commission which referred these questions to the Departments, if they were referred at all; and that the committee whose report is before the Senate did not refer any provision of the bill as reported to the executive or administrative branches of the Government.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas in the chair). Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. FULTON. I so understood. I merely made the remark in response to the inquiry of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] to show that as a matter of fact the Departments had an opportunity to go over the various changes that were made in the law that might be supposed to affect their Departments or to come under their particular supervision. Of course the joint committee did not do it, and in the nature of things it could not refer these matters to the Departments.

Mr. BURKETT. If the Senator from Idaho will yield——

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BURKETT. Perhaps he will just answer the question: Was section 57, as we have just heard it read, drafted by the Commission, or has it been redrafted by the committee?

Mr. HEYBURN. It might be said that it was redrafted by both the Commission and the committee.

Mr. BURKETT. What change does it make in the present law?

Mr. HEYBURN. It makes no change in the substance of the present law. If the Senator will indicate a change that may have been suggested to his mind I will be very much pleased to discuss it.

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator from Idaho that I do not want to disturb him, but I am trying to get at some way whereby we can go along and know the things we do want to raise a question about, without asking each time. I think we ought to have an understanding, for instance, with reference to forestry matters, to which I see this section does not pertain so clearly as I supposed it did. The Senator understands that there are Senators in this body who are not in entire harmony with the present control of the national forests. I think it was said in debate last year by some Senators that those laws should be changed, and the understanding was given to the Senate that if they could change some of those laws they would be changed. In rewriting this criminal code I can see where some changes might be made. We might pass over them hastily and the complete forest-reserve system or the efficacy of it so far as the penal code is concerned could be revolutionized by changing some of these laws.

Now, I do not wish to interpose an objection or to ask a question when I am satisfied or assured by the Senator—and I am always ready to take his word for it—that there has not been any change which in any way would alter the present operation and present control. I am not saying that we could not write some of those laws in a way that would suit me better; but I think the Senate ought to have its attention called to it whenever any of the laws that are going to change the policy and the management of the forest reserves or to change any of the laws pertaining to the handling or the management or distribution of our public lands, are reached.

As the Senator will recall, the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] said the other day that he felt called upon to ask for an explanation of each section. I hope all that time will not be required. If we were simply assured by the Senator from Idaho that this revision did not change the existing law, that the same control would prevail now that has prevailed heretofore, I should not consider it worth while or necessary to ask any questions about it. The only reason why I rose, I will say to the Senator, was to ask this question. If we can have an understanding that whenever any change is made that will in any way revolutionize or alter the management of the forest reserves or the distribution and the management of any of the public lands or the timber reserves, we shall have it suggested to us by the Senator when those sections are reached, as far as I am concerned I am willing not to make any more interruptions nor interpose any interrogatories along this line. But I think we ought to have that assurance.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the committee, at a very great deal of labor and of time at least, have prepared a very careful report upon every section of this revision. I may be mistaken, but I do not believe the Senator from Nebraska is giving the attention to part 1 of the report that it should receive at his hands. He is asking that I shall take up each of the sections bearing upon their face the indication of some change and explain them to the Senate. That would occupy a great deal of time. If I may have the Senator's attention, I should like to direct it to the fact that we have done in print before the Senate in part 1 of this report just what he is asking may be done every time a section is reached.

Mr. BURKETT. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HEYBURN. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. BURKETT. I have my hands more than full, I will say to the Senator, in watching these two pages—section 57 as the Senator's committee has rewritten it and the original section—and I can not with any degree of satisfaction make the comparisons as rapidly as the Secretary can read. I can not watch part 1 of the Commission's report—the old law as it is—and the new law as the Senator's committee has rewritten it. We will have to know something about these matters, and if the Senator is not willing to tell us when we come to a place where the present law is revolutionized, then we shall simply have to stop until we can go over each section. I am willing to trust to the Senator's own word in this matter, but I do feel that the Senate ought to be advised when any change in the present law is contemplated by the rewriting of one of these laws. That is all I am asking for.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is unfortunate, Mr. President, that the Senator from Nebraska can not find opportunity to pay attention to the report the committee has made as to what has been done with each of these sections. The rules of this body provide that the report shall be printed. The committee, in compliance with those rules, has printed a report that is very concise, very much to the point, and expresses as tersely as can be expressed the changes that have been made in the different sections. I do not think I should be called upon to read every section that is reached and make explanation in addition to the printing of the report in compliance with the rules of this body.

I think the Senator will find it not difficult, if he will secure possession of a copy of the real report—that is, part 1 of the report, which was separated—and I will call the Senator's attention to it; I hold it in my hand—in order that it might be convenient for reference. There is not the slightest embarrassment in a Senator having that report in his hand and following down in consecutive order the sections of the revision, and knowing exactly from a glance what has been done in regard to each section.

I do not in the slightest degree object to explaining at any length, as fully as the Senator may desire, any of the changes that have been made. I merely want that we shall be given the benefit of the work that we have performed, and when we have made a report that the report shall receive the respectful consideration to which it is entitled. The reason that we made this report in part 1 and part 2 was that part 2 is a voluminous and rather unwieldly document, and it was considered that perhaps Senators would find it very burdensome to have to take part 2 in their hands when they desired to refer to the changes which are aptly and tersely expressed in part 1.

### JUDICIAL DISTRICTS IN OREGON.

Mr. FULTON. I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Oregon asks unanimous consent that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have no objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the unfinished business will be laid aside.

Mr. FULTON. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 438) to divide the State of Oregon into two judicial districts, to report it with an amendment, and to ask for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill, which had been reported from the Committee on the Judiciary with an amendment, which was to strike out all after the enacting clause and insert:

That there shall be, and hereby is, created an additional judicial district in the State of Oregon, said State being hereby divided into two judicial districts, which shall be known as the eastern and western

judicial districts of the State of Oregon. The eastern district shall include the counties of Baker, Malheur, Harney, Grant, Union, Wallowa, Umatilla, Morrow, Sherman, Gilliam, Crook, Wheeler, and Lake, with the waters thereof. The western district shall include the residue of said State of Oregon, with the waters thereof.

SEC. 2. That the district judge and all officers who have been heretofore appointed for the district of Oregon as heretofore constituted and are in office at the time of the taking effect of this act shall continue in office as such judge and officers of the western district of Oregon until the expiration of their respective terms, or until their successors are appointed and qualified, and the said judge shall have the same powers and jurisdiction, except territorial, and the said judge and all such officers shall perform the same duties and receive the same compensation as heretofore.

SEC. 3. That the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint for said eastern district of Oregon a district judge, a marshal, and a district attorney; and clerks for said circuit and district courts and all other necessary officers shall be appointed in the same manner as is now provided by law in respect to such officers in the district of Oregon.

SEC. 4. That the courts and the judges of said eastern district of Oregon shall, within said district, respectively, possess the same jurisdiction and powers and perform the same duties as are now respectively possessed and performed by the circuit and district courts and judges of the United States of the district of Oregon.

SEC. 5. That the district judge of said eastern district of Oregon shall receive the same compensation as is by law provided for the district judge of the district of Oregon; and the marshal, district attorney, and clerks of the circuit and district courts and other officials shall severally possess the powers and perform the duties in said eastern district lawfully possessed and performed by the like officers in the said district of Oregon and shall be, respectively, entitled to like fees, compensation, and emoluments, and, until otherwise provided by law, the salaries herein provided for shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

SEC 6. That the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the western district of Oregon shall be held at the city of Portland beginning on the second Mondays of March and October in each year. That the regular terms of the circuit and district courts of the United States for the eastern district of Oregon shall be held at Baker City beginning on the second Mondays of April and November in each year.

SEC. 7. That all civil causes and proceedings of every name and nature, including proceedings in bankruptcy, now pending in the courts of the district of Oregon as heretofore constituted, whereof the courts of the eastern district of Oregon as hereby constituted would have had jurisdiction if the said eastern district of Oregon and the courts thereof had been constituted when said causes or proceedings were instituted, shall be, and are hereby, transferred to and the same shall be proceeded with in the eastern district of Oregon, and jurisdiction thereof is hereby transferred to and vested in the courts of said eastern district, and the records and proceedings therein and relating to said proceeding and causes shall be certified and transferred thereto; and such records and proceedings when so certified and transferred shall thenceforth constitute a part of the record of said causes, respectively, in the court to which such transfer shall be made, and all such suits and proceedings so transferred shall be heard and disposed of at the term of said courts for the eastern district of Oregon to be held at Baker City as herein provided: *Provided*, That all motions and causes submitted and all causes and proceedings in law, equity, admiralty, or bankruptcy pending at the time of the taking effect of this act in the district of Oregon as heretofore constituted in which the evidence has been taken in whole or in part before the judge of said district of Oregon as heretofore constituted or taken in whole or in part and submitted to and passed upon by the said judge shall be retained, proceeded with, and disposed of in said district of Oregon.

SEC. 8. That all crimes and offenses committed prior to and all prosecutions begun and pending at the taking effect of this act shall be proceeded with and finally determined as if this act had not been passed.

SEC. 9. That all crimes and offenses hereafter committed within either of said districts shall be prosecuted, tried, and determined within the district in which committed.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

### LANDS OF THE FLATHEAD RESERVATION, MONT.

Mr. DIXON. I ask the Senator from Idaho to kindly consent that the unfinished business may be further temporarily laid aside in order that I may call up Senate bill 3640 on the Calendar.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The unfinished business has been temporarily laid aside. The Senator from Montana asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill, the title of which will be stated.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 3640) to amend sections 9 and 14, chapter 1495, Statutes of the United States of America, entitled "An act for the survey and allotment of lands now embraced within the limits of the Flathead Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, and the sale and disposal of all surplus lands after allotment."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary proceeded to read the bill.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I was going to ask to have the report of the committee read, but I observe that the Secretary is proceeding to read the bill, and I will await the conclusion of the reading.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill.

Mr. KEAN. Mr. President, what do I understand this bill to be?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary is reading the bill for the information of the Senate.

Mr. KEAN. I thought the Senate was proceeding with the unfinished business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The unfinished business was temporarily laid aside at the request of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON], and the Senator from Montana [Mr. DIXON] now asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which the Secretary is reading.

Mr. KEAN. If the unfinished business is temporarily laid aside, I will move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

Mr. HEYBURN. Just a moment, Mr. President. The Senator from New Jersey being absent from the Senate Chamber I agreed that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside with the understanding that we were to resume its consideration immediately afterwards. I do not think, therefore, that the motion to go into executive session should be proposed.

Mr. KEAN. I should certainly not want to interfere with the Senator from Idaho.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is intended to resume consideration of the unfinished business.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the further reading of the bill?

Mr. KEAN. I object.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the unfinished business be laid before the Senate.

Mr. DIXON. I ask the Senator from New Jersey to withdraw his objection. The bill is a very important one, and it is desired to get it over to the House, and have it considered before the springtime opens. It provides for a very important work.

Mr. KEAN. I know nothing of the measure, but there is a very thin Senate at this time.

Mr. DIXON. The bill has a unanimous report.

Mr. KEAN. Every Senator had supposed that the unfinished business was before the Senate. I object to the consideration of any other bill at this time.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey insists upon his objection. The Senate will proceed with the consideration of the unfinished business.

### REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator who has charge of the unfinished business has, I think, yielded twice for other business. I respectfully submit to the Chair that that at least is violative of the spirit of the rule adopted a year or two ago, which rule itself made it the duty of the Chair to enforce it without objection.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The rule does not require the Chair to interpose an objection to a Senator's withdrawing his bill from the consideration of the Senate. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON] got recognition from the Chair. He asked that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. The Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] made no objection. After the consideration of the bill of the Senator from Oregon was completed, the Senator from Idaho asked that the Senate resume consideration of his measure. The Chair agrees with the Senator from Texas that perhaps it was a violation of the spirit of the rule to which he refers.

The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary proceeded to read section 58.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I will ask the Senator from Idaho what became of section 57?

Mr. HEYBURN. No objection was interposed to it. I will say to the Senator from Georgia that section 57 is of local application.

Mr. CLAY. I know it is of local application.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON], the State in which the reservation referred to is located, reported this section.

Mr. CLAY. I will say to the Senator that I can not see any use for it at all; for if you will turn to another section of this bill, you will find a general statute which provides for the punishment of trespassing upon forest reserves. I can not see why a special statute should be passed simply for the Bull Run National Forest, when there is a general statute that would cover that same forest.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the act to which the Senator objects was passed in 1904, nearly four years ago. It is the

existing law. Whether or not Congress was wise in enacting it I would not undertake at this time to say.

Mr. CLAY. As I understand the Senator, this committee was appointed for the purpose of revising the laws. The committee does not pretend to have retained all of the old laws. As I understand, the committee has changed in many instances the old laws and has even inserted new statutes in this report.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President——

Mr. CLAY. One moment. I was going to say that I could never see the wisdom of passing a general statute making it a crime to do certain things, and then passing a special statute applying to a particular place when the general statute would cover the particular place.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. FULTON. I suggest to the Senator from Georgia that the general statute does not cover the case as completely as the special statute. The Bull Run Forest Reserve is a small area set aside as a forest reserve by proclamation and then protected by special acts simply to guard and protect the water supply the city of Portland. It was necessary to make the regulations protecting it more specific than in regard to the general forest-reserve system, because it was necessary to prevent any manner of trespassing or stock feeding thereon, in order to maintain the purity of the water. Hence, as the Senator from Idaho says, the special provision was passed some years ago and is now existing law. There can be no good reason for setting it aside.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I should like to supplement what the Senator from Oregon has stated by saying that it was the policy of the committee that reported the bill now under consideration to make no change in existing law except upon the most urgent necessity appearing. So that, this being existing law, considered favorably by existing committees of this body and of Congress, and enacted so recently as 1904, the committee thought that it would not be justified in attempting to drop out of the revision a statute so recently enacted and in the enactment of which many members of the present Congress largely participated.

It was a general conservative policy on the part of the committee to make no change without some compelling reason, and I think that Senators will find that that rule has been observed throughout the work. It is entirely probable that had the committee been recommending legislation in the first instance, they might, in many cases, have arrived at a different conclusion from that which they have reported here; but they did not feel at liberty to legislate upon any subject except to the extent of harmonizing existing law.

The Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY] has suggested that the committee has reported many new sections. Out of this entire voluminous work the committee has reported really but eleven new sections, and those growing out of conditions that did not exist up to the time that the necessity was made apparent.

Mr. CLAY. The Senator is probably correct, that the committee has reported but eleven new sections. I will, however, call the Senator's attention to the fact that in going through this report the Senator will find there are 342 sections, and, if I have made a correct calculation, 164 of those sections change to some extent existing law.

Mr. HEYBURN. I see that the Senator from Georgia is holding in his hand the print of the bill and does not seem to have the report before him.

Mr. CLAY. I have also the other before me. I have them both.

Mr. HEYBURN. Reference to the report of the committee, in which the bill is printed on the left-hand page, will indicate to the Senator that there are very few changes, indeed, in existing law. It must be obvious to the Senator that, where you are welding together three or four or five statutes, overlapping each other and passed at intervals long apart, it must be necessary to rearrange the language in order that the construction of the reported sentence may be intelligible and may express what Congress has expressed at different times in different sections. That was one of the important duties that your committee had to perform—the welding together of existing laws, not changing them further than was necessary to use the ordinary form of language for the expression of the intended purpose of Congress, plainly apparent upon the face of the legislation.

Now, Senators must realize that this work was accompanied at times by some difficulty in determining just exactly what form of language this welding together should take; but we have endeavored conscientiously to retain the exact intent and purpose of Congress in the several acts of legislation that we were called upon to deal with. If we have not done so, we are at all times ready to receive suggestions in the nature of amendments, either striking out sections or adding to them. But we have followed a rule that was as nearly accurate and as nearly met the exigencies of the moment as it was possible for us to conceive and to adopt.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 58. Whoever shall knowingly and unlawfully break, open, or destroy, any gate, fence, hedge, or wall inclosing any lands of the United States which, in pursuance of any law have been reserved or purchased by the United States for any public use; or whoever shall drive any cattle, horses, hogs, or *other live stock* upon *any such* lands for the purpose of destroying the grass or trees on said *lands*, or where they may destroy the said grass or trees; or whoever shall knowingly permit his cattle, horses, hogs, *or other live stock* to enter through any such inclosure upon *any such* lands of the United States, where *such* cattle, horses, hogs, *or other live stock* may or can destroy the grass or trees or other property of the United States on the said lands, shall be *fined* not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, *or both: Provided*, That nothing in this *section* shall be construed to apply to *unreserved* public lands.

SEC. 59. [Whoever shall *willfully* destroy, deface, change, or remove to another place any section corner, quarter-section corner, or meander post, on any Government line of survey, or shall *willfully* cut down any witness tree or any tree blazed to mark the line of a Government survey, or shall *willfully* deface, change, or remove any monument or bench mark of any Government survey, shall be fined not more than $250 or imprisoned not more than *six months, or both.*]

SEC. 60. Whoever in any manner, by threats or force, shall interrupt, hinder, or prevent the surveying of the public lands, or of any private land claim which has been or may be confirmed by the United States, by the persons authorized to survey the same, in conformity with the instructions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall be fined not more than $3,000, and imprisoned not more than three years.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not like to appear to be too officious in the matter, but I thought that the Senators in charge of the bill had agreed on a former occasion that whenever we reached a section which, by being printed in brackets, indicated that there had been a change they would without our asking them to do so tell us what the changes were.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, during the absence of the Senator from the Chamber the suggestion which he has just made was, in another form, made by the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], and I think we had some understanding—if not complete, at least partial—that before requiring that I should repeat that which is already printed for the information of Senators reference would be made by Senators to this report.

If the Senator will turn to section 59, which is on page 16 of the report, he will probably have any question answered that would occur to his mind; and if not, I would be glad to supplement the information.

Mr. BACON. I will just call the attention of the Senator to the fact that it is manifestly physically impracticable while a section is being read to note the changes on the accompanying pamphlet when the Secretary proceeds immediately to the reading of another section, and unless the Secretary will stop long enough for a Senator to read it the necessity for the explanation by the Senator in charge is apparent. For instance, the Secretary has just read one section and immediately, without a moment's pause, is proceeding to read another. So we have no time for a comparison.

Mr. HEYBURN. I was rather expecting that the Secretary in reading would pause at least long enough for an objection to be made, but the Senator doubtless could have interrupted the Secretary and made the objection. However, I hope that in reading the sections that are indicated by brackets, or any other sections a Senator may suggest, the Secretary will pause long enough to give Senators time to interpose objections.

Mr. BACON. I will call the attention of the Senator to another fact. Section 58, which has just been read, is not put in brackets, and yet there are italics in the text, which indicate that there has been some change made.

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to direct the Senator's attention to that section. If the Senator will turn to the report of the committee, he will find——

Mr. BACON. The Senator altogether misunderstands me. I simply desire to know whether that is a section in which there is no change.

Mr. HEYBURN. No change which should be indicated by brackets.

Mr. BACON. No.

Mr. HEYBURN. No. The report on section 58——

Mr. BACON. I desire to ascertain if I understand the matter correctly. Where the change is not in brackets, but where there are italics, the italics indicate the change, and there is no other?

Mr. HEYBURN. The italics indicate the changes.

Mr. BACON. And there is no other?

Mr. HEYBURN. No other which comes within the rule. The rule says——

Mr. BACON. I know, but the Senator can tell me if I am correct. I am simply trying to find out whether I am correct in the supposition that if there are simply italics without any brackets, that is an indication that the only changes are those indicated by the italics; but if there are brackets, it is an indication that there are some other changes which would be indicated by reference to that report.

Mr. HEYBURN. That in the welding of several sections matters had been dropped out.

Mr. BACON. Or inserted.

Mr. HEYBURN. In order that we may be clear upon that, the note on section 58 indicates changes, and I will read it into the RECORD, if I may have the Senator's attention.

Section 58: The two sections of the act revised in this section are partly duplications of each other, and for that reason have been combined. The section has been broadened so as to include "other live stock"—

That is in brackets—"other live stock"—

The proviso to the section has been simplified, the term "unreserved" being substituted for the omitted language.

That is in italics. So there was no change in that section that brought it within the rule that it should be indicated by brackets. It came within another class of sections. That is the reason.

Mr. BACON. Well, then, in fact, section 58, so far from being one in which there has been no change, is an amalgamation of two sections.

Mr. HEYBURN. Amalgamation at times simply consists in adding one section on the end of another; sometimes it consists in dropping out a large portion of one section and substituting another, and sometimes it consists in the transposition of language. It depends upon the form the original legislation took. In this case the original legislation was in such convenient form that it could be so welded together as to render it unnecessary to put it in brackets, but the changes could be indicated by italics. Doubtless it may be found that in some instances—I trust in very few—the committee has overlooked some matter. If so, we will be glad to have our attention called to it; but I think the Senator will find that that section did not come within the rule of brackets.

Mr. BURKETT. Before the reading is resumed, may I ask the Senator a question?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Nebraska?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. BURKETT. In the intermission afforded me during the debate between the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] and the Senator from Idaho [Mr. HEYBURN] I have had time to read over the key to which the Senator from Idaho referred, and I find that there has been omitted from section 59 the provision authorizing the payment of $25 to the informer.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is so stated in the report.

Mr. BURKETT. After making a comparison I notice that is true. Have the committee adopted the same course throughout the revision—have they generally left out the pay that is given to informers?

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not think we reported a single section containing a fee to the informer. If we have my mind does not recur to it.

Mr. BURKETT. It seems to me that is one of the things which the Senator might well have called to the attention of the Senate. I did not notice it.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have done so.

Mr. BURKETT. I know, but it is impossible to follow it as fast as the clerk is reading and also read the report. I did not catch that until I read the report while the Senator from Georgia and the Senator from Idaho were debating. It seems to me when an old-established policy—and it is an old policy—of paying fees to informers in certain criminal matters is changed, it should come under the rule I suggested to the Senator: That if there is any revolution of process or anything of that sort we ought to be advised of it, because if the clerk had continued to read and if the Senator from Georgia had not delayed the clerk's reading for some interrogatories, I would not have caught that; the clerk is reading so rapidly.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will, if requested by Senators, when each section is read, read the report of the committee on that section. It will take a lot of time. Really I can not see that it should be necessary to make a report and print it and lay it before Senators and then at the same time make it verbally, but for the convenience of Senators I will do it.

The Senator from Nebraska unfortunately was not in the Senate Chamber when the section to which he refers was reached.

Mr. BURKETT. I will say to the Senator that he is entirely mistaken. I have not been out of the Senate Chamber since the reading began.

Mr. HEYBURN. Perhaps I should have said that he was not in his seat.

Mr. BURKETT. Yes. I did change seats for a moment.

Mr. HEYBURN. However, does the Senator desire to recur to section 59?

Mr. BURKETT. No. I have noted the difference now.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then we can pass on.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The SECRETARY. Page 32, section 61——

Mr. BACON. Has section 60 been read?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. It has been read.

Mr. BACON. Very well.

Mr. HEYBURN. There is no change in section 60.

Mr. BACON. I noticed that the report says this belongs to class 1.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the Senator will turn to the preceding page, he will find that there is stated just what class 1 comprises. Of course we can not entirely relieve Senators of the burden of recurring to the report. The section contains no new legislation and no change except the general change which is thus expressed in the report:

(1)—

That is class 1—

Those sections derived from a single section or act, in which the only change consists in the use of the word "whoever" for "every person who," and the omission of minimum punishments, the words "hard labor" and the designation of felony, high misdemeanor, or misdemeanor.

Inasmuch as we have stated in the beginning that those provisions of law have been entirely and uniformly and universally abolished, it would hardly seem necessary to repeat it as to each section.

Mr. BACON. I think the Senator is quite correct as to that. That is a matter which runs through the entire code.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is a universal rule which runs through the entire revision, in the interest of uniformity and for other purposes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 61. Whoever, before or at the time of the public sale of any of the lands of the United States, shall bargain, contract, or agree, or attempt to bargain, contract, or agree with any other person, that the last-named person shall not bid upon or purchase the land so offered for sale, or any parcel thereof; or whoever by intimidation, combination, or unfair management shall hinder or prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent, any person from bidding upon or purchasing any tract of land so offered for sale, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 62. [Whoever shall willfully or maliciously injure or destroy any of the works, property, or material of any telegraph, *telephone, or cable line, or system, operated or* controlled by the United States, *whether constructed or in process of construction,* or shall willfully or maliciously interfere in any way with the working or use of any such line, *or system,* or shall willfully or maliciously obstruct, hinder, or delay the transmission of any communication over any such line, *or system,* shall be *fined* not more than $1,000, or *imprisoned* not more than three years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the section is in brackets, which indicates that there has been some change, under the rule requiring such sections to be in brackets. The report of the committee as to section 62 is as follows:

The changes made in this section consist in enlarging its terms so as to include telephone and cable lines and systems. The transposition of the language used, and the omission of redundant language, neither adds to nor takes from the section anything material.

I will say that since the enactment of this statute in 1874 new appliances and methods have come into general use, to which it was necessary to adapt existing legislation for their protection. They belong to the same class as those that existed and were the incentive to the enactment of the original law. I think no other change will be found in the section.

Mr. KEAN. Has it been agreed to?

Mr. HEYBURN. The sections are agreed to unless there is some objection.

Mr. KEAN. I should like to have it passed over.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator from New Jersey requests that it be passed over.

Mr. KEAN. Just for a moment. I want to read it.

Mr. HEYBURN. Very well.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 63. Whoever shall knowingly issue or publish any counterfeit weather forecast or warning of weather conditions falsely representing such forecast or warning to have been issued or published by the

Weather Bureau, United States Signal Service, or other branch of the Government service, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than ninety days, or both.

Mr. KEAN. I am not unwilling that the Senator from Idaho should go back to the section which was passed over. I want to ask him whether or not it includes wireless telegraphy.

Mr. HEYBURN. Would the Senator object if we should proceed with the section under consideration and then recur to the other section, which will keep the RECORD straight?

Mr. KEAN. That is perfectly agreeable.

Mr. HEYBURN. The clerk has just finished reading section 63. I want the RECORD to show that it was disposed of. There is no change in it. It belongs to class 1, in which the changes are merely under the general rule.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether in their work the committee was authorized to consider the propriety of the elimination of any statute?

Mr. HEYBURN. Does the Senator refer to section 63?

Mr. BACON. Yes; using it simply for the basis of the inquiry. I do not know whether in the work of the committee they felt authorized to, or did in fact at any time, eliminate from the law any provision which they thought to be unwise.

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not think the committee at any time eliminated any provision because they thought it unwise. I think that whatever was eliminated was in response to the necessity arising out of other legislation upon the same subject or changed conditions which no longer made the existing law applicable. For instance, it will be found frequently that conditions had so changed that the existing provisions in the law had no present application to existing conditions; but the committee did not undertake in the instance to which my mind occurs to pass upon the wisdom of an existing law that had any aplication whatever to conditions which now exist. They left that for subsequent amendments to existing law.

Mr. BACON. I will ask, not with reference to this section in particular, but in order that we may know how we are to proceed in the further consideration of the bill, does the Senator recognize that in this proceeding it is now in order and proper, if Senators obect to any existing law, to seek to eliminate it by its repeal in this way?

Mr. HEYBURN. They undoubtedly could do it. I know of no rule of legislation in this body which would prevent any Senator from offering an amendment to repeal existing law, but I should feel impelled to suggest to Senators, if they should do it, that they were perhaps jeopardizing the adoption of the report of the committee in this case, and that it would be better to defer any attempt to amend the law until after these laws shall have been revised and codified and adopted, and then let any proposition to amend them go to the proper committee. Most of the possible amendments in this connection would go to the Committee on the Judiciary. If any Senator were to propose to repeal existing law, I would feel that such a proposition ought to go to the Judiciary Committee, and yet to do that, to undertake to refer any part of this work to another committee, or to a standing committee of this body, would certainly greatly delay, if not entirely jeopardize the passage of this bill, and would render nugatory eleven years of work and a very large expenditure of money, which have resulted in the production of this bill and its presentation to this body.

I think the Senator would not agree with me, that it would be unwise to attempt at this time new legislation in the shape of the repeal of existing laws.

Mr. BACON. I see a good deal of force, of course, in the suggestion of the Senator, and if his committee has been entirely consistent on the other hand in not inserting anything new, then the contention is very much fortified. Do I understand that to be the statement of the committee—that no new legislation has been inserted?

Mr. HEYBURN. No new legislation has been inserted in what purports to be existing law. The new legislation, as I have before said, is contained in sections that are entirely in italics, and they are very limited in number. I think the Senator will find that there are not to exceed eleven new sections. Whenever we reach them we pass them for subsequent consideration.

Mr. BACON. I understand; but I am speaking of the general methods of the committee. It seems to me the same argument which would suggest the propriety of the reference of the question of the repeal of a law to the Judiciary Committee would also make it equally important that any new legislation should be referred to that committee.

Mr. HEYBURN. I have anticipated, and I think each member of the committee has anticipated, the possibility of that question being raised. Of course I take it that under the reference of this subject to a special joint committee of the two Houses, it would be entirely in order for them to report a new section of law, a new subject-matter of legislation, and to refer it to a committee, and that would confine the work of the joint committee to a revision of existing law and perhaps leave some inconsistencies that could only be covered by new legislation. But the question of the wisdom of doing so would arise, and unless it was of such very great importance as to make it appear to be necessary to refer it to the Judiciary Committee, I do not think it ought to be done. I do not think the question should be raised. We could not object to it if it is raised.

Mr. BACON. I do not think it is a matter of very much practical importance, but I am frank to say that if the committee were proceeding to eliminate undesirable laws, this particular section is one which they might very well discard.

Mr. HEYBURN. Which particular section?

Mr. BACON. Section 63.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is existing law.

Mr. BACON. I am not asking them to do it at this time, but it does seem to me that it is going a little far in the way of legislation. Of course it is existing law, and the committee is in no wise responsible for it.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is made up of six sections of the act of 1874, which has been on the statute books a good while.

I have made my explanation of the section under consideration.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Recurring for a moment to section 62, which has been passed over, and replying to the question asked by the Senator from New Jersey [Mr. KEAN], the old law provided that "any person or persons who shall willfully or maliciously injure or destroy any of the works or property or material of any telegraphic line," and so on. The Senator from Idaho explained that the section had been broadened to include new appliances. The Senator from New Jersey desired to know whether it was broad enough to apply to wireless telegraphy. I answer him yes. The committee thinks the word "system" inserted in the new section covers wireless telegraphy.

Mr. HEYBURN. It says "cable line or system."

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes; so as to include cable and telephone and wireless systems. The word "line" in the original law would not include such apparatus.

Mr. KEAN. Yes; but wireless telegraphy does not use a cable.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is a system.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is a system.

Mr. HEYBURN. The word "system" is used to cover it.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is not a telegraphic line; it is a telegraphic system.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Utah yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. CULBERSON. I was not in the Chamber when the Senator from New Jersey made his statement in reference to section 62, and I may be asking a question which he has already answered; but I should like for the Senator from Utah to explain why it is that the words "or system" have been inserted at these three several places in this section.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. For precisely the same purpose—because the original law covered only a telegraph line, and not a telegraph system. Since this law was originally adopted we have had the invention of wireless telegraphy, which is not a line, but a telegraph system; and it is quite as necessary, the committee think, to protect the apparatus of a wireless telegraph system as it is to protect the apparatus and works of a telegraphic line.

Mr. BACON. The section applies only to lines or systems owned or controlled by the United States.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Yes.

Mr. BACON. It has no reference to other lines.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It has reference to no others. It says "operated or controlled by the United States."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read section 64, as follows:

SEC. 64. [Whoever shall forcibly assault, resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in the execution of his duties, or on account of the execution of his duties, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and whoever shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any officer or employee of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture in the execution of his duties, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duties, or on account of the performance of his duties, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, *or both.*]

Mr. HEYBURN. That being in brackets, under the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska and the Senator from Georgia, I will read the report. It says:

Section 64. The only real change made in this section consists in the addition of the words "or both" at the end of the section. The omission of the words "who discharges any deadly weapon at" takes nothing from the section, as the act of discharging a weapon is embraced and covered by the words "shall use any deadly weapon," etc.

We have substituted the term "shall use any deadly weapon" as being more comprehensive than the words "who discharges any deadly weapon," because there are other ways of using deadly weapons than discharging them. At the end of the section the words "or both" have been added, and from the original section we have stricken out the words "imprisoned at hard labor" and have substituted the words "or both" after the designation of the fine and imprisonment.

Mr. BACON. I should like to inquire of the Senator whether or not it is true that there is a general provision of law making it a crime and imposing a penalty in cases where there is any resistance or interference with an officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty?

Mr. HEYBURN. I think there is no provision so general as to include all classes of public officers.

Mr. BACON. We do have, then, specific statutes for each particular class? It seems to me it would have been a very wise thing for the revisionists in examining into all these laws which are of a kindred nature—I know there are such laws with reference to officers of the postal service and others—instead of permitting to remain upon the statute books these separate and different provisions to have embodied them all into some one general provision which would have applied alike to all offenses of interfering with any Government officer.

I suppose, without knowing the history of the particular section now before us, that reference in the minds of the legislators at the time was to conditions out on the public lands, where the officers representing the department were liable to be interfered with in somewhat violent manner, and that this particular statute was enacted to meet that case. But I still think that in the interest of brevity and conciseness there could have been a general law framed which would have applied alike to all cases where an officer of the United States in the discharge of his duty was interfered with and hindred in the discharge of duty.

Mr. BURKETT. Is this a new law?

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator from Nebraska will find the statute from which this provision of the committee's report is taken set opposite in the report of the committee.

Mr. BURKETT. I saw that and was looking at it, and that is what suggested the question. It seems to have a section number only. There is no reference to the date of its passage.

Mr. BACON. You will find the date stated—1894, 1895, and 1896.

Mr. HEYBURN. The Senator will find by looking at the natural place the act referred to. The provisions of section 62 are all contained in the original acts of June 23 and February 4, 1874, the act of March 3, 1875, and of March 3, 1883, all referred to in the margin on page 69. The marginal reference is complete.

Mr. BACON. I was mistaken in my statement as to the dates. It was another statute I had in view.

Mr. HEYBURN. The statute being printed in full, of course the reference to the original publication of it in the Statutes at Large becomes unimportant.

Mr. BURKETT. I notice it is distributed to various other sections to which it pertains. I notice 7 is above 5. It rather reverses it.

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not think I understand the Senator.

Mr. BURKETT. Is this a part of the statute found at the top of the page under section 63?

Mr. HEYBURN. It is contained in the second supplement, page 459. That is the reference just above; and there is no difficulty about it. I will call the Senator's attention to the section itself. On page 70 it says "3 Mar., 1905, 33 Stat. L." Look at the bottom of the section itself. The references are at the end of each section. So there can be no confusion about it.

Mr. BURKETT. What was the Senator's reply—I did not understand him if he has replied—to the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia, as I understood him to make it, that instead of making it a penalty for anyone to shoot at an officer of one particular branch or department of the Government, it should be made a general law? Why would it not be a good idea to make it general, and say "whoever shall forcibly assault, resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer or employee of the United States in the execution of his duties?" What would be the objection, if the committee has any?

Mr. HEYBURN. I think the suggestion of the Senator from Nebraska would have been very pertinent had it been submitted to Congress when it was enacting the law; but as I have before said, it has been the endeavor of the committee to make no changes in existing law except such as were absolutely necessary for the purpose of harmonizing legislation.

Congress, in its wisdom, having enacted that statute, we have merely carried it forward into the criminal code, where it belongs. If it is considered later, after the committee's work shall have been finished, important to introduce an amendment before Congress, and let it go to the proper legislative committee, that is a matter for after consideration. But the committee did not intend to usurp the functions of the standing committees of this body in dealing with existing law or with amendments to existing law, and they have only done so where it was absolutely necessary in order to weld together statutes that overlapped or were inconsistent and needed to be reported in a concrete form.

Mr. BURKETT. There are as I see, hastily glancing through the bill, perhaps a dozen instances of entire new sections.

Mr. HEYBURN. Now, Mr. President, I can not see——

Mr. BURKETT. The committee has not confined itself entirely to rewriting the law. When a matter is so important and yet so simple and easily to be explained as that would—simply to insert the words "United States" for the words "Bureau of Animal Industry of the Department of Agriculture"—it seems to me while we are at it we might better make that little change than rewrite some whole sections or pass a new law, as we shall have to do later on.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have such frequent references to the eleven new sections the committee have reported and which I have endeavored to explain frequently that it seems to me more attention is being paid to the things that are not before the Senate than to those that are before the Senate. No one of those eleven sections has at any time been before the Senate for consideration at all, and if they should ever come before the Senate for consideration I would feel at that time perfectly willing to take them up. But at this time I must decline to consider matters that are not before the Senate.

One reason why this section was not made of general application is because the penalties affixed to the assault upon this class of officers would be inadequate to punish those guilty of graver offenses against other officers under other conditions. For that reason it was doubtless thought best by Congress at the time, rather than to make a general provision which would be applicable to all cases of resistance or assault (for in some cases it would be so aggravated that the punishment should be very severe indeed), that in these cases where the assault was not so great the punishment should be made commensurate with the offense with which Congress was dealing. I do not feel justified at this time to question the wisdom of Congress in enacting this law. It is the existing law and it has been for some time. The Fifty-eighth Congress enacted this law, and it is not so ancient but that many of those here present participated in its enactment.

The committee did not feel justified in criticising the work of the standing committees of this body which passed upon this legislation, and for that reason they made no suggestion in the nature of an amendment, but rather accepted it as the wisdom not of years ago or of some past period, but of to-day and of this generation and of men who in part comprise this Congress.

Mr. BURKETT. While the Senator is on his feet, let me ask him was this passed as a part of an appropriation bill—for instance, the agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. HEYBURN. I do not think that is material.

Mr. BURKETT. I think it is, because it might explain why Congress, in its wisdom, did not make the law general.

Mr. HEYBURN. It will be an unfortunate day in this country when we attempt to give status to legislation that was enacted as a part of an appropriation bill different from that which we give to legislation that was independent in its character, because perhaps the greater part of legislation, of this class at least, comes in connection with appropriation bills.

Mr. BURKETT. No; the Senator misunderstands me. I was not attempting to give different weight to legislation on that account, but only different weight to the remarks of the Senator on that account. I thought it might not possibly have had the general consideration if passed on an appropriation bill that it might have had if it came up as an individual bill, and that is the reason why I asked the question.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is not in an appropriation act. The Senator will find it on page 1265 in 33 Statutes at Large as part

of an act entitled "An act to enable the Secretary of Agriculture to establish and maintain quarantine districts, to permit and regulate the movement of cattle and other live stock therefrom, and for other purposes." It is independent legislation, not on an appropriation bill.

Mr. BURKETT. I suggest then to the Senator that coming up in that kind of a bill it is hardly probable that the Senate did give it all the consideration that he referred to a moment ago as a general proposition. It came up in a special bill pertaining to a special department. Now, if it could be written as a general law for all the officers it seems to me that we would gain more time by it, as I understand the Senator to state that here is no law of a similar nature for other officers of the Government.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the most important consideration that Congress gives to any bill is the vote that it takes upon it. That is conclusive; and it is rather unprofitable to go back of the vote to determine whether or not Congress was justified in arriving at the conclusion which resulted in the enactment of the law. So I will let it rest at that.

Mr. BURKETT. Does the Senator object to an amendment of that sort, so as to make it general?

Mr. HEYBURN. If you would make the section general you would leave crimes consisting of assault on officers under some circumstances inadequately punished. The punishment provided for this class of offenses would be so inadequate to a large majority of the offenses that might come within that description as to leave the legislation absolutely insufficient, and it would probably in effect repeal a number of existing important statutes.

I do not think the Senator upon deliberation would propose to make that punishment applicable to all assaults under all circumstances, assaults upon United States marshals in arresting men charged with crime, and assaults upon United States marshals in enforcing law under cases of great aggravation. I do not think the Senator upon deliberation would ask that such inadequate punishment as was prescribed in that section should be adopted as applying to all cases which might occur under it.

Mr. BURKETT. I understood the Senator. I think there ought to be some law of this nature for every officer who is not specifically covered by a statute, and that is why I hesitated to offer the amendment. There certainly should be such a law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BURKETT. I just want to explain why I had not offered the amendment, and then I will be glad to yield.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I wish to ask the Senator a question right here in regard to this matter. I ask the Senator whether he does not think with reference to the great majority of the officers of the United States that the State laws are adequate to protect them against assaults of this character?

Mr. BURKETT. I do not know. Perhaps it is adequate for most of them. I should say that it is in most cases, at least.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Of course any person who assaults an officer of the Government within the limits of a State is amenable to the State law. This is only in addition to it, as I understand, because of the peculiar duties which this class of officers are called upon to perform.

Now, if the Senator will permit me, I call his attention to the fact, as I am advised at any rate, that there is only one other class of officers whose cases are reached by a statute of this character. The other class of officers are officers in the customs service and officers authorized to make seizures and searches. It was deemed wise on the part of Congress to provide with reference to that class of officers that when they were assaulted in the performance of their duties a Federal law should step in and protect them. Evidently Congress thought the same rule should apply to the officers of the Bureau of Animal Industry. Whether that was wise or not, it seems to me it is not within the province of this committee now to consider. Unless the law is so clearly unwise that everybody would say it ought not to be upon the statute books the committee ought not to undertake to repeal it.

If this law is amended so as to embrace all officers of the United States, it may be that we would be going altogether too far. It might in some instances provide a wholly inadequate punishment, and in other instances the punishment might be altogether too drastic. So it seemed to the committee that the wise thing to do was to leave the law as it exists and not undertake to broaden it by the sort of comprehensive legislation which the Senator suggests.

Mr. BACON. It seems to me that the operation of the minimum penalty in all the statutes deprives the Senator's objection of its force. If the minimum penalties were still preserved, is might be true that punishment might be entirely disproportioned to the offense; but the minimum punishment having been entirely abolished in all these statutes, I do not think his last objection is a good one, because there is a maximum but no minimum, and the punishment can be directly proportioned by the judge imposing the penalty to the grade of the offense. Still I will not insist upon it. I call the attention of the Senator, however, to the fact that such legislation is not only concerning officers of the customs service, but there is legislation of a similar character relative to officers of the postal service, if I recollect aright. I have not the statute before me.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The legislation has been confined heretofore to officers of some particular class. Evidently Congress at the time this legislation was enacted considered that it was unwise for some reason to give it general application, and having legislated upon it as late as March, 1905, it seemed to the committee that they ought not to undertake now to broaden it.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 65. Whoever shall forge, counterfeit, or falsely alter any certificate of entry made or required to be made in pursuance of law by any officer of the customs, or shall use any such forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered certificate, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered, shall be *fined* not more than $10,000 and *imprisoned* not more than three years.

SEC. 66. Whoever shall willfully conceal or destroy any invoice, book, or paper relating to any merchandise liable to duty, which has been or may be imported into the United States from any foreign port or country, after an inspection thereof has been demanded by the collector of any collection district, or shall at any time conceal or destroy any such invoice, book, or paper for the purpose of suppressing any evidence of fraud therein contained, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 67. [Whoever shall forcibly assault, resist, oppose, prevent, impede, or interfere with any officer of the customs *or of the internal revenue*, or his deputy, or any person assisting him in the execution of his duties, or any person authorized to make searches and seizures, in the execution of his duty, or shall rescue, attempt to rescue, or cause to be rescued, any property which has been seized by any person so authorized; or whoever before, at, or after such seizure, in order to prevent the seizure or securing of any goods, wares, or merchandise by any person so authorized, shall stave, break, throw overboard, destroy, or remove the same, shall be fined not more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both; and whoever shall use any deadly or dangerous weapon in resisting any person authorized to make searches or seizures, in the execution of his duty, with intent to commit a bodily injury upon him or to deter or prevent him from discharging his duty, shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. On the suggestion made by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] that a section in brackets should have some explanation before being passed, I would say that section 67 has a single change, which consists in interpolating the words "or of the internal revenue," including internal-revenue officers in the same class as customs officers. It was represented to the committee that there was no sufficient or adequate provision for the punishment of those who under the circumstances recited in this section assault internal-revenue officers. So the section was enlarged by including that class of officers with customs officers. There is a very close relation between the classes of officers, and it was thought best to enumerate them. We omitted the phrase "whoever discharges a weapon." We have substituted for that form of expression "whoever uses a weapon," instead of "discharges," and that is within the indication of the brackets. It was thought by the committee that a uniform rule of expression in regard to the use of weapons should be adopted, which should run all through the bill, so that instead of using as heretofore at one time the term "discharging a weapon," and another time "using a weapon," we have adopted the uniform expression of "using a weapon."

The Secretary read the next section of the bill as follows:

SEC. 68. Whoever shall falsely represent himself to be a revenue officer, and, in such assumed character, demand or receive any money or other article of value from any person for any duty or tax due to the United States, or for any violation or pretended violation of any revenue law of the United States, shall be fined *not more than* $500 and imprisoned not more than two years.

Mr. HEYBURN. That section is not in brackets. I would call the attention of the Senate to the fact that the words "not more than" are words of limitation. It enables the court to impose a fine of less than $500 in cases where it appeals to his discretion and the arbitrary fine of $500 would seem to be too severe a punishment. So we have inserted the words "not more than."

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 69. Whoever, being engaged in the importation into the United States of any goods, wares, or merchandise, or being interested as principal, clerk, or agent in the entry of any goods, wares, or merchandise, shall at any time make, or offer to make, to any officer of the revenue, any gratuity or present of money or other thing of value, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, *or both.*

SEC. 70. Whoever, being an officer of the revenue, shall, by any means whatever, knowingly admit or aid in admitting to entry, any goods, wares, or merchandise, upon payment of less than the amount of duty legally due thereon, shall be removed from office and fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, *or both.*

SEC. 71. Whoever, by any means whatever, shall knowingly effect, or aid in effecting, any entry of goods, wares, or merchandise, at less than the true weight or measure thereof, or upon a false classification thereof as to quality or value, or by the payment of less than the amount of duty legally due thereon, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 72. [Whoever, being a consul, or vice-consul, *or other person employed in the consular service* of the United States, shall knowingly certify falsely to any invoice, or other paper, to which his certificate is by law authorized or required, shall be *fined* not more than $10,000 and *imprisoned* not more than three years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 72, in brackets, is changed in this respect. The offices of commercial agent and vice-commercial agent have been abolished by law. So they are omitted from the provisions of the section. The words "or other person employed in the consular service" have been inserted in place of those omitted, because the duties formerly resting upon those officers, the title of which has been abolished, now rest upon another class of officers without a special official designation. So the change is in form and not in substance.

Mr. STONE. Before we leave section 72, I desire to say that a short time ago I had occasion to talk with an ex-consul who served until recently, and the other day I read an interview with him concerning the practice obtaining at some of the consulates under the operation of what is called an Executive order, issued not a great while since by the President.

I understand the statutes governing the exportation of goods from foreign countries to the United States make it the duty of the exporter to appear personally before the consul or vice-consul and make an affidavit to his invoice. The Executive order to which I have referred directed the consul or vice-consul to make the certification required to the invoice without requiring the actual personal presence of the shipper, and I understand that that practice is being observed at a great many consulates in Europe.

I do not know that the Senator can throw any light upon this subject, but reading on section 72 it seemed to me that the consul certifying to an invoice contrary to that requirement of law would or might subject himself to the penalties provided in the section.

I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho, if the policy outlined in the Executive order is to be pursued, whether there ought not to be some change in the phraseology of this section. A consul is directed by Executive order to pursue a certain line of official conduct, and does it almost as a matter of course, while for the doing of it he subjects himself to the penalties of the present statute.

I call the attention of the Senator to it merely, supposing he is perhaps more familiar with the subject than I, and ask his opinion whether there ought not to be some change in this particular statute?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I do not think there should be a change in section 72, which is the existing section 5442 of the Revised Statutes. I think that the law should be as it is. I do not recall any authority given to any administrative or executive officer to change or modify the law enacted by Congress prescribing the duties and the manner of performing the duties of our consuls or foreign representatives of any class or character.

I have had my attention called to the publication to which the Senator from Missouri refers. Of course I would not undertake to say in any responsible way how much foundation there might be for it, but it does not seem to me that the condition, even though it exists, calls for any change in the law.

This section simply deals with the false certification by a "consul, or vice-consul, or other person employed in the consular service." There were formerly a class of consular officers who do not exist now, and the general term is intended to apply only to those who are responsible, not under an Executive order, but who are responsible under the law, and who are authorized by the law to perform a duty. This section provides that they shall perform it faithfully, and if they should fail to faithfully perform it they shall be punished as provided in the section.

I do not see that the conditions to which the Senator from Missouri refers would necessitate any change in that regard; but I would be very glad of course to hear his suggestion.

Mr. STONE. The consul, under existing conditions, as I understand it, is unfortunately placed between two fires. He must obey the direction of Executive order of his superior, which, I understand the Senator, is probably issued without authority of law, or obey the mandate of the statute, and disobeying either, subjects himself to the danger of some penalty. If the Executive order is wrong, if it is without authority of law, or being warranted by law is still wrong, then there ought to be some change in the law somewhere to relieve that situation.

I think the Senator is right in saying that the law itself should be retained and continued. I should like to have the section passed over for the present until I can look into it tomorrow morning.

Mr. HEYBURN. Will the Senator permit me, before passing it over, in order that the few remarks I may have to submit may appear in connection in the consideration of it, to make a suggestion? I did not intend, nor do I intend, to be understood as criticising, either directly or by implication, any Executive order, because I have no knowledge of any such Executive order having been made, as is suggested by the publication to which the Senator calls my attention and to which my attention had been already called. I think it would be unbecoming to assume in this body that the Executive branch of the Government had either mistaken the law or disregarded it. It is very evident that the duty of the consular officer is prescribed and bounded and limited by the law of Congress, and that he is neither the creature of an Executive order nor is he governed by Executive order. The officer is created by the United States Senate, just as much as he is invested with office by the President. It requires both to do it.

I am not willing to proceed on the assumption that the President has made any improper order in this matter. I have seen the newspaper statement to that effect, but I would not think it becoming to act upon such statements in the consideration of this question. If the Senator desires the section to go over, it can be passed over until he has had time to investigate it.

Mr. STONE. I will examine it. Let it go over until tomorrow.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Section 72 will be passed over.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 73. Whoever shall dispossess or rescue, or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property taken or detained by any officer or other person under the authority of any revenue law of the United States, or shall aid or assist therein, shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned not more than *one year*.

SEC. 74. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, or alter any instrument in imitation of, or purporting to be, an abstract or official copy or certificate of the recording, registry, or enrollment of any vessel, in the office of any collector of the customs, or a license to any vessel for carrying on the coasting trade or fisheries of the United States, or a certificate of ownership, pass, passport, sea letter, or clearance, granted for any vessel, under the authority of the United States, or a permit, debenture, or other official document granted by any collector or other officer of the customs by virtue of his office; or whoever shall utter, publish, or pass, or attempt to utter, publish, or pass, as true, any such false, forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered instrument, abstract, official copy, certificate, license, pass, passport, sea letter, clearance, permit, debenture, or other official document herein specified, knowing the same to be false, forged, counterfeited, or falsely altered, with an intent to defraud, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 and *imprisoned* not more than three years.

SEC. 75. [Whoever shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any military bounty-land warrant, or military bounty-land warrant certificate, issued or purporting to have been issued by the Commissioner of Pensions under any *law* of Congress, or any certificate or duplicate certificate of location of any military bounty-land warrant, or military bounty-land warrant certificate upon any of the lands of the United States, or any certificate or duplicate certificate of the purchase of any of the lands of the United States, or any receipt or duplicate receipt for the purchase money of any of the lands of the United States, issued or purporting to have been issued by the register and receiver at any land office of the United States or by either of them; or whoever shall utter, publish, or pass as true, any *such* false, forged, or counterfeited military bounty-land warrant, military bounty-land warrant certificate, certificate or duplicate certificate of location, certificate or duplicate certificate of purchase, receipt or duplicate receipt for the purchase money of any of the lands of the United States, knowing the same to be false, forged, *or counterfeited,* shall be imprisoned not more than ten years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, section 75, which has just been read, being in brackets, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT], I will suggest that the only changes in that section are in the transposition of the language, which was made necessary by the conditions under which the matter presented itself. It really would not have been necessary to inclose that section in brackets under the rule but for the fact that the word "law" was substituted for the word "act" in line 4, the words "or any duplicate thereof," in line 5, were transposed to perfect the construction of the sentence; and in existing law the word "publishes," after the word "or," in the third line from the top of the page, was stricken out because it appears later in the same sentence. It all went to the question of construction and it in no way affects the substance of the law.

Mr. BURKETT. There is none of the old law omitted, I take it?

Mr. HEYBURN. None, except that under the general rule the "hard-labor clause" is stricken out. That is also true as to all that class of legislation.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 76. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any certificate of citizenship, with intent to use the same, or with the in-

tent that the same may be used by some other person, shall be *fined* not more than $10,000, or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 77. Whoever shall engrave, or cause or procure to be engraved, or assist in engraving, any plate in the likeness of any plate designed for the printing of a certificate of citizenship; or whoever shall sell any such plate, or shall bring into the United States from any foreign place any such plate, except under the direction of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor or other proper officer; or whoever shall have in his control, custody, or possession any metallic plate engraved after the similitude of any plate from which any such certificate has been printed, with intent to use or to suffer such plate to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such certificate or any part thereof; or whoever shall print, photograph, or in any manner cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, any print or impression in the likeness of any such certificate, or any part thereof; or whoever shall sell any such certificate, or shall bring the same into the United States from any foreign place, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States; or whoever shall have in his possession a distinctive paper which has been adopted by the proper officer of the United States for the printing of such certificate, with intent unlawfully to use the same, shall be *fined* not more that $10,000 or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 78. Whoever, when applying to be admitted a citizen, or when appearing as a witness for any such person, shall knowingly personate any person other than himself, or shall falsely appear in the name of a deceased person, or in an assumed or fictitious name, or whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit any oath, notice, affidavit, certificate, order, record, signature, or other instrument, paper, or proceeding required or authorized by any law relating to or providing for the naturalization of aliens, or whoever shall utter, sell, dispose of, or shall use as true or genuine, for any unlawful purpose, any false, forged, antedated, or counterfeit oath, notice, certificate, order, record, signature, instrument, paper, or proceeding above specified, or whoever shall sell or dispose of to any person other than the person for whom it was originally issued any certificate of citizenship or certificate showing any person to be admitted a citizen, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 79. [Whoever shall use or attempt to use, or shall aid, assist, or participate in the use of any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to be forged, counterfeit, or antedated, or knowing the same to have been procured by fraud or otherwise unlawfully obtained; or whoever, without lawful excuse, shall knowingly possess any false, forged, antedated, or counterfeit certificate of citizenship purporting to have been issued under any law of the United States relating to naturalization, knowing such certificate to be false, forged, antedated, or counterfeit, with the intent unlawfully to use the same; or whoever shall obtain, accept, or receive any certificate of citizenship, knowing the same to have been procured by fraud or by the use or means of any false name or statement given or made with the intent to procure, or to aid in procuring, the issuance of such certificate, or knowing the same to have been fraudulently altered or antedated; or whoever, without lawful excuse, shall have in his possession any blank certificate of citizenship provided by the Bureau of Immigration and Naturalization with the intent unlawfully to use the same; or whoever, after having been admitted to be a citizen, shall, on oath or by affidavit, knowingly deny that he has been so admitted, with the intent to evade or avoid any duty or liability imposed or required by law, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, unless Senators should waive the request they made, I feel impelled to call attention to every section in brackets as shown in the print of the bill.

Section 79 is a composite of section 5429 of the Revised Statutes and the act of June 29, 1906. No change has been made in the substance of the existing law. It has merely been welded together so as to be embraced within a single section.

The next section was read as follows:

SEC. 80. Whoever shall in any manner use, for the purpose of registering as a voter, or as evidence of a right to vote, or otherwise unlawfully, any order, certificate of citizenship, or certificate, judgment, or exemplification, showing any person to be admitted to be a citizen, whether heretofore or hereafter issued or made, knowing that such order, certificate, judgment, or exemplification has been unlawfully issued or made; or whoever shall unlawfully use, or attempt to use, any such order or certificate, issued to or in the name of any other person, or in a fictitious name or the name of a deceased person, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senators in charge of the bill if in the examination of that section they found any difficulty in their minds growing out of the fact of the voting, which can only be alluded to in that section as the voting in a State election? We have no other kind of voting. That is frequently done under a certificate of citizenship of the State only, although it may be an election in which a Representative in Congress is to be chosen; in other words, citizenship of the United States is not essential to citizenship of a State. Of course, now, this may be considered not exactly pertinent to the present business in hand, except that, I suppose, the committee have been called on, in considering every section, to consider its entire propriety. I ask, not for the purpose of argument, but for the purpose of gaining information, whether the committee considered the complications which grow out of the fact that all voting is done in a State election? There is no such thing as a Federal election, no such thing as a vote cast in the United States. Every vote is cast in a State. Did they also consider the additional fact that a great many—certainly some—States have qualifications for citizenship in the State which do not require citizenship of the United States? Therefore not only is the vote cast one which is cast in a State election, but the certificate under which it is cast is not the certificate of citizenship of the United States, although it may relate to the election of a Representative in Congress.

Mr. HEYBURN. The suggestion made by the Senator from Georgia is pertinent. Had it not been existing law, it is very doubtful if the committee would have reported this section; but it is existing law and a part of the statute that was interpreted by the United States Supreme Court in the case of The United States *v.* Tynen. It was not our idea to drop out as obsolete or inappropriate any section of law or any portion of law that had received the consideration of the United States Supreme Court. The committee did not hesitate to report it as existing law without any attempt to amend it or to change it in form or substance. So it might be proper, after the work now under consideration is completed, for the Senator from Georgia to look into the necessity for the retention of these words in the statute book and represent his conclusion by an amendment.

Mr. BACON. I think it is a proper law if it can be properly limited. I do not mean to say that it can be limited, because it is a very complicated question, as the Senator will readily recognize, though I should be very glad, if the Senator has that decision before him, if he would give us the syllabus of it.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, we never proceeded further than the determination of the fact that this was existing law, that it was not obsolete, and that the conditions under which it was enacted in 1870 are the conditions that exist to-day. I do not think it would be profitable for the Senate to pause at this time to inquire into the wisdom of that legislation, because, should we enter upon that policy, we might be called upon to consider the wisdom of a great deal of existing law. That would take up much more time and it would go far beyond the original intention of Congress in providing for this work to be done.

Mr. BACON. I quite agree with the Senator in that regard, Mr. President. I only desired to know whether or not the particular features and peculiarities of this provision of law had met with the consideration of the committee.

Mr. HEYBURN. I may say to the Senator that every section that is reported here received the most careful and detailed consideration of the committee. Upon some of these sections the committee were engaged for from a few hours to several days. Every decision that had been rendered by the courts was investigated. The matter was considered with that care and particularity that would characterize the consideration of the law were it before a court for interpretation. The committee's work has extended over many weeks in the determination of the propriety of reporting these sections and in sifting and selecting them.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 81. Whoever shall knowingly use any certificate of naturalization heretofore or which hereafter may be granted by any court, which has been or may be procured through fraud or by false evidence, or which has been or may hereafter be issued by the clerk or any other officer of the court without any appearance and hearing of the applicant in court and without lawful authority; or whoever, for any fraudulent purpose whatever, shall falsely represent himself to be a citizen of the United States without having been duly admitted to citizenship, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 82. [Whoever in any proceding under or by virtue of any law relating to the naturalization of aliens shall knowingly swear falsely in any case where an oath is made or affidavit taken shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.]

SEC. 83. The provisions of the five sections *last preceding* shall apply to all proceedings had or taken, or attempted to be had or taken, before any court in which any proceeding for naturalization may be commenced, or attempted to be commenced, *and whether such court was vested by law with jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings or not.*

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President, I should like the Senator to give the views of the committee as to those last words which are in italics and which seem to me to be very——

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I do not know that I can state in any more concise language than the committee have stated it in their report giving their reasons for the change. Section 83 was reported in the form in which it appears for the following reasons:

Section 83: The new matter added to this section is for the purpose of making clear the right to punish violations of the five preceding sections, even though the court in which the proceeding is had or taken had no jurisdiction in naturalization proceedings.

If the Senator will recur to the five preceding sections and give attention to the character of the offenses enumerated in those sections, it will be apparent to him that the amendment suggested by the committee was necessary in order to make effective those sections, otherwise it would have been necessary to make a special reference to the jurisdiction of the court in each of those sections. It was in order that the subject might be consolidated in one section for convenient reference that the committee reported the lines in italics.

Mr. BACON. The committee may be entirely right about it, and doubtless the presumption is that they are, but I wish to

have the Senator explain upon what ground the offense is made criminal in a case where the courts have no jurisdiction for such purpose.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, this is the defining of an offense. The jurisdiction of the court was not pertinent to the definition of the offense. The jurisdiction of the court only goes to the question of dealing with the offense.

Mr. BACON. No; I am not speaking of the trial court; I am not speaking of the jurisdiction of the trial court. I am speaking of the jurisdiction of a court in which a party may have committed some of these alleged offenses. I repeat to the Senator that I am not taking issue with the committee, but simply asking them to give an explanation of how and upon what ground an offense can be charged in a case of that kind where a court in which the original transaction was alleged to be had had no jurisdiction of the subject-matter.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. In some States—at any rate, in my own State—I know it to have been a fact that the probate courts undertook to issue certificates of naturalization—undertook to naturalize citizens. Under the certificates issued by those courts the rights of citizenship were exercised, and people undertook to vote under them. After a lapse of some years the supreme court of the Territory determined that the probate court had no power to grant naturalization. There probably are other cases of that sort in the United States. It is just as great a moral offense for any man to undertake to use a certificate issued by a court of that character which in the end it is determined had no jurisdiction as it would be if the court had really had jurisdiction, and it was in that view that the committee agreed to this amendment.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I now ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Idaho asks that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside. The Chair hears no objection, and it is so ordered.

### FINANCIAL STATISTICS.

Mr. CULLOM obtained the floor.

Mr. ALDRICH. Will the Senator yield to me for a moment?

Mr. CULLOM. Yes.

Mr. ALDRICH. In a colloquy which I had this morning with the Senator from South Carolina [Mr. TILLMAN] I mentioned the fact that the Secretary of the Treasury had sent to me a communication, which I had not at that time received, giving the reasons why he had not complied with the resolution of inquiry of the Senate adopted some time ago. I now ask that the Secretary's letter be printed in the RECORD without reading.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. In the absence of objection, the communication from the Secretary of the Treasury submitted by the Senator from Rhode Island will be printed in the RECORD.

Mr. BURKETT. Is the letter short?

Mr. ALDRICH. It is very short.

Mr. BURKETT. Let it be read, then.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the letter.

The Secretary read the letter, as follows:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, *January 20, 1908.*

MY DEAR SENATOR: I am sorry that there should have been any misunderstanding as to the time when my answer to the Senate resolution regarding the Treasury operations would be sent in. Had I been advised of your request to know when it might be expected, I would have replied that I required a little more time to go over the mass of figures it involved. It is my desire, of course, that all business of this kind shall be disposed of promptly, but this matter is so important that I have felt it desirable that every feature of the report should be clearly stated, both for the information of the Senate and in justice to the Department. It is my desire and intention to submit a complete response to the resolution, and I hope to have it ready in the course of the next few days—in all probability about the beginning of next week.

The amount of work involved in the preparation of such voluminous data may not be fully appreciated by some, but it should be remembered that the force in all the bureaus here which have to do intimately with financial matters have been for weeks working overtime on the regular business of the Department, and to have this duty put upon them, in addition, materially increases their burdens.

Very sincerely, yours,

GEO. B. CORTELYOU.

Hon. NELSON W. ALDRICH,
*United States Senate.*

### EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After fifteen minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, January 21, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 20, 1908.*

### COLLECTORS OF CUSTOMS.

James Brady, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Fall River, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

Luke B. Colbert, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Marblehead, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

David M. Little, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Salem and Beverly, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

Obed G. Smith, of Massachusetts, to be collector of customs for the district of Nantucket, in the State of Massachusetts. (Reappointment.)

Frank S. Kellogg, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Hartford, in the State of Connecticut, in place of Ezra B. Bailey, whose term will expire by limitation January 22, 1908.

John Bourne, of New York, to be collector of customs for the district of Dunkirk, in the State of New York. (Reappointment.)

### SURVEYORS OF CUSTOMS.

Charles J. Robb, of Indiana, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Michigan City, in the State of Indiana. (Reappointment.)

Leander M. Shubert, of Iowa, to be surveyor of customs for the port of Council Bluffs, in the State of Iowa. (Reappointment.)

### RECEIVER OF PUBLIC MONEYS.

Joseph C. Auld, of Montana, to be receiver of public moneys at Miles City, Mont., his term having expired November 23, 1907. (Reappointment.)

### ASSISTANT TREASURER OF UNITED STATES.

Clarence S. Hebert, of Louisiana, to be assistant treasurer of the United States at New Orleans, La. (Reappointment.)

### APPOINTMENT BY TRANSFER IN THE ARMY.

*Cavalry Arm.*

First Lieut. Edward W. Robinson, Twenty-eighth Infantry, from the Infantry Arm to the Cavalry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

*Infantry Arm.*

First Lieut. George Steunenberg, Thirteenth Cavalry, from the Cavalry Arm to the Infantry Arm, with rank from February 2, 1901.

### PROMOTION IN THE ARMY.

Capt. Cephas C. Bateman, chaplain, Coast Artillery Corps, to be chaplain with the rank of major from January 17, 1908.

### TO BE PLACED ON RETIRED LIST OF THE ARMY.

Col. John C. Muhlenberg, Assistant Paymaster-General, to be placed on the retired list of the Army with the rank of brigadier-general from the date on which he shall be retired from active service.

### POSTMASTER.

#### NEW YORK.

W. H. Prangen to be postmaster at Hornell (late Hornellsville), Steuben County, N. Y., in place of Willard F. Sherwood. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 20, 1908.*

### PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.

Capt. Harrison G. O. Colby, on the active list of the Navy, to be a rear-admiral on the retired list from the 28th day of January, 1908, the date upon which he will be retired in accordance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved June 29, 1906.

Commander Abraham V. Zane to be a captain in the Navy from the 6th day of December, 1907.

Lieut. Francis L. Chadwick to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Lieut. Alfred A. Pratt to be a lieutenant-commander in the Navy from the 1st day of July, 1907.

Boatswain Belmar H. Shepley to be a chief boatswain in the Navy from the 11th day of April, 1907, upon the completion of six years' service in his present grade.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Angelo Genelly to be postmaster at Los Banos, Merced County, Cal.

Thomas E. Knox to be postmaster at Livermore, Alameda County, Cal.

Adolphus M. Shenk to be postmaster at Calexico, Imperial County, Cal.

Charles A. Stilson to be postmaster at Oceanpark, Los Angeles County, Cal.

William F. Wulf to be postmaster at Crescent City, Del Norte County, Cal.

COLORADO.

Paul J. Sours to be postmaster at Denver, Denver County, Colo.

GEORGIA.

Charles P. Neal to be postmaster at Summerville, in the county of Chattooga and State of Georgia.

INDIANA.

Timothy De Brular to be postmaster at Garrett, Dekalb County, Ind.

Harry C. Linkhart to be postmaster at Hobart, Lake County, Ind.

Duane Scott to be postmaster at Fremont, Steuben County, Ind.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Clara S. Hill to be postmaster at Amherst, Hampshire County, Mass.

William L. Lathrop to be postmaster at Orange, Franklin County, Mass.

George L. Minott to be postmaster at Gardner, Worcester County, Mass.

Charles Newhall to be postmaster at Danvers, Essex County, Mass.

Everett I. Nye to be postmaster at Wellfleet, Barnstable County, Mass.

Agnes J. Smith to be postmaster at Stockbridge, Berkshire County, Mass.

William H. Sprague to be postmaster at Stoneham, Middlesex County, Mass.

Charles E. Wallace to be postmaster at Fitchburg, Worcester County, Mass.

MICHIGAN.

Archibald K. Dougherty to be postmaster at Elk Rapids, Antrim County, Mich.

Edward F. Evarts to be postmaster at Chesaning, Saginaw County, Mich.

Edgar B. Gregory to be postmaster at Jonesville, Hillsdale County, Mich.

Willard E. Holt to be postmaster at Bellevue, Eaton County, Mich.

George Preston to be postmaster at Grass Lake, Jackson County, Mich.

MINNESOTA.

Carl S. Dahlquist to be postmaster at Baudette, Beltrami County, Minn.

Hakon E. Glassoe to be postmaster at Lanesboro, Fillmore County, Minn.

John A. Hawkinson to be postmaster at Parkers Prairie, Otter Tail County, Minn.

NEVADA.

Benjamin I. Barlow to be postmaster at Columbia, Esmeralda County, Nev.

Henry S. Starrett to be postmaster at Battle Mountain, Lander County, Nev.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

George A. McIntire to be postmaster at Milford, Hillsboro County, N. H.

Henry E. Merrick to be postmaster at Henniker, Merrimack County, N. H.

Ernest R. Roberts to be postmaster at Salmon Falls, Strafford County, N. H.

Edwin B. Pike to be postmaster at Pike, Grafton County, N. H.

George D. Stevens to be postmaster at Durham, Strafford County, N. H.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Daniel W. Reynolds to be postmaster at Reedsville, Mifflin County, Pa.

Samuel G. Wilson to be postmaster at Bridgeport, Montgomery County, Pa.

VERMONT.

Willard S. Hatch to be postmaster at Chelsea, Orange County, Vt.

WASHINGTON.

Robert O'Neil to be postmaster at Lynden, Whatcom County, Wash.

Peter E. Nelson to be postmaster at Cashton, Monroe County, Wis.

WISCONSIN.

Joseph A. Oenning to be postmaster at Fountain City, Buffalo County, Wis.

Lansing A. Wilcox to be postmaster at Cadott, Chippewa County, Wis.

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REJECTION.

*Executive nomination rejected by the Senate, January 20, 1908.*

PENSION AGENT.

Charles Fairbanks, of Concord, N. H., to be pension agent at Concord, N. H.

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## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, *January 20, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of Friday, January 17, 1908, was read and approved.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, with Senate amendments thereto.

The Senate amendments were read.

Mr. MONDELL. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference thereon.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker——

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman what the Senate amendments are.

Mr. MONDELL. The Senate amendments add to the bill some provisos, and leave from it some of the provisions of the House bill, particularly a provision in which the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] was interested.

Mr. MANN. I judge from the reading it left out the proviso that was inserted here in the amendment to the bill.

Mr. MONDELL. It does.

Mr. MANN. I hope the gentleman will insist upon that proviso being retained in the bill as passed.

Mr. MONDELL. That is the gentleman's intention, to stand by the decision of the House in that matter.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman in what respect the Senate amendments change the original bill.

Mr. MONDELL. The Senate amendments modify the original bill considerably in phraseology. It would not be an easy bill to administer. The Senate bill does not differ essentially in spirit or intent from the House bill, but the language used is not so clear; it is somewhat ambiguous, and the Senate bill does not contain the amendments placed upon the House bill in the House.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. The intention of the bill as it passed the House was to give the man who undertook to make an entry and was knocked out on some technicality the right to make another.

Mr. MONDELL. Yes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. But it provides that if he has sold out or got anything of value for his claim he can not do it.

Mr. MONDELL. That is the provision of the House amendment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does the Senate bill contain that provision, too?

Mr. MONDELL. The Senate bill contains that provision, but does not contain the provision respecting the loss of the former entry through fraud, which was also contained in the House amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Wyoming, that the House disagree to the Senate amendments and ask for a conference.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

The Chair announced the following conferees on the part of the House:

Mr. MONDELL, Mr. GRONNA, and Mr. GAINES of Tennessee.

ASSISTANT CLERK COMMITTEE ON DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of House resolution 64—

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of an assistant clerk to the Committee on the District of Columbia, during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, a per diem compensation of $6, which shall equal in the aggregate the amount paid session clerks whose employment is provided for by law. The pay of said clerk shall commence from the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairman of said committee.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Speaker, is this the same resolution made in the last Congress?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Made in the Fifty-eighth and the Fifty-ninth Congresses, yes; the same provision.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. To add this assistant clerk?

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Yes.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

MESSENGER TO COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I present the following privileged resolution from the Committee on Accounts, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lieu of House resolution 33—

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid, out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of a messenger to the Committee on the Judiciary, during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, compensation at the rate of $60 per month from December 2, 1907.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ATTENDANT, LADIES' RECEPTION ROOM.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution 128.

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of an attendant in the ladies' reception room, compensation at the same rate as was paid during the Fifty-ninth Congress, namely, $60 per month, during the sessions, the same to commence from the beginning of the present session, said attendant to be under the charge of the Doorkeeper of the House.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

ASSISTANT CLERK, COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following resolution in lieu of House resolution No. 114.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of an assistant clerk to the Committee on Agriculture during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, per diem compensation of $6, which shall equal in the aggregate the amount paid session clerks whose employment is provided for by law, the payment of said clerk to commence from the time he entered upon the discharge of his duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the certificate of the chairman of said committee.

The question was taken, and the substitute for the resolution agreed to.

STENOGRAPHER TO COMMITTEE ON WAR CLAIMS.

Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I also offer the following resolution in lieu of House resolution No. 142.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Resolved*, That there shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the House, for the services of a stenographer to the Committee on War Claims during the sessions of the Sixtieth Congress, compensation at the rate of $75 per month, payment to commence from the time said stenographer entered upon the discharge of his duties, which shall be ascertained and evidenced by the chairman of said committee.

The question was taken, and the substitute was agreed to.

MONEYS EXPENDED BY THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. WEEKS. Mr. Speaker, I am instructed by the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department to report the following resolution.

The SPEAKER. The Clerk will report the resolution.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution 133.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of State be, and he is hereby, requested to furnish to the House of Representatives, for its information, the following:

First. An itemized statement of all moneys paid through the State Department during the last fiscal year for the maintenance of the ambassadorial, ministerial, and consulate service, and for what particular purposes expended.

Sesond. An itemized statement of all moneys expended during the last fiscal year through the State Department in the administration of said Department locally, and for what purposes expended.

Third. An itemized statement of all moneys expended under the jurisdiction of the State Department during the last fiscal year in connection with the United States courts in China and Korea, and for what purposes expended.

The question was taken, and the resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. WEEKS, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

IMMIGRATION STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I desire unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

The SPEAKER. The gentlemen from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of a bill on the Union Calendar which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected, on a site to be selected, a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for and the erection of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund, said sum to include heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches of and to said building.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman why the bill comes in in this shape at this time?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Simply because of the great necessities of the port of Philadelphia in this respect. The immigration to Philadelphia has been increasing from year to year, and immigrants have been coming to a station that is not owned by the Government of the United States, but which is owned by a railway corporation and is leased to a steamship corporation, so that all those who come to this country for the first time pass in part through other hands than those of the Government. The station at present is entirely inadequate for the purpose for which it is intended. Thirty-four thousand people now pass annually through this station. The number is increasing from year to year. I have the statistics here, but do not at this time care to burden the House with them. The conditions of the station in hot weather are deplorable, and in cold weather are even worse. We simply ask that the Government provide a station in its own behalf and properly receive those who come to our shores through the port of Philadelphia.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I desire to say this bill has been unanimously reported by the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization; that it has received the approval of the commissioners recently appointed to investigate immigration affairs of this country and elsewhere; that it is heartily approved by the Commissioner-General of Immigration, and has the indorsement of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. MANN. How long would it take to construct this building after acquiring the site?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I presume not more than a year.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman has great hope if he thinks the Government ever constructs any building within a year. It will take a year to acquire the site.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. We are simply moving in what we think is the right direction to obtain without further delay a much-needed station for the comfort and convenience of the people who have to occupy it.

Mr. MANN. Can the gentleman further inform the House whether the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization is the committee which ordinarily reports buildings for that service?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The bill is on the Calendar.

Mr. MANN. I have the Calendar in my hand. I had noted the bill on the Calendar before the gentleman called it up, and it seemed to me quite irregular for the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization to be reporting bills. That, it seemed to me, belonged to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Possibly it may help the gentleman if I say that the bill does not contemplate an appropriation from the funds of the Government of the United States, but provides that the money is to come from the immi-

gration fund, which is the head tax levied on the people coming into this country.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman consider the immigration fund as a fund not belonging to the Government of the United States?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is under Government control.

Mr. MANN. To whom does it belong if it does not belong to the Government?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I said that it was not a part of the regular appropriations of the United States.

Mr. MANN. That is just the difficulty. For the present, Mr. Speaker, until I have a chance at least and other Members have a chance to look into this matter, I shall be compelled to object.

BRIDGE OVER BLACK RIVER, ARKANSAS.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. MACON] asks unanimous consent for the present consideration of the Senate bill 2694, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That Maxwell Coffin and his assigns are hereby authorized to construct a railroad and wagon drawbridge across Black River at or near the town of Powhatan, in the county of Lawrence and State of Arkansas, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to a third reading, was read a third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. MACON, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

IMMIGRATION STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The SPEAKER. The Chair again recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill H. R. 7694.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I will suggest to the gentleman that bills of this character ought to be considered in Committee of the Whole House. If consent is given to make a motion to go into Committee of the Whole House, I will have no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Appreciating what the gentleman has just said, I move that we go into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of this bill.

The SPEAKER. The bill is on the Union Calendar, and if unanimous consent is given for its present consideration it could only be considered in the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Speaker, before unanimous consent is given I would like to ask the gentleman a few questions. I would like to ask him as to whether the committee that had this bill under consideration had investigated the question as to the amount of the falling off of the immigration coming into this country since the beginning of the panic, and ask whether or not that did not relieve the situation without bringing up the necessity for any new buildings?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If the gentleman will permit, I will refer that question to the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], a member of the committee, to answer.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Speaker, as the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] has asked me to reply to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD], I would say that the Committee on Immigration, which considered this question, was perfectly aware of the present condition of the east-bound traffic in the third-class passenger travel.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. That does not give the information to the House. What was the immigration coming into this particular station before this panic started in, before last July? What was the report of the number of immigrants that came in before July?

Mr. BENNET of New York. The east-bound traffic from all ports—of course, you can not segregate one port—during the year ending December 31, 1907, was about 558,000. That is a phenomenon that has occurred every time in this country that we have any industrial falling off.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But the gentleman from New York does not answer my question, which was as to the number of immigrants coming into this country at that port; what I want to know is whether the committee has been informed by the Bureau of Immigration as to how many immigrants landed in July last.

Mr. BENNET of New York. At the rate of about 38,000 a year.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. But you make no answer as to whether the number had fallen off after the panic and after the immigrants had started westward instead of coming eastward.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Our committee finds that immigration has fallen off since the 15th of November.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Well, now, has it fallen off sufficiently to enable the present station to accommodate the immigrants that come?

Mr. BENNET of New York. The present station is not fit for the transaction of the immigration business. In the first place, it is divided into three parts; the detention station is away up in the middle of the city; the receiving station is not under the control of the United States at all, out on a rickety, wind-swept, dirty wharf, and the detention house a place where immigrants ought not to be allowed to land. They occupy a building which is apparently about 125 years old, is absolutely unfit for the purpose, and so insecure that any immigrant detained for trachoma, anarchy, or any other reason, with usual intelligence, ought to be able to get out of that place and get into the United States. It is not under United States officials, but steamship officials. The Immigration Commission, which has visited every port north of Baltimore on the Atlantic seaboard, is unanimously of the opinion that the station at Philadelphia is a disgrace and ought to be ended.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand the demand comes from the fact that we are not able to protect the present immigration laws with the facilities provided at this station.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Clearly so.

Mr. NORRIS. Reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the gentleman a question. When the gentleman called up the bill before, the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was in the room, and I think intended either to object or make some inquiry in regard to it, when the gentleman from Illinois took the floor. The gentleman from Missouri, the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, is not in the room at the present time, and I would dislike to see the bill taken up until he is present. I think he wanted to raise some question whether the committee reporting the bill is the proper committee.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds was present a moment ago. The matter was briefly discussed with him, and I think he has no serious objection to the passage of the bill, notwithstanding the fact that it was not referred to his committee. I am not authorized to speak for him, but I understand he has little objection to this bill.

Mr. NORRIS. This bill contemplates the erection of a building, and this kind of bill ordinarily is referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. I do not intend to object, I will say to the gentleman, but I want to protect the rights of the chairman of that committee, and I will ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania if he will not let it go over until the chairman is present.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania for unanimous consent to consider this bill as bills on the Union Calendar are considered under the rules?

Mr. NORRIS. I understand that the chairman of the committee is satisfied, and I have no objection to make.

The SPEAKER. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. BOUTELL in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the consideration of the bill H. R. 7694, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected, on a site to be selected, a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

SEC. 2. That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for and the erection of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund, said sum to include heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches of and to said building.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I might very readily give a descriptive story of this structure and picture in detail all the objections to the building and the reasons for a new one, but it seems to me that inasmuch as the suggestion is for a new station and the bill has been indorsed by the interested authorities, including the committee in charge of immigration and naturalization, that would be unnecessary. We find that our immigration in Philadelphia has been increasing during the last ten years. I have taken the trouble to secure the statistics, which would readily answer the inquiry of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. UNDERWOOD] a moment ago. In 1898 the immigrants landing at that port were 11,999; in 1899, 12,338. The rest of the statistics I shall omit at this moment, but each year the number of immigrants has increased, with one or two exceptions, until 1907, when the total number of people landing at that port was 39,955.

There has been a slight decrease during the last few months, but the normal increase is likely to continue from year to year, and the necessities of the port are becoming constantly greater. It is most unfortunate that for a number of years the officials of the Government of the United States have been compelled to do the business connected with this immigration at that port by courtesy of private corporations. They have not had an office of their own, except in the central part of the city. The headquarters in the immigration station have been maintained by courtesy of the railroad company, which owns the ground and the building, and of the steamship company, which leases the ground and the building. It seems to me that it is high time that the Government should step in, in its proper and dignified way, and assume entire control of the situation; that it should not only own the ground, but it should own the building, and that that building should comport with all the modern requirements of a station of this kind.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes; reserving the balance of my time.

Mr. MANN. What is this building to cost?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The Commissioner of Immigration has fixed the cost at $250,000.

Mr. MANN. Of course there is no limitation in the bill as to what the building will cost?

Mr. TAWNEY. I have an amendment covering that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is intended to leave that to the discretion of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. MANN. They might make it $4,500,000. Does the gentleman think it desirable to give to the Department of Commerce and Labor, or any other bureau of the Government, the right to say how much money shall be paid out of a fund over which we have no control?

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman from Pennsylvania will permit me, I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that I have prepared an amendment to section 1, to insert after the word "erected" the words "and completed," and then at the end of that section to insert the words "at a cost, including site and equipment, of $200,000." Then follows the appropriation.

Mr. MANN. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is the amount of the bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Would that amendment be satisfactory to the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. MANN. I think there ought to be some limitation of cost in all these bills. Without that, as the gentleman well knows, Congress having no control over the immigration funds unless they are restricted, there is no telling what that building will cost.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I desire to say that if the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota is agreeable to the gentleman from Illinois, it is entirely agreeable to the gentleman from Pennsylvania.

Mr. MANN. I think with the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Minnesota the bill would be an ideal bill.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I accept the amendment suggested by the gentleman from Minnesota.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would suggest that the committee is now under general debate. When the bill is being read for amendment, that amendment would be in order.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Iowa for a question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. HEPBURN. I should like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania what has been the cost of the immigrant station at New York, on Ellis Island?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am not entirely familiar with the figures, but it has run into the millions.

Mr. HEPBURN. I should doubt that. I remember that the first building cost something in the neighborhood of $300,000, and it seems to me if that building could be erected for that sum, this sum is wonderfully disproportionate to the number of people that arrive at the port of Philadelphia, considerably less than 100 immigrants a day, while at the other station more than 5,000 have been received in a day, and that has occurred on many days. Now, if that establishment could be erected for less than $400,000, it seems to me that $250,000 to care for the reception of less than 100 immigrants a day is an extravagantly large sum.

Mr. BINGHAM. They do not come by days, they come by ship loads, and the comparison of averages does not at all represent the demands which may be made upon the capacity of the immigrant station.

Mr. HEPBURN. I am speaking of the average. That probably is a fair basis of comparison.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The bill contemplates acquiring a site, and we are now cooperating with the city authorities for that purpose, and so there will be an additional expense above the cost of the building.

Mr. HEPBURN. That is not a very large number of people to be cared for at an immigrant station. I think that a very much less sum might be required.

Mr. MANN. How long are these immigrants detained at the station, may I ask the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET]?

Mr. BENNET of New York. If the gentleman from Pennsylvania will yield, I will answer.

Mr. MANN. Oh, he will be glad to yield. [Laughter.]

Mr. BENNET of New York. Immigrants are detained at immigration stations for a varying period. The ordinary period of a detained immigrant would be two or three days. The ordinary immigrant, with whom there is nothing the matter and who is suitable in every way, is not detained longer than it takes to examine him physically and to take his examination on the manifest. He is not detained more than two or three hours. The ones with whom we are interested, however, are detained anywhere from two days to a month. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that when the Department of Commerce and Labor sent people abroad to investigate the action of the steamship companies in 1905 and 1906 every single inspector reported that the steamship subagents all through Europe, or in Austria and Italy and Russia, were advising people who could not get in ordinarily to New York to come through Philadelphia, because the law was not being enforced there as well as it was in other places. The law could not be enforced as well at Philadelphia, because we have not the accommodations.

Mr. MANN. Perhaps when they enforce the law they will not need this new station. [Laughter.]

Mr. BENNET of New York. They could not enforce it; they have not the place and accommodations to do it, and that is the reason the law has been more lax. The immigration commission as well as the committee was of the opinion that if enforced the immigration law would cut out people who ought to be kept out—physically and mentally defective. We ought to have a new building in that important port.

Mr. HEPBURN. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Certainly.

Mr. HEPBURN. Does not the gentleman think, when he speaks of the detained immigrant, that he ought to have suggested to the House that that was a very small portion of the percentage of the whole number?

Mr. BENNET of New York. It is.

Mr. HEPBURN. Probably not 5 per cent. The great majority of them are only detained for a day or a very short period.

Mr. BENNET of New York. So far as the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa go that is absolutely correct, except that I do not mean to commit myself to the percentage. When they are aware on the other side that the law against the mentally defective is well enforced here, they do not start from the other side, but every time we let down the bars of inspection on this side, that encourages those who ought not to come to start, and the records of the steamship companies to which we have access show that in the year 1906, while 12,000 aliens were barred by law the steamship companies stopped 50,000 of them that had already paid for a ticket but whom they knew the authorities would not allow to enter the United States. You provide a loophole for them anywhere and those 50,000 will come, and the Immigration Committee realizes these facts and realizes

that there is a weak spot in Philadelphia, and the committee, so far as those present were concerned, were unanimously in favor of this bill.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a further question? I do not care which gentleman answers it. The gentleman knows that the policy of the Government is not to pave streets around Government buildings. The gentleman from Illinois is affected by that proposition. This bill proposes to pave the streets around this building. Does the gentleman from New York think we ought to inaugurate a special policy for Philadelphia?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Where does it say that it shall pave the streets?

Mr. MANN. It says "approaches of and to said building." We approach the building by the street, and it means that you can pave the street.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I think the gentleman's construction is far fetched.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman deals with the Departments long, he will understand that that language is quite wide enough to pave every street around this building.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I do not think we could buy the land and build the building and pave Philadelphia for this appropriation.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Iowa thinks that you can build the building for less. We appropriated $50,000 for two stations on the Atlantic, and another one costing $70,000.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Seventy thousand dollars each for three.

Mr. MANN. Well, then, this station will cost more than all three.

Mr. BENNET of New York. But Philadelphia has more traffic than the other three.

Mr. MANN. The traffic and the building do not necessarily correspond. Now, the gentleman does not seriously expect the Government to waive its usual policy and provide out of the immigrant fund—as some gentleman said the poor immigrants' fund—money to pave the streets of Philadelphia.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I think that is a very small part of the cost.

Mr. BINGHAM. But that is not in the bill—it provides only for the approaches.

Mr. MANN. This covers outside of the building. Does the gentleman think for a moment that if the Chicago post-office law had provided for taking care of approaches that we would not have paved the streets before this at Government expense?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Oh, I will admit if the gentleman had a chance he would have gone as far as he could in Chicago.

Mr. MANN. You may be very sure that would have been chance enough.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, if the gentleman will introduce an amendment that will eliminate the street paving from this bill I would be glad to accept it.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman if it is contemplated that any part of this $250,000 is to be expended for paving?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. None whatever.

Mr. TAWNEY. Would the gentleman have any objections to an amendment inserting after the word "erection" in line 10 the words "including equipment and furniture for said building," and striking out the balance of the bill entirely.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is entirely satisfactory.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, the question of the reference of this bill to the Committee on Immigration seems not now relevant, though I think it is due to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and myself to state that this bill should have been referred to that committee. I own that if it had been so referred it would not have been reported until the general omnibus public building bill would be reported to the House, which may be very late in the session, or not at all. There is another reason which prompts me not to object, and that is because the money to be expended on this building is to come from the immigrants' fund, which fund is specially devoted to the care of immigrants, and this building is to be erected for that very purpose. I want to suggest, however, to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] that this building should be erected under the supervision of the Supervising Architect. That is the office in our Government which is doing the construction work, and in my judgment all Government buildings ought to be erected under the supervision of that office. They have a force of superintendents, inspectors, and trained draftsmen; they know all about this business, and I don't see why another Department should be called upon to erect a building and employ special experts and draftsmen of their own. Therefore I should like to see an amendment adopted which will place the construction of this building under the supervision of the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Missouri a question. The gentleman recalls that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] referred to the fact of the approaches being provided for in this bill. He seemed to think that that included the pavement of the streets about the building. Is not that the language used in the general public building bill reported from the gentleman's committee—to build the building and approaches?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Yes.

Mr. PAYNE. It has never been held that that included the pavement of the streets?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Not to my recollection.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the gentleman from Illinois is in error about that.

Mr. MANN. I think the gentleman is in error about the form of the bill which the gentleman reports.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the approaches are understood to be the steps that go into the building. I think that is the usual thing.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] that if he will suggest an amendment that will send the architectural work to the Supervising Architect of the Government I would be very pleased to accept it.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I suggest this amendment, at the end of line 7, that the building shall be erected according to plans and specifications to be prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and under the supervision of the Treasury Department.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will accept that amendment.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I will state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] that I am not opposed to the bill, but I would like to have some information about it. Is this the same character of bill that passed Congress during the last session, making a provision for immigration stations at Galveston and New Orleans?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. This bill was framed in exactly the same language as the bills to which the gentleman referred.

Mr. BURLESON. What provision is made in this bill for the acquisition of the site?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There is no provision, except that it shall be left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. BURLESON. Now, under the terms of the bills providing for the erection of the buildings at Galveston and New Orleans, were not those cities required to furnish the sites free of cost to the Government?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There was such a concession by the people of one or the other of those cities.

Mr. BURLESON. Was it a concession or was it a requirement before the bill was given consideration?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am informed by Mr. BENNET of New York, who is more familiar with the facts than I am, that it was a concession and not a requirement.

Mr. BURLESON. If that is so, I have nothing further to say upon that point. One further point: How does the number of immigrants arriving at Philadelphia compare with the number arriving at Galveston?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Very much in excess.

Mr. BURLESON. Very much in excess?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes, sir.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield to the gentleman from Missouri?

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, a parliamentary inquiry.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri will state it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Ought not this bill to have gone to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and been reported by that committee instead of being reported by the Committee on Immigration?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, in reply to the gentleman I desire to say the other bills, to which reference has been just made for Galveston, Charleston, and New Orleans, we are pursuing exactly the same course that was pursued in those cases.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would state, although as Chairman of the Whole he would not be called upon to rule on this question, as a matter of precedent bills similar to this have been uniformly reported from the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, passed, and become laws.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. With the permission of the gentleman from Pennsylvania, I would like to ask my colleague from St. Louis a question or two.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the gentleman may proceed to do so. [After a pause.] The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Are you in favor of this bill?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I think my colleague from Missouri has not heard my statement.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I did not hear it; I had to go out to see a lady who was out there. [Laughter.]

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I think I will not detain the committee to repeat it.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Are you in favor of it or against it?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. I said I waived my objection because if referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds it could not be reported until an omnibus public-building bill was reported, and since this case is very urgent, and since the money for the building is to come out of the immigrant fund, I waive my objection.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I understand the chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings to state his committee is not going to report a public buildings bill this session of Congress?

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Mr. Chairman, in answer to that I am not prepared to say at this time whether a public buildings bill will be reported or not.

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. Mr. Chairman, as a member of the Immigration Committee I will say we have given this bill a most full and conscientious consideration, and we have come to the conclusion that in order to properly carry out the immigration laws and have a proper examination of the immigrants, it is far better to close up this Philadelphia station, unless you give this new building, and for that reason I say it is a bill that should be passed by this House. [Applause.]

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman from Wisconsin allow me?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Wisconsin yield?

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. Certainly.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman state to the House how many immigrants arrive at the port of Galveston?

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. I would have to leave that to my colleague.

Mr. MADDEN. How many arrive at Philadelphia?

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. I should say about 35,000 during the year 1907.

Mr. MADDEN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield for a question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes, sir.

Mr. MADDEN. Can you state to the committee how many immigrants arrive at Galveston annually?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman I have been so much interested in the other end of the question that I have not looked up in regard to Galveston.

Mr. MADDEN. The purpose of my question is to ascertain whether or not the amount required for the construction of the building in Philadelphia is more in proportion to the needs than that secured by Galveston.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am informed that about 7,000 or 8,000 immigrants arrived in Galveston last year. By placing those figures beside the 34,000 arriving in Philadelphia, we are able to make a comparison.

Mr. MADDEN. Does this bill contemplate the acquisition of ground upon which to construct the building?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It does contemplate the acquisition of ground.

Mr. MADDEN. Then the $250,000 is to cover the cost of the ground and the building?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. BURLESON. As I understand it, the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] is now able to give the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MADDEN] the information he asks for in reference to the number of immigrants arriving at Galveston.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The number of immigrants that came into Galveston in 1907 was 9,842.

Mr. BURLESON. What was the number at New Orleans?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Two thousand six hundred and eighty-three.

Mr. BURLESON. That is satisfactory to me.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] yield just for a moment?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will.

Mr. MANN. When this bill came before the House first I reserved the right to object, because it seemed to me that the bill ought to have been referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds. When my recollection is refreshed, I remember at the last session of Congress I objected, whether in the House or out, for quite a while, to three bills for the construction of immigrant stations at three of the southern points, for the same reason. Those bills were passed and, I suppose, create a precedent to that effect. As a matter of fact, this bill ought to have been referred to the Committee on Appropriations, because it makes a direct appropriation of the $250,000. In that respect it ought to be changed. It is a rather dangerous practice for three different committees of the House to have possible jurisdiction of the same bill, appropriating money for the construction of a public building, and we know that there are efforts made at different times to get public buildings in certain Congressional districts of the United States. There ought to be some practice adopted by the House, and it seems to me it would be a very wise practice in the future to refer all of these public-building bills to some one committee, or if the limitation be made that different bills shall be referred to the Immigration Committee because appropriation is to be paid out of the immigrant fund, then it ought not to carry an appropriation with the bill itself. There ought to be simply a limit of cost. On the committee on which I have the honor to serve, where we report various additions to the Light-House and Life-Saving Services, we invariably strike out of any bill a direct appropriation and fix merely a limit of cost, leaving the appropriation to be put in the appropriate appropriation bill, so that the fund can be properly kept track of, and that ought to be done in this case. I suppose the gentleman would have no objection, but I understand the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, who prepares everything in proper shape, is prepared to put this bill in proper shape.

Mr. HARRISON rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON]?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I do.

Mr. HARRISON. I would like to ask the gentleman whether the immigration into the port of Philadelphia has increased very largely in the last few years?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It has steadily increased during the last ten years.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the gentleman agree with his colleague upon the committee in his statement that the increase in the last few years is due very largely to the efforts of steamship agents to induce "undesirables" to believe they can enter the port of Philadelphia rather than some other port?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Since the gentleman questions the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], I prefer to let the gentleman from New York answer for himself.

Mr. BENNET of New York. I think I shall have to differ with my colleague as to the exact statement I made. I did not say the large increase in Philadelphia was due to the improper persons who were coming there, but I did say, so far as the subagents of the steamship companies of Europe could influence those who ought not to come, to come through Philadelphia, that was done.

Mr. HARRISON. Did not the gentleman say that those efforts had been followed by results?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I did say that those efforts apparently had been followed by results, because the effort is being continued.

Mr. HARRISON. Did not the gentleman use that as an argument why we should use that sum of money for the acquirement of the ground and the construction of this building?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Exactly.

Mr. HARRISON. If we do appropriate the money to construct these buildings, will it be any longer necessary or advisable for immigrants to make use of this port? In other words, could not the officials enforce the law at the beginning?

Mr. BENNET of New York. In other words, if we build the house, and therefore effect a cure, then we shall discontinue the house and let the bad practice be resumed? I do not agree with that.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. HARRISON. I would like to ask the gentleman a further question. Does the gentleman believe——

The CHAIRMAN. To what gentleman does the gentleman from Pennsylvania in charge of the bill yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I had yielded to the gentleman from North Carolina.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I wish to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania one question. Has this bill the unanimous report of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and the indorsement of the Immigration Commissioner?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It has, undoubtedly.

Mr. HARRISON. Will the gentleman answer in his own stead or allow his colleague to answer the question I was about to put to him? The question is as to the necessity for this building and for an appropriation of so much larger sum than was appropriated for Galveston and Charleston—$250,000 instead of $70,000. It appeared to be the statement of members of the committee on the floor that undesirable immigrants were coming in larger numbers to the port of Philadelphia because it was impossible for the United States to enforce the law in view of the condition of the buildings there. If that be true, I will ask the gentleman if he does not think if the laws are enforced the number of people will not come to this new building, and it will not be needed?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Inasmuch as the question was originally addressed to me, I will say in reply that, in view of the defective construction of the building now in use, it is practically impossible—it is impossible—to thoroughly enforce the immigration laws at the port of Philadelphia as they are enforced at other ports. The building is utterly unsuited. There is no proper light; there is no proper space; there are no proper facilities. I stood there myself for hours and watched the very conscientious doctor, Doctor Clark, who conducts the examinations, and I marveled at the result he got in a place where he had no light and where he had practically no private rooms for examination where those who were being even temporarily detained were herded together in a board inclosure.

Mr. HARRISON. I have no desire to do anything in opposition to aiding the city of Philadelphia to enforce the immigration laws, but I question whether Philadelphia is so large a port for immigrants in this country that it should have a provision made so greatly out of proportion to those which have been made in the last two years for Galveston and Charleston.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It is a little difficult to answer the question of the gentleman, because part of it is argument and part question. I understand the gentleman's objection to the appropriation of $250,000 to be on the ground that the amount of business there does not warrant the appropriation of that amount.

Mr. HARRISON. Precisely, and will not if the laws are enforced.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am unable to agree with that statement. I think I have undertaken to demonstrate that at that port we receive these unfortunate wanderers from abroad, and that the number has been constantly increasing. During the last year we received 34,000 immigrants at this port, and it is entirely proper that the Government should take this station and provide accommodations suitable to the needs of those unfortunates.

Mr. HARRISON. Does the gentleman think that immigrants will continue to come in such large number to the port of Philadelphia when the immigrant agents in Italy, Austria, and Russia know that it will be as difficult to get undesirable immigrants in at Philadelphia as at the port of New York?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I can not understand why the gentleman feels that those whom he denominates as undesirable find their way into the port of Philadelphia more readily than into the port of New York.

Mr. HARRISON. From the statement of your colleague on the committee that that was a fact.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I did not understand him to say so.

Mr. HARRISON. He repeated it.

Mr. MANN. The position is that if we do not construct the building we will need it, and if we do construct the building we will not need it.

Mr. PAYNE. I notice in the bill reported that the Secretary is not even authorized to purchase a site. He is simply authorized and directed to cause to be erected, on a site to be selected, a public building, without any authority to purchase, condemn, or otherwise acquire a site.

Mr. TAWNEY. If the gentleman will look in section 2, as proposed in the bill, he will see that the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of the ground and the erection of said building. I suppose that implies the authority to purchase.

Mr. PAYNE. One might help out the other, but suppose it was necessary to condemn the ground.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I can only say to the gentleman from New York that if this bill is not now in proper form, then the gentleman should look further back for the reason, because it is in the same form as the bills that were passed last year, making appropriations in exactly the same language, for three other cities.

Mr. PAYNE. That does not help out the question of condemnation if we have to condemn land for the site. It seems to me that there ought to be a provision of law allowing you to condemn land if necessary.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. If it is satisfactory to my friend, I will say to him that we will offer an amendment to cover that point.

Mr. PAYNE. I think the bill might be amended in several particulars. I suggest also that the question of approaches has not heretofore been held to cover the paving of streets, and so forth. The words "approaches of and to said building" seem to have been interpolated here. I do not know exactly what construction some future committee will put upon that in case an appropriation should be made to pave streets there.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman will realize how dangerous it is for a new Member of the House of Representatives to follow a precedent. I have carefully watched the bills presented here covering exactly similar cases, and apparently have been led into a verbal error, to be corrected when the bill is read for amendment.

Mr. BINGHAM. There has been no embarrassment in carrying out the purposes of those other bills.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. I wish to ask the gentleman if it costs $250,000 to erect a building for Philadelphia, how much would it cost to erect one in Harrisburg?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman's inquiry is not quite germane, but if the gentleman will follow the proceedings conducted by gentlemen who belong to a party to which he does not belong, which proceedings are to take place in Harrisburg very shortly, he will learn that we are an exceedingly honest people in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia. I have no doubt that they are also very expensive in the construction of public buildings around Harrisburg.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. We like large buildings. We like them commodious enough to take care of the people expected to be benefited by them.

Mr. BINGHAM. This bill relates to Philadelphia.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield to the gentleman from Iowa?

Mr. HEPBURN. I desire to be recognized in my own right when the gentleman yields the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania yield the floor?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I yield the floor, reserving the balance of my time.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that there may be something in this proposition that is more important than the question of preserving the dignity of the city that the gentleman represents, or of increasing the facilities for immigration at that city.

I think there is a disposition all through this country to throw some impediment in the way of the extraordinary immigration of a class of immigrants who are now coming to this country.

There was a time when all men welcomed the emigrant from Europe. At that time those emigrants were of the best—of the English, the Irish, the Scotch, the Scandinavian, the German—those classes that made the very best of our citizenship, but that is not true now. The countries that I have named furnish but a comparatively small portion of the million or more who are now each year crowding our labor fields. I, for one, am ready to do whatever is reasonable and right to check this undesirable flow of extraordinary immigration. If I had my way, there would be but three ports in the United States where these emigrants could be received. I would have one upon the south Atlantic or the Gulf, and one at New York, and one on the Pacific coast. We are, by this legislation, simply increasing the facilities of the steamship companies to flood our shores. It is the steamship company more than any other agency that brings to us this vast horde of undesirable immigrants. If we would prohibit all of the lines save those at two or three of the cities, you would find a very marked diminution of this large number, in my judgment. Therefore I am unwilling to increase their facilities. I do not believe it is at all necessary for us to locate our immigrant station on expensive land in the city of Philadelphia. We have the power to compel the steamship company to land its immigrants wherever we choose and to bring them to the station, wherever that station may be located.

I have said that I believe the steamships were largely responsible for this immigration. I have seen some years ago advertisements of steamship companies in which they advertised to the ignorant people of Europe that, by coming to this country, they would be cared for from a public fund for five years after their arrival here. I have seen an advertisement in which they said that there was a lying-in hospital in New York where all of an unfortunate class could be cared for in secrecy, and after a time, if they saw fit, return; and, as a result of that, in that station they had a human incubator, and that they would receive for care one hundred or more of these unfortunates. They had at that time an agency for the placing of wet nurses, and they advertised that these women would receive $3 a day.

All such advertisements as that used to be, when the immigration was under the charge of the State of New York, sent broadcast over Europe as an inducement to patronize the steamship companies. I have no doubt but that to some extent that has been corrected, and yet I know that to-day steamship companies flood Europe with advertisements showing to them the desirableness of their coming to this country.

Now, I am not willing to facilitate that state of things, and, as I said before, I would be glad if we could limit the places of reception of these immigrants to two or three in the United States.

Mr. Chairman, we have tried over and over again to restrict immigration. We have practically done nothing as yet. Men differ as to the mode that should be adopted, and because of these differences almost all restrictive legislation has up to this time practically failed, at least we have done but little. Here is an opportunity now to do something, to refuse to increase these facilities, and let it be known that we do not intend to encourage the steamship companies in the prosecution of this part of their business. I think that this bill might properly be denominated "a bill in the interest of the steamships that ply between Philadelphia and the European ports."

I am opposed to making any appropriation for any station there, and if I had the power I would prohibit the landing of the immigrants until they had been examined at New York and one or two other ports. Mr. Chairman, I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. BINGHAM. Mr. Chairman, the honorable gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] in his discussion of the broad question of immigration has of course touched upon a live question in this House. We are now operating under existing law. The port of Philadelphia has been a receiving port by authority of the Government designation for years and years. As suggested by the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET], because of its questionable facilities, the law at Philadelphia has not been as well enforced—there has not been that severity in the examination that heretofore has existed at other ports. I regret to hear that comment made with reference to Philadelphia. That fact, however, has nothing to do with this question of the passage of this bill. The question is, Do we need a better receiving station at Philadelphia? Preceding Congresses have given the port at Philadelphia a depth of 35 feet, channel to be completed this year, at an expenditure of almost $10,000,000, capable of receiving the largest vessels that come into the ports of this country. Commenting upon the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa as to whether this port will be less or greater in the future, I would say that we will have larger commercial facilities, and therefore the port would be greater in the future in every respect—immigration and traffic.

The competition of the steamship companies will go on and the immigration to this country will go on. It is our bounden duty, in view of the report of the Commissioner of Immigration, in view of the investigation of your special commission, in view of the examination that has been made as to the facilities of that port, as long as your immigration laws exist, to treat this body of immigrants decently and give them healthy surroundings. I have no doubt that the gentleman in charge of this bill will accept any amendment that qualifies its limitation, any amendment that will make assured the success of the proposed legislation, and in view of the large sums of money that are required to purchase real estate along the line of a water front, and especially in the built-up sections of the city, the $250,000 the bill carries is reasonable and necessary. The port at Philadelphia is at times the second and at times the third largest port of entry in the country, through which are received importations to a city that is the third largest in population, and I can not understand why there should be any question as to whether that city with its great industries and which can in itself absorb a vast body of the immigrants—why there would be objection to the expenditure of so reasonable a sum as $250,000 for that which is absolutely needed, especially because of the unfitness of the present immigration station. [Applause.]

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I will ask the gentleman to yield.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I yield to my colleague from Massachusetts. I do not care to yield much of my own time, but I will yield to the gentleman a reasonable amount.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say that I am heartily in favor of this bill, but the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] have struck me with peculiar significance. He says that the races coming in to-day are undesirable. I would like to ask him what races he considers to-day undesirable. Are they the Italian, Hebrew, Russian, and Polish races? I come from Boston, the second port of entry as far as immigration is concerned, and have had a good chance to observe the classes and the races and kinds, and I would like the gentleman to state to this House what races he considers undesirable in this day. We in Massachusetts honor the Italian, the Hebrew, the Pole, and Russian; we are proud of the great success of the Irish immigration of the past and present and the great part they have played in upbuilding the State, and we are confident that these later races will equal the races that preceded them. We admire the people who come to us for their various virtues, and we hope that, by adding their virtues to our demonstrated strength, we will continue to grow great and wise, and by this immigration hold our proud place among the States of this Union.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Chairman, I would like to be recognized in my own time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York is recognized for one hour.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend at this time to consume one hour. It is not my purpose at this time, with the Immigration Commission, of which I am a member, still sitting and considering this question, to go into a consideration of the entire question of immigration. I do wish, however, to make some remarks in connection with the remarks of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], and I think it only fair that I should state to the House that the times when those advertisements were printed to which he referred were at least twenty years ago, and that to-day there is not a country in Europe, with the exception of Greece, where a steamship agent who would put out an advertisement like that would not be put into jail. In Hungary, within the last five years, where steamship agents have tried that, they have been arrested, convicted, and imprisoned. Twenty-five years ago the conditions were even worse than the gentleman from Iowa says. The advertisements were even more widespread than he says, and the British Government added to its oppression of Ireland this humiliation, that it sent the ship *Formosa* around the coasts of Ireland and took people from the poorhouses of Ireland, whom its methods had sent to the poorhouses, who had been denied the right to earn a livelihood there, and it landed them on the shores of New York State, and we supported them in our State. From Germany the same thing was done. Associations were formed twenty or twenty-five years ago which advertised in the newspapers that they would send people to New York and Pittsburg for the purpose of having them cared for in their old age, and there is instance after instance of people landing in the poorhouses of New York and Pittsburg within twenty or twenty-four hours after they landed in New York City. We have stopped all that; stopped it with the laws that have been passed, commencing in 1893 and down to the act of 1897. I am in favor of keeping right on enforcing the law, of keeping the poverty-stricken who can not support themselves here out, of keeping the sickly and those who can not make success here out, and you have to do that by a national law. Philadelphia, owing to our own neglect, owing to our not providing it with the right kind of a building, is one of the last loopholes left on the Atlantic seaboard where an undesirable class can have the chance of creeping in—just the kind of people that they used to advertise to bring in—and I say that we owe a duty to the laws we enact to provide the proper way for carrying them out and enforcing them.

Mr. DRISCOLL. How many immigration stations are there?

Mr. BENNET of New York. There are not so very many immigration stations, not more than 15 or 20 all around the United States on the seaboards. I do not include the border stations like Niagara Falls, but the number is not large.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. LONGWORTH. I would like to ask the gentleman how this amount was arrived at, this amount of $250,000.

Mr. BENNET of New York. It was the amount that the Commissioner of Immigration, after inspecting the various sites

that had been offered, and having in mind his previous experience in erecting a building, recommended, and that the Immigration Commission and the Immigration Committee thought ought to build a good building.

Mr. LONGWORTH. About how much of that amount is it expected will be expended in the ground and how much in the building?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I am not prepared at this moment to state.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Approximately?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Well, I should say there would be something like a hundred and fifty thousand dollars go to the building.

Mr. LONGWORTH. And $100,000 for the ground, so this building would not cost probably more than twice what the buildings did at Charleston and these various other buildings provided for by the last Congress.

Mr. BENNET of New York. Yes.

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask my colleague from New York, who has made a very careful study of this subject, having gone abroad last summer for some four months or over, and perhaps no man in this House is better informed on this subject, if he does not regard the laws of 1907 as sufficient to keep out the undesirable immigrants of which my distinguished friend from Iowa speaks?

Mr. BENNET of New York. That is a question I must respectfully decline to answer as long as I am a member of the Immigration Commission—until that Commission reports.

Mr. GOULDEN. The gentleman declines to answer that question. I will give him another. Does he regard it as necessary to have an immigration station in the city of Philadelphia?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I will answer that in a sort of Yankee way by saying there is an immigration station in Philadelphia, and whether we pass this bill or not an immigration station will continue to be there; that the choice we are making to-day is between a station where we can not properly enforce the laws and a station where by the expenditure of $250,000 we can.

Mr. GOULDEN. The gentleman has answered my question to my satisfaction——

Mr. BENNET of New York. Thank you.

Mr. GOULDEN. I am a thorough believer in the fact that we should have the laws properly enforced in the city of Philadelphia, and therefore should have this station.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. May I ask the gentleman from New York a question?

Mr. BENNET of New York. Certainly.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. With reference to the large influx of immigrants to which the distinguished gentleman from Iowa has called attention, is it not true that during the last two or three years about one-third of those who came to these shores have returned to Europe? Is it not also true—I am aware we have no official statistics, but the statistics I have at hand show it—is it not also true that in the number in the tables, as given and published in the newspapers and by the Department of Commerce and Labor, all those who have been in this country before and are merely returning to the United States are included?

Mr. BENNET of New York. I can not answer that categorically. It is true that of the number coming in those who have been in the United States before are included. The figures to which the gentleman alludes, of those who have gone back, are the figures furnished to anyone who wants them by the steamship company of third-class passengers they take back, and include, of course, citizens as well as aliens. About 40 per cent have gone back, and in the year ending December 31, 1907, the number was nearly 50 per cent.

Mr. MANN. I would like to ask one question. Is not one of the real purposes of this bill to keep out, through better inspection and better opportunity for inspection, the undesirable immigrants who are forbidden now under the law?

Mr. BENNET of New York. That and a proper, fair, and decent treatment of human beings that come to that station.

Mr. MANN. Is not that one of the objects of this bill?

Mr. BENNET of New York. It is.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] is recognized for one hour.

Mr. BURNETT. I only want about five minutes, and I will reserve the balance of my time. I was not present at the meeting of this committee when the bill was reported, and I have come in since the discussion began, and I really do not know the amount that is asked for. I understand it is $250,000. Is that correct?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is correct.

Mr. BURNETT. Is it for a new station or for improvement of the old station?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. For a new station and ground.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Chairman, I visited the immigrant station at Philadelphia last spring with some other members of the Commission, and I found it in a very deplorable condition. I think the management of it was as bad or worse than the station itself. We found, I think, one policeman down there, and the rest of the men who had charge of it were up in the city in some offices. It was some time before we could even find where the offices were.

I am one of those, Mr. Chairman, who believe that too many of some classes of immigrants are coming to this country, but I do not think that fact is germane to this discussion. I think that we are going outside the purview of a legitimate discussion of this bill by entering upon the question as to whether there should be a restriction of immigration or not. I believe that immigration is right so far as those whom I think ought to come is right, and as long as those come there ought to be comfortable quarters for them. Hence, Mr. Chairman, whether we are restrictionists or antirestrictionists, if I may use those terms, I believe that comfortable quarters ought to be provided for those who are coming to our shores. And as long as they are admitted I believe it is the duty of the Government to make stations that are comfortable for them. Hence, I desire to say, while I was not present in the committee when the bill was under discussion, I believe, regardless of the question as to whether there ought to be restrictions or not, we ought to make the quarters for them at Philadelphia more comfortable than they are, because from the observation that I made and the examination that I had the opportunity of giving it, I regard the quarters as being altogether incommensurate with the influx of immigration and also lacking in the comforts of life that human beings ought to have and are entitled to.

I want to answer the question of the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. BARTHOLDT] which he asked about the numbers that were going back. I might add that while they are going back they are taking with them good American money, and the number that have gone out in the last three or four months have carried more money from our shores than we borrowed from Europe in order to tide us over the crisis that we have just passed through.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Who is carrying the more money to Europe, those emigrants who have earned it in the sweat of their brow, or the wealthy gentlemen who are living in Europe in luxury?

Mr. BURNETT. The emigrants who earned it by the sweat of their brow, but when they were earning it they were depriving some good American citizen of earning it. The American laborer would keep it here and not save it up to fill the coffers of some European country.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Why, then, enlarge the accommodations for immigrants coming here in order to give them an opportunity to make money in this country and then carry it back with them?

Mr. BURNETT. Well, Mr. Chairman, that brings up another question; that brings up the question as to whether we are going to restrict the influx of immigration. If we do, and if that bill can ever be brought to the House, it is unnecessary for me to tell the House my position in regard to it, because I am on the records. I believe in cutting many of them off that are now coming here; but we have not done so, Mr. Chairman, and, as long as we have not done so, I ask if it is right, if it is just, and if it is humane not to allow those that do come at least ordinarily comfortable quarters in which to land when they reach our shores? As I have said, it is not germane to this discussion whether immigration ought to be curtailed or restricted, or whether it ought to be encouraged and enlarged, but the question is, from the examination I have made of that station, Is it comfortable and commensurate with the influx that is coming in under the law as it now stands? And, for my part, although I was not present when the bill was considered before the committee, I shall vote in favor of the bill for the new station. At some future time I will more fully discuss the question of whether immigration should not be restricted and many of the undesirables from Mediterranean shores be shut out.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. My colleague [Mr. BURKE] during this discussion has formulated the amendments in such shape as, I believe, we desire to have them, and after consultation with the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations [Mr. TAWNEY] handed them back to me. I now call for a reading of the bill as amended under the five-minute rule.

Mr. HEPBURN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] yield to the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN]?

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I believe I have some time in my own right.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Iowa has fifty-three minutes remaining.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, I have a great deal more interest in the immigrant that is here than I have in the one that wants to come.

I believe that the greatest question that is before or will be before the American people is how shall we care for our laborer, and how shall we maintain a comfortable and stable wage for him? That is an important question that is now addressing itself to every Government on earth. The stability of all government is dependent upon the answer to that question. Can you do it? The menacing influences to stable government has always come from the unemployed, the poor, that can not have comfort in their homes. It is a momentous question for us how we will care for our labor, how we will keep it employed; how we will secure a remunerative wage for it. That is important, gentlemen; and you men who are insisting upon throwing wide open the doors to immigration, who are insisting that all classes of persons, without restriction, shall come here, are adding to the difficulties of the problem and making it more a peril to this Government. Of all governments on earth we will be the least able to maintain ourselves when want comes into the homes of the majority of our people.

There are countries where there are great standing armies—in Germany, in France, in all the States of Europe, and if there is discontent or crime which comes from poverty in the home it can be stifled by the bayonets of the standing army. It is not so here. We have no such prop to stability here. The stability of our Government must rest in the hearts and the minds of the people. And if it is to be stable, permanent, secure, its people must be comfortable in their homes, and that comfort depends upon the labor market. It depends upon the wage that may be paid; and every thousand immigrants that come here—every million, as they came last year—makes more and more terrible the possibilities of successfully answering this question. I do not base my opposition to unrestricted immigration alone because very many of them are undesirable citizens, but I base it largely upon this broader question, upon this more important one, that ought to address itself even to the gentleman from Missouri, who upon all occasions when the immigration question is broached waxes eloquent in defense of allowing all people to come here to increase our vexation in the solving of this great problem.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. Will the gentleman yield to me for a question?

Mr. HEPBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BARTHOLDT. In discussing this great problem, Mr. Chairman, does not the gentleman from Iowa possibly overlook the fact that the immigrant is not only a producer, but a consumer?

Mr. HEPBURN. The immigrant is not a producer or a valuable consumer that can not have a satisfactory wage, and therefore either in consumption or in labor must depend upon whether there is a demand for that labor. I do not want him to be provided with a market for that labor to the detriment of our people who are here. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, gentlemen have said that this discussion is not germane to the bill. I think it is, and that when this $250,000 shall have been appropriated for this establishment gentlemen will be loath to vote for those restrictions that will take away all possibility for the use of that investment, which I hope shortly may come. I am willing that there shall be an establishment on the Pacific coast, one on the North Atlantic, at New York, one at some place on the South Atlantic, or on the Gulf, and one on the Pacific coast, where immigrants may be received, but I do not want to encourage their coming by increasing the facilities for their reception here. [Loud applause.]

I reserve the balance of my time.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, I feel that the range which this debate has taken gives me a special justification for intervening in it. I am one of those who have been deeply affected and blessed by the liberal laws governing the admission to this country of persons not so fortunate as to have been born upon its soil; and therefore I feel that I ought not to let pass what has been said by the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] and by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] without explaining my attitude, not indeed upon this question actually before the House, but on the wider question which they have broached.

If I agreed with the gentleman from Alabama or the gentleman from Iowa that the admission of immigrants to this country lessened the prospect of employment to one of our inhabitants; if I thought it could work otherwise than to increase the prospect of employment and of larger wages for every worker among our people, I should join most heartily in every proposal for the exclusion of aliens. But, Mr. Chairman, I believe that our whole experience shows conclusively the immigrant coming here does not restrict but extends the opportunities of the native toiler.

The gentleman from Alabama said that the immigrant who returned to Italy with some money in his pockets had earned the wages of which this money was the fruit by displacing some American laborer. Mr. Chairman, to some extent that is true. The immigrant laborer does indeed displace the native laborer; but how? Not by driving him from the field of employment, but by raising him on his back to a higher plane of employment, where he gains vastly larger wages and enjoys much better conditions. Let us examine this assertion by the test of practical experience.

Mr. BURNETT. May I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. COCKRAN. Certainly.

Mr. BURNETT. If that is true, why is it that 90 per cent of the American laborers are opposed to that class of immigration?

Mr. COCKRAN. I deny the statement to begin with. In the second place, I am far from willing to admit that by matters of legislation members of any one class are always wisest in dealing with their own interests. If they were, the necessity for reform would not be of constant recurrence throughout the world, and short-sighted laws would not so often have wrecked the prosperity among men and nations which they had been enacted to promote.

But, Mr. Chairman, I was about to illustrate the issue or difference between this attitude of mine and that of the gentleman by a practical test. A bricklayer in the city of New York earns $6 a day for eight hours' labor. Will the gentleman from Alabama explain how that rate of wages could be paid to such a worker if he were compelled to carry every brick that he used to the top of the wall where it must be laid in mortar? Obviously it would be impracticable. Such wages can only be paid where every moment of time at the disposal of that highly paid artificer is employed in the higher form of productive labor. How can that be done? Only by employing cheaper labor to do the ancillary work. If there were not some cheaper laborer available to carry the bricks for $1.75 or $2 a day, it would be impossible to pay the bricklayer any such wages as now prevail.

Mr. BURNETT. Does the gentleman assume that he could not get an American laborer who would carry the brick at that rate?

Mr. COCKRAN. Thank God you can not, under normal conditions. [Applause.] And you will not, so long as the immigrant arrives here in sufficient numbers to perform what may be called this simpler, cruder, elemental, yet all-essential labor, leaving the higher and better-paid field of employment to the native laborer.

Mr. BURNETT. You did get him until the immigrant ran him out, though.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman is completely and woefully mistaken. At the time when the gentleman says the immigrant had run the native laborer out there was not a healthy man, native or foreign, without employment in the United States. The farmers were clamoring for labor and could not obtain it. In the gentleman's own State what is the complaint? Here I am going to speak frankly. What is the universal complaint in several of the Southern States? That it is impossible to secure a supply of laborers adequate to the pressing necessities of the country. The scarcity of labor there is such that the importance of the negro (the only laborer available) is rising to a point where he may yet find himself in a position to demand the concession of political rights which now you do not think it safe to accord him. [Laughter on the Republican side.] In every direction for the last five years there has been a positive famine of labor. It was in response to the demand for it that millions of healthy men have sought our shores, and that mighty tide pouring through our ports has directed itself to the very fountains of production. These hardy laborers have paved streets, dug foundations, constructed sewers, built railways, plowed fields, sown seeds, and harvested crops—work without which no other could be performed or even undertaken, but which the native American always avoids. These immigrants have found employment and gain their own livelihood by the elemental labor that is the basis on which all highly paid labor must depend. I wonder if the gentleman from Alabama and the gentleman from Iowa realize the fact that no highly paid mechanic is ever employed directly upon the earth, but always on some product of the earth. The

primary products of the earth are the fountain and the origin of all the higher or skilled employment. The bricklayer can not be employed until the foundations of the wall are dug by some coarser labor. The cabinetmaker can not put together the pieces that form this desk until some day laborers out in the forest has felled the trees which furnish him his raw material——

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, does that apply to specialists in mines, who operate air drills, and superintend the highest class of mining?

Mr. COCKRAN. I do not understand the gentleman's question.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I understood you to say that no man who works the ground can command the highest wages.

Mr. COCKRAN. I am speaking of ordinary unskilled labor. I say that no skilled labor can be employed directly upon the earth, but always upon some product of the earth or upon some previous preparation of the earth. The miller can not mill corn until it is first sown and tilled and reaped by a day laborer.

Our whole industrial system may be described as a vast multitude of unskilled laborers, creating conditions under which highly trained artisans obtain employment that wins liberal remuneration.

Mr. BURNETT. How about the specialist who inspects mines?

Mr. COCKRAN. He is a professional man, not a laborer. I am speaking of manual labor. I am not speaking of the mining engineer; I am not speaking of the highly trained professional man; his theater of employment is the world. In every country of the globe his admission is free. I am speaking now of immigrants and trying to show that, instead of being obstacles to our country's prosperity, they have been its promoters and its architects. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, we read that in Sparta the Helots purchased their admission to citizenship by service to the country in the field of battle. Here the immigrant has been the Helot who has purchased admission to our citizenship for himself and his children by more valuable service to the country in the field of industry. [Applause.] He has maintained, if indeed he has not established, the conditions under which the high wages paid to American mechanics have been the wonder and the inspiration of mankind. I put to the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] a case which shows conclusively that we could not pay the wages which the mechanics now enjoy if it were not for that supply of cheap labor that comes to our shores every year. I challenge him to show any possible injury that could flow to the country from the advent of men who seek no other end than a chance to work. The gentleman says returning immigrants take vast sums of money from the country. But every man who brought back a dollar from this country to his native soil must have created it by the labor of his own hand. Aye, and he created many times the amount that he took back with him. Whatever amount he may have taken away he must have left a vastly greater sum behind that he could not move. Every man knows that the laborer who works for wages must himself produce and create every dollar that he is paid. There is no other fund from which he can be compensated. And no laborer ever obtains the full value of his own product. This is another way of saying that every laborer produces more than he consumes. The difference is his contribution to the wealth of the country. The profit of capital is the difference between the value of the thing which the laborer produces and the amount which he obtains for himself. Even if the departing immigrant took with him every dollar of wages paid here he must leave here the wealth which represents the profit made in employing him. What he brought back to his own country represents that which he made at no man's expense. It was but the residuum of what was left to him after he had contributed to the welfare of everybody by increasing the volume of wealth throughout the community. [Applause.] Every one here, I assume, will concede that what I have described as the elemental labor—the digging of drains and foundations, the tilling of fields, and the reaping of crops—must be performed before any higher form of labor can be employed. It follows that if the supply of unskilled laborers now flowing to our shores from foreign lands be shut off, then the American laborer must do it.

I ask again, Can Americans mill corn if there be not hands to sow the seed and laborers to reap the crop? Can skilled American mechanics build steel structures unless common laborers dig the foundations? Can a single form of industry be exercised in its higher phase unless every lesser be performed by some cheaper labor? Does not the skilled mechanic find his field of employment furnished for him by the common laborer? Is it not the experience of every man in every great city that the pavements of streets are laid, the sewers that drain the refuse are built, the foundations of buildings are dug by foreign laborers, while Americans are employed in the higher form of industry where rewards are more liberal and hours of labor shorter?

When any gentleman here professes to apprehend that the future prosperity of American labor is threatened or imperiled by immigration, I say most respectfully he misapprehends the economic conditions that govern production. Were I convinced or did I deem it possible that the apprehensions of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] or of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] were well founded, I would vote to close the doors now and forever against all immigrants. I concede, Mr. Chairman, that our duty here is only and solely to our own people. The question whether we shall admit or exclude immigrants should be decided not by the results to aliens who may be anxious to come here, but by the results to men and women who are here now and who constitute our population. [Applause.]

I welcome this tide of immigration, because I believe there is nothing that can enter our ports so valuable to us as a pair of human hands eager and anxious to engage in labor upon our soil [applause], to increase the volume of commodities available for you and for me, to widen the field of production in which highly paid American laborers can find employment. Because I am firmly convinced this is the economic result of immigration I have felt bound to rise and submit these remarks in answer to the assertion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] and of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] that every laborer admitted to the country gains his bread not by serving his fellows, increasing their opportunities of employment, thus stimulating the rate of wages, but by competing vigorously if not ruinously with the American worker.

Before concluding I should add of course that I realize this question of immigration is not properly issuable here. Whatever the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] may think about that general question, he surely must concur in the suggestion of the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] that so long as immigrants are admitted their arrival should not be made discreditable to us by barbarity or inhumanity on the part of this nation. If we don't wish to admit them, let us exercise the power which this lawmaking body enjoys, and prohibit directly and specifically their landing. But do not let us discourage immigration indirectly by inflicting upon people whom we have suffered to land in our ports conditions so abominable as those the gentleman from New York [Mr. BENNET] describes and denounces as barbarous. We have the power to make these immigrants the victims of our barbarity; but we ourselves would suffer more than they. Theirs would be the inconvenience, discomfort, perhaps suffering, which, however severe, would be temporary; ours would be the shame of it, and that would be lasting. However we may differ on questions of policy, I hope we will be at least unanimous on this proposition that no man admitted to our soil under sanction of the law shall be treated otherwise than with equity, justice, and due regard for common humanity. [Applause.]

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, it occurs to me that this nation can scarcely be charged with barbarity, even if the stations in Philadelphia are as suggested, so long as we have opened the port of New York, where we have expended the hundreds of thousands of dollars that we have for the comfort and accommodation of these people. If they choose to turn their backs on those facilities, if they choose to refuse to accept these hospitalities of New York, they can scarcely charge us with barbarity because we do not expend millions in order that they may have comfort. Mr. Chairman, I doubt very much whether the gentleman's proposition that "the immigrant pushes up the American laborer" is true, because we know that all classes of labor come to us from abroad. It is not menial labor only, although I am free to say that is the larger part of it. But, suppose that even that were true, they do not push up all of American labor. They compete with many, they dilute the wage of many, they increase the glut of the market of labor for many, and compel those that are not "pushed up" to meet all of the disadvantages of competition. One gentleman tells us that one-third of the immigrants return to their homes each year. One-third of a million! Suppose there are 300,000 of them. I have seen the statement in a newspaper that each one of them carried back $200, the result of his few months' labor—$60,000,000 in all they take back to their old homes from the wage of those that were here, because if it had not been for the influx, those that remained at home, those that belonged here, would have been able to secure that increased wage, because the employers would have competed with one another; and when the employer competes for

labor with the other employer the wage goes up. It is when these men come in here and compete with our labor, when the laborers compete for the jobs, one against the other, that the wage goes down. I think I know that much, at least, of economics.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. HEPBURN. Yes.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman deny that for the last five years there was active competition for labor in every department of industry in this country?

Mr. HEPBURN. I would not say that there was an active competition for labor. I would say that there was some of competition, but there would have been infinitely more of competition if four millions of immigrants had not crowded themselves into our labor markets during the last five years. I believe that is all I desire to say upon this subject.

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I am in favor of the pending bill because we need the labor of those immigrants. I come from a State where less than a year ago there was a demand for labor that could not be supplied. The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] is disturbed because a large number of those immigrants have returned to their native lands in the last few months and have taken with them a portion of the money they had earned here. Why have they gone, Mr. Chairman? Not because there was no work for them to do, but because the breaking down of your financial system compelled the abandonment of necessary works of improvement and development in a period of great agricultural and business prosperity. Were it not for the financial panic those laborers would still be here, doing the necessary work on great undertakings that must now wait the slow return of better days. [Applause.] They have gone, but when they do return they will come to stay, to build their homes, to rear their families, and to advance the prosperity of the country. No man who has once been perimtted to breathe the air of liberty and share the opportunities that await the industrious and frugal in our glorious land will be content to dwell where banners of oppression wave.

The question of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] would indicate that he doubts the ability of those incoming laborers to operate such machinery as the air drill in the mines and similar appliances. I would say to him that I have been engaged in the mining business for years, and that in the last year one of the best men engaged in our mines on the air drill was an Italian who did not speak English. The copper mines of Michigan and the great iron mines of Minnesota are operated almost entirely by Hungarians and Finlanders, because native American labor can not be had. Italian miners are in the front rank of the miners of Europe to-day. These are the men who have driven the tunnels through the Alps; they are working in the mines of every country of Europe, and among the recent immigrants to this country are numbers of those men who will be a valuable addition to our army of producers. We need them in my State to open up farms. We have there thousands, yes, millions of acres of land suitable for homes that await but the coming of the class of labor which some gentlemen here would exclude. We have an immigration bureau that is saying to those people, "Come, here is work; here is land upon which you can provide for and educate your family to become citizens of the land of the free. We want you; we need your labor."

The great State of Wisconsin has always extended to the immigrant a welcome, and he has repaid her generosity an hundredfold, nor does she fear that by his coming her institutions will be subverted or her civilization degraded. The laws we have enacted are a sufficient safeguard against the admission of dangerous classes and the officers intrusted with the enforcement of those laws should be provided with the facilities necessary for a careful, just, and humane administration of those laws. We want the people that such an enforcement of those laws will let in. As an example of how badly we need them, I cite you an instance in my own town last summer. It is a small city of 6,000 people, 1,000 miles in the interior. A sewage system was being installed and the parties in charge, after seeking in vain for American labor, were compelled to employ for that purpose some of those Hungarian immigrants who have since returned to their native land.

Why did they return? Not because there was not work enough that ought to be done, for necessary improvements and undertakings are abundant, but because of the rotten financial condition in Wall street there is not enough money in the legitimate channels of business to pay for the labor required in those improvements. Set your financial affairs in order and work enough will be inaugurated to employ all of our own labor and all of the desirable labor from Europe that can be secured. Allow the honest, industrious people of Europe to come to our shores and they will greatly improve their own condition and will help to make this a better land for you and me.

Sir, as the son of one of those immigrants whom a misguided portion of our people a generation ago sought to exclude, I could not stand here to-day and not say to those people longing for liberty, longing for a free home, and a happy fireside, "Come."

My father came here as an Irish immigrant at a time when many people believed that his coming and the coming of others of his class should be prohibited. He helped, with others like him, to build the railroads, to develop the mines, to open the farms, to extend the business of the country; and I believe that this country has not been the worse for his coming. [Applause.] Sir, I am speaking here for the people of my district and my State, and I know whereof I speak when I say that, although seven languages of Europe besides English are spoken in my district, we have no undesirable citizens there. We have the German, the Norwegian, the Bohemian, the Frenchman, the Pole, the Welshman, and even the much-reviled Italian, besides the English, Irish, Scotch, and Canadians who speak the English tongue. They are all good and valuable citizens, honest, frugal, and patriotic. Their coming has been a blessing to the State, a benefit to the nation. They have fulfilled every duty as good and patriotic citizens. With the record of the past to guide her, the State is saying to the worthy and oppressed, "Come, a home and a competence await you." When they do come we want the Government to have such facilities for receiving, examining, and caring for them that they may be treated as civilized beings. They may come to us poorly clad as passengers of the crowded steerage quarters, but no man shall say what their future will be in this land of enlarged opportunities.

Less than thirty years ago a young man clad in the homely garb of his native land of Norway walked up the gang plank from a steerage berth of a trans-Atlantic liner. He is to-day the honored governor of the State of Wisconsin. Two of my colleagues on this floor were born beyond the sea, and no man presumes to say the State has not been benefited by their presence.

It has been urged as an objection to this measure that the other ports of this country with present facilities accommodate these incoming people. But, sir, they can not all go to the port of New York, nor can all land at New Orleans, nor is it desirable that they should do so. The steamship lines that bring them have not been set in motion by them. They must take the vessel at the port nearest to them in their native land, and if the line unloads at Philadelphia they must go there.

Whether they arrive at Philadelphia or elsewhere, they should be accorded the treatment of civilized people. For that reason I favor the pending bill, and I say again of the 500,000 men who have recently left our shores that if our financial condition was what it should be at this time we would need and could use them and as many more besides to carry on and to complete necessary work in the United States, and the country would be better, richer, and grander for having them here to do the work. [Applause.]

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Chairman, I desire to yield ten minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. MURPHY. Mr. Chairman, I would ask leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered. The gentleman from Alabama, who has fifty-five minutes of his hour remaining, yields ten minutes to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, like the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURPHY], I come from a mining district, but I am neither a mine operator nor a mine worker. My business has been that of a lawyer, and to some extent an observer of matters of this kind. Within the last three or four months not less than 2,000, or perhaps 2,500, miners have gone out of the employment of the mine operators of the county from which I come. My friend speaks about the broad acres up in the Northwest, and he wants the immigrant to come from the old country in order to buy up and settle the unoccupied land of that section. I want to ask him whether or not the children of the people of this country to-day shall at no distant future time be able to settle up these lands? Are they not also awaiting the coming of the immigrant from the East of our own country within the next quarter of a century? I think so. Let's not rush as if to-morrow would end all time. One of the troubles with us Americans is—and I'm not apologizing for that other trouble, our unreliable and defunct financial system—that we are forever and eternally striving to do everything

now—right now. Our motto, our national motto, with regard to everything, seems to be "Do it now." Not one thing must be left for the future. Why, the mineral deposits in my own county in Missouri will require fifty or one hundred years in which to be developed properly, and yet the mine owners are buying up every square foot of mineral-bearing land and are trying to develop it to-day or to-morrow and allow nothing to be done by the future. No wonder the steamship companies advertise all over Europe for immigrants. It means money to them, and besides the great anxiety of the American people to build this country in a day and not wait for future years to help in the process has something to do with their activity in pouring Europe's hordes into our country. Such a policy gluts the labor market, and when a financial depression comes the laboring man is thrown out of employment, and he tramps the country for lodgment and goes to the great cities for a bowl of soup or a sandwich or some place whereon to lay his head. In Chicago last night, and possibly in New York, there were not less than 10,000 men tramping the streets and besieging free soup houses as they did in 1893. And yet you want more pauper immigrants, more men to tramp our streets.

OUR UNEMPLOYED HOSTS.

And right here, although I may be accused of digressing from the subject, I wish to use some extracts from The Public, a periodical edited by Louis F. Post, of Chicago, and published in that city, to show the condition of labor to-day, and that we have an abundance of laboring men in this country, if there were not so much of this everlasting, crazy speculation and business run mad, which unduly inflate the demand for labor as well as for everything else, and when trouble comes the business bubble bursts, the mill is closed, the factory is shut down, the mine stands idle, and the tramp is abroad in the land. If business were run on a sane basis, we would have all the labor we need in this country and just and high wages would be paid. Now listen to the tale of woe from Chicago, taken from the Chicago Tribune. It says:

Police officials, charitable workers, and lodging-house keepers are face to face this winter with the problem of housing an army of idle men, beggars, hoboes tramps, and criminals, such as has not been seen in Chicago before in nine years. The number of unemployed wandering the streets of Chicago is estimated by men who have for years been living and working among these men as close to 75,000. This is an increase of 30,000 or 40,000 over the ordinary winter contingent. For the first time in several winters the police stations in the districts where the unemployed gather have been forced to turn over their basements as shelter for the hundreds of men who apply for help. On the cold nights the scenes in the Desplaines street, West Lake street, Harrison street, Chicago avenue, and Maxwell street stations are similar to those of the winters of the middle nineties. On warm nights large numbers of men walk the streets without a nickel in their pockets for food or lodging. The municipal lodging house at 10 North Union street for the first time in its history has found it necessary to suspend the rules and allow men to sleep on the floor. More than 200 men a night may be found stretched in rows along the corridors of the city lodging house. At least 200 more are able to get beds. The same men apply night after night, Superintendent Mullenbach stated, and the number is increasing week after week. Few of these men have been able to secure work. The number of applications for men to work turned in at the municipal lodging house has dwindled to almost nothing. The city intends to open on January 1 an annex to this lodging house big enough to accommodate in conjunction with the old building 1,000 men a night. This will help in part to solve the problem that the police now are forced to take in hand. The municipal lodging house closes its doors at 10 o'clock, and it is the men thrown out of the saloons and "barrel houses" after this hour that the police have to take care of in that district. The lodging houses of West Madison and State streets are breaking all the city regulations in regard to the breathing space for lodgers. The city authorities are inclined to be lenient because the situation is acute, and some place must be provided for the men able to pay the small price demanded by these lodging houses. The men are sleeping in hallways or in rooms containing three or four beds. The Bridewell is filled to overflowing. Reports from men who have been turned out of this prison to make room for criminals of a harder class are that the prisoners are sleeping two in a cell. The almshouse and other institutions at Dunning also are crowded. At "Hogan's Flop," in Meridian alley, where the lowest of the tramps and hoboes and unemployed go, the conditions are the most crowded in ten years. The doors are closed early because all the bunks are filled. "We have to crowd them because they must have some place to sleep," said "Ed" Hogan, the manager of the "flop." "The trouble is that the railroads all over the country have been laying off men and shipping them into Chicago free. Some had clearing-house checks on other cities when they came in. The barrel-house men took the checks and gave them about half what they called for. Now the men are 'broke.' They usually work until Christmas and save up enough money to keep them the rest of the winter, but now I don't know what they will do. When we take them off the street we lessen the chance of crime, for the men may be driven into it if something does not happen."

NEW YORK'S BREAD LINE.

That is a true story, and that it is not local is confirmed by reports from other cities. In the same issue of the Chicago Tribune appeared the following dispatch from New York, under date of December 28:

"I notice this morning a statement that there now are in New York 30,000 homeless and unemployed men," said John Long, who is in charge of the bread line at the Bowery mission, 50 Bowery, the most famous bread line in the world. "I think that a too modest statement. I think the number is 100,000 or over." Thirty thousand is the estimate given by Charities Commissioner Robert W. Hebbard, who admitted it was a conservative estimate. Mr. Hebbard, with the other men connected with the organization having to do with caring for homeless men in New York, has started a campaign to keep away from this city any more men out of work or without money. At a conference of those men in the United Charities Building Thursday afternoon one speaker made the statement that the condition of homeless and unemployed men in New York has not been so pressing since the soup-house year of 1893. "Every night now we have to turn away from 300 to 500 men," said Mr. Long. "We always have had bread for 1,000, but we never had to turn anybody away before. Many times during the worst months last winter we did not feed more than 600 to 800 men in a night. Now we always feed 1,000. It is hard to have to turn away several hundred hungry men who have waited in line a long time confident of getting something when their turn comes." The National Hotel, 108 Bowery, which has 144 10-cent beds, turns away applications every night. The Palma House, which accommodates 198 lodgers, is turning away more and more every night. The Squirrel Inn reading room on the Bowery, which ordinarily has 200 men in it, now has double that number."

I am opposed to this bill, first, because it calls for an appropriation of $250,000 to be used for buying a site on which to locate buildings that will cost possibly half a million dollars more to complete. Such gigantic preparations for the reception of immigrants do not smack of great restrictions. Yea, it means that all are invited irrespective of class, kind, or condition, without any limitations whatever. And, in the second place, I am opposed to this bill because the organized laboring classes, not only of my district, but of all the United States, are opposed to unrestricted immigration of paupers from Continental Europe or any other place, and I must say that I believe organized labor knows what is best for itself.

The mining interest in my district is now passing through a crisis. The merchants are doing no business, and the street cars running from my town of Farmington to the lead belt have almost stopped. And yet less than one year ago you could not get enough laborers to that section; the demand was greater than the supply. And now you have so many that you do not want them. They are flocking, as I said, to the cities, where they can at least obtain something upon which to exist. If we were a little more patient and a little more thoughtful and would do things with a little more discretion and deliberation, we would not want all of Europe to empty itself into this country to build all our railroads and to settle up all our prairies and open up all of our mines within the next ten years, which ought to take us fifty years or more to do in a sane and beneficial manner. I am pleading for business sanity and a higher wage for the laboring classes.

SANITY IN BUSINESS.

Let us not charge everything to the gamblers of Wall street and the weakness of our present financial system, which our Republican friends at one time in its history never tired of glorifying. Bad as Wall street is, and as bad as our financial system is, there is another side to our present condition of depression. The truth is that the gambling spirit has permeated the whole business world and values have been exaggerated beyond all reason. Enterprises have been built on wind and much borrowed capital, and men have been induced to leave their farms to become laborers to meet the demands of money-mad promoters and speculators with all sorts of schemes, and finally the day of liquidation came unexpectedly, as it always does. And now the man who toils is starving or begging for something to keep him from starving, his children are crying for bread and suffering from cold, and his condition is altogether miserable, for this one reason—that the plunging, lucre-seeking "prosperity" enthusiasts howled for more labor, secured it from every point of the compass, and again howled for more, when, if they had held their business on a sane and legitimate basis, they would not have needed so much labor and would not have brought about the conditions that now exist.

What this country does need, and I repeat it, is sanity in business and, together with that, a better financial system. It would be well to remember that God used six days—and God's six days, the scientists say, are not our days, but millions of years—to make this little world upon which man struts at times so awfully.

RESTRICTION OF IMMIGRATION.

I am for restricting foreign immigration as a general proposition. There are certain kinds of immigration which are not objectionable, such as came to this country to settle up our surplus lands half a century ago, and the man who comes now and is willing to earn his living by the sweat of his brow, and at the same time desires to become a citizen of this Government, because he prefers a republican form of government to a monarchy, would be acceptable, but the pauper, who comes at the behest of some special interest, which is seeking cheap and ignorant labor, I am against. I am for the man whom our public school system is educating and who is wide awake and has made up his mind to move along lines that shall make him the keeper and manager of his own brawn and muscle, who will compel the corporation which employs him by and by to divide some of the

profits of the business with him and his family. The American laborer is the best in the world; he is the most intelligent, and though circumscribed all around by the minions of wealth and the stubborn hand of the courts, he will yet cut his way out and be the man that God wants all men to be, free and independent and the owner of his own labor—his own person. I am acquainted with cheap pauper labor and know the evils of it, and how it affects the labor of our country and hampers it.

The pauper labor of which I am speaking is not a vague dream of mine. I know what it is, because it is in the great lead mines and in the glass factories of the Pittsburg Plate Glass Company, of my district. This pauper labor is thick in St. Francois and Jefferson Counties. The majority can not speak or understand a word of English and do not want to learn. They are only naturalized when their employers pay the bills and have them vote the Republican ticket.

These pauper immigrants are accustomed to being bossed and driven like cattle, and they are accustomed, too, to living on the cheapest sort of food and of receiving and being satisfied with low wages. When they come to America, no kind of work is too menial or base for them to do without complaint. And they are often favored by their employers because they are servile and make good slaves, but while they are pleasing the men or the companies who employ them, and who are looking only for profits, they lower the standard of wages and weaken the cause of labor. They make the battle for the divine rights of good, honest, and intelligent labor the more difficult. They force down the wage scale, they are usually nonunion men, and in times of labor difficulties join the ranks of the despised strike breaker. This is not true of all foreign labor, but it is true of the most of it. Such is the case in my district. The Slavs, the Italians, and many of the Hungarians, who migrate to this country, are a positive menace to the cause of labor, as the intelligent laboring man views the question. It has been said on the floor of this House that the laboring man does not know what he wants, and especially does he not know what he needs. Men through all the ages, when they desired to enslave others, have claimed that those whom they would enslave were in need of advisers and guardians to look after them. This has been the pretense of all promoters, that they were mere benefactors of these ignorant toilers, and not their oppressors.

### OUR FIRST DUTY AT HOME.

Until we get an immigration law that surely bars out and keeps out the ignorant, pauper immigrant, which the present law does not do, I will raise my voice against and vote against all laws that in the least advance the present law, or that make it easier or any more attractive for the immigrants who may come to our shores. It is our duty to first look after our own people. I want the American laborer to get a higher wage than he has been getting, and I want him to have a fair division of the profits, so he can have his own home and sit under his own vine and fig tree without having to move every time his employer says move. I want him to be able to save something for panics and labor depressions, and not go over the country tramping and begging as an outcast while his employer lives in luxury out of his former employees' share of the profits. I want to help him and, to do this successfully, I am in favor of a protective tariff that goes to the spot—a restriction on immigration that will keep out the foreign pauper competitor. I want to tell you that we have got to figure a litle more on the American man and not so much on the American dollar.

But I do not want to be understood, as I have already hinted, as opposing the industrious immigrant who wants to buy our unoccupied lands and live among us and become an American citizen, and help to build up and foster our free institutions. That class of immigrants we all welcome, and I will say in passing, that there are many of that kind in my district, and a better class of citizens can not be found anywhere. But I am unqualifiedly opposed to foreign pauper labor, brought here at the behests of corporations yearning for larger profits.

Before this session is ended it is my intention to offer an amendment to the present immigration law, so as to make it a more effective law in the way of keeping foreign labor from our country.

The statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN], that those who oppose this measure are inclined to be cruel and unmerciful to the immigrant who comes here, I think, is a strained interpretation of our position. Immigrants have been coming to Philadelphia for many years past. If they want to be received with open arms and want to receive the best treatment, let them inquire before they begin their journey as to where the best landing place is. I have not yet heard it said that they are not received with kindness and consideration in Philadelphia. The purpose, I believe, is to enlarge the quarters and so to encourage greater immigration, not merely for the West, nor for the South, but for the corporate interest of the country at large. I do not think there is anything tenable or very serious in the position of my friend, the gentleman from New York. He, indeed, knows the art of handling words; he is a master in that captivating accomplishment. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, when I rose to ask the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] what he meant by undesirable classes and he left out of his statement those races now coming into the country I expected to hear from him at least an answer; and the fact that he remained silent, and the further fact that he has been on his feet twice since and made speeches, indicates that there was something in his argument that he did not believe in himself, something fallacious, something untruthful, and something that was not fair. He shows clearly that he is willing enough to use arguments that he can not substantiate. I consider this is unfair. Now, allow me to call his attention to the fact that the great German Empire is to-day inviting this very kind of immigration that he calls undesirable.

Mr. LANGLEY. I call the gentleman to order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair would suggest to the gentleman from Massachusetts that he keep well within the rules. The imputation of untruthfulness to the gentleman from Iowa will be a distinct violation of the rules of the House.

Mr. O'CONNELL. Mr. Chairman, I do not intend to violate any rules. I would call the attention of the gentleman from Iowa to the fact that within three years 100,000 Italians have crossed the Alps into Germany, that they are being invited there to-day, and that Germany to-day is the one industrial nation that we must fear and against whom we must compete, and that when the German Emperor with his wisdom and sagacity sees fit to invite these men whom the gentleman would keep out, there must be some real good substantial reason for such action. Moreover, Germany is more densely populated than is the United States, and if Germany can handle these immigrants to the satisfaction of her own citizens and cries out for more, then certainly our great undeveloped nation with her unknown wealth of resources can use them to advantage.

Let me further call the gentleman's attention to the fact that he comes from a comparatively new State; that I come from an old State; that I come from a State that, next to Rhode Island, is the most thickly congested in the Union. To-day Massachusetts has over 56 per cent of foreign born, including the children of immigrants, who came here within one generation, not going back to the grandfather, but simply the father. If Massachusetts without any natural resources, without any fields, or mines, or forests, and deprived of those things which you have so abundantly in the great West, can invite that character of population and can successfully assimilate it and show to the world such splendid results in industry, progress, sobriety, education, and culture, then it must be conceded that a powerful and strong argument is given to this House for greater immigration of the races that still knock at our door. Again let me call the attention of the gentleman to this fact, that only in those parts of Massachusetts where immigration has been largest—in Suffolk, Middlesex, Worcester, Essex, and Bristol—has there been any advance, and only in such counties where there has not been immigration, such as Dukes and Nantucket, Hampshire and Franklin, has there been little or no progress. Massachusetts stands among the New England States as a peer, and although she has no natural resources, such as Maine or New Hampshire, and is smaller in area than Maine, yet she is in the lead among the New England States, for the single reason that she has invited immigration. This has made her a progressive State, while those other States where immigration has not been known are simply going forward in a small way, if not going backward. It was the brain, brawn, industry, patriotism, and perseverance of these sons and daughters of Europe that gave Massachusetts her position and permits her to retain it.

Let me say to gentlemen of this House, that when their States shall be filled up we shall be happy to have the Italian and other races come to us. Your State of Iowa was built up by immigrants from Massachusetts. The State of Kansas and the State of Missouri and the great States of the South may

well follow, and if Iowa can show the great success that she has done, it is because immigration has reached her confines. Then she can go onward and upward and make its success just as pronounced in the future, if this immigration continues. She is far from reaching her limit of resources. Let me remind the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. SMITH] that Boston is a big city. Boston wants immigrants and has encouraged immigration, and we do not care whether it comes from the fields or from the mines or from the cities of Europe. All we ask is law-abiding men and a chance to put them to work. And if a great State like Massachusetts can succeed in spite of the fact that it has no natural advantages like the States over the Mississippi and south of Mason and Dixon's line, certainly other States ought to be able by the same means to attain the same degree of success. [Loud applause.]

Mr. LANGLEY. Mr. Chairman, I have the honor to represent a people who believe that it is necessary to the safety of our Republic that greater restrictions be imposed upon the flood of immigration coming to us from foreign shores, and I desire to take advantage of this opportunity to defend their views upon this question. Perhaps, if I were situated as the gentleman from Wisconsin is, who says that he represents a district in which seven languages are spoken, I might be a little more conservative in what I am going to say [laughter], but in my section of country nearly everyone speaks straight English.

I have listened with the deepest interest to the speeches that have been made here to-day on both sides of this question, and especially to the eloquent arguments advanced by the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] and the gentleman from New York [Mr. COCKRAN]; and, although these two distinguished statesmen represent, respectively, the extreme views of each side of the question, I agree with much that both of them have said.

In the early days of this Republic it threw open wide its doors and invited the oppressed of all the countries of the world to enter and enjoy the blessings of freedom. It called upon all whose brain and brawn might aid in the upbuilding of the nation to gather on our shores and cast their fortunes with ours. It provided a brief period of probation for those who might come before they could enter into the full possession of all the rights and privileges of citizenship through the process of naturalization. No prophet's vision pierced the future and foresaw that in the course of the years there would stream through the maritime gateways of the land millions upon millions of undesired and undesirable citizens. Could this result have been foreseen, let it not be doubted that the founders of our Government and the statesmen of that early period of the nation's history would have guarded against the evil with which we now have to contend.

The steamship had not made its advent in those days, and the longer, more troublesome, and very expensive voyage served as a check. Even when steamboat and railroad became the leading factors in the problem of transportation, the bulk of immigration came from countries close to the sea, and the cost of travel kept thousands upon thousands in their native towns and villages. From the multiplication of railways and steamship lines and, in the case of the latter, the resulting competition and consequent reduction in transportation charges, can be dated the beginning of that increase of immigration which to-day has assumed abnormal proportions and which is daily growing more and more menacing. It is high time, Mr. Chairman, that we should call a halt for the sake of civilization; for the sake of the preservation of American citizenship; for the sake of all who earn their bread by the sweat of the brow; for the sake of our workingmen, that they be not brought into direct and immediate contact with the pauper labor of other countries, who are accustomed to living in hovels and subsisting on a crust of bread. [Applause.]

Nothing could be further from my purpose than to close the doors against all immigration. We should not do that if we could; we could not do it if we were so inclined. I am just as much in favor as anyone of giving a hearty greeting to those immigrants, whose habits of living and—may I not say—whose habits of thinking, are more nearly akin to those of our people. Welcome, thrice welcome, to all who come with sturdy hands and sturdy hearts, aspiring to American citizenship as a highly prized boon; who look upon the great Republic of the Western Hemisphere as the land of promise: the land where everyone is unhampered in the pursuit of happiness; where all may work out their individual destinies in obedience to, and under the protecting ægis of, the law. [Applause.]

But, Mr. Chairman, I am firmly opposed to indiscriminate immigration. What we want is quality rather than quantity. Character, and I use the word in its very broadest sense, should be the primary test. I do not wish to be understood as advocating an educational test in the ordinary sense of that term. I would rather see admitted an illiterate patriot than an educated anarchist.

The sifting process should be more thorough than it is at present. A nation is nothing more than an aggregate of families, and as we would exclude from the family hearth every objectionable element, so should we put up the bars against every element that might poison the healthy lifeblood of our body politic, or become a menace, physically, mentally, or morally.

The influx of European immigration went on unchecked for nearly a century from the foundation of the Government. For more than three-fourths of that period we drew to our shores elements of population that have done noble work in the exploitation of our natural resources and the upbuilding of our industries. The bulk of that immigration was drawn from the north of Europe; from nations in which there was the strain of the blood that flows in Anglo-Saxon veins, and whose assimilation with our native population went on smoothly and almost imperceptibly. The English, Scotch, Germans, Scandinavians, and Dutch had no trouble in fitting themselves into the new social and political conditions that awaited them, and the Celtic element—the Irish—with its marvelous natural adaptability, was jubilantly American even before the sons of Erin put foot on our shores. From all of these nationalities there have sprung scions whose names stand high on the nation's honor roll; they have left the imprint of their useful activity on the development of every State in the Union. [Applause.]

After our great civil war, however, there came a change. It may be that the wars which came in quick succession from 1864 to 1871 gave the impetus—first the war of Prussia and Austria with Denmark; then Prussia against Austria; then Germany against France. It may be that there were other impelling causes; certain it is that the year 1865 saw a sudden upward movement in the number of immigrants to the United States. In that year came 332,000, which was 150,000 more than had landed in 1864. In 1873 the figures had increased to 459,000. And be it also remembered, Mr. Chairman, that this almost spectacular increase was due in no small part to the official action of English and German authorities who scoured the jails and almshouses and hospitals and dumped the refuse of population on American soil. Then Congress called a halt. In 1875 it enacted an exclusion law, by virtue of which at least some undesirable elements were eliminated. But this check operated only for a short three years. From 177,826 arriving in 1879 the figures jumped to 669,431 in 1880. They fluctuated widely until 1903, when the total reached 857,046. Since then there has been a momentous increase, for in 1904 the immigrants numbered 812,870; in 1905, 1,026,499; in 1906, 1,100,735; in 1907, 1,285,349. The significance of these figures is to be found in an analysis which discloses the countries from which in these later years emigration flowed westward. Of the total, in 1902, of 648,743 immigrants, Austria-Hungary furnished 171,989 or 26.5 per cent; Italy 178,375 or 27.5 per cent; Russia 107,347 or 16.6 per cent. For the years following the figures are:

| | Total. | Austria-Hungary. | Per cent. | Italy. | Per cent. | Russia. | Per cent. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1903 | 857,046 | 206,011 | 24 | 230,622 | 27 | 136,093 | 15.88 |
| 1904 | 812,870 | 177,156 | 21.8 | 193,296 | 23.78 | 145,141 | 17.85 |
| 1905 | 1,026,499 | 275,693 | 26.85 | 221,479 | 21.57 | 181,897 | 18 |
| 1906 | 1,100,735 | 265,138 | 24.1 | 273,120 | 25 | 215,635 | 19.6 |
| 1907 | 1,285,349 | 338,452 | 26.33 | 285,731 | 22.20 | 258,943 | 20.15 |

This leaves but 31.32 per cent for all the other nations of Europe, and from this is still to be deducted whatever is to be credited to the Slav immigration that comes from the Danube principalities and must largely be counted as about equal to the lower grade of Hungarian immigrants. From Scandinavia and Germany, whence we have always drawn a large proportion of our most desirable immigrants, there has been a material decrease in numbers since 1903, though Great Britain has increased her quota beginning with that year.

Figures talk, Mr. Chairman, and none more loudly and eloquently than those I have just given. They tell us that we are getting by far the larger part of our immigrants in the last five years, if not for some time before that, from the least desirable populations of Europe, and they will come in ever increasing numbers unless we devise some means to keep them out. Kept out they ought to be, for they belong to that class to whom I have already referred—the class that never assimilates, that never imbibes the true American spirit, that never furnishes good American citizens. Indeed, sir, within the last few months we have witnessed a spectacle which proves

that to thousands of these people this country means nothing more than a temporary stamping ground, where, by working at wages far below those for which our American workingman can be had, and living as no self-respecting American can or will live, they can accumulate a few hundred dollars and return to their native heaths, there to live in idleness and comparative luxury until their store is exhausted, when they repeat the experiment. In the months of November and December of last year hundreds of thousands of Italians and Hungarians left these shores—let us hope never to return. So great was the rush that the steamship companies had trouble to furnish transportation. And these hundreds of thousands took away with them millions of dollars that otherwise would have gone into the pockets of American workingmen. [Applause.]

I shall further on endeavor to show the harmful effect of this unrestricted, or insufficiently restricted, immigration upon the individual and collective interests of our laboring population, not only upon skilled, but also upon unskilled labor. But before proceeding to do so, I shall first quote some significant passages from the last report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration. He says in one place that the question "must arise in the mind of any person examining the figures as to whether or not our ability as a race to absorb foreign elements is not on the verge at least of being overtaxed" (p. 5). In another place (p. 60) the report says:

What will be the effect if the present phenomenal immigration continues is a question that is constantly being asked. With regard more particularly to quantity, the question may be answered by the following illustration: China proper is the thickly populated portion of the Chinese Empire and is the country popularly thought of as representing the limit of density of population. With a net increase to our population by immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, which is less than the present rate, and the present rate of natural increase (14.66 per cent per decade), the United States would reach the density of China proper in about four generations, or, more particularly, in one hundred and thirty-four years, at which time we would have a population of 950,000,000. This is in no sense an estimate of future population; it is simply an illustration of the present pace.

In another place the report says:

Another year's experience but emphasizes and confirms the conviction that a considerable part of the large immigration of the past few years is forced or artificial. Two separate and distinct factors are from interested motives responsible for such of the immigration as is not natural; first, the violators and evaders of the contract-labor feature of the law; and second, the steamship runners and agents. * * * An influence which perhaps has not heretofore been accorded the recognition to which its importance entitles it is the "letter to the home folks," written by the alien temporarily or permanently domiciled here. These letters constitute the most extensive method of advertising that can be imagined; almost innumerable "endless chains" are thus daily being forged link by link. A letter is written to his brother, father, or other relative by an alien, who, after a few months' employment here, has been able to save $150 or $200—a small fortune in the eyes of the Italian or the Hungarian peasant—picturing in homely but glowing terms the opportunities of this country for money making. That letter is read by or to every inhabitant of the village, or perhaps even passed on to every neighboring hamlet. Others are thus induced to migrate, selling their belongings, mortgaging their property, almost enslaving themselves to procure the amount of the passage. They come, find employment at what seems to them fabulous wages, write letters home; and so the process goes on and on, until some of the rural districts of such countries as Italy and Hungary are almost depopulated.

Now Greece and Turkey are becoming involved in the same influences, and even the fastnesses of the mountainous districts of Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro are beginning to respond; all of which is exemplified by figures showing increases in immigration from those countries during the past year—Italy sending 12,611; Austria-Hungary, 73,314; Greece, 17,091; Turkey (European and Asiatic), 12,956, and Bulgaria, Servia, and Montenegro (combined), 6,693 more than in 1906. This is an influence which it is difficult, if not impossible, to reckon. That it is a telling, if not the most important, factor in the production of immigration there can be no doubt. The worst of it is that there are evidences that this endless-chain-letter scheme is seized upon by the promoters and money lenders to further their interests, and no opportunity lost to encourage both the writing and the extensive dissemination of such missives. When this is done the line is passed between natural and forced immigration, and the machinations of the promoter and usurer become a menace to the alien directly and to the welfare of this country incidentally.

Our Government has recently taken some further steps to check the immigration of undesirable classes. The act of February 20, 1907, has drawn more closely the lines in regard to contract labor. In his annual report the Secretary of Commerce and Labor says on this point:

Both the act of March 3, 1903, and the new act contain an exception to the alien-contract-labor provisions permitting States and Territories to advertise "the inducements they offer for immigration." By the act of March 3, 1903, there was included in the enumeration of excluded aliens "any person whose ticket or passage is paid for with the money of another, or who is assisted by others to come, unless it is affirmatively and satisfactorily shown that such person does not belong to one of the foregoing excluded classes;" but by the new act there has been added to the requirements concerning aliens whose passage is paid by others the burden of also showing affirmatively and satisfactorily "that said ticket or passage was not paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, either directly or indirectly." Neither in the new act nor in any of the preceding acts is there any prohibition of, or authority for, the payment of an alien's passage by a State or by an individual, nor has the attempt been made to definitely limit the extent to which a State may proceed in advertising the inducements such State offers for immigration.

In the practical administration of the law, therefore, many questions must arise to which the statutes furnish no direct, adequate answer. Some such questions are the following:

"Is it permissible for an individual to pay the passage of an alien? May a State pay the passage? If so, may the payment be made from funds contributed, directly or indirectly, to the State by corporations, societies, associations, or individuals, or must such payment be made out of State funds collected through ordinary channels? May the advertisements of the State, 'printed and published in any foreign country,' hold forth to prospective immigrants assurances of employment? May the State, as a factor of its advertising, send representatives into foreign countries to solicit immigration personally and by oral representations, or must the advertising in which the State is permitted to engage be limited to advertisements 'printed and published' in the ordinary sense—i. e., by publications in newspapers, magazines, etc.? What meaning should be attached to the expression 'induced or solicited to migrate to this country by offers or promises of employment?' In other words, what constitutes a solicitation of immigration?"

These questions indicate a few of the complicated combinations of circumstances that arise to which obviously it is extremely difficult to apply obscure provisions of law that must be interpreted by deductive methods of reasoning. * * *

To leave to administrative construction the application of the law to a subject of such great importance, so complicated in details, and affecting such varied and extensive interests as this one, is but inviting discontent and criticism, and the necessity for mandatory legislation which will clarify the statutes is obvious. The law should state clearly, in terms incapable of misconception, and not leave to the uncertainties of deductive reasoning, the exact intent of the legislature, not only as to the exception in favor of States advertising their inducements, but also concerning the extent to which a State may proceed and the methods which it may adopt to make its advertisements productive of an increase in population by securing alien settlers.

We have not done enough as yet in the way of restricting immigration. Other measures must be devised to check this influx of undesirable people. Something more will have to be done to keep the pauper labor of other countries from invading this country. The Government has in its possession irrefutable proof that the invasion of the country by the hordes of unskilled and illiterate denizens of southern Europe is encouraged by their respective governments, and in almost every instance the object of such classes is to accumulate all they can and return to their native land, but under no circumstances to acquire American citizenship.

Let me present two extracts from the reports of Inspector Marcus Braun, of the Department of Commerce and Labor. It will be remembered that these reports created a tremendous stir; so much so, in fact, that the Austrian Government attempted to forbid Mr. Braun to sojourn within its realm. If any man doubt the necessity for drastic legislation on this subject, let him read those reports. In one of these, which was made just two years ago, Mr. Braun said:

To sum up the situation appertaining to the question of Hungarian immigration to the United States, I desire to direct attention to the fact that there is a small proportion of the Hungarian people called the "Agrarians," who make sincere effort to restrict emigration, who, however, are in a very deplorable minority. The majority do advocate emigration and exert themselves in every particular and any way and manner possible to promote, induce, and assist emigration. The objects and reasons for this constant agitation are obvious and manifold, but they are all concentrated in one particular proposition, and that is the obtaining and earning all the money they possibly can in the United States, and then either to send or bring it back to Hungary, buy land therewith, or apply it in some other way for the benefit of the country of their nativity.

The trend of the prevailing opinion in this respect is very comprehensibly illustrated in a most enthusiastic exposé of Mr. Sigmund Kornfeld, the director of the "Hungarian Credit Bank," which appeared in the public press recently, and also in his speeches and lectures, in the course of which he proved logically the wonderful advantages of Hungarian immigration to the United States, citing, among other things, that through his bank alone 139,000,000 crowns had come into the country from the United States during last year, and that in certain counties the value of land had increased to unheard-of proportions. He advocates absolutely emigration en masse to the United States, advising those who heed him to do what those of their countrymen have been and are doing, who had been in America and are still there, saying literally, "Let all go who can, earn all the money they can, learn the practical ways of the American laborer, and come home with both the money and experience thus gained."

Six months previous Mr. Braun had made another report, which also makes very interesting reading. In it he says:

I believe I have shown conclusively in my various reports that several European governments, and more particularly the Governments of Italy and Austria-Hungary, are encouraging the temporary exodus to this country of those of their people whom they can not support and that they employ every possible means to keep these aliens grouped together in this country and under their influence for the purpose of avoiding their assimilation with our customs and institutions; and I have likewise shown in these reports that considerable propaganda is carried on in the United States to assist these Governments in their attempts. There is, in the first place, the foreign priest and the minister, who preaches to the foreign-born residents of this country that their greatest sin would be to forswear allegiance to the country of their nativity and become American citizens. * * *

In the countries whence we get the kind of immigration above mentioned they have laws permitting them to expel any foreigner whom they please to term "obnoxious," and Great Britain, in my opinion, very wisely inserted in her alien bill an expulsion clause of "undesirable aliens." In the countries from which we get the kind of immigration herein described no priest, minister, or school-teacher can officiate

unless he is a citizen of that country, while here in the United States we have hundred and hundreds, and possibly thousands, of clergymen and school-teachers who pursue their professions without ever thinking of becoming citizens of this country. One Hungarian, Polish, or Slavish church after the other is being built and subsidized by foreign governments, and most of these churches teach "anti-Americanism" rather than the preaching of the gospel. To substantiate more effectively that this is no idle statement I attach hereto a copy of a Hungarian newspaper entitled "Magyarok Csillaga" (Hungarian Star), of July 20, 1905, published at McKeesport, Pa., by the Rev. Kalman Kovats, Roman Catholic priest of the Hungarian Church of that city. In this paper a report about the dedication of a new Hungarian Roman Catholic Church at Connellsville is printed. Said dedication took place on the 16th day of July, 1905, and a stenographic report of the oration of the Rev. Bela Lorik discloses the fact that this church was built not only for religious purposes, but also for the glory of Hungary, and for the purpose of fostering Magyar patriotism. I translate for your information a few sentences:

"It is not the first time that I open my lips before you, dear brethren and compatriots, for since one and a half years am I laboring here with you in loving unison, to the end that we may create for yourselves, true believing Hungarians, in this truly weeping valley, a house of the Lord which is the entrance to heaven, for the salvation of our souls, and for the fostering and redeeming of our Magyar national spirit and sentiment in the midst of this hundredfold conglomeration of nationalties. * * *

"My God, here in America, in this Godless hemisphere, where nothing is holy and everything is business, a small number of Hungarians have done wonders. * * *

"The Hungarian people must not deny themselves, but, on the contrary, even though living in Africa or Australia, among the savage pagans, they must not forget their sweet fatherland, the one-thousand-year-old beautiful Magyar land, spotted with thousands of hills and filled with balmy air, where the black bread that is wetted by our tears is sweeter than here the finest honeyed cakes and pastries."

In all the speeches and lectures and sermons these priests and ministers do not utter a syllable of gratitude for the incomparable privileges granted them and their people, who are permitted to come to these hospitable shores to make an honest living and partake liberally of our bounty; not one word about the millions and millions of dollars which by the liberality of our law they are enabled to send to their native country annually, and this spirit is fostered alike in most of the publications printed in foreign languages in this country, the principal aim of which seems to be, and is, to encourage and foster the nativistic ideas of the old fatherland.

Every once in a while emissaries sent by foreign governments come to this country to visit these alien colonies under the guise of studying American conditions, while, in truth and in fact, they journey hither for no other purpose and with no other object in view but that of grouping and organizing their countrymen and spreading among them the lasting influence of their respective home governments.

I need but recall in this connection the recent visit to this country of Herr Franz Kaltenbrunn, imperial and royal councilor of the ministry of the interior of Austria, who during his stay here visited every place where Austrians are grouped together in colonies or semicolonies, spreading the spirit above mentioned, and who, upon his return to New York City, on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Austrian Association of the City of New York, when called upon to speak, indulged in this sentiment: "That, in view of the fact that this association was liberally subsidized by the Austrian Government, it should extend no aid or assistance to any but such Austrians who actually remained Austrian subjects, though residing in this country."

Mr. Chairman, I am proud to represent on this floor thousands of sturdy, industrious American workingmen. They till the soil, they pursue the various callings that require willing hands, strong arms, and strong backs, and yet yield but a very modest return for the labor done from early morn till the sun sets. They are the very bone and sinew of American citizenship. Their frugal mode of living keeps them healthy in body and mind. They are God-fearing, loyal, patriotic, loving men whose thoughts center in the welfare of their families and in devotion to State and nation. Together with their millions of brethren throughout the land they have a right to demand a square deal; to insist upon such protection as this great Government can afford them against the spoliation of the sources whence they derive a livelihood. And is it not a spoliation of these sources, Mr. Chairman, when in one year $70,000,000 are taken from this country by European laborers who come here, aided and encouraged by their governments, without a thought of permanent domicile, but simply to gather what money they can in a few months, hoard it, and then fly back to their native hovels, only to repeat the process year after year?

Far be it from me, Mr. Chairman, to raise my voice against the kind of immigration which helped, and to-day is helping, to make this country the wonder of the world. Let us welcome those who join us in the great work in which, under the Providence of the Almighty, this nation is engaged. Let all who will enter who earnestly prize the boon of American citizenship; whose labor, in whatever field, will make for the progress of our people and the greatness of our Republic. We have room here for many more millions of this kind. But let us put up the bars against the great hordes that come for what spoil they may find, and whose coming can but serve to make harder the lot and heavier the burden of the American workingman.

I resent the criticism that I have heard from certain sources of the patriotic organizations that have in view the protection of our people from these undesirable classes whose presence among us tends to lower the standard of civilization and who, if they continue to come at the present ratio of increase, will inevitably change completely our nationality sooner or later.

Those of us who believe in protection have urged in support of it that its primary purpose is to protect our laborers against competition with the products of the pauper labor of other countries. I still believe in that doctrine. But is it consistent to legislate to keep the products of pauper labor out of our country and fail to legislate to keep the pauper laborers themselves out, when their presence here is much more harmful than merely the products of their labor?

The gentleman who is in charge of this bill has assured us that the erection of the building at Philadelphia will facilitate the enforcement of existing law regarding immigration. Believing, therefore, that the passage of the bill will tend to a more rigid enforcement of the law and thus help keep out some undesirable immigrants who might get in if the building is not erected, I shall vote for the appropriation. [Applause.]

Mr. GOULDEN. Mr. Chairman, I do not know that I can add much to enliven this debate. It seems to be a discussion largely participated in by the newer Members, and I wish to congratulate them upon the very active part they have so far taken upon this occasion and on the very creditable manner in which they have acquitted themselves. But, coming from the city of New York, a city necessarily more familiar with this question of immigration than any other, and therefore more deeply interested, it has been my pleasing duty in the past six years to visit Ellis Island upon numerous occasions. Upon all of these, I want to say for the benefit of the House, I have seen but few persons whom I would regard as undesirable immigrants. I may say in this connection that my ancestors emigrated to this country, entering the port of Philadelphia in 1710, long enough ago at least for the present generation to have forgotten the condition of the immigrant station at Philadelphia. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many came over that year?

Mr. GOULDEN. There were many thousands who came. Some 40,000, I think, in 1710.

Mr. BENNET of New York. From the present appearance of the immigrant station at Philadelphia, it is fair to suppose that it was there when the gentleman's ancestors came over in 1710. [Laughter.]

Mr. GOULDEN. I have no doubt of that. But in reference to the class of men who come into this country now, I know there is a fear permeating the country that we are getting a lot of undesirable immigrants here. In my personal experience, witnessing the incoming of these immigrants upon so many occasions, I want, if possible, to allay the fears of this House by saying to you that 95 per cent of the men, women, and children whom I have seen landing and on Ellis Island I should welcome with open arms. They are going to make a desirable class of citizens, according to my careful observation. In the city of New York we have scores of schools, each of them accommodating three to four thousand children, of whom 90 to 100 per cent are either foreign born or of foreign-born parents. I am glad and able to testify personally to this, because for years I was connected with the public schools of New York. I wish to say that those children are taken in hand by our splendid corps of teachers, the best in the country, and magnificent citizens made of them. I am a firm believer that our great system of public education is going to take care of the children of all immigrants, desirable or otherwise. I deny that there is any considerable percentage of the undesirables admitted into the country. The immigrants are the class of people who do our manual labor, as has been so ably and eloquently expressed by my learned colleague from New York [Mr. COCKRAN]. My own district, with its 450,000 people, is not yet fully developed, and we are obliged to have—in fact, must have—these people to do the real labor, the work of digging trenches, the foundations for houses and sewers, regulating and grading our splendid street system—all that class of manual labor; and I want to say to this House that but for the immigrants that came into the port of New York the last ten years we should not have progressed as we have done. Take the Borough of the Bronx, the northern borough and the most progressive of the five of the great city of New York, with a population in 1900 of 200,500, and to-day with a population of 400,000. Much of this development has been brought about by the men who have come in at Ellis Island with the aid of a public citizenship. Therefore, we ought to encourage their coming, for they are the class of men who, in my district at least, are making good citizens and doing excellent work in the upbuilding of the great and imperial city of New York.

Now, in reference to the question of the scarcity of labor, I am one of those unfortunate men known sometimes as an agriculturist. You know there is a difference between a farmer and an agriculturist. A farmer is the fellow who does the

work and the agriculturist is the man who pays the bills. [Laughter and applause.] I am unfortunate enough to be an agriculturist, owning a couple of farms, and I can not obtain upon those farms the labor necessary for their cultivation. I am obliged to go to Ellis Island and ship from there laborers. As they become Americanized and go into other occupations, I have to go to Ellis Island again and try to secure men for these farms to assist in their cultivation. That is the case, I think, in general, everywhere, and in order that we may have somebody to work our lands I am in favor of all good immigration. I may add that these farms are in the grand old State of Maryland, where we generally find difficulty in securing labor.

And now, in conclusion, Mr. Chairman, I want to say that I do not entertain the pessimistic view of my friend from Iowa, Mr. HEPBURN. I am an optimist, but my observations on this question of immigration lead me to believe that the country needs good, able-bodied men and women. The country need not fear for its institutions nor for the glorious progress we are making all along the lines of patriotic American citizenship.

This discussion has taken a very wide range, and I want to repeat what I said a little while ago, that I am heartily in favor of the bill that proposes to give the city of Philadelphia an immigrant station that is at least decent. I have no doubt that if my forefathers that came in here two hundred years ago could rise out of their graves they would dignify the situation as barbarous then as it is now. I think the bill should pass and we should treat these people who come in there as human beings.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Missouri, my colleague, would like to ask me a question.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman if he thinks this increase of immigration would affect the wages of the laboring man.

Mr. GOULDEN. Not in the city of New York, nor in any section that I am familiar with.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. How will it be in the country at large?

Mr. GOULDEN. I should say no, emphatically, because you can not get the average American citizen of to-day to take the shovel and the pick. You can not get an Irishman, you can not get a German who will take the pick and shovel to-day and do the hard manual labor necessary to be done. Therefore I do not believe the immigrants are entering into any competition with American citizens.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Then why is it that the public works are reducing the wages of the laboring man on all sides and he is now tramping in order to make a living?

Mr. COCKRAN. Because the thieves have upset our financial system.

Mr. GOULDEN. Yes; because the financial system is upset and demoralized.

Mr. COCKRAN. And the immigrant is the victim and not the cause of it.

Mr. GOULDEN. They charge the upsetting of the financial system to Wall street, but I repudiate that assertion and positively deny it. Wall street is not any more responsible for the present panic than other sections of the country. You have had your speculators, your gamblers, all over the country, and every part of it is as responsible for it as Wall street and New York.

Mr. COCKRAN. The immigrant had nothing to do with it; he is the victim.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Is it not the gentleman's opinion that it takes men to make a nation?

Mr. GOULDEN. Yes; and good men who size up to the ideals of our citizenship; and I want to say that in the Spanish-American war when we called for volunteers, many of them were of foreign birth, as was the case in the civil war.

Mr. SMITH of Missouri. Then why are they going back to the other countries by thousands?

Mr. GOULDEN. On account of the financial condition.

Mr. COCKRAN. And thereby relieving the labor market.

Mr. GOULDEN. Yes; and they have taken but a small portion of what they produced for the betterment of the country with them.

Mr. BURNETT. Now, Mr. Chairman, I yield five minutes to the gentleman from North Carolina [Mr. THOMAS].

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT], who was a distinguished member of the Immigration Commission, created by the immigration act passed last Congress, for his courtesy in yielding the floor to me for a short time.

I shall not detain the committee long, as my views upon the question of the immigration of aliens into the United States were fully expressed in a speech which I made upon the floor at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress.

I believe in the restriction of immigration. This bill now before the committee is to provide for the erection of an immigration station at Philadelphia, Pa., and in the discussion of it there has arisen a debate involving the whole immigration question; and, inasmuch as this question has been injected, I feel constrained to reiterate my views upon the subject of immigration. As to the bill before the committee providing for a new immigration station at Philadelphia, I asked the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE], in the debate, if it had the favorable report of the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization and of the Immigration Commissioner, and he replied to my question that the bill had the approval and indorsement of both.

The gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT], who was a member of the Immigration Commission, and who, as a member of that Commission, visited Europe last summer to make a study of the immigration question, and who is well known to be in favor of proper restrictions upon immigration, also states that in the discharge of official duties he visited the immigration station at Philadelphia, and that a new building is badly needed. I can therefore see no objection to the passage of this particular bill, because so long as we have immigration laws upon our statute books we must provide for the proper housing of the immigrants. Humanity and the execution of our existing laws require this much at the hands of Congress, and I agree with the gentleman from Alabama [Mr BURNETT] in this respect.

Mr. Chairman, I do not think that anyone who is in favor of a restriction of immigration desires to keep out of the United States good immigrants, the right kind of immigrants, and desirable immigration. We want immigrants in the South for our farms, mills, and manfuacturing interests, but we do not want the undesirable class of immigrants who have been flooding the country in recent years. That was the position taken by the governor of Virginia, Governor Swanson, in his inaugural address, and that is the position of many other prominent men in the South. Since the civil war the South has become one of the most progressive sections of the Union, and the development of both its agricultural and manufacturing interests has been most remarkable. In the cultivation of cotton, in the increase of its manufacturing interests, and the development within a comparatively recent period of new enterprises and new industries, the South challenges New England and every other section of our country to keep pace with its substantial progress.

The cotton crop in 1880 was 5,214,355 bales, in 1890 it was 7,123,775 bales, in 1900 it was 9,052,015 bales, in 1906 it was 13,500,000 bales. There are 814 operating cotton mills. During the past five years, while the world has averaged an increase of 9½ per cent in cotton spindles, the South has increased 41 per cent. From a very small beginning, cotton-seed-oil mills in the South have increased until the value of the manufactures from cotton seed has increased to many millions of dollars. The South is to-day both prosperous and progressive, and its enterprising citizens have aided in its magnificent development, and in their veins flows the best and purest strain of Anglo-Saxon blood. We have one race problem, which has been for more than forty years a great burden to the South.

I believe it is the sentiment of our people that, while we would like to have immigration for the development of the South's great resources, we do not care to have imposed upon us any possibility of dealing with another race problem. In discussing restricted immigration we are not advocating the exclusion of all immigrants from the United States. Many of the immigrants who came into this country in its early history in later years have made good citizens and united with us to develop the country and have been devoted to our free institutions.

We are not talking in this debate of a class of immigrants who come in from countries like England, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, and Holland, and the countries of northern Europe. If they do not come within the excluded classes, these men, and men like these, have always made good citizens. They become assimilated with our population, and they come to make the United States a home and permanent abiding place. But in the past few years through many influences, and by means of lax laws, which have now been amended by the act of the last Congress, passed February 20, 1907, the bars against immigration and the restrictions imposed upon immigration have been evaded to such an extent as to admit many undesirable citizens

from many races of the Old World who are incapable of assimilation with our population, and do not help us to build up the country; who are dangerous to our institutions, and in a few years will return to the country from whence they came, carrying the money which they earned here in their pockets.

In speaking of the class of immigrants who should be admitted into the country, both Madison and Jefferson said that we should only admit those who are capable of assimilation in the first place; and in the second place, who come to make this country a permanent home. Of course, Madison and Jefferson and those statesmen of the early days of the Republic never contemplated any such class of immigration as we have had in recent years, or the horde of foreign-born people who are now surging into the country.

I thought, when I spoke upon this subject before the last Congress, that we had reached the flood tide of immigration, but the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and of the Secretary of Commerce and Labor show that there has been a very large increase for the year 1907 over the year 1906. The statistics show that during the last fiscal year 1,285,349 immigrants came into the country, while in 1906 there were 1,100,735, an increase of 184,614 over 1906; and an increase of 258,850 over 1905, or an increase over the year of 1906 of more than 17 per cent, and over 1905 of more than 25 per cent. So that with a population of 80,000,000 in the United States, one and one-quarter million of foreign-born people are coming to our shores each year. The statistics in the reports of the Commissioner-General of Immigration and Secretary of Commerce and Labor further show that a very large percentage of these immigrants are from southern Europe and Asia Minor, and a comparatively small percentage from the northern European races. Of the aliens admitted during the last fiscal year, the Commissioner-General of Immigration says that about 30 per cent were illiterate, and that 873,923, or about two-thirds of those admitted, had less than $50 each in their possession. These hordes of people coming from southern Europe and Asiatic countries compete with American labor and are a menace.

My friend from New York [Mr. GOULDEN], for whom I have a very great respect, says that there is an unreasonable fear as to such competition with American labor. But, apart from the fact that very many of these immigrants are most undesirable, it does not seem to me from the statistics and the facts before us that such fear is unreasonable, and I want to say to my friend from New York [Mr. GOULDEN] that behind that apprehension and fear is a very large body of American citizens and many organizations of laboring people of this country. If these people performed the kind of labor American citizens can not and will not do, certainly these labor organizations would not be so persistent in their opposition to that kind of immigration, and they must have some good ground upon which to base their fears and apprehension.

Mr. Chairman, I think I have said about all that I care to say upon this subject, having expressed myself fully and clearly in a debate upon this subject during the last Congress. I shall not oppose the bill for the erection of this station, because we must take care of the immigrants who come here under existing laws, being careful to see that these laws are enforced, but I do believe we should keep out of the country the undesirable classes who have been coming here. We want good immigration in the South and throughout the country, but we do not want undesirable immigration. It is a menace to our country and it is competition with the American workman.

I believe that is all I now have to say upon this subject. [Applause.]

Mr. GOULDEN. I would like to ask my distinguished friend from North Carolina—and I say friend advisedly—what he means by the word "undesirable?"

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Why, the gentleman knows that is very difficult to define, but I think I have defined what I mean when I say that class of immigrants who can not be assimilated into the American body politic.

Mr. GOULDEN. What class are they? I have been watching the subject for twenty years myself.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. If the gentleman wants me to file a bill of particulars and specify, while it is difficult to do this, I would say probably certain classes who have been coming to the United States from southern Italy and from Asia Minor.

I am informed by the report of the Commissioner of Immigration that many of those who come here from Syria return to their own country just as soon as they have accumulated a sufficient amount of money, although they have become naturalized American citizens, and they return to their former home with the money they have made in their pockets. Such people are not desirable, and they come within the class excluded by the great statesmen President Jefferson and President Madison, when they declared that we wanted only those who were capable of assimilation and who come to make America a permanent home and abiding place, to live with us under the flag of the country, and to help us develop its resources and protect and maintain its free government. [Applause.]

Mr. SABATH. Mr. Chairman, it is with the deepest regret that I have heard the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] and the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] make so many unjust remarks while this bill has been under consideration. I regret particularly that they have seen fit to class as undesirable citizens those people who come to our shores from the Old World, not only for the honest purpose of building homes for themselves in this country, but that they may partake of that freedom and liberty of which we so proudly boast. Had these remarks been made by gentlemen destitute of knowledge on the subject, or by gentlemen whose opinions are not entitled to the thoughtful attention of those before whom they are given, I should have paid no attention to them. But coming as they do from gentlemen of wide experience and education, from gentlemen who should know that what they have said can not be true, I can not allow their statements to stand unchallenged.

The gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] was asked whom he meant when he spoke of certain classes of foreigners as being undesirable, and he refused to answer. Similarly, the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] declined to say what particular classes of people he would call undesirable. He spoke of 75 per cent of our foreign population as coming under that head, but when he was pressed for an answer as to what nationality he meant, he had no answer to give. Both of these gentlemen, by declining to define their statements more closely, convicted themselves of having spoken without proper care or without thought of the harm they would do a worthy and deserving class of American citizens. [Applause.]

Now, I wish to say, Mr. Chairman, that for twenty-seven years of my life I have lived and worked in Chicago, in the very midst of these people to whom the gentlemen have referred as undesirable citizens. I believe, therefore, that I am in a better position to discuss this question than any of these gentlemen who have spoken so carelessly of those people who have come to our shores from abroad and who have done so much to build up the American nation and who have added so greatly to its wealth and progress. The gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. MURPHY], who spoke so ably in defense of our immigrants a few minutes ago, and whose arguments were so logical that no man can successfully controvert them, spoke of living in a community where six different languages are spoken. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say that I come from a community where not six, but all the languages of the earth are spoken. I wish to say that I come in contact with these people every day of my life. I have lived among them; they are my people, and I am one of them. [Applause.] I know them as no other man here knows them, and I have watched them in their brave struggles to adapt themselves to the conditions of this country. I have seen them come to America with their faces lighted with hope at the prospect of living in a land of freedom and liberty, and I have seen them struggle long and bravely, and sometimes against overwhelming odds, to realize those hopes.

But as hard as their struggles have been, and notwithstanding the severe handicaps under which they have labored, I want to say, with all the strength in me, that it has been the exception rather than the rule for these people to abandon their fight to live honestly and virtuously. I want to say emphatically that it is seldom that these people allow themselves to sink into the class of citizenship that these gentlemen would be justified in calling undesirable. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I think I may justly claim for Chicago, my home, that it is one of the greatest if not the greatest city of the world. It is a city that is recognized as one of the wonders of the age, and I want to say to you that no man with a desire to be fair would deny to the foreign-born citizens of Chicago their just share in the making of the city's greatness. [Applause.] The foreigners of Chicago did much toward building the city. To a very large degree they helped to make the city what it is, and they are to-day doing their full share in maintaining the city at its high level. Chicago without its foreign element would have no place among the cities of the earth. Take from it to-day its foreigners and to-morrow the wheels of its factories would cease to turn. Its mills would be forced to close, and it would realize a condition of industrial stagnancy the like of which it never knew before.

The population of Chicago is greater than that of either the State of Iowa or Alabama, and in view of this fact I should like to ask the gentleman from Iowa and the gentleman from Alabama a few questions. I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] if he is aware of the fact that the population of his State has been decreasing for several years? I wonder if the gentleman from Iowa would consider it impertinent of me to ask if there is a possibility of relation between the decrease of population in his State and his annual speeches in Congress against immigration? Also, I might suggest to the gentleman from Iowa that he would learn, should he care to consult the census reports, that over one-half of what is left of his State's population is composed of foreign-born and foreign-parentage population. He would learn that this population is composed of members from the Austrian, Bohemian, Danish, German, Polish, Irish, Russian, Slavonian, and Scandinavian nationalities. Are these undesirable citizens, I wonder? No, indeed. They are just the contrary. They are the most worthy, useful, and desirable citizens that can be found anywhere in our land. Well, then, who are these undesirable citizens to whom the gentleman refers? Furthermore, I should like to inquire of the gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] if he remembers that only last year his State was clamoring for labor with which to move its crops. And I should like to respectfully inform him that this labor was not available.

And is the gentleman from Alabama [Mr. BURNETT] aware of the fact that his State also was sorely in need of labor last year? Does he recall that thousands and thousands of dollars' worth of cotton remained unpicked in the fields because there was no labor with which to gather the harvest? Isn't it about time for these gentlemen to stand a little closer to the interests of their own States? Is it fitting for these gentlemen to make speeches against immigration, which means labor, when their own States have more work to do than can be done by their present population? These gentlemen are not unlike the old maid who sought to give advice to the mother of a dozen on how to properly bring up a family. [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, what these foreigners have done for Chicago they have done for the West and the Northwest generally. Go out along our railroads, which extend, as the very arteries of our national life, into the great granaries of the West and Northwest, and you will find there, working everywhere, building railroads, working in the forests and on the farms, and in the mines and factories, engaged in every kind of enterprise and industry that helps to develop and increase the great wealth of our country, those very foreigners to whom these gentlemen have referred as undesirable citizens. And I wish to say here that one of the most important and significant features of the great work that is being done by these foreigners is that a large per cent of it is so hard and so toilsome that the average American workman would not be content to do it. Practically all the hardest and most wearisome, yet withal the most constructive and valuable work that is being done in America to-day, is being done by these foreigners to whom the gentlemen refer as undesirable citizens. I submit, Mr. Chairman, that it is not only unjust to speak of these people in this way, but that it does an honest and worthy class of citizens a great wrong. [Applause.]

Nearly every day, Mr. Chairman, we read in the newspapers that there has been a terrible mine accident somewhere or that there has been a frightful explosion in one of our mills or factories. And always, with these accounts, there is a statement that most of the workmen killed were foreigners. I will venture to say that an overwhelming per cent of the workmen who are killed annually in American mines and factories are foreigners. Thus do these undesirable citizens of whom these gentlemen speak sacrifice their very lives that America may rank at the head of industrial nations.

The statement has been made by the gentleman that the foreigner is forcing wages down in this country, and this I emphatically deny. It is a well-known economic principle that demand increases with production, and when the foreigner, by his labor, increases the American product, he raises rather than lowers not only his own condition, but that of the American laborer as well. This is why the West has been developed from a waste of prairie into the richest and most productive region in the world. The story of increased wealth everywhere is the story of increased labor that preceded it. It is exactly for this reason that the South, lying dormant and inactive under the burden of her undeveloped natural wealth, is clamoring for the immigration from Europe.

Mr. Chairman, I would rather lose my power of speech than to advocate any measure that would prove detrimental to the cause of labor. [Applause.] There is not a man in this body who will go further to aid the cause of labor than I will. The circumstances and surroundings of my life have been such as would permit me to see and to understand the hardships and the sacrifices that workingmen must endure in order to gain a living. We all know and statistics prove that notwithstanding the great influx of immigrants during the last few years wages have increased from 12 to 14 per cent. And had it not been for the fact that the criminal and thieving trusts and the unlawful combinations, aided by a high protective tariff, have raised the prices of the necessities of life so outrageously, and had not the manipulations of the Wall street gamblers and speculators, aided by a faulty currency system, thrown our country into a panic, these last few years would have been the most prosperous ones this country ever had. It is the trusts and the unlawful combinations, rather than immigration, that has kept the American laboring man from deriving the full and just benefits and rewards of his labor.

In the years 1905, 1906, and 1907 immigration to this country from Europe was heavier than it ever was before, and allow me to call your attention to the fact that never before was the country so prosperous as it was during those years. Isn't this significant? Doesn't this show that there is a direct relation between immigration and high wages? Go through the East and the Middle West and you will find wages a hundred per cent higher than they are in the South, yet all of the immigrants from Europe settle in the East and the Middle West and very few of them reach the South. How, then, can it be successfully maintained that immigration has anything to do with keeping wages at a low level? I think that if the gentlemen will study the situation carefully they will find that immigration has just the opposite effect, and that without this great army of workers from Europe we could have had neither increased wages nor increased prosperity.

To prove to the gentlemen that the country has been materially benefited by immigration let me cite a few figures. In 1871 our immigration was 321,350, and for the following ten years it averaged something over 219,000 a year. In 1871 our exports were only $442,820,078, while our imports were $520,223,684, or a balance of trade against us of $77,401,000. For the six years subsequent to 1870, when our immigration was at such a low tide, the balance of trade against us was the enormous amount of $243,706,469.

During the last ten years our immigration averaged 722,122 a year, or nearly three and one-half times as much as it did in the years from 1870 to 1876, inclusive. And for these years we find that our exports exceeded our imports by an average of $516,617,819 each year, and that the total amount in our favor for those years was $5,161,781,913. From these figures it can be readily seen that without our increased immigration we could not have produced the great wealth that allows us to pile up such a tremendous balance of trade, and which allows us to rank as the foremost nation of the world.

Mr. Chairman, my district in Chicago is peopled by representatives of nearly every nation in the world. It is peopled by representatives of sturdy races whose struggles for liberty and freedom date back to periods before the western world had a place in the dreams of men. It is peopled by men and women from the countries of Europe, who, oppressed in their own lands, long looked forward to American citizenship that they might for themselves and children enjoy that freedom and that liberty of which they had heard and dreamed.

And now it is proposed to build a suitable building for just such people as they are; a building in which to welcome them when they come to our shores. Mr. Chairman, when considering this question, we must look beyond and see the real purpose with which these foreigners come to America. We must recognize the fact that this purpose is none other than the honest one of building and establishing for themselves in this land their homes, and of becoming worthy and permanent American citizens. Mr. Chairman, I am proud to say that I come from the greatest cosmopolitan city of the world, the city of Chicago. I am proud to say that I come from a community where I have long had an opportunity to watch these worthy people and to know what sort of citizens they are. I could not, without proving a traitor to both my conscience and my friends and fellow-citizens in Chicago, do aught but speak in favor of appropriating this money for this purpose. Let us build this building at Philadelphia, to give these worthy foreigners a welcome when they come, and to show them that our country ever extends the warm hand of sympathy and fellowship to the oppressed peoples of the earth. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. McMILLAN. Mr. Chairman, I claim the position of an immigrant, or, possibly more than that, of an imported Irish lad brought over here in his mother's arms, and possibly the fare was paid by a poor aunt, who earned the money in America and earned it in Pittsburg, Pa. [Applause.] It has

been my lot to dig coal in the mines of Pennsylvania and Ohio, to work side by side with my "buttie," bearing in and wedging down the ore. I know what contributes value, what worth the immigrant is to this country. I have employed them for the last thirty years. I have employed from 100 to 300, and at times a larger number than that. I know their honesty of purpose and that 90 per cent of the immigrants coming to this country come with an honest endeavor to better their condition. They come here with a will power and stamina that tells. They come here because of that instinct and ambition in their nature to better their condition, and in some instances they outstrip our American boy; but I want to be correctly understood that there is no American truer to the American flag and cause of American labor and the just payment for the toil of American sons because it is his birthright than SAMUEL MCMILLAN. [Applause.] But at the same time I want no one brought to this country who is not a worker. I do not want atheists or anarchists or nihilists (or any other 'ists), except "workists." But when I think of what the immigrant has done for Pennsylvania and for the city of Philadelphia in contributing to its wealth and the mere pittance of $250,000 asked for to build an entrance gate to welcome them, I ask where would your furnaces have been puddled, where would your mines have been dug and worked, where would your great iron industries and constructions that now tower and almost kiss the heavens have been were it not for the immigrants? How many Americans to-day are working in the mines, how many are in the rolling mills? Ask yourselves that, gentlemen. I am a workman. I am an employer of workmen. I have been up every rung in the ladder and, gentlemen, I know whereof I speak. [Applause.] It is claimed by the Member from Iowa that immigration is a hindrance to American wage-earners. That I deny. It is the immigrant that bears the burden of hard labor, toiling in the under stratus of labor, rejected by the American workman, and fills his mission and has contributed his full share to the building up of our great country. I say that every man, woman, or child, no matter from what country or clime he comes, who is healthy and strong and who comes to our shores is far better for our country than purchased gold for the reason that they are living factors of our great industries, and the great majority of them remain with us. It is claimed that they have taken the bulk of their earnings back with them. That is true in some degree with the Italian, but with no other race. On the other hand, how many bring money with them? I am not one of those who decry the foreign element and their influence in our country. I claim that the leaven of American principles and doctrine is sufficiently strong to successfully combat and conquer every foe of its institutions, and the American wage-earner is absolutely safe in his position because of his superior skill and knowledge and will always command his worth as the most intelligent son of toil and should receive the highest pay and reward for his faithful labors. [Prolonged applause.]

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] where he gets his authority for saying that the people of the South have about arrived at the point where they are willing to surrender their franchise laws in order to keep the negro in the South?

Mr. COCKRAN. I did not say that, Mr. Chairman, nor anything of the kind. If the gentleman wants me to repeat what I said I am very ready to do it.

Mr. BYRD. Repeat it.

Mr. COCKRAN. I said this: That the one hope of maintaining your white supremacy in the South is to encourage the immigration of white laborers, for if you shut these out the time will come when the very necessity of your being will compel you to deal with the negro on the basis he may choose to establish, or else your fields will not be cultivated. I wish to say that here I am merely indulging in a spirit of prophecy, where the gentleman is as free to reach a conclusion as I am.

Mr. BYRD. Mr. Chairman, above all things we are going to stand by our franchise laws, though every negro should leave that section. The perpetual reign of intelligence overshadows all labor considerations with the people of the South. To them there are other aspirations more worthy to be followed than striving to extract pelf from the sweat and blood of the miserable African. I come from a State where the negro more largely predominates than in any other State of the Union, and in which there is an increasing demand for intelligent labor; yet, greatly to the appreciation of our people, the negroes are "taking the wings of the morning" and are rapidly leaving that section. They are drifting from the farms to the towns, sawmills, levees, and railroads, and from these they are going to every part of the nation. We think it better for them to go—better for themselves and far better for the nation. This dissemination of the race will introduce the true character of the negro to the white people of every section. Then our Northern friends will know him as we know him; love him as we love him; and befriend him as we have befriended him. In this manner his status in American society will become fixed. He will no longer be regarded as a prince in one section and a vassal in another. As it is he can not tell whether "he is or is to be." Let this veil of uncertainty be removed from his future, and a racial blessing will be his reward, and the end of the misguided criticisms of the South will be the nation's victory.

Nor would I have my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. COCKRAN] believe for one moment that the Southern people desire an influx of irresponsible foreigners in order to maintain white supremacy. The natural increase of our people and the coming to our section of thousands of the best citizens of the North and West will be amply sufficient to take care of this question for many years to come. But suppose we did need more white people in the South for this purpose, then what assistance could we hope to receive from the horde of miserable creatures now being dumped upon our shores, a vast majority of whom represent the very dregs of racial degradation? Would their coming not inflict upon us another race problem more dangerous than the one we now have? All this eloquence about assimilation with the American people is the merest nonsense. You might as well expect the waters of the snow-fed brooklet flowing into the Stygian Gulf to remain sweet and pure as to hope for the blending of our blood with their blood without accelerating our own racial degeneracy. No; let others do as they may, but I dare say that the people whom I represent will witness the coming and going of many generations ere they will assent to the mingling of their blood with that of many classes of these degenerates.

Yes, Mr. Chairman, we can well do without even the negro as a laborer. There are fewer colored people in Mississippi to-day than ten years ago, and the State is being blessed by their departure. The honest white laborers are largely doing our farm work. The old plantation system is rapidly passing away. It is being supplanted by a multiplicity of small farms, owned and cultivated by an intelligent and industrious class of white farmers. They subscribe to all the virtues of an enlightened civilization. They believe in the education of their children—in schools, in homes, in churches, in society, in Christianity, in God, and in their country—and I for one will never vote to compel them to labor in competition with a being or horde of beings who have forgotten the God that made them, who never knew an obligation to society, who are void of patriotism, who believe in rearing their offspring in ignorance and vice, and who can live on less than one-half it takes to bring comfort to the home of the average white farmer.

Mr. COCKRAN. Will the gentleman allow me a question?

Mr. BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. COCKRAN. Where will you get the white men to cultivate the land?

Mr. BYRD. They will come from your country and from all over this nation.

Mr. COCKRAN. That is right. The gentleman has got the idea.

Mr. BYRD. The departure of the negro will be followed by the incoming of industrious white people from other parts of the Union. Be assured that as many will come as we need. Far better will it be for many of our farms to again become the birthplace of the wild flower than for the splendid citizenship illustrated in the Southern farmer to be impoverished by competition in the cotton fields with the pauperized labor of Europe.

The day that brings to the farms of the South hordes of Dago, Chinese, Japanese, and other cheap laborers of this class will be the darkest that ever cast a shadow across that sunny land. It will mean reducing the price of cotton to 5 cents per pound, and consequently will plaster every farm with a mortgage and bring misery and want to many homes now happy and prosperous.

My objection to immigration does not extend to the worthy class of immigrants from England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany, Sweden, and some other European countries. This class have made this country great, and for one I say let the few now coming continue to come. Never would I close the doors of this Republic to the ambitious young men of this blood, who, in order to escape the environments of opportunity in Europe, come for the avowed purpose of improving their own condition as well as aiding in the expansion of growing civilization. This class have made splendid citizens. They have risen to honor and to fortune. So let them come. But what about the hordes from the Orient and from the decaying races of south-

ern Europe? During the fiscal year 1907, 1,285,349 immigrants came into the United States, which equals the total population of Mississippi. The following table will show the nativity of the immigrants that came into this country during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

| Countries. | 1907. |
|---|---|
| Austria-Hungary | 338,452 |
| Italy, including Sicily and Sardinia | 285,731 |
| Russian Empire and Finland | 258,943 |
| Total Asia | 40,524 |
| France, including Corsica | 9,731 |
| German Empire | 37,807 |
| Norway | 22,133 |
| Ireland | 34,530 |
| Scotland | 19,740 |

Can we not at once see from this table that the decaying nations of Europe are emptying their jails and pauper houses upon our shores, and can we not further see that the best blood of Europe is rapidly ceasing to flow this way? There was a time in our history when two-thirds of our immigrants came from people of our own blood in western Europe. Now, they come slowly, because they fear the evils certain to follow in the wake of this maelstrom of pauperized humanity.

There is one thing I would like to impress upon some of the gentlemen who have discussed this question, and that is, that there is such a thing as too much labor. If there should be sent to the South as many foreign laborers as some gentlemen think we need, the very next cotton crop would be twenty millions of bales, and the price therefor would immediately decrease to 5 cents per pound. It is useless to discuss the evils that would necessarily follow. We are receiving a profitable price to-day for the great Southern staple, because of the world's demand for the same. Upon the price of the staple largely depends Southern prosperity, and whenever we increase the crop to an amount greater than the world's consumption the former hardships of that section will return again. There is practically no limit to cotton production. Millions of acres of our most fruitful lands have never been touched by the plowshare. In order to keep down overproduction and, consequently, depreciation in price, the farmers in recent years have held many conventions for the avowed purpose of reducing the production. I again assert that I can conceive of no calamity more dangerous to the well-being of the South than the importation of cheap labor into that section.

Mr. FAVROT. Is it not a fact that one-sixth of the cotton crop of the South is unpicked because you have not the labor?

Mr. BYRD. There is not 1 per cent of it unpicked, and not one-half of 1 per cent will remain unpicked.

Mr. FAVROT. I passed through last week, and I found that one-sixth of the cotton was unpicked because you could not obtain labor.

Mr. BURNETT. You passed in a Pullman car, did you not?

Mr. BYRD. Through what States did you pass?

Mr. FAVROT. Tennessee, North Carolina, Mississippi, South Carolina, Georgia, and Louisiana, and I found there that one-third of the cotton had not been picked because you could not get labor.

Mr. BURNETT. Did you ever pick any cotton?

Mr. FAVROT. Yes; I have.

Mr. BYRD. I want to say to my friend that he is evidently mistaken. What State are you from?

Mr. FAVROT. I live in Louisiana.

Mr. BURNETT. In the sugar belt?

Mr. FAVROT. In the cotton belt.

Mr. BYRD. I want to say that there may be some cotton unpicked, but only a small amount.

Mr. FAVROT. I say that it represents one-sixth of the crop down there to-day.

Mr. BYRD. I again say the gentleman is mistaken.

Mr. FAVROT. I have been there since you have.

Mr. BYRD. There is scarcely a bale ungathered within 50 miles of my town.

Mr. COCKRAN. As I understand the gentleman's apprehension, if they are to have abundance of labor in Mississippi, and throughout the South, the cotton crop will be increased enormously.

Mr. BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. COCKRAN. And does the gentleman have an apprehension of too much abundance?

Mr. BYRD. Yes, sir.

Mr. FAVROT. I would like to ask the gentleman another question.

Mr. BYRD. Permit me to respond to the gentleman from New York first. I want to say to him that there is such a thing as too much of a good thing; that is, overproduction.

Mr. COCKRAN. I do not think so.

Mr. BYRD. I want to make a little argument on this point. So long as we are separated by the wall of protection from foreign markets, on which we depend for the consumption of two-thirds of our cotton, just so long will there be such a thing as overproduction. Whenever we have access to the 500,000,000 of half-naked people of the Orient and South America, who want our products, then you may come around and we will reason together about increasing production in the South.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Would that increase the consumption here?

Mr. BYRD. Yes; we would have more people.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Mississippi has expired.

Mr. BYRD. I want to say to my friend from Iowa——

Mr. BURNETT. I yield five minutes more to the gentleman.

Mr. BYRD. I would like to ask the gentleman to state his question again.

Mr. HULL of Iowa. I wanted to know if we were able to manufacture all the cotton in the world, wherein the breaking down of the wall of protection would create greater consumption here.

Mr. BYRD. That is something it seems you Republicans can never understand. You believe the United States is all the world. You forget the six hundred millions to the south and west of us, who are crying for American cotton goods. Now, what I want is to open our doors and give every naked heathen a cotton shirt. [Applause.]

Mr. HULL of Iowa. Because you can now sell your surplus there just the same as if there was no tariff here.

Mr. BYRD. That simply shows that you do not know what you are talking about. [Laughter.]

Mr. HULL of Iowa. The foreigner has the same right to buy here now that he would have if you repealed our tariff.

Mr. BYRD. What we need is open doors and an open commerce like England has. She is our agent for selling our cotton products in foreign markets. We should become our own agent. While England is finding a market for eleven or twelve millions of bales for us we could, by adopting her policy, join hands with her and find markets for twenty millions.

Mr. FAVROT. The gentleman has got away from the subject. The question is foreign immigration. Now, the gentleman knows and I know——

Mr. BYRD. Do not argue. Just ask your question.

Mr. FAVROT. You know and I know that you give a negro 50 acres of land and he will cultivate, maybe, 7 acres of it. You give an Italian 50 acres of land and that entire 50 acres will produce something. Now, does not that add to the productive capacity of the country and add to the wealth of the country?

Mr. BYRD. But when you take the man who tills 50 acres of cotton and who lives on one-fourth the amount that an intelligent white man could live on and support his family decently, when you put this white man in competition with a man who does not believe in any of the essentials of American society, who substitutes the voodoo doctor for the physician, who believes not in Sunday schools and churches, who does not comprehend the necessity of education for his children nor the obligation that he owes to society, then you are reducing him to a plane of the most miserable wretches of God's creation.

Mr. FAVROT. Oh, no; you are mistaken about that.

Mr. BYRD. I know well of what I speak. I have witnessed the degradation of certain of this foreign element in my own section, who prefer a hut to a home, who believe not in the American idea of home comforts, who prefer a monkey and an organ to a piano, who pack their children away like sardines in their crowded huts. In other words, most of them live a life of utter degradation, and I am not one to make the honest yeomanry of my section labor in competition with such people. [Applause.]

Mr. FAVROT. I want to correct the gentleman. The Italian in my country sends his children to school, and he will walk many miles to do it, and the next generation of Italians are as good Americans as the gentleman from Texas and myself.

Mr. BYRD. When I say Italians I do not mean all of that race. We are willing for that class to come, my friend. [Laughter.] On that kind of immigrants we do not have to spend a quarter of a million to get them in. They will come though they have to climb in. I have the pleasure of saying that one of Mississippi's governors was of this descent, but not

from the Sicilian class, commonly called "dagoes." Hundreds of them may be seen in New Orleans to-day, three generations from Italy, still pushing carts, yelling "Banans! Banans!! Banans!!!" [Applause.]

Mr. Chairman, I hope this House will not pass this measure, for in so doing we will be giving the approval of the American people to an increased importation of this undesirable class. Our vote for this bill will be published all over southern Europe, and will be accepted by all classes as an invitation to come. In the name of reason, why should we insist on swelling the already overflowing tide? Have we not enough of the unemployed and destitute here now? Twenty thousand of the unemployed of this same class are now marching the streets of Chicago, defying the police and begging for work. Similar scenes have recently occurred in St. Louis. Every industrial center is overflowing with hundreds of laborers who have no way of earning a support, and if the present conditions continue, we may look for another Coxey army to march on this Capitol. One must be blind, indeed, not to observe the danger lurking in these labor troubles. A man confronting his starving wife and children becomes a desperate factor in society. He will embrace socialism with a smile and anarchy with a shout. Some great French writer has said that an army of the uprising peasantry of France was more dangerous than the revolt of all her imperial legions. He spoke the truth.

The report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration reveals startling facts relative to immigration. It shows that of the immigrants admitted in 1907, 46,234 had reached or passed the prime of life; 337,573 could neither read nor write, and 5,829 could read but not write, making the number of the illiterates more than 30 per cent. Eight hundred and seventy-three thousand nine hundred and twenty-three had less than $50 each, while only 107,502 were able to show amounts in excess of this sum, the general average being $20 per capita. How ill-prepared are they to begin life in a new country. How insignificant when compared with our per capita wealth. The total wealth of the United States is estimated to be $116,000,000,000, which divided among 80,000,000 of people gives $1,450 per capita. Also, 11,528 received aid at charity hospitals, and 11,265 were denied admission because of idiocy, lunacy, pauperism, crime, prostitution, and contagious diseases, and we can only by conjecture estimate the vast number of this class who escaped the vigilance of the officers and came into the country.

There is another thought that overshadows all of this. What will become of our children and their descendants if this flood of immigration into our country is allowed to continue? Our own increase is 14 per cent per decade, and with an annual influx of quite 2,000,000 how long will it be before all the evils of overcrowded Europe will be upon us? I dare say that many of those of your blood and my blood will be unable to get homes in fifty years, and in one hundred years, unless this inpouring of humanity is stopped, all the evils of overcrowded India will be our fate. To some this may appear to be mere speculation, but listen to what the highest immigration official of the Government has to say in this regard:

> What will be the effect if the present phenomenal immigration continues is a question that is being asked constantly. With regard more particularly to quantity, the question may be answered by the following illustration: China proper is the thickly populated portion of the Chinese Empire, and is the country popularly thought of as representing the limit of density of population. With a net increase to our population by an immigration of 1,000,000 per annum, which is less than the present rate, and the present rate of natural increase (14.66 per cent per decade), the United States would reach the density of China proper in about four generations, or, more particularly, in one hundred and thirty-four years, at which time we would have a population of 950,000,000. This is in no sense an estimate of future population; it is simply an illustration of the present pace.

Mr. Chairman, I believe I would be recreant to my party were I to miss this opportunity of showing the duplicity of my Republican friends in dealing with this great question. They have proclaimed their loyalty to the laboring man all over the continent; they have avowed their allegiance to protection in order to give the poor laboring man a compensating wage. Yet they are permitting these hordes to invade this country to compete for his humble job. No one ever heard of the financiers, lawyers, or doctors of Europe coming this way. Those who come are the poor, who earn their bread by manual labor, and their very first act after landing is to knock at the door of another laborer's job. In the light of this fact, how are you going to stand before the vast army of our outraged laborers, who, after laboring for years under your rule, are unable to finance a strike for thirty days? What are you going to say to the carpenters, shoemakers, miners, tailors, bricklayers, and engineers when you permitted thousands of this class to come into the United States in 1907 to compete for their now overcrowded positions?

Mr. Chairman, I want to approve every word uttered by the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN] in reference to the protection of the American laborer—who is indeed and in truth the "salt of the earth." He has subdued the wilderness of a continent and planted it with the seeds of a superb civilization. Homes, farms, canals, railroads, cities, and States have been wrought by his labor, and why should he not be protected from this avalanche of foreign competition? Is there a Member in this House so abandoned to the instincts of humanity as to desire the debasement of our laborer? Give the man who drives the plowshare, who hammers the steel in the smoky workshop, and who clasps the throttle of the screaming engine an opportunity to provide a comfortable home and to educate his children in the ways of intelligence and God-fearing rectitude, and we will be invoking a benediction upon our country. The twin sisters of idleness and pauperism are anarchy and socialism. That nation that forgets the well-being of its toiling masses forgets its God, and its inevitable destiny will be a dwelling place in the archives of the dead nationalities. The sacrifice of humanity to wealth is an inscription upon the tombs of the dead republics.

Wholesale immigration into this country means cheap labor and, consequently, larger dividends to the trusts and great corporations. It may multiply the millions of the millionaires, but at the same time I would have you remember that it brings poverty to the home of the American laborer. Our chief consideration in legislation should be for the common people—the trusts and corporations are strong enough to care for their own welfare. Indeed, they have grown so powerful as to challenge the authority of the nation to control them.

But, returning to the question before the House, I want to say, in conclusion, that there should be a decided limitation placed upon the number of immigrants admitted into the United States. Our own increase is sufficient to settle our vast domain as rapidly as the well-being of the nation will permit. Let our first duty be to provide homes for our own children. Before many generations shall have passed our timber and minerals will be gone, and there will be no other means of support for our dense population except to till the soil. Then the broad acres now being appropriated by foreigners will be needed to sustain the life of our own blood. Our forefathers, when fighting our battles for liberty, never dreamed that this would become the dumping place for the outcast subjects of Europe; but they endured the horrors of poverty and war in order that their descendants might have homes of perpetual prosperity. Now, shall we surrender this legacy to a horde of outlawed foreigners? May God forbid.

This is the camp of the American Israel. May none but the sons of our own blood ever control the destinies of the nation, and may those who are to represent upon this floor generations yet to be born behold the happy homes of our descendants upon every hilltop from Maine to California. [Prolonged applause.]

### MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. FOSTER of Vermont, having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries, who also informed the House of Representatives that the President had approved and signed bills and joint resolution of the following titles:

On January 16, 1908:

H. R. 194. An act to authorize the county of St. Francis, in the State of Arkansas, to construct a bridge across St. Francis River, at or near the town of Madison, in said county and State.

H. J. Res. 80. Joint resolution authorizing the Secretary of War to receive for instruction at the Military Academy at West Point Mr. Hernan Ulloa, of Costa Rica.

On January 20, 1908:

H. R. 9087. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize Washington and Westmoreland counties, in the State of Pennsylvania, to construct and maintain a bridge across the Monongahela River, in the State of Pennsylvania," approved February 21, 1903.

### IMMIGRATION STATION, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, it is more than gratifying to a new Member offering his first bill to have the discussion attract the great orators in this House who enter into the philosophy, the economic, and national side of the question, but I beg to remind you, sir, and the House, that we have before us a bill for the construction of an immigration station in the city of Philadelphia [laughter], and unless there is some gentleman who desires further to be heard on the subject, I shall proceed to move that general debate be now closed.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, that motion is out of order, certainly until I can ask the gentleman a question. [Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there are eight hours and forty-five minutes of general debate still reserved. [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I am not a lawyer, but I am an observer of the law, and I hope always to observe the orders of the Chair. Consequently I will ask that the debate proceed.

Mr. MANN. I want to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania a question. The gentleman from New York [Mr. GOULDEN], as I understood him a while ago, stated that this building, which is there now and is being used as a station, was there in 1710 when his ancestors came over to this country. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether if the building has been there one hundred and ninety-eight years, and is in that condition, it absolutely needs to be taken care of to-day; if it can not wait six months or another year? [Laughter.]

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I can only say to the gentleman from Illinois that we are a rapid people in Philadelphia [laughter], and while I would like to agree with him, I would not like to subscribe to the statement that this station has been standing there since 1710, when the forefathers of the gentleman from New York first arrived in this country and saw the light of day.

Mr. MADDEN. I would like to ask the gentleman from Pennsylvania whether he or anybody else knows that $250,000 would be required for the construction of the building that is to be there erected?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. We are perfectly willing to leave that in the hands of the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor and the Supervising Architect of the United States.

Mr. MADDEN. Then why state $250,000 in the bill?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois that a substitute will be offered in a short time which I think will cover that matter.

Mr. MADDEN. Would the gentleman have any objection to striking out section 2 and then having an appropriation for the building after a thorough investigation?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does not the gentleman think that that would have almost the same effect as referring the matter to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds?

Mr. MADDEN. Not at all, for you will have this bill passed for the construction of the building, and then the Committee on Appropriations can investigate and ascertain just how much money is needed to erect the kind of building that ought to be erected. In this way we could act on the matter intelligently, whereas now we are acting without any information at all.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Illinois was probably not in the House when I made my original statement. It was, first, that the public generally complain of the the lack of facilities at this station. Second, it has been brought to the attention of the Commissioner-General of Immigration, who in successive annual reports has urged that a better station be erected and one entirely under the supervision of the Government of United States, which this station is not. Third, that the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor approved of the erection of the new station at this port. Fourth, that the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization has been upon the ground through some of its members, both Senatorial and Representative, and have by recent and personal knowledge of the situation made reports wholly in favor of this proposition. Fifth, that the members of the commission recently appointed by the President of the United States, and I think by the Vice-President and the Speaker of the House, have also visited the station, and in reports and interviews have condemned it as unfit for human habitation.

Mr. MADDEN. I think that everyone concedes the necessity of a building, but no one seems to know why it should cost $250,000. The gentleman who has charge of this bill does not pretend to say that he has any information upon which to base the cost of $250,000. The gentlemen who constitute the Committee on Immigration will not, I think, say that they believe $250,000 ought to be expended in the construction of this building.

Nobody seems to know how the sum of $250,000 was arrived at. All I ask is that the bill granting the authority to construct the building be passed, so that an opportunity may be given to the proper committee to investigate the amount of money that may be needed to accomplish the object.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. In answer to the gentleman, I desire to quote this section of the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907:

In Philadelphia also the service is handicapped by the lack of an immigrant station, to which particular reference was made in the report for 1906 (page 71). Every effort has been made to obtain proper accommodations without resorting to the expense of constructing a station, but without avail. The receipts at Philadelphia on account of head tax during the past three years amounted to $159,694, and the Bureau recommends that an appropriation of $250,000 be secured for use in the construction of a modern station at that port.

I desire to say that I have information that that estimate of the Commissioner-General of Immigration was based upon plans that were prepared at the instance of the commissioner of immigration at the port of Philadelphia, with a view of having the Pennsylvania Railroad construct a station, which the Pennsylvania Railroad up to this time has failed to do, and the estimated $250,000 is based upon the actual plans prepared at the instance of the Commissioner-General of Immigration in Philadelphia, who desires to take into account not only the landing stations, but the house of detention and all those other accessories which are essential to a building of this kind housing 34,000 people a year.

Mr. MADDEN. Does anybody know how much the land to be used for the erection of this building is to cost?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The question of land is one to be determined by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. MADDEN. How could they make plans to show the necessity for the expenditure of $250,000 if they didn't know how much the land was going to cost?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. They made plans suitable to the present site, assuming that the city of Philadelphia, which now has the right under an act of assembly, might condemn that property and take it.

Mr. MADDEN. They would have had to pay for it, wouldn't they?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. MADDEN. Would they know how much it was going to cost before they commenced the condemnation proceedings?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is a matter yet to be adjusted with the city authorities. I desire to say to the gentleman, and this partly by way of answer to my friend from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], that always the matter of a site is a troublesome thing, that already the question has arisen, but it is the desire of those in charge of this measure to make an arrangement with the city of Philadelphia by which for a nominal consideration, if possible, a suitable site within the city limits may be obtained, in order that a building compatible with that great city and with the needs of the port may be erected upon it.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the gentleman, in his time or mine——

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Oh, take mine.

Mr. MANN. I was not certain the gentleman had further time than he could spare.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will state that the gentleman from Pennsylvania has five minutes remaining.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Then I better hold on to that.

Mr. MANN. I wish to be recognized.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will recognize the gentleman from Illinois for one hour.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] and the chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, the gentleman from Minnesota [Mr. TAWNEY], figured a while ago on some amendments to the bill. I would like to have the gentleman send the bill as it is proposed to be amended to the Clerk's desk and have that read.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I call for the reading of the bill as amended.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire, by purchase or condemnation, a suitable site and cause to be erected complete thereon a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania; the cost of said site and the complete erection, equipment, and furnishing of said building not to exceed the sum of $250,000.

SEC. 2. That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for and the complete erection and furnishing of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, what is the number of this bill?

Mr. MANN. Seven thousand six hundred and ninety-four.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I heard language read at the Clerk's desk that I do not find here.

Mr. MANN. I was asking to have the bill read as proposed to be amended.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, then, the difference is the amendment?

Mr. MANN. Yes.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield further? We have been on this bill, or, rather, the committee has, for about three or four hours. What is the matter with it? Why should we spend so much time on one building? I ask the question seriously.

Mr. MANN. Of course I understand it does not relate to anything in Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think it does, because it is taking up the people's time, when I want to talk about the currency question and stop this panic if I can. I want to take up some of the time of this committee.

Mr. MANN. I want to suggest to the gentleman that right now is as good a time as there is to talk about the currency question. We are in Committee of the Whole and I will sit down in a very few minutes, and then the gentleman may be recognized and is entitled to an hour in his own right.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I don't want to substitute myself for the gentleman. If the gentleman will discuss the banking question I will promise him that I will listen.

Mr. MANN. What I am seeking to do is to perfect legislation, having full confidence that the gentleman can cover the subject of banking in a way that will make me look silly if I try it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the Speaker of this House and Members of this House will give me my way I will stop it before very long and, I think, a good deal quicker than it is being stopped by the Wall street folks of this country, who seem to be trying to run everything. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman is proceeding so well that I reserve the balance of my time, hoping he may be recognized.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, now, Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee is recognized for one hour. [Applause.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, this is a surprise to me. Finally the Republican party in Congress has abandoned itself, together with the country, and turned both over to me. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, here we have been since about 12 o'clock on a $250,000 bill. Now let us be a little serious, if not with ourselves with the people on the outside of this Chamber, the great body of the American people. I do not know how much time we spent on a little measure here a day or two ago. I think it was to give two or three janitors to look after the new Office Building over here, and I was talking to one of the most watchful men in this House, a gentleman whose conversations I enjoy very much, indeed. We met in front of the bar—[laughter] of the House. I said to him, or he said to me [laughter] "How much time, how much of the public money has been spent here in these fifty-five minutes trying to settle on whether we are to have one or two janitors to attend to a lot of new work," that the gentleman from West Virginia [Mr. HUGHES] said was necessary to be attended to, and I believe my distinguished friend from Illinois said was absolutely necessary to be attended to——

Mr. MANN. I do not plead guilty.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. At that time, Mr. Chairman, my mind ran not to the janitors, it ran not to the new work, for of that I have enough without running after more, but my mind turned, and with it my heart, to this, the panic-scourged people.

Here we were, this great law-making power, using that hour of time on a matter which could well be attended to by the Speaker or by Mr. Hinds, a very capable and honest man, a fine parliamentarian and splendid officer; here we took an hour of the people's time in the House to settle the janitors question, and how many hundreds of thousands of dollars it may cost for the American people I do not know. My distinguished friend, whom I met at the bar of the House, told me at one time that he worked out how much it costs an hour to run the American Congress, and the sum of money was almost incalculable when you take the number of hours we work and also the number of hours we do not work. He further said we had not been in actual session enough this Congress, up to that time, to make a day's time. That was since Congress reconvened.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not want to become a dyspeptic on the subject of the panic, nor do I want to become a chronic kicker about that or anything else; but let us see what the American Congress has done, laying aside this little immigration station here, or whatever it is Philadelphia wants; we might as well give it to her and proceed to work for all the people. Let us see, my friends, and I want you to understand what I am talking about, and I am saying it seriously, for I am talking to people outside as well. They are watching out; I tell you they are. The gentlemen in the press gallery, who come up here day after day "to see what the Republican party"—and I do not want to appear partisan—"is going to do to-day with the currency question;" they go away with feathers drooping and almost in disgust. "Nothing done." Now, Mr. Chairman, we have been here since the first Monday in December and this is the 20th of January, and what have you gentlemen done to cure your bad banking law, which you have been trying to cure for years before the panic? What on the panic question? The gentleman from New Jersey has been for four or six years trying to get the American people to adopt the Fowler bill, and I believe it was passed through the House by some sort of an arrangement, which I presume is recorded in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, and it then went to the Senatorial graveyard, where its bones are not even decently interred.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think it did.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman seriously say that the Fowler bill ever passed through the House?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think it did.

Mr. MANN. I know the gentleman's memory is extremely good, and mine is not very good——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want always to be corrected by gentlemen who have a better memory than I have.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I would like to suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee that the bill was reported favorably by the Committee on Banking and Currency to the House, but it did not pass.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What became of the Hill bill?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. It was not reported.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. So, gentlemen, we have had the gentleman from New Jersey [Mr. FOWLER], for years at the head of the Banking and Currency Committee, and by his side is that splendid legislator, the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL], each one complaining not only here, but at bankers' meetings—and they have been all over the country—talking about the fallacy of our banking system and talking about their remedies. You have been in power so long that I have almost no clear recollection about that, but the evils of your banking system still exist.

But, gentlemen, the people of this country are expecting immediate attention, and serious attention, to your banking system, regardless of the panic. Are you giving it? We see this buffer come in—the codification bill—after the holidays, instead of early in December, when we did nothing—no committees to act—and see this bill drag its long self through the House, and then you adjourned from Friday, through Saturday, and until Monday, and here you are to-day with a bill calling for a $250,000 appropriation, and taking up a whole day of the people's time, instead of turning the Members of Congress loose, whether you pass a bill or not, and let each and every Member of this Congress, if he chooses, as I have done on this occasion, rise in his place and discuss this great panic and currency question. I am satisfied that there are Members of Congress on the other side who will not discuss the question in a partisan way. I know that nine-tenths of the Members of Congress on this side will not discuss it in a partisan way, but will, as usual, discuss the matter from the standpoint of the American people and against the thieves and thugs that have robbed the people of this country in Wall street of their prosperity and their right to go to the banks and get all the money they have there. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, the other day when I was on the floor talking about lobbying, talking about that creature that infests legislation, my good friend from New York [Mr. PAYNE] interrupted me. But I am not complaining of that. I am always glad to listen to him. I am glad even to look at him. [Laughter and applause.] I am glad even to look at that little picture that he honored me with the other day, bearing his autograph, but not taken, however, in his usual position.

Mr. MANN. I would like to know what discrimination is being practiced.

Mr. MADDEN. What was that; a promissory note?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; the gentleman does not use them. He is on the inside, and he does not have to give notes.

But, Mr. Chairman, I want to know what the great Republican party did in the Fifty-fourth Congress when the Christmas holiday time came? Mr. Chairman, I want to know what the great Republican party did when it controlled the House and trouble was in the Treasury, and then I want to compare that era with what the Republican party did during these recent holidays that have just passed and gone into history when there was trouble with the people, but not in the Treasury. Mr. Cleveland was in the White House. I do not remember whether the Senate was Democratic or Republican. My friend from Ohio [Mr. ANSBERRY] tells me it was Democratic. But at

all events, Mr. Chairman, there was an empty Treasury, as the Republicans said in that debate.

The Democratic party had inherited a bankrupt Treasury from the Harrison Administration. I think that was admitted, and I have not recently heard any Republican dispute that proposition. The facts are set out in the last Democratic campaign book. What else? Why, Mr. Chairman, in December, 1895, and the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] was here, and possibly his colleague [Mr. CLARK]. What did the Republican party do then? Oh, instead of everybody adjourning and the American Congress going fishing like we did here a few days ago, why, on the morning of the 24th of December, 1895, as this RECORD shows, Mr. Dingley rose in his place here, as I have so often seen him do, and said:

I move when the House adjourn to-day it be to meet on Thursday next.

The 26th day of December, the next day after Christmas; and when the 26th of December came, when everybody had enjoyed his turkey——

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. And eggnogg.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And his eggnogg, whether he lived in Kentucky or not [laughter], why, Mr. Chairman, on the 26th of December, 1895, the Republican party, through David B. Henderson, reported a rule.

*Resolved*, That immediately after the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order in the House to call up for debate, the previous question being considered as ordered, a bill reported by the Committee on Ways and Means, entitled "A bill to temporarily increase revenue to meet the expenses of Government, and provide against a deficiency;" that at 5 o'clock, without delay or other motion, the vote shall be taken. General leave to print is hereby granted for ten days.

That rule was adopted.

Now, Mr. Chairman, I turn over to page 309 of this RECORD and find the language of the late lamented Mr. Dingley, whose memory I greatly respect, and we find he begins his speech thus:

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, when there was read at the Clerk's desk on Saturday last a special message from the President of the United States informing that there existed a serious condition of the finances of the country and of the Federal Treasury, requiring immediate relief, and appealing to the Senate and House *to take no recess until relief shall be afforded*, every Member of this House, I take it, felt that there was imposed upon us a special responsibility—not only a special responsibility, but also that there existed an urgent demand for immediate relief on the highest patriotic grounds.

Then Mr. Dingley continued, then we had a speech from Mr. Crisp, and then we had a few interruptions by the present Speaker of the House [Mr. CANNON], and then Mr. Wheeler (Gen. Joseph A. Wheeler), made a speech; then here comes my distinguished friend from New York [Mr. PAYNE], who made a speech of about a column. Then followed that bright, industrious, intellectual leader on the other side, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], with his great power of coercion that comes from long service, and erudition that enables him to succeed, with whip and lash, in driving measures along through the House. The bill passed the House at once. Mr. Chairman, when I stood in this House, seeing this same distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania bring in his resolution, a joint holiday resolution that came from the Senate, for this body to agree to, and asked that unanimous consent be given, that it be immediately considered, then, Mr. Chairman, I thought of this great party's record of industry Christmas week in 1895. I wondered why we should adjourn this House and all go home, a lot of us to the orange groves of Florida, a lot down to Georgia, a lot to New York, of course—every man permitted to go fishing with the scourged, but not the Treasury. Mr. Chairman, with an overflowing Treasury of the United States, meeting all the public demands, at a time the people of the United States, by a panic, are shut out from their hard earnings and deposits in the banks under Republican laws, and yet, Mr. Chairman, you adjourn without taking up the currency or panic question; without reporting the resolution which I introduced here on the first day of Congress, for the Speaker to appoint a committee of seven to investigate the cause of the panic in Wall street and elsewhere, without doing anything to meet this "emergency" of the people.

I say when I look at the recent conduct of the Republican party here in the Sixtieth Congress, and then look back to its patriotic record in the Fifty-fourth Congress, I stand amazed. The American people stand amazed, as does every man who has seriously and patriotically considered the great questions of the day, and particularly this one that reaches down to the fireside of every man in this land, whether he is poor or rich, black or white, old or young.

Ah, Mr. Chairman, I read in the New York Sun of Sunday, I believe, that it was in the air down here and somewhat in the air up there in New York, that a do-nothing programme had been agreed upon in Congress, that it was thick in the air that the American Congress was not going to do anything to relieve the people of this panic. Is it so? It looks mighty like it, and here is the bald-faced fact that you are spending the whole day on a little old building that you know you are going to build, on a little old bill that you know you are going to pass, and that you know ought to be passed, because the gentleman who has it in charge says that they have not enough light in that building up there in Philadelphia to examine the immigrants when they come in. Mr. Chairman, if the people in Philadelphia need more "light," or if the Surgeon-General needs more "light," and if the Republican party, with the assistance of the Democratic party on this side, can get more light on the subject, I am willing to vote for the bill, although I am not in favor of unrestricted immigration.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if the Republican party is capable of legislating on this subject you ought to get at it. If the Republican party is not afraid of this "rich man's panic," it had better show that it has courage enough to grapple with this lion in its own lair and strangle it to death.

But instead of that, here we met on the second day of December, and now it is the 20th of January, and not a blessed currency bill has been reported to this House. Nothing done to undo this panic. Ah, some say you are waiting for the Aldrich bill. Is that true? Is Mr. Aldrich the American Congress? The Republican party may admit that he is their ruler, but I want them to understand that, by the eternal, Mr. Aldrich is not the ruler of the Democratic party nor of the patriotic American people. [Applause.] He may be the cofather-in-law and cograndfather of Mr. Rockefeller, and he may have in his pockets tobacco trust bonds and stocks, and he may run with some of these men in New York who say they are Democrats, "wolves in sheep's clothing," but I want the gentleman to understand, and those who are in alliance with him, that, by the eternal, there is one party that he can not run, and that there are a few of them left on this side that none of them can run. Ah, Mr. Chairman, has this House ceased to be a legislative body? Have we any rights as a House? If we have sense enough to legislate on the question, why does not the committee report a bill?

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Let me suggest to the gentleman that the Committee on Banking and Currency have now before them a measure on which there will be public hearings next Wednesday, and they hope, in the near future, as one of the great committees of this House, to report a bill to this House for its consideration.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why haven't they reported it before?

Mr. PRINCE. Because they have been busy working at that bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How long have they been working on it?

Mr. PRINCE. Since the organization of this House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The committee was appointed the second day after Congress met.

Mr. PRINCE. The committee was appointed before the holidays.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How long after Congress met—about the 6th of December?

Mr. PRINCE. Yes; and before the other committees were appointed.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And did you go to work at once?

Mr. PRINCE. They have been at work ever since. First, the subcommittee worked on the bill and then reported it to the full committee, and it is now under consideration by the full committee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Did you work during the holidays?

Mr. PRINCE. We did not, and very few others did.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many days' actual session has the committee held since it was appointed?

Mr. PRINCE. The subcommittee held a number of meetings. I can not tell you just how many.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Is the gentleman on that committee?

Mr. PRINCE. I am on that subcommittee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many days did that subcommittee sit before it reported the bill?

Mr. PRINCE. It sat a number of days. I can not tell the exact number.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Three days?

Mr. PRINCE. Three or four days in the preparation of it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Three or four days.

Mr. PRINCE. And then we reported the bill to the full com-

mittee, and they have had two meetings, and are to meet again next Wednesday for the consideration of that bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. How many hours does the gentleman's subcommittee sit when in session?

Mr. PRINCE. I am not going to be categorically catechised by the gentleman from Tennessee, but I will say to the gentleman that the subcommittee have passed on a number of bills and been seeking to get a measure which will meet with the approval of the committee, the approval of the House, and the approval of the country.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, the committee did not work during the holidays. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRINCE. I will ask the gentleman from Tennessee if he worked during the holidays?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I certainly did.

Mr. PRINCE. On what committee?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I was at home at work. I want to say to the gentleman that I begin work at 7 o'clock in the morning and as a rule quit at 12 o'clock at night. Does the gentleman from Illinois beat that?

Mr. PRINCE. I do not want the gentleman from Tennessee to explain what he does every hour of that time. I do not think it would be proper. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that I can work day and night and be proper. I was at home at work. I wanted to stay here and offered to stay here, but I knew that in the mighty sea of Republicanism I would be a mere drop——

Mr. PRINCE. You are safe. You will be taken care of by us as you have in the past. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes; and no one has treated me more kindly than the gentleman from Illinois, and I would do anything to accommodate him; but what I want is for the gentleman and his party to join hands with us and consecrate themselves to the American people. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. PRINCE. I will say to the gentleman that we do not have to consecrate ourselves; we have been consecrated.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But you have backslid.

Mr. PRINCE. No; the gentleman and his party have backslid.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why, Mr. Chairman, the Republican party——

Mr. PRINCE. Does the gentleman from Tennessee wish to ask me any more questions?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Certainly. I would really like to know—I know the gentleman himself is an industrious worker—how it is that you have been trying to granny a bill in here and have not got it in before this.

Mr. PRINCE. I will say to the gentleman from Tennessee that I do not think there has been any "grannying" about the business.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I do not think so either.

Mr. PRINCE. We have been working assiduously to bring into this House a bill in good faith.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And the gentleman has stated that so far the subcommittee has worked three days. I think the chairman of the committee [Mr. FOWLER] has worked more than that in making speeches outside of the House..

Mr. PRINCE. The gentleman from New Jersey will be present when the committee meets. He is not shirking his duty; he is performing it faithfully as chairman of the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I would like to ask the gentleman if the report of the subcommittee was unanimous, or isn't the gentleman allowed to state that? [Laughter.]

Mr. PRINCE. The gentleman from Tennessee knows that it is not proper to report the proceedings of the committee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. What day did the subcommittee report that bill?

Mr. PRINCE. A few days ago we reported the bill, since the reconvening of Congress.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, you had all of December to work on the bill, didn't you?

Mr. PRINCE. The subcommittee had December to work on the bill; yes.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The full committee was appointed by the Speaker early in December. He was in a hurry to have the committee get to work, and rightfully so.

Mr. PRINCE. As far as men could work on a proposition of that importance that work has been performed. The gentleman from Tennessee must remember that the financial nerve is the most sensitive nerve that the Members of this House can deal with.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I don't want my friend to lose his nerve, but I want that committee to have nerve enough to bring in a bill.

Mr. PRINCE. The subcommittee has reported this bill and it has been printed, and that bill has been properly referred to the full Committee on Banking and Currency, and they have had two meetings on the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. When?

Mr. PRINCE. Since the reconvening of the Congress.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the committee meet every day?

Mr. PRINCE. The committee meets every Wednesday.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, every Wednesday. Why, I meet with my committees two or three times a week. I am on one of the hardest-working committees in Congress.

Mr. PRINCE. I wish to say to the gentleman that I am connected with a committee that meets two or three times a week, the Military Committee. I met there to-day, and we meet to-morrow and Thursday and Friday. I have more than one committee to attend to, and I must do my duty wherever it lies. We have had leave to sit during the sessions of the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why didn't you do it?

Mr. PRINCE. We did.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Since you reported your bill?

Mr. PRINCE. Since the bill was before the committee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. When did you report your bill to the committee?

Mr. PRINCE. The first of this Congress, after the adjournment. I can not give you the date.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Since you reported it a number of days ago, your committee has had the right and the leave of the House to sit every day, and how many times have you sat?

Mr. PRINCE. We have had two meetings.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And yet you have the right to sit every day.

Mr. PRINCE. And we are to have hearings upon the bill, and those hearings are to begin on Wednesday at half past 10. They are public hearings, to which the gentleman can come if he desires, or any other Member, and they are to go on continuously until we dispose of the hearings. Can you ask us to do more?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes. I think your committee should have been in session every day, and considered this matter every day, and if you would not let us talk about it here in the House, I think a lot of us could have slipped out and gone up there and helped you all to have your meetings every day. I will assure my friend that I will be one to go, and I can get a lot of others to do it.

Mr. PRINCE. The gentleman now knows that that is a captious statement.

Mr. LONGWORTH. Mr. Chairman, I move that the next witness be called. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just wait a minute, and I will yield to the gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. PRINCE. Oh, I am willing to be put upon the stand.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Very well. Here was the Republican party in the Fifty-fourth Congress that passed a bill——

Mr. PRINCE. Oh, does the gentleman say that that was a financial bill, passed under that rule? I was a Member of that Congress.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Which is the more important, to relieve a bankrupt Treasury or to relieve a bankrupt people?

Mr. PRINCE. Was that a currency bill?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; but it involved currency, and it is harder to make——

Mr. PRINCE. Was there any currency legislation on the floor on the 26th of December, 1895?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. This was to relieve a panic in the Treasury, was it not?

Mr. PRINCE. It may have been to relieve a condition of the Treasury; but I wish to say to the gentleman, as he has truthfully stated in his remarks, that the Treasury is overflowing, and there is over $240,000,000 in the Treasury to-day. There was no overflowing Treasury when the Ways and Means Committee met and passed that rule on December 26, 1895.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Which is more important, relieving the Treasury of the United States or relieving all the people of the United States?

Mr. PRINCE. I am trying to say to you that I think there was plenty of money and currency in the country at the time of this panic.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I think so, too.

Mr. PRINCE. Very well. Then what could you do with a financial bill?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why didn't your committee come out here and say that you did not need any bill, if you are not going to pass any bill, instead of coming in here and blocking up the legislation by bringing in bills for the erection of an immigrant station at Philadelphia and this codification bill, both of which are unimportant as compared to the panic and currency?

Mr. PRINCE. I wish to say to you that the committee believes there should be a measure looking along the line of currency reform, that can be used if necessary long before the panic strikes the people, and not wait until after a panic comes to get relief, and we will bring in that kind of a measure; but I am frank to say to you that there is ample money and currency, in my judgment, in the country to do the legitimate business of this country.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the majority of your committee think so?

Mr. PRINCE. I don't know whether they do or not. That does not change the situation—that there is need of remedial legislation.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why did the Government sell $150,000,000 of bonds?

Mr. PRINCE. They did not.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They tried to.

Mr. PRINCE. No.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, well, the same thing, a certificate of indebtedness.

Mr. PRINCE. Oh, let us be exact in our statements.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And the Government did not try to sell any bonds, and did not sell any?

Mr. PRINCE. The Government was authorized by law, which doubtless the gentleman voted for himself, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell bonds for the construction of the Panama Canal, and that law was passed before he sought to do anything of that kind.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. There is plenty of money in the Treasury, and why did you sell the bonds?

Mr. PRINCE. Because he was authorized to do it, and I am frank to say he acted wisely if he saw fit in his discretion to do it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If there was plenty of money in the Treasury, which we both admit, why did we have to burden the American people with the sale of bonds to dig the ditch?

Mr. PRINCE. Because they needed the money, as they thought, in their judgment, to use it for that purpose, and the law authorized it. The law directed it to be done——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, I understand that.

Mr. PRINCE. If he saw fit rather than to take it out of the banks and sell bonds, that is a matter of discretion and judgment, if he saw fit to exercise it, and he exercised it wisely.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, now, if we had plenty of money in the Treasury, which we both admit, why was it necessary to sell anybody any bonds for any purpose, 3 per cent or any other per cent; why was it necessary?

Mr. PRINCE. There was a law authorizing it, and the Secretary of the Treasury saw fit to do it. That money was turned into the Treasury, and it was perfectly proper for him to do so.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, let us get to the Fifty-fourth Congress. Is it easier to frame a tariff bill in twenty-five days than a currency bill?

Mr. PRINCE. Was that a general tariff bill?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It was a tariff bill reported by Mr. Dingley December, 1895.

Mr. PRINCE. Will you be kind enough to tell what that law was?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If anybody can tell what the Dingley tariff is. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRINCE. Does the gentleman mean to say to the House and to the country that was the Dingley bill passed at that time?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; it was a bill reported to the House and prepared in the Fifty-fourth Congress by Mr. Dingley and the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] and the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. DALZELL], but as to whether or not it was the general tariff or not I do not know, but I will read you the title. It reads thus:

Mr. DINGLEY. Mr. Speaker, I have been instructed by the Committee on Ways and Means to report with a favorable recommendation the bill (H. R. 2749) to temporarily increase revenues to meet the expenses of Government and provide against a deficiency—

that is what he said. The RECORD so reads.

I will tell you what it did. It continued a whole lot of the Wilson tariff rates and raised others in that law.

Mr. PRINCE. It is not likely it did, because the Dingley law was not passed until after Mr. McKinley was elected President, and he immediately thereafter called a special session, and I recall it took months to prepare the Dingley bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. It has been a long time, Mr. Chairman, since I read this debate, before I came to Congress and since. Here is the RECORD and debates on that bill; I leave it on my desk and I refer the gentleman to it, and it was passed in double-quick time; and that debate began December 26, 1895, in the House, etc. Now, Mr. Chairman, I will ask the gentleman if his Banking and Currency Committee have not been for years considering a banking and currency bill?

Mr. PRINCE. We have; some members of the committee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, then, were they at any time for years considering a tariff bill?

Mr. PRINCE. I have been a Member of the House since the Fifty-fourth Congress. I remember when the Dinley bill was under consideration. We met, I think, about the 8th or 10th of March, 1897, and, as I now recall—I will not be exact in dates—it was in July, 1897, after our meeting in March, before the Dingley law was passed, and, as I am now informed by Mr. PAYNE, of New York, the committee began the work in the November preceding that March. Now, they began the consideration of the bill in November, 1896, after the election of Mr. McKinley.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, no; that will not do——

Mr. PRINCE. The committee could do that.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. This occurred December 26, 1895.

Mr. PRINCE. And on the 4th of March, 1897, Mr. McKinley was inaugurated President, and I was a Member of the House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. So was I; I am not talking about that bill.

Mr. PRINCE. And on the 8th or 10th of March we were called here in extraordinary session to consider the tariff question, and a committee was appointed by Mr. Reed, the Speaker. Only one committee was appointed, and that was the Committee on Ways and Means, and they proceeded and did not complete the consideration until——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That was the first time I had the pleasure of meeting the gentleman, but I am not talking about that tariff, but the bill reported December, 1895.

Mr. PRINCE. The gentleman said a tariff bill passed in a month or two. The committee began the consideration of it in November, 1896, and it became a law and was passed in the month of July, 1897.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Did not the gentleman state a few moments ago that the committee has been considering banking and currency bills in the committee for years?

Mr. PRINCE. Yes; and we have reported bills to this House.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. And they died in the House. Now, what is the matter with the committee?

Mr. PRINCE. The committee has performed its functions. The House did not see fit to perform its functions.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is, the committee is able to present a bill to this body that the party will not pass. His own party will not consider it. When the gentleman from New Jersey came in here to make his speech, he had enough blackboard to almost cover the *Great Eastern* ship, and he talked a long time, and I think the distinguished financier was the only one who did talk; that he is the only one who thinks enough of the Fowler bill to discuss it on the floor of the House, and the Republican party proceeds to turn its back upon it and defeat it. Then, why, I say, in all good faith to the American people, in times of panic, in time of need, did they put Mr. FOWLER back at the head of that committee?

Mr. KÜSTERMANN rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Will the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] yield to the gentleman from Wisconsin?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. The distinguished gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] during his remarks, which were listened to with deep interest, asked for information as to how much the expense of Congress was to the United States. I took the trouble to figure it out. It costs the United States $150 a minute, and thirty minutes would cost the United States $4,500. This is for the gentleman's information. [Great laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I dare say that while it may have cost $4,500 for me to talk, how much of the time has the gentleman sat here in silence when he could have spoken if he had chosen, and how much time has he permitted his own party to spend here to-day in putting up a little immigration office in Philadelphia? That is exactly the thing I am looking at. The gentleman professes to be a farmer. I will

say that I was born and reared in the country, where I worked until I was 22 years of age, and I have shown more love for the farmers of this country in the thirty minutes that have cost them $4,500 than has the gentleman in the six weeks he has been here, because he has set in his seat and he and his party have done nothing for the farmer or any of the good people. Mr. Chairman, the American people are willing to foot these bills, and, by the eternal, if Uncle Sam gets tired of printing my remarks then I will print them myself, without any regard to Aldrich, or Rockefeller, or any other fellow, in this House or out of it.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] yield to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES]?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman from Tennessee to the statement he made relative to the blackboards that were used by the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. HILL] in the argument on the currency bill. In order that the history may be again set forth for public examination, that bill was one that was brought in here relative to the Government deposits in national banks, and when an amendment offered by the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. WILLIAMS] had been adopted by the solid vote of the Democrats and by the aid of many Republicans, and placed upon the bill, making the national banks pay interest for the $150,000,000 of the people's money, that bill, when it went to the Senate, was defeated there, and never became a law, for the reason that the national banks wanted to continue getting the people's money without paying interest, as they are now doing.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. They are opposed to it, and the House is squatting here like moral cowards and waiting for a bill to come over from the Senate that the national banks and the people, too, do not want. Gentlemen, are we a lot of children? Have we sense enough to legislate? Surely we have enough common sense, enough gray matter left to stand here in this House and ask for an opportunity to discuss the situation. Surely we do not want to spend from 12 o'clock until 3.15 o'clock, the time when I took the floor, or about that, to discuss my friend's immigration matter up here in Philadelphia, when the people of this country, Mr. Chairman, are demanding that Congress do something, not only to remedy the fundamental evil in the national banking system, but do something to relieve the situation arising as a result thereof.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman be kind enough to tell the House whether he has introduced a bill to relieve the financial conditions of the country?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I have not.

Mr. PRINCE. Why does he not do his whole duty on that question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman's own bill stays in the committee and goes to a graveyard, I do not want to make any more graves.

Mr. PRINCE. The gentleman might be the one that would be the resurrectionist.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am going to resurrect something before I get through with this, Mr. Chairman. I introduced a bill here on the first day of the session asking that the Speaker appoint a committee to go to Wall street and elsewhere and find out the causes of this panic. And the Speaker has not appointed the committee, nor has anyone gone to Wall street as a committee. I presume Members have gone up there. They have a right to go up there if they choose. But the committee has ignored my resolution. Now, will the gentleman tell me the cause of the panic?

Now, the gentleman is on the subcommittee, and he is absolutely fair and square.

Mr. PRINCE. I might give you my views, but they might not coincide with yours. There are as many different views in regard to this as there are to any other subject.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want you to give yours; of course, I have mine, but I wanted yours, because I have known you eleven years.

Mr. PRINCE. No; I want to get your views.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If I do not agree with your views, I will tell you what mine are. But I asked you the question.

Mr. PRINCE. You have prepared this speech. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; I did not. I do not get a chance to prepare anything. It is in me and comes out. [Great laughter.]

Mr. PRINCE. As it is in you, let it come out. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, the panic started, and I want Doctor PRINCE, who has been trying to deliver us a bill, to tell me what was it that caused your patient to get into this condition. Doctor BURTON will tell you that it is a sane rule in medicine to remove the cause and you cure the disease. Any fine doctor or surgeon will tell you that the very first thing to do is to find out the cause of the trouble; and a scientific doctor or surgeon will remove the cause before he can expect to get a cure. Then the doctor must be prepared before treating the patient to find out what is the matter with the patient, and I have been trying to find out from Doctor PRINCE what is the trouble with his patient before the committee. If I could not find out the cause of it, I certainly would suggest to call in additional surgeons.

Now, Mr. Chairman, the gentleman has asked me if I had introduced a bill. I have not. I am not thoroughly versed in financial legislation. I have read on the subject, I desire to say, about as much these recent weeks as anybody; but what I have been undertaking to do is to seek to find out from Doctor PRINCE what his committee has been doing in the last six weeks to find a solution of the cause of this condition of things.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman allow me?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. I desire to say the modest gentleman from Tennessee is the leading minority man of that great Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures, which has to deal with all these questions; and I desire to say he is the best-posted man on the subject on that side of the House, if not on both sides. [Laughter.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I will tell the gentleman if your Speaker will refer your bill to my committee and make me chairman, and let me pick out five or six other Democrats on this side and a few Republicans on that side, I will have you a bill here by Saturday night. [Laughter.] If you leave it to Doctor GAINES to treat, he will rout out these people who have run into ruin the banks of the country. But a gentleman has said, Have I introduced a bill? No, I have not. With the multitude of burdens imposed on me as representing one of the greatest districts of the United States, if not the most important of the whole Southwest because of its great institutions and great undertakings, that have taken up all my time and given me no time to consider a bill and very little for sleep and absolutely none for pleasure, except that of work. But, Mr. Chairman, what good would my bill do, if the Republicans won't report one of their own?

Let me submit another means to restore confidence, or aid at least.

We have from $65,000,000 to $75,000,000 locked up in the Treasury of the United States, appropriated over a year ago to build locks and dams and for other river and harbor improvements. I am told that the money is not all used. We appropriated so much that we could not use it. I do not know why. Thank God they are working on the river down in my district.

Now, gentlemen, let me suggest something that will help things along. Let a resolution or a law be passed, if necessary. I do not know whether the law now permits it, but you can pass it almost as quickly as a dove can fly from here to the Senate. Pass a resolution directing the President, the Secretary of War, and the Chief of Engineers to take that money and advance it to contractors; let the contractors give the Government gilt-edged security, and direct them to proceed to expend this money on our rivers and harbors that the people want improved. What will that do? That will put from $65,000,000 to $85,000,000 of money into the commercial arteries of the country, and at once. It will put back at work a million or more, possibly, of the idle laborers of this country.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman may proceed until he concludes his remarks.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that the gentleman from Tennessee may proceed until he has concluded his remarks. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I thank the gentleman. I shall try to be brief as I can. I tell you, gentlemen, I am willing to stay here day in and day out and do my duty in this matter, but do not divert me from my proposition. Mr. Chairman, what did England do when her people were clamoring for food to eat—when the idle people were breaking into the bakeries and into the stores to get food and raiment? England put them to digging up, not the bad streets, but the good streets in London and elsewhere, in order to put the people to

work, to let them earn their daily bread, and put the money of the realm back into the financial arteries of the country. So, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me if the great leaders, the men who run this Government, had been desirous of restoring confidence and of mollifying an outraged people, and particularly the laboring people, they could have improvised something along the lines that I have suggested. It is entirely practicable and feasible. It has been done; it can be done again.

Mr. Chairman, let us see something else. As I say to you, I am not an expert on currency. You bring this matter to the Coinage Committee and I will consider it. I will study it and I will not adjourn for a holiday. I will stay at work, if some of you die, too; you will not miss me and you will not miss the committee, but you will have the benefit of our work.

Mr. Chairman, I am afraid, and I say it seriously, that the party in power is going too far with this thing of allowing national banks to issue money. Some of you are grasping now after centralized banks, and but for the example that Andrew Jackson set against it you know you would reach out after it and have a central bank, in all probability. Right on that point of centralization, let us see what the condition is. Here was one bank broke in New York, and another bank broke in New York—that is to say, they were robbed practically, and what occurred? All the banks in the country closed down, almost simultaneously. Did you ever see any more remarkable exhibition of centralized power than that? I submit candidly that no one ever did. The great bank that Andrew Jackson broke up was crushed because of its lobbying influences in Congress and because it undertook to lobby with him, undertook to run him, and undertook to run Congress. He crushed it for that, and because of its centralized power. But, gentlemen, I say to you seriously, where did you ever see any more centralized power than that those two banks in the city of New York should close up every bank in the United States? If I had told you that that would have occurred, or if the Speaker of this House had told you that, or if your own great President had told you that, you would not have believed it. Gentlemen, it is a serious matter. Instead of bringing in your buffers here you had better give Philadelphia this public building. I am ready to do it now. You see, gentlemen, that you are slumbering over an earthquake; you are slumbering over a volcano, and your whole financial system needs to be overhauled.

Again, when the civil war came on and the Treasury needed money, did we call on the national banks to furnish it for that great struggle or did the Government do it itself? The Government issued paper money and the Government's patriotism has made it good and paid it, and every greenback to-day is just as good as a gold dollar. Why do you not let the Government of the United States issue some more greenbacks, temporary at least? Why do you not allow the Government to issue the greenbacks and take our millions of deposits that are now deposited in the Treasury of the United States, combine the two, and lend the money to the national banks at, say, 1 per cent interest?

Mr. PRINCE. May I ask the gentleman from Tennessee a question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will yield to the gentleman.

Mr. PRINCE. Do I understand the gentleman to say that he is in favor of fiat money?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the gentleman call greenbacks fiat?

Mr. PRINCE. Is it not a promise to pay?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask you if you consider a greenback fiat money?

Mr. PRINCE. What is there back of it except the credit of the Government?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The Government is back of it, and the people of the United States are back of the Government. I want to say to the gentleman from Illinois that your party has been in power since Cleveland's time, *and you have let two or three hundred and sixty-five millions of greenbacks remain in the hands of the people—fiat money, as you call it.*

Mr. PRINCE. We stopped the further enlargement of the amount—limited it—and we have declared by law that we shall maintain our money on a parity with gold—put it on a gold basis—and that is the reason why the paper is good. Now, I want to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if he is in favor of the temporary bridging over of the trouble by issuing an unlimited amount of greenbacks?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I didn't say an unlimited amount. I would say $150,000,000; make them redeemable in coin in one or two years, and then take the interest for the $150,000,000 in greenbacks and deposits we loan to the banks and go into the bullion market——

Mr. PRINCE. I wish the gentleman from Tennessee would answer the question whether he is in favor of relieving the temporary financial trouble by the issuing of $150,000,000 in greenbacks?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Is the gentleman from Illinois in favor of clearing-house certificates being issued for money?

Mr. PRINCE. No.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That's what the banks have been doing all over the country.

Mr. PRINCE. Will the gentleman answer my question?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman calls a greenback fiat money, I am for fiat money.

Mr. PRINCE. Is the gentleman in favor to-day of issuing $150,000,000 more of greenbacks?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am in favor of issuing $150,000,000 of temporary greenbacks, payable in coin in one or two years.

Mr. PRINCE. Does the gentleman speak for his side of the House?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No, sir; I speak for myself, John. [Laughter.] I am not the leader; the leader of the House is not here.

Mr. PRINCE. But the gentleman from Tennessee is standing in his place.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No, I am not; I am in my own place. [Laughter.] I had rather the Federal Government, that is not in the business of making money—investing for profit—should issue the $150,000,000 in greenbacks and let the people have it, than to have a lot of clearing-house certificates issued by national banks. The greenback is the better money. Then, Mr. Chairman, I would take the interest that would come from loaning the greenbacks and loaning the deposits and buy the gold bars and coin them into gold, pour them into the Treasury and redeem the greenbacks, and at the end of two years say: "Here is your gold dollar if you want it." And no one would want it. Then you will have your greenback on the outside and the gold money on the inside, and not a solitary man in the United States is taxed to pay for it.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you not at present represent the district where the great Andrew Jackson is buried?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes, and John Bell, James K. Polk, Cave Johnson, Felix Grundy, Judge Howel E. Jackson, and Judge Cabron, and I expect to be buried there myself. [Laughter.]

Mr. PRINCE. Well, I hope not until quite a number of years have passed. He is your patron saint, is he not?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. He certainly is.

Mr. PRINCE. Was he not a hard-money man all his life?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Absolutely solid.

Mr. PRINCE. What you call a hard-money man?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. PRINCE. Do you think he would have approved of the passage of the bill issuing $150,000,000——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. He would have done his full duty, and promptly, too. We have issued paper money—the Government has—from time to time ever since we have been a government.

Mr. SIMS. I would like to know if Andrew Jackson would have recommended the issuing of money based on railroad and corporation bonds, thereby artificially stimulating the value of those things.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I don't know. We may this day be forced to do that. Here is an emergency.

Mr. SIMS. I thought perhaps the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. PRINCE] might furnish the answer.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. There is this about Jackson. We coined both the metals when he was President. We have issued Treasury certificates—the Government issued them, and not the banks, and have done so in war and peace. I do not mean to say to not let the banks issue some money, but haven't they issued about all they have the ability to safely issue? Let the Government issue some. I mean temporarily, at least. You say there is plenty of money. I think so, too, for honest business. Is there plenty of confidence? Of course not. The banks in my city of Nashville, every one, I want to say to my friends from Ohio [Mr. LONGWORTH and Mr. KEIFER] who have done me the honor to come over here and listen—and I notice that the crowd is getting larger on this side as I proceed and smaller on that side [laughter]—Mr. Chairman, when I went into the bank to get some money to come up here, I asked them when they were going to open up. They said, "We are ready to open up now as soon as they open up in the big cities." I asked, "What cities," and they said, "St. Louis, Chicago, and New York, and St. Louis says New York," and Chicago says New York, and yet they don't open up in New York. New York seems to control the whole of the United States. It is centralization run mad. Wall street is running the country, punishing the people, pro-

ducing a panic to stop Roosevelt from reforming wrongdoing in every avenue of the Federal Government—ordered the panic, I believe, to paralyze the arm of Roosevelt, who is enforcing the law against the Harrimans and against the lawless railroads in this country, and against the Standard Oil trust and the tobacco trust and the powder trust and the balance of these things that have risen up in this country under a high protective tariff that you will not repeal or modify and get rid of them. Ah, Mr. Chairman, you are trying to control something, these trusts have grown up, are "21 years old" and free, and yet you are letting the little ones come right along and they are going to be 21 years old before you are 60. Why don't you change your tariff that shelters them? Why don't you reduce your tariff and stop accumulating so many fortunes in the hands of a few? Putting so much wealth in a few hands has always been dangerous to a country. Why don't you make a tariff that will stop making multimillionaires and will put all the people in easy circumstances throughout this country? Mr. Chairman, when you have done that, levy an income tax and an inheritance tax and enforce the law, and you will do away with these immense trusts, these immense fortunes that tend to so much power in the hands of one or two men as to produce a panic, which I believe they have produced, to wit, the one the people are now suffering from.

Mr. CAMPBELL of Kansas. To what extent has the protective tariff contributed to the building up of the tobacco trust?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I will tell you. Previous to 1893 the Republicans endeavored to levy a tax of 6 cents on leaf tobacco. I am glad to see so many of my distinguished friends who want to know something about the tobacco trust. That is not the only trust that I have studied and fought.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question here?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes.

Mr. MANN. I simply want to suggest to the gentleman as to the desirability of going into new subjects in this connection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Well, I won't.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman will not be able to conclude his remarks to-night I would be glad to have him continue to-morrow if we go over and are in Committee of the Whole to-morrow.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am ready to conclude.

Mr. MANN. I simply want to say that if the House should adjourn about 5 o'clock and the bill should come up for consideration under the five-minute rule, it will take a few minutes to amend the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Very well, I will be through in a minute. In 1893 they put a tax on leaf tobacco, when the buyer—not the grower who raised it—sold it to the consumer. In lieu of this leaf the trust thus forces the people to buy and use manufactured tobacco it makes or the people must go without, and storekeepers, too. Thus, you see, the retail seller—the store man—can not sell leaf any more to the consumer, because of this tax, and must sell the trust-made goods, or not sell. Repeal this tax and restore the storekeeper to his old business. Then he will buy the farmer's leaf and help the farmer. In other words, that tax puts it in the power of the tobacco trust to force every man to use manufactured tobacco, and that, too, made by the trust or at its prices, or he must go without any. Now, that answers the question to that extent. That tax law was put in the Wilson tariff act and was continued in the Dingley Act.

Mr. CAMPBELL. That was a Democratic tariff.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes, and it was reenacted by the Dingley tariff. I told you the other day Duke worked one side of the House and Ryan worked the other side.

Mr. LANGLEY. We have a very burning question pending in our State——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Burning?

Mr. LANGLEY. Yes, sir. I desire to ask the gentleman from Tennessee if he has any well-defined, preconceived notions on the dog tax question; if he has, will he not give the House the benefit of them before he takes his seat. [Laughter and applause.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If the gentleman represents the happy land of "Canine" in the House, I will be very willing to discuss that question in my next speech. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. If there is no other member of the committee who seeks recognition——

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Louisiana is recognized for one hour.

Mr. WATKINS. Mr. Chairman, I only want a few minutes in which to correct a statement of my colleague from Louisiana [Mr. FAYROT], the statement being that one-third of the cotton crop has not yet been gathered. I wish to state my colleague represents a rich alluvial portion of the State on the Mississippi River, where enormous quantities of cotton are made and where there is a great scarcity of labor; that on that account in his immediate locality and that portion which he traverses going to and coming from the city of Washington, up and down the Mississippi, there is still a large quantity of cotton in the fields ungathered, but that statement does not apply to the entire State of Louisiana. In the northern portion of the State, in the Congressional District which I have the honor to represent, we have the boll weevil, and in that section of the State of Louisiana there is such devastation that early in the fall, before the usual crop season was half over, the entire crop of cotton had been gathered, and also that the crop in the State of Texas has been devastated by the ravages of this insect which is now making its progress onward into the State of Mississippi.

The condition which he speaks of being local, it would not be just to the cotton raisers of this country for the idea to be passed over the land that there was an enormous quantity of cotton to be harvested.

As for the question of immigration, I believe in restricted immigration.

As to the question of appropriations in large amount for the stations to provide for the comfort of immigrants, I think they should be scattered in the various portions of the country. It is only for the purpose of correcting this wrong impression which may have obtained on account of the statement of my colleague that I desire to make this correction. Of course, we all realize that there is no more beautiful, no more fertile, no more lovely section on the globe than the State of Louisiana:

LOUISIANA.

Land of the mocking bird, sunlight, and beauty;
Land where the willows bend over the stream;
Land where the odor of sweet-scented flowers
Enraptures the senses and nurtures a dream.

[Applause.]

Land where the ladies are fairer than Eden;
Land where the men are chivalric and brave;
Land where the hero lives over in story,
Whilst tears of affection drop over his grave.
Land of my boyhood, my manhood, my prime;
Land of my soul's love, land of my birth;
Let me sleep where the arm of the willow is waving
And gray-tinted mosses encircle the earth.

[Loud and continuous applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. If no Member seeks recognition to use up the ten hours and fifty minutes remaining, the Clerk will read the bill.

Mr. BURNETT. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks in the RECORD. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none and it is so ordered.

The Clerk read as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to cause to be erected, on a site to be selected, a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer the following substitute for the section that has just been read:

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the substitute.

The Clerk read as follows:

That the Secretary of Commerce and Labor be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to acquire by purchase or condemnation a suitable site and cause to be erected complete thereon a public building to temporarily accommodate and care for immigrants arriving at the city of Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, the cost of said site and the erection, equipment, and furnishing of said building not to exceed the sum of $250,000.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman a question or two for information. Will the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] yield?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Has the Government already an immigration building in Philadelphia?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. There is a building there for immigration purposes, but it does not belong to the Government.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And the Government does not own any for that purpose there?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Does not own a foothold of any kind in Philadelphia. It is there by courtesy of a railroad and a steamship company.

Mr. BURNETT. The Government does not own the ground there?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. It does not own the ground or building, and the offices of the Government are in the building by the courtesy of this company.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE]?

Mr. HARRISON rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE] yield to the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON]?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I made some remarks this morning which might have been considered in opposition to the bill, and I want to ask the gentleman now if he will make clear what I tried to elicit then? Is it, or is it not, true that at the port of Philadelphia more than three times as many immigrants come in at normal times as come into the ports of Galveston, Charleston, or New Orleans?

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. That is wholly true.

Mr. HARRISON. That is what I was trying to find out this morning, and I did not understand the gentleman to make himself clear upon that.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. The gentleman's idea of the situation is entirely correct.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 2. That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for and the erection of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund, said sum to include heating and ventilating apparatus, elevators, and approaches of and to said building.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the section so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 2. That the sum of $250,000 is hereby appropriated for the purchase of ground for the complete erection and furnishing of said building, which sum shall be paid from the immigrant fund; that the said building shall be erected in accordance with plans and specifications to be prepared by the Supervising Architect of the Treasury Department and under the supervision of said Department."

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, some criticism has been made by certain gentlemen who occupied the floor to-day in reference to the consumption of time upon this bill. It would seem that some gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House would claim that time was being occupied by the Republicans for ulterior purposes, and I think it is fair to call their attention to the fact that most of the time which has been occupied to-day has been occupied by gentlemen on the Democratic side of the House, and that the only one who has spoken on subjects entirely apart from the bill was the gentleman who most criticised the House for considering the subject, the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES], who consumed about an hour and a half in complaining to the House that it did not do business, talking upon a subject entirely irrelevant to the subject before the House, and consumed the first hour because of a right under the rules which could not be taken from him by the committee. I have no criticism to make of the gentleman, but gentlemen must understand that if they desire to expedite business when we are required to go into Committee of the Whole they will not expedite business by consuming large amounts of time in criticising the House for giving them the opportunity to consume time.

Mr. BURNETT. Will the gentleman permit me to ask him a question?

Mr. MANN. Certainly.

Mr. BURNETT. Was not the extension of time at the request of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN]?

Mr. MANN. I am always willing to ask that time shall be given in extension to any gentleman of the House, and while the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] did not speak upon the subject before the House I have no criticism to make of him for it, because I think he enlightens any subject upon which he speaks. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOORE].

The question was taken and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise and report the bill, with the amendments, with a favorable recommendation.

Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there obection? [After a pause.] The Chairs hears none.

The gentleman from Pennsylvania moves that the committee do now rise and report the bill to the House with the amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes had it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Mr. Chairman, was the negative vote put?

The CHAIRMAN. It was.

Mr. HEPBURN. I wanted to vote "no."

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will again put the question.

The question was again taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

Mr. HEPBURN. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 79, noes 21.

So the committee determined to rise.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. BOUTELL, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 7694, and had directed him to report the same back with sundry amendments, with the recommendation that the amendments be agreed to, and that the bill as amended do pass.

The SPEAKER. Is a separate vote demanded on the amendments? If not, the vote will be taken in gross.

No separate vote was demanded.

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading; and being engrossed, it was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania, a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS SIGNED.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that they had examined and found truly enrolled bills of the following titles, when the Speaker signed the same:

H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907;

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River; and

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.

THE PANAMA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce and ordered to be printed:

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

I transmit herewith the Fifty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of Directors of the Panama Railway Company for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 20, 1908.*

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 53 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a reply to the inquiry of the House as to the sale of the old custom-house in New York City—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Postmaster-General, transmitting a correction of the amount of the claim of Arthur G. Fisk, postmaster at San Francisco, for credit in his accounts because of loss by earthquake and fire—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

Application of the legislature of Oklahoma for the calling of a constitutional convention for the adoption of an amendment providing for election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the Geological Survey—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an esti-

mate of appropriation for transportation of the Army and incidental purposes—to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

Application of the legislature of the State of Wisconsin for calling a constitutional convention to adopt an amendment providing for the election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Application of the legislature of Nevada for calling a constitutional convention to adopt an amendment to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

Application of the legislature of Iowa for calling a constitutional convention to adopt an amendment to provide for the election of United States Senators by the people—to the Committee on Election of President, etc.

A letter from the Acting Secretary of the Interior, transmitting copies of the journal of the house of delegates of Porto Rico for the first session of the legislative assembly—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Heirs of estate of Robert M. Williams against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Julia A. Crusselle, administratrix of estate of William H. Rice, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the sloop *Anna Corbin*, Thomas Justice, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the conclusions of fact and law in the French spoliation cases relating to the brig *George*, Charles Taylor, master—to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor submitting an estimate of appropriation for a new water main between Ellis Island and Jersey City—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for transportation of the Army and its supplies—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for reimbursement to Corps of Cadets, Military Academy—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of appropriation for support of the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of War submitting an estimate of credit to the accounts of Lieut. Grayson V. Heidt—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting a supplemental report of the board of church claims at Manila, P. I.—to the Committee on Insular Affairs and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Arthur Kill, westerly side of Buckwheat Island, New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Little River, South Carolina—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Patuxent River, Maryland—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of War, transmitting, with a letter from the Chief of Engineers, report of examination of Wekiva River, Florida—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior, submitting an estimate of appropriation for salaries, Freedmen's Hospital—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Mrs. Cicilia R. A. Wheat, executor of estate of Moses K. Wheat, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of John Wood against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, recommending legislation authorizing the application of rents to repairs of buildings on sites secured for Federal buildings—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Interior, transmitting a memorial of the Sioux tribe at Pine Ridge Reservation, asking for an investigation as to certain stock stolen or taken from the reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. WEBB, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the Senate (S. 456) to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 277), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. HENRY of Texas, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 119) to create a new division of the northern judicial district of Texas and to provide for terms of court at Amarillo, Tex., and for a clerk for said court, and for other purposes, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 284), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey, from the Committee on Labor, to which was referred the resolution of the House (H. Res. 150) requesting information relative to labor troubles at Goldfield, Nev., reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 285), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3966) ratifying chapters 57 and 61 of the session laws of the twenty-third Arizona legislative assembly providing for the issuance of bonds by Mohave County to erect court-house and jail in said county, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 286), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11101) granting an increase of pension to Levy B. Gaylord, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 185), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6762) granting an increase of pension to Ely E. Baker, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 186), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6498) granting an increase of pension to Zelotus J. Stewart, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 187), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4759) granting an increase of pension to George H. Williams, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 188),

which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2649) granting an increase of pension to Amos B. Batchelder, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 189), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1591) granting an increase of pension to Richard F. Williams, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 190), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6805) granting an increase of pension to Michael Doyle, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 191), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7225) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Niles Dickerman, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 192), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the house (H. R. 4418) granting an increase of pension to Winslow H. Furrows, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 193), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3836) granting an increase of pension to Jeremiah Haley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 194), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2930) granting an increase of pension to Arnold Mattingly, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 195), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9252) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Fetters, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 196), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3635) granting an increase of pension to Jesse T. Power, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 197), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6646) granting an increase of pension to John Marshall, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 198), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1608) granting an increase of pension to William H. H. Craver, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 199), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 10857) granting an increase of pension to Caroline H. G. Dralle, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 200), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6305) granting an increase of pension to Isaiah Smith, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 201), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3109) granting an increase of pension to Elkanah A. Richards, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 202), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4212) granting an increase of pension to Francis O. Vandersluis, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 203), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8767) granting an increase of pension to Theodore Schaeffer, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 204), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3342) granting an increase of pension to Charles Belville, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 205), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2344) granting an increase of pension to James B. Paige, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 206), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12111) granting an increase of pension to Wesley M. Niblack, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 207), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6353) granting an increase of pension to Charles P. Jeannin, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 208), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4753) granting an increase of pension to Richard W. Jones, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 209), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3323) granting a pension to Swen Dahlberg, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 210), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11214) granting an increase of pension to George W. Horder, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 211), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8773) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Lindsay, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 212), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4519) granting an increase of pension to William Minick, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 213), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2218) granting an increase of pension to Lewis L. Bingham, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 214), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4233) granting an increase of pension to Nicodemus D. Henry, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 215), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11047) granting an increase of pension to George B. Follett, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 216), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6350) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin F. Bean, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 217), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4492) granting an increase of pension to William H. Clark, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 218), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4534) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Lewis, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 219), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6365) granting an increase of pension

to Albert W. Parker, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 220), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11288) granting an increase of pension to Alfred Booze, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 221), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9658) granting an increase of pension to John A. Mayes, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 222), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7073) granting an increase of pension to Abram G. Spellman, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 223), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2988) granting an increase of pension to William H. Andrews, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 224), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12837) granting an increase of pension to Daniel J. Duffy, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 225), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7374) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Hobbs, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 226), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8677) granting an increase of pension to Thomas W. Quine, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 227), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3615) granting an increase of pension to William F. Carter, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 228), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4670) granting an increase of pension to Elisha H. Colburn, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 229), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6659) granting an increase of pension to Thomas D. Scott, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 230), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2893) granting an increase of pension to James Henderson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 231), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2424) granting an increase of pension to David D. Reese, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 232), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2724) granting an increase of pension to John L. Cleary, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 233), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6043) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. Chambers, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 234), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6761) granting an increase of pension to Calvin A. Eason, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 235), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13041) granting an increase of pension to Samuel A. Gettys, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 236), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8638) granting an increase of pension to Berry May, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 237), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12107) granting an increase of pension to William Guthrie, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 238), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3514) granting an increase of pension to Edwin A. Tomlin, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 239), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8730) granting an increase of pension to George Lytle, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 240), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3515) granting an increase of pension to James Daly, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 241), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9370) granting an increase of pension to Earl Henry Cooper, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 242), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7030) granting an increase of pension to Harvey D. McCormick, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 243), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2931) granting an increase of pension to Charles W. Pavey, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 244), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7207) granting an increase of pension to Armand Dufloo, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 245), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1503) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Fillmore, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 246), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2709) granting an increase of pension to George Collins, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 247), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8109) granting an increase of pension to William S. Kidder, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 248), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12604) granting a pension to John N. Moeller, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 249), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. KIPP, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1716) granting an increase of pension to Lee P. Garrett, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 250), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12801) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Fauciei, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 251), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 854) granting an increase of pension to Noah E. Thornburgh, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 252),

which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6690) granting an increase of pension to J. A. Bering, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 253), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4542) granting an increase of pension to William H. Teeling, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 254), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9807) granting an increase of pension to William R. Hicks, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 255), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6628) granting an increase of pension to Joseph W. Pierce, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 256), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. LINDSAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3231) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Casey, late landsman on board the U. S. S. *Mattabasset*, United States Navy, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 257), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2349) granting an increase of pension to Leander M. Clark, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 258), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4414) granting an increase of pension to Patrick H. Fern, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 259), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7369) granting an increase of pension to Adam F. Emge, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 260), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4677) granting an increase of pension to Sylvia M. Anthony, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 261), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12736) granting an increase of pension to Lidia A. Patterson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 262), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11917) granting an increase of pension to Elmira F. Smith, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 263), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4762) granting a pension to Kate B. Wheeler, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 264), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12160) granting a pension to Julia A. Wilcoxon, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 265), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4667) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Clendenin, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 266), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4073) granting an increase of pension to Sarah J. Jones, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 267), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7214) granting a pension to Isabel Seaman, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 268), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4370) granting an increase of pension to Bridget D. Farrell, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 269), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13171) granting an increase of pension to Barney Stone, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 270), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13177) granting a pension to Abraham H. Brown, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 271), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7306) granting an increase of pension to Mary J. Preuitt, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 272), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11121) granting an increase of pension to Maria Johnson, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 273), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8107) granting an increase of pension to Rosamond Ensley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 274), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3230) granting an increase of pension to Sarah Miller, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 275), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5295) granting an increase of pension to Julia Burns, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 276), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

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## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 1321) granting an increase of pension to Pryor L. Draper—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9354) granting an increase of pension to Morris Campnell Hutchins—Committee on Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12045) granting a pension to Ellen L. Fitzgerald—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12826) granting an increase of pension to Clarence B. Goodwin—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13213) granting an increase of pension to Jesse E. Spangler—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13714) granting a pension to Edward J. Glasgow—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13770) granting an increase of pension to Martha Holder—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13745) granting a pension to Steven Konicka—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 4329) granting a pension to Mrs. D. P. Sprague—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 9607) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca L. Sallee—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 1455) for the relief of Rev. George W. C. Smith—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1613) for the relief of J. B. Chandler and D. B. Cox—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 1692) for the relief of James H. Rodgers—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2404) to reimburse A. J. Caufman, Girard, Erie County, Pa., in the sum of $300, together with interest thereon from October 16, 1862, for soldier furnished the United

States, being the amount paid by him to one Charles Morton as a substitute—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2616) for the relief of Lewis B. Brasher—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 2800) to reimburse $337.52 to Col. Phillip Kirschner—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 3578) for the relief of William H. Bean—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4078) for the relief of Thomas F. Hastings—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4397) for the relief of the heirs of Lucinda Muse Thomas—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 4659) for the relief of David C. McGee—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5225) for the relief of W. S. Adams—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 5727) for the relief of the legal representatives of Alvin M. Ryerson—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 8084) for the relief of the estate of John W. Anderson, deceased—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 8274) for the relief of William H. Collins—Committee on Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 8620) to provide a suitable medal for Charles P. Bragg—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 11137) authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy—Committee on Military Affairs discharged, and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

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## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14373) to provide for the erection of a public building at Savannah, Ga., for the use of the immigration station at that place—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. HARDWICK: A bill (H. R. 14374) to prohibit any person from taking, receiving, or agreeing to receive, directly or indirectly, giving or agreeing to give to any person any money or other valuable consideration, directly or indirectly, to procure, aid in procuring, or attempting to procure appointment to Federal office, and to provide for a punishment therefor—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HITCHCOCK: A bill (H. R. 14375) creating an additional division of the Railway Mail Service, with headquarters at Omaha, Nebr., and providing the necessary officials therefor—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SMITH of California: A bill (H. R. 14376) affecting widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 14377) providing for notice before issuance of certain orders and writs by the courts and judges of the United States courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HEFLIN: A bill (H. R. 14378) to appropriate $25,000 to erect a suitable monument on the battle grounds at the Horse Shoe, on the Tallapoosa River, in the State of Alabama—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 14379) authorizing a survey of the Des Moines River, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 14380) to purchase a dredge for use in the harbor and channel at Gulfport, Miss., and for the maintenance thereof—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HINSHAW: A bill (H. R. 14381) establishing certain rates of pay for rural free-delivery carriers—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LANGLEY: A bill (H. R. 14382) to establish a United States court at Jackson, in the eastern district of Kentucky—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 14383) authorizing the Secretary of War to receive any gifts or donations of land, rights of way, or other privileges in the counties of Bergen and Passaic, in the State of New Jersey—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 14384) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of a lot of land on Hampton Roads, Virginia—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 14385) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the reorganization of the consular service of the United States"—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 14386) to secure proper representation for the United States at future international conferences, and for the proper employment of former Presidents of the United States—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 14387) regulating advertisements in interstate commerce or within the District of Columbia or Territories or dependencies of the United States, and prohibiting and providing penalties for such as are objectionable, pernicious, false, fraudulent, or misleading—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 14388) to remove the import tax from wood pulp, news, white, book paper, and all the materials and ingredients entering into the manufacture and composition thereof—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 14389) to encourage and to temporarily assist the construction, equipment, operation, and maintenance of railroads in the district of Alaska, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14390) to give the Court of Claims jurisdiction of claims for captured and abandoned property which was sold and the proceeds thereof placed in the Treasury of the United States—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 14391) to admit the products of the Philippine Islands into all of the ports of the United States of America free of duty—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 14392) granting to any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army who has had prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Navy during the war with Spain the same credit for that service to which any assistant surgeon in the Regular Army is now entitled for prior service as surgeon or assistant surgeon in the Volunteer Army during the same period under section 18 of the act approved February 2, 1901—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURLESON: A bill (H. R. 14393) to further extend the free postal-delivery service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 14394) granting an annuity equivalent to $75 per month to officers and enlisted men of the United States Army, Navy, and Marine Corps who have been or may hereafter be awarded medals of honor for gallantry and heroism involving great personal peril, and authorizing the President of the United States to make rules and regulations for carrying the act into effect—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 14395) granting condemned cannon for war monument at Trenton, N. J.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14396) authorizing the Light-House Board to establish post lights on the upper Delaware River between Bordentown, N. J., and Trenton, N. J.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 14397) to provide for the erection of a public building at Plymouth, Mass.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 14398) to erect a monument to Lemuel Cook, the last survivor of the Revolution—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 14399) conferring jurisdiction on the Court of Claims to determine the amount due certain Shawnee and Delaware Indians of the United States—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 14400) requiring the motto "In God we trust" to be restored to certain coins—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. SHEPPARD: A bill (H. R. 14401) amending section 846, United States Revised Statutes, by substituting the word "Attorney-General" for the words "President of the United States"—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 14402) to remove the

restrictions from part of the lands of the allotted Indians in the State of Oklahoma—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. FULTON: A bill (H. R. 14403) to provide for an elastic currency system and for the issuance of United States bond notes and for the retirement of all gold certificates, silver certificates, United States notes, Treasury notes of 1890, and all other kinds and forms of paper money heretofore issued by the United States, including national-bank notes—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. HACKNEY: A bill (H. R. 14404) to repeal section 914 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and to enact a new section in lieu thereof relating to the practice, pleadings, forms, and modes of proceeding in civil causes in the circuit and district courts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 14405) for a survey of Pascagoula Harbor, in the State of Mississippi—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WOLF: A bill (H. R. 14406) for an additional appropriation for the erection of an addition to the post-office building at Baltimore, Md.—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 14407) to fix the pensionable status of the Fifth and Sixth Regiments of Delaware Volunteers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14408) to encourage private salmon hatcheries in Alaska—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 14409) to equalize the allotments of the citizens of the Creek Nation, Oklahoma—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. PARKER of South Dakota: A bill (H. R. 14410) creating an additional land district in the State of South Dakota—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BURNETT: A bill (H. R. 14411) to increase the amount fixed as the limit of cost of site and building at Gadsden, Ala.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 14412) for the relief of the Haines Mission and Boundary Railroad Company—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Messrs. BRICK and EDWARDS of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14413) to improve the efficiency of the Navy, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. CALE: A bill (H. R. 14414) authorizing the incorporated town of Valdez, Alaska, to issue bonds to the amount of $15,000 for the purpose of constructing dams and dikes for protection against glacier streams—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: Resolution (H. Res. 164) to pay B. L. McElroy, administrator of the estate of J. C. McElroy, late postmaster of the House of Representatives, a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Resolution (H. Res. 165) for the appointment of a janitor to the Committee on Manufactures—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Resolution (H. Res. 166) to pay the first assistant enrolling clerk a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. TALBOTT: Resolution (H. Res. 167) to increase the pay of the messenger to the file clerk—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Resolution (H. Res. 168) providing for the printing in the daily RECORD of the prayer of the Chaplain—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Resolution (H. Res. 169) to pay Marcellus Butler a certain sum of money—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Resolution (H. Res. 170) requesting certain information from the United States Civil Service Commission concerning civil-service examinations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GAINES of Tennessee: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 19) providing for the publishing of 100,000 copies of the addresses delivered at the exercises commemorative of John Paul Jones—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WILEY: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 104) to continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes"—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, favoring the creation of a retired list for volunteer officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Memorial of the legislature of Illinois, favoring the creation of a retired list for volunteer officers of the civil war—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 14415) granting a pension to Joseph C. Underwood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14416) granting a pension to Mary J. Heitzman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14417) granting a pension to Thomas T. Pratt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14418) granting a pension to James A. Sloan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of New York: A bill (H. R. 14419) granting leave to the executors or administrators of the estate of Isadore Termini, deceased, to commence an action against the United States of America for the alleged wrongful act in causing his death—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 14420) granting a pension to Francisco Perea—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14421) for the relief of W. J. Goodwin—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14422) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Ramon Tafoya—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: A bill (H. R. 14423) granting an increase of pension to Lionel O. Coleman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14424) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Tennison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14425) granting an increase of pension to William A. Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14426) granting an increase of pension to Ramsom McGaw—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14427) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Morehead—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14428) granting a pension to Mary Lawrence—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: A bill (H. R. 14429) granting an increase of pension to Hamilton Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14430) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 14431) authorizing a credit in certain accounts of the Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BINGHAM: A bill (H. R. 14432) granting an increase of pension to Sarah F. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BONYNGE: A bill (H. R. 14433) granting an increase of pension to Lucius H. Felt—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14434) to validate certain entries of public lands in the State of Colorado—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 14435) granting an increase of pension to Josiah Vanbuskirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14436) granting an increase of pension to Barclay J. Benbow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14437) for the relief of the legal representatives of Napoleon B. Giddings—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOWERS: A bill (H. R. 14438) to grant American registry to the Norwegian bark *Mizapore*, to be used as a barge or lighter—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BRADLEY: A bill (H. R. 14439) for the relief of Phillip Hague, administrator of the estate of Joseph Hague, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BROWNLOW: A bill (H. R. 14440) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Green—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14441) granting an increase of pension to James Reed—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14442) granting an increase of pension to James M. Good—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14443) granting an increase of pension to Dillion Blevins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14444) granting a pension to Ruben B. Hyder—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14445) to amend the record of Capt. Thomas H. Reeves, United States Army, retired—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BURGESS: A bill (H. R. 14446) for the relief of A. J., C. C., and T. W. Hodges—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: A bill (H. R. 14447) granting an increase of pension to Michael Andrews, jr.—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14448) granting an increase of pension to William B. Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also (by request), a bill (H. R. 14449) granting a pension to Daniel Lane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14450) granting a pension to Morey Mulliken—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 14451) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Clark—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14452) for the relief of James H. Reed—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: A bill (H. R. 14453) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14454) granting an increase of pension to George W. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14455) granting an increase of pension to Joseph M. Arnold—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDWELL: A bill (H. R. 14456) granting an increase of pension to Aaron Elgin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 14457) granting a pension to Jessie E. Beecher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 14458) granting an increase of pension to Jasper D. Lacey—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14459) granting an increase of pension to Henry W. Kerley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 14460) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Boyd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14461) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Gugumus—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14462) granting an increase of pension to Standish C. Stiles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14463) granting a pension to Caroline M. Hazzard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 14464) granting an increase of pension to John Bowers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 14465) granting a pension to Eliza Dale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14466) granting a pension to Mahala Griffith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 14467) granting an increase of pension to Charles E. Marks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14468) granting an increase of pension to William R. Strawn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 14469) granting an increase of pension to Hiram D. Herd—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14470) granting an increase of pension to John E. Mock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14471) granting a pension to William M. Love—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14472) granting a pension to Tillman L. Lafferty—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14473) for the relief of the estate of William M. Patrick, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COOPER of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14474) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. Stephen Walker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 14475) granting a pension to Mary Gonter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 14476) granting an increase of pension to Salina E. West—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14477) granting an increase of pension to Edward Carr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14478) granting a pension to Robert E. Taber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRUMPACKER: A bill (H. R. 14479) granting an increase of pension to William Gillespie—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVENPORT: A bill (H. R. 14480) to correct the military record of John M. Harris and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14481) to correct the military record of William R. Flud and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14482) for the relief of Margaret Hurd—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 14483) granting an increase of pension to David R. Walden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DOUGLAS: A bill (H. R. 14484) granting a pension to Clara J. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14485) granting a pension to Daniel Henricks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14486) granting an increase of pension to William J. Davis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14487) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14488) granting an increase of pension to George W. Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: A bill (H. R. 14489) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Ober—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUREY: A bill (H. R. 14490) granting a pension to Elmira Ames—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 14491) granting an increase of pension to Zachariah Roy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14492) granting an increase of pension to Baley M. Bryant—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14493) granting an increase of pension to William Knuckles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14494) granting an increase of pension to John Perkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14495) granting an increase of pension to Alvah J. Tucker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14496) granting an increase of pension to Margaret A. Hope—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14497) granting an increase of pension to Perry Weddle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14498) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Roberts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14499) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Sumpter—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14500) granting an increase of pension to Jesse Edwards—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14501) granting an honorable discharge to William Bush—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: A bill (H. R. 14502) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Henry G. McDougall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FERRIS: A bill (H. R. 14503) to correct the military record of William T. Rea—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FLOYD: A bill (H. R. 14504) granting an increase of pension to Robert A. Hawkins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14505) granting an increase of pension to Harrison F. Sperry—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14506) granting a pension to George W. Rawlings—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14507) to correct the military record of George W. Boling—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: A bill (H. R. 14508) granting an increase of pension to William S. Snider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14509) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Winn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14510) granting an increase of pension to Henry A. Clubb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14511) granting an increase of pension to Edward Furrow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14512) granting an increase of pension to Isaac Milton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14513) granting a pension to J. K. Rainey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14514) granting a pension to William R. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14515) granting a pension to Mary C. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14516) granting a pension to Lyda Decker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14517) to remove the charge of desertion from the record of John Arnold, alias Jackson Arnold—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14518) to place upon the roll the name of

Sheldon Bassett and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GILHAMS: A bill (H. R. 14519) to authorize the President of the United States to appoint John Archibald McAlister, jr., captain and quartermaster in the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GORDON: A bill (H. R. 14520) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Julia Moore Selden—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 14521) granting an increase of pension to John Slater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14522) granting an increase of pension to Samuel W. Plankinton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14523) granting an increase of pension to Albert E. Beatty—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GRANGER: A bill (H. R. 14524) granting a pension to William F. Mead—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14525) granting a pension to John B. Kenney—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. GREENE: A bill (H. R. 14526) granting an increase of pension to William Almy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14527) granting an increase of pension to George R. Wixson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 14528) granting an increase of pension to Hazlewood A. C. Bradfute—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14529) granting an increase of pension to John C. Carroll—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14530) granting a pension to Thomas Smith—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HALL: A bill (H. R. 14531) granting an increase of pension to Thomas G. Orr—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14532) granting an increase of pension to Michael J. Hawley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14533) granting an increase of pension to James Duesler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HASKINS: A bill (H. R. 14534) for the allowance of certain claims reported by the Court of Claims under the provisions of the acts approved March 3, 1883, and March 3, 1887, and commonly known as the Bowman and the Tucker acts—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 14535) granting an increase of pension to Viola Emily Webster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14536) granting an increase of pension to Winslow E. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14537) granting a pension to Andrew A. Newbert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14538) to remove the charge of desertion against the name of Samuel A. Perry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 14539) granting a pension to Louisa S. Wilson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWARD: A bill (H. R. 14540) granting a pension to Albert Baker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 14541) to reimburse H. H. Humphreys—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14542) granting an increase of pension to William R. Huffman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14543) granting an increase of pension to John T. Rice—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14544) granting a pension to Sarah J. Pugh—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUGHES of New Jersey: A bill (H. R. 14545) granting an increase of pension to Sarah King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14546) granting an increase of pension to Michael Samelsberger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14547) granting an increase of pension to Joseph A. Turner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14548) granting a pension to Rebecca Van Walraven—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14549) granting a pension to Benjamin C. Durham—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14550) granting a pension to Kate A. Fitzpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14551) to remove the charge of desertion now existing on the records of the War Department against Thomas Haigh—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14552) to amend record and grant an honorable discharge to James P. Hall—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HULL of Iowa: A bill (H. R. 14553) granting an increase of pension to George H. French—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14554) granting an increase of pension to Simon N. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14555) granting a pension to S. R. Wood—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14556) granting a pension to J. J. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14557) to remove the charge of desertion standing against Zacharias Vaughn—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ADDISON D. JAMES: A bill (H. R. 14558) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, of Russellville, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14559) for the relief of James R. Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14560) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Gran Owens, and to grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. KELIHER: A bill (H. R. 14561) to correct the military record of Michael Duggan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14562) to correct the military record of James Donovan—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14563) granting an increase of pension to Albert J. Meserve—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAFEAN: A bill (H. R. 14564) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Guistwite—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 14565) granting a pension to Eliza A. Camp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14566) for the relief of C. J. Shelverton—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LILLEY: A bill (H. R. 14567) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Kelsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14568) for the relief of Rose B. Armour—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: A bill (H. R. 14569) for the relief of Mrs. P. J. Getty, administratrix—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 14570) granting a pension to George W. Eggleston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McHENRY: A bill (H. R. 14571) granting an increase of pension to Samuel Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14572) granting an increase of pension to Samuel S. King—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 14573) granting a pension to Georgia H. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MAYNARD: A bill (H. R. 14574) to permit Charles F. Dalby, of Norfolk County, Va., to enter suit in the United States Court of Claims for damages—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 14575) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Hale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14576) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Mitchell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14577) granting an increase of pension to Edward S. Johns—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14578) granting an increase of pension to William F. Howard—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14579) granting an increase of pension to John Barringer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14580) granting an increase of pension to Osie B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14581) granting an increase of pension to Granville H. Ellis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14582) granting a pension to Eber B. Priest—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14583) granting a pension to Maria J. Kauble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: A bill (H. R. 14584) granting an increase of pension to Marcus T. Camp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14585) granting an increase of pension to Samuel C. Kirkpatrick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NYE: A bill (H. R. 14586) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Barton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14587) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Hoag—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14588) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Roswell W. Gould—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 14589) for the relief of Michael Curley—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14590) granting an increase of pension to Jennie C. Fletcher—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14591) granting an increase of pension to John N. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14592) granting a pension to Elizabeth McCarthy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14593) granting a pension to Margaret Haley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PADGETT: A bill (H. R. 14594) granting an increase of pension to Robert McNeal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 14595) granting an increase of pension to Virginia Thayer Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14596) granting an increase of pension to William E. Dwyer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: A bill (H. R. 14597) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14598) granting an increase of pension to Morris Jacobs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14599) for the relief of John Daniel—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 14600) to correct the military record of Robert J. Wallace—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. PRINCE: A bill (H. R. 14601) granting an increase of pension to James W. Madison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 14602) granting a pension to Thomas B. Youtsey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14603) granting a pension to James C. Darnell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14604) for the relief of L. H. Lyne & Co., late of Lynchburg, Va.—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RIORDAN: A bill (H. R. 14605) correcting the military record of Patrick Foley—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 14606) granting an increase of pension to Francis L. Smith—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14607) granting an increase of pension to Angus Gillis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14608) to correct the military record of Garland Hammond, alias A. G. Hamilton—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RODENBERG: A bill (H. R. 14609) granting a pension to Rhoda Bissell Thomas—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUCKER: A bill (H. R. 14610) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Bosley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14611) granting an increase of pension to George Myers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14612) granting an increase of pension to John Chaney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14613) granting an increase of pension to Louis Ische—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SHACKLEFORD: A bill (H. R. 14614) granting a pension to James C. Tryon—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 14615) granting an increase of pension to Mary Smith Weeks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14616) granting an increase of pension to Martha Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14617) to correct the military record of George W. Barnes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEPHENS of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14618) directing the payment of certain warrants issued by the Chickasaw Nation of Indians out of the tribal funds belonging to said Indians now in the United States Treasury—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. STERLING: A bill (H. R. 14619) granting an increase of pension to Louisa Porter—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. STURGISS: A bill (H. R. 14620) granting a pension to Ella Cotterill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 14621) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Sorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SULZER: A bill (H. R. 14622) granting a pension to Clara D. Miller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TOWNSEND: A bill (H. R. 14623) granting an increase of pension to August Pfefferle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEEKS: A bill (H. R. 14624) granting an increase of pension to Charles H. Belden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14625) granting an increase of pension to Beatrice Paul Marmion—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14626) to correct the military record of Henry Chandler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WHEELER: A bill (H. R. 14627) correcting record of Oliver M. Hanna—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14628) correcting record of John Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14629) granting an honorable discharge to Lucien P. Rogers—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY: A bill (H. R. 14630) granting an increase of pension to Isapheny Harden—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. WOLF: A bill (H. R. 14631) to pay the claim of Samuel O. Randall, administrator of the personal estate of Richard Ralph Randall, deceased—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 14632) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ten Eick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14633) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Goodfellow—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14634) granting an increase of pension to John W. Morris—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

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## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petition of Robert D. Kinney, of Philadelphia, for an investigation of certain rulings of the circuit and supreme courts of the United States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for control of the street railways of the District by the District Commissioners and for examination of said railways as to their organization and capitalization—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Farmers' Union Cooperative Gin-Mill Company, of Stratford, Okla., for a postal savings bank—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of legislature of South Dakota, for permit to lease school and State lands for a longer period than five years and in greater tracts than to any one section or county—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of legislature of South Dakota, for legislation to throw open for settlement a portion of the Crow Creek Reservation—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, memorial of legislature of State of Wisconsin, that proposed report on employment of women and children be placed under control of the Bureau of Labor, in Department of Commerce and Labor—to the Committee on Labor.

Also, memorial of legislature of Wisconsin, for permanent improvement of the Mississippi River—to the Committee on River and Harbors.

Also, memorial of legislature of Wisconsin, for a deep waterway between Lakes and Gulf of Mexico, Fox and Wisconsin rivers, via Portage City—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, memorial of legislature of Wisconsin, for removal of tariff on lumber—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the legislature of South Dakota, for a Department of Mines and Mining, with a Secretary who shall be a Cabinet officer—to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

Also, memorial of the legislature of Washington, against temporary withdrawals of certain lands from the public domain for a forest reserve—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of legislature of Washington for legislation granting certificates of merit to Sergt. Mathew Kelley and certain enlisted men of Company H, Fourth Infantry, as commendation for protecting settlers from massacre at the Cas-

cade on March 26 and 27, 1856—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of the legislature of South Dakota for appropriation to purchase land and build a dam across a branch of West Vermilion River, to establish a system for diversion of water now creating a morass about Silver Lake, in Hutchinson County, S. Dak.—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the legislature of South Dakota for a law establishing a bounty for the destruction of mountain lions, gray wolves, coyotes, and all other predatory animals—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of the legislature of South Dakota, for legislation to regulate transmission of messages and telegrams by telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a memorial of the legislature of Washington, for legislation for right of way for construction of highways through forest reserves of that State—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of legislature of Washington, for legislation to conform to certain scrip locations on the public lands, and directing issuance of patents therefor—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, memorial of legislature of the State of Washington, for legislation to confer upon the Interstate Commerce Commission authority to make rules for reciprocal demurrage on interstate business—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petitions of W. S. Corsa, of Whitehall; W. B. King, of Golden Gate; Charles H. Blakeway, of Ridott; John McClelland, of Astoria; J. W. Cleveland, of Prophetstown; William Lembke and 16 others of Lynn Center; Harley Bradley, of Bradley; Henry Knoche, of Ridgeville; S. M. Sheldon, of Sharksburg; Thomas Lamb, jr., of Bement; William H. Ker, of Prairie du Rocher; Alvin H. Sanders, of Chicago; D. V. Colbert, of Chicago; and Charles H. Snyder, of Versailles, all in the State of Illinois, for legislation to establish a permanent tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ADAIR: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Albert Burris and Nimrod Headington—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ALEXANDER of Missouri: Petition of volunteer officers of the civil war, for H. R. 7625 (the Sherwood pension bill)—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Papers to accompany bills for relief of John P. Swigert and Johnson Haughey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANSBERRY: Petition of John L. Hamilton, against the Aldrich currency bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of retail druggists of Van Wert County, Ohio, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of W. B. Hodges and 51 other volunteer officers of civil war, for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Petition of Forest City Harbor, No. 36, American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots, against H. R. 4771, to abolish pilotaging coastwise vessels—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of National Appalachian Forest Association, favoring forest reservation in Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles May—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Henry Newman, James A. Fisher, Benjamin B. Morris, M. E. McKellup, William Wright, Gabrel J. Endicott, George Walker, and Lucien Gray—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Overton T. Turner—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Petition of United States Weighers' Laborers' Association of Port of New York, for increase of pay of weighers in customs service—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Petition of Isaac N. Powell, F. H. Stephens, Hon. Fred A. Beesse, H. E. Shipley, Charles R. Dalreymple, Seward S. Shriver, Edward C. Fitch, and other citizens of Chicago, in favor of volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, memorial of forty-fifth general assembly of the State of Illinois, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BRANTLEY: Petition of Brunswick (Ga.) Board of Trade, indorsing Atlantic and Great Western Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Paper to accompany bill for relief of A. B. Bowler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: Petition of survivors of the Fifth Delaware Regiment of United States Volunteers, favoring joint resolution No. 201, of Fifty-sixth Congress—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Ohio: Petition of managers of 9 hotels, requesting careful consideration of prohibition question prohibiting use and sale of liquors in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of 4 civil-war veterans, for repeal of section 3 of service-pension act of February 6, 1907, and for reasonable attorneys' fees, as per act of July 4, 1884—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BUTLER: Petition of veterans of the civil war, for passage of the Sherwood bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Mary A. Anderson and Andrew J. Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 6, International Typographical Union of North America, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, favoring control of railways of the District by the Commissioners and examination of organization and capitalization of said roads by Congress—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, favoring restriction of Asiatic immigration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jasper D. Lacy—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: Petition of Indianapolis (Ind.) Grain Dealers' Association, for a uniform grading of cereals—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Eliza Dale—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: Petition of W. W. Sargent and 40 other volunteer officers of Harrisburg, Israel Mills, banker, and 31 other volunteer officers of Clay City, A. W. Stanford and 19 other volunteer officers of Stanford, Clay County, H. H. Clark and 15 other volunteer officers of Wayne City, George C. Gentry and 22 other volunteer officers of Enfield, P. A. Pierce, circuit judge, and 52 other volunteer officers of Carmi, A. W. Lewis, circuit judge, and 81 other volunteer officers of Harrisburg, Hall Grace and 85 other volunteer officers of Grayville, and John C. Baker, postmaster, and volunteer officers of Golconda, all of the State of Illinois, for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDWELL: Petition of H. L. Hoblit and 86 others, favoring an enactment of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. COCKRAN: Petition of James A. Jewell and 87 others, favoring an enactment of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Martha Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUDREY: Petition of Prosecuting Attorneys' Association of Missouri, favoring the Knox bill relative to shipment of intoxicating liquors into local option States, etc.—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of American Federation of Labor, for readjustment of laws to make impossible combinations in restraint of trade—to the Committee on Labor.

By Mr. DALZELL: Paper to accompany bill for relief of H. C. Myer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of school directors of Marksville, La., for Federal aid to secondary technical education in agriculture, mechanic arts, and home economics—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Union of America,

for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. DAWSON: Petition of Kirkwood Post, Grand Army of the Republic, for the Dawson bill increasing widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of State Council of Ohio, Junior Order United American Mechanics, favoring restriction of immigration—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Paper to accompany bill for the relief of William C. Locke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Association of San Francisco, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for liberal subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, for an effective exclusion law against Asiatic laborers—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of Chicago Real Estate Board, and paper by Edward A. Halsey before the same, relative to matters of the Chicago sanitary district—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of Petworth, Brightwood Park, Brightwood, and Takoma Park Citizens' Association, for granting authority to Commissioners of the District of Columbia to regulate and control the railway companies of the District, also to examine said companies with respect to their organization, capitalization, etc.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of John L. Hamilton, against the Aldrich currency bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency

By Mr. DUREY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elmira Ames—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Robert Berry (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Zachariah Roy, Alvah J. Tucker, Joseph Sumpter, Betsey M. Bryant, Margaret A. Hope, and William Knuckles—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ESCH: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of American Merchants and Manufacturers' Association, for amendment to Interstate Commerce Commission bill to enable the Commission to put in force a uniform classification of freight rates—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Hattie K. Russell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOCHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Micaiah R. Evans—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. FOSS: Petition of D. S. Wentworth and 45 others, favoring an enactment of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Miltary Affairs.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jacob Kuntz (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of John A. Loop and 96 others, favoring an enactment of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GOULDEN: Petition of National Board of Steam Navigation of New York City, for H. R. 11344, for light and fog signal at Negro Point, New York Harbor—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of Chicago, Ill., for investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of International Typographical Union, for removal of duty on paper and pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for control of railways by Commissioners and investigation of said roads by Congress—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Maritime Association of New York City, favoring H. R. 31 and S. 25—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of National Board of Steam Navigation of New York City, favoring H. R. 221, for completion of Harlem River Ship Canal—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, for increased coast defenses of the Pacific—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of C. W. Whiting, of Boston, Mass.; Carroll Miller, of Pittsburg, Pa.; Maurice Coster, of New York; Moore Kelly, of Pittsburg, Pa., and William L. Lyall, of Passaic, N. J., favoring the passage of H. R. 11562—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of E. W. Clark & Co., favoring location of United States subtreasury at Portland, Oreg.—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of citizens of District of Columbia, for control of the street railway system of the District by the District Commissioners, and for an investigation of the reorganization, capitalization, etc., of said railways by the Interstate Commerce Commission or Bureau of Corporations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York, for a liberal subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. GRANGER: Petition of residents of East Side of Providence, R. I., for the Littlefield original-package bill—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Rhode Island State Board of Agriculture, for appropriation for Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HAMLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Stufflebam (previously referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions)—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HAY: Petition of heirs of J. N. Elsea, for reference of their claim to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, for submarine torpedo boats for Pacific coast—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HARDWICK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Randolph Snell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of College Springs Presbytery, for legislation prohibiting gambling in the Territories—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. HIGGINS: Petition of New England manufacturers, for H. R. 10457, providing forest reserves in Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Papers relative to divisions of the railway mail service—to the Committee on the Post Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of E. W. Tatlock, Samuel Paul, and 12 others, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of A. H. Nash and 21 other officers, for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Elbert M. Watts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HUBBARD of West Virginia: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Will P. Hall—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Charles E. Strother, John T. Starcher, and James L. F. Sharp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KELIHER: Petition of American Institute of Architects of Boston, Mass., against removal of the Grant memorial statue from the Botanic Garden—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of South Boston Citizens' Association, against taking Castle Island for an immigrant station—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LANGLEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Martin Preston—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LEE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Eliza D. Rainey—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LEVER: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary A. Crawford—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Carrie C. Nunn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LORIMER: Petition of J. Ogden Armour, Edw. Morris, Edw. F. Swift, Edw. Tilden, and many other business houses of Chicago; and F. M. Jackson, bankers, and 26 others, of River Forest, Cook County, Ill., for enactment of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Eggleston—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of citizens of Michigan, against parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. LOWDEN: Petition of Smith D. Atkins and 59 other officers, for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LINDSAY: Petition of Petworth, Brightwood Park, Brightwood, and Takoma Park citizens' associations for examination of street railway companies relative to their organization, capitalization, etc.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of Gen. George Washington—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, petition of Mrs. A. Barrows, for amendment of the copyright law so as to protect musical composers—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of State of New York, for a liberal subsidy for ocean mail service, approving S. 28 (Gallinger bill) and H. R. 4068 (Humphrey bill)—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the National Negro Fair Association, for appropriation of $250,000 for the national fair to be held in Mobile in the autumn of 1908—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 6, of the International Typographical Union of North America, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of citizens of Oxford County, Me., for the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of L. F. Bead and others, for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McCALL: Petition of Benjamin F. Peach and 183 other volunteer officers of the civil war and Thomas Wentworth Higginson and 33 other volunteer officers of the civil war, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petition of John M. Allen and 43 others, favoring the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petitions of Oscar Bartlett Post, No. 233, of Wales, Mich., for the increase of widows' pensions—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MADDEN: Petition of Fred W. Upham and 50 others and F. B. Cleveland and 105 others, of Chicago, Ill., for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petitions of R. W. Plummer, R. T. Durrell, B. G. Secord, Louis I. Behan, Louis J. Pierson, and other citizens of Cook County, Ill., for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George H. Foster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MURPHY: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Samuel C. Kirkpatrick and Marcus T. Camp—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NYE: Petition of veterans of the Minnesota Soldiers' Home, for the Sherwood pension bill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce, against passage of the Aldrich currency bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. OLCOTT: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for control of street railways of the District by the Commissioners and Congressional investigation of organization and capitalization, etc., of said railways—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 6, of the International Typographical Union of North America, for repeal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, for liberal subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OVERSTREET: Petition of Indianapolis Commercial Club, for increased pay of officers and enlisted men of the United States Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition for an exclusion law that shall be effective against all Asiatics save merchants, students, and travelers—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, for uniform phraseology of rules and impartial inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. RHINOCK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James C. Darnell—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, petition of Covington Council, No. 73, United Commercial Travelers, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, favoring control of the railways of the District by the Commissioners and examination relative to organization and capitalization of said roads—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 6, International Typographical Union of North America, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of E. C. Young—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of Captain Charles W. Gridley Camp, No. 94, Sons of Veterans, of Erie, N. Y., for increase of pay of officers and men of the Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post bill—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Chamber of Commerce of New York City, for subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for amendment of the Chinese-exclusion law favoring agricultural labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. PADGETT: Papers to accompany bills for relief of William D. Kelly and Robert McNeal—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PETERS: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jane C. Putnam—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of John Daniels—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. PRINCE: Joint memorial of Illinois legislature favoring a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of George W. Reynolds and 106 other volunteer officers of the civil war, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. ROBERTS: Petition of Boston Society of Architects, against removal of Grant memorial from its present position at foot of Capitol Hill—to the Committee on the Library.

Also, petition of citizens of Wakefield, Mass., favoring an international court of arbitration—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, for additional defenses on Pacific coast and Pearl Harbor, Hawaii—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of South Boston Citizens' Association, against taking Castle Island for an immigrant station—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Henry C. Paul, secretary of Citizens' No-License League, of Lynn, indorsing S. 2926, giving each State power over shipments of intoxicating liquor from other States—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ROBINSON: Petition of John H. Avery, for appropriation for post-office building in Hot Springs, Ark.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. SABATH: Petition of citizens of District of Columbia, for control of railways of the District by the Commissioners, and investigation of organization and capitalization of said roads by Congress—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of Board of Trade of Alma, Mich., and P. A. Wight & Co. and 39 others, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SNAPP: Petitions of W. R. S. Hunter, attorney at law, and 48 others of Elburn, Kane County; W. S. Beaupre, Aurora National Bank, and 75 others, of Aurora, Kane County; H. T. Rockwell, mayor, and 50 others, of St. Charles; James R. Flanders and 74 others, of Joliet, Will County; C. H. Talcott, vice-president of Will County Bank, and 55 others, of Will County; Dr. J. W. Groesbeck and 19 others, of Harvard; A. J. McIntyre and 51 others, of Wilmington; Aurwin E. Price and 39 others, of Elgin, Kane County; Charles A. Lundahl and 39 others, of Lockport and Plainfield; Henry B. Willis, justice of appellate court, and 65 others, of Elgin, all in the State of Illinois, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPERRY: Petition of Edwin S. Greely and 183 other volunteer officers of the civil war of Connecticut, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Connecticut Civil Service Reform Association, against H. R. 7597—to the Committee on the Census.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: Petitions of 400 members of the Deep Water Association of Portsmouth, N. H., and Kittery (Me.) Yacht Clubs, for improvement in Portsmouth upper and lower harbor—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, against the passage of House bill 10576, prohibiting speculative dealings in grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for a modification of Chinese exclusion law so as to benefit agriculturists of California—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of National Association of State Universities, for a national forest reserve in Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal uniform inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. WOOD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Mary Ten Eick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of C. B. Dahlgren and 17 other volunteer officers of the civil war, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALLACE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Virginia Terrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of heirs of William M. Nelson—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WILLETT: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, praying for control and examination of soundness of railway companies in the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

## SENATE.

TUESDAY, *January 21, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. CARTER, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a certified copy of the findings of fact filed by the court in the cause of the Presbyterian Church of Loudon, Tenn., *v.* United States, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented a petition of the Mayflower Mills, of Fort Wayne, Ind., and the petition of B. F. Jackson & Co., of Indianapolis, Ind., praying that no new legislation be enacted amending the present food and drug law until the present law has been given a fair trial, which were referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the Society of Architects of Boston, Mass., praying that the Park Commission's designs for the restoration of the Mall in the District of Columbia be adopted, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Board of Trade of Chicago, Ill., praying for the creation of a nonpartisan tariff commission to make investigations and report such modifications in the tariff as may safely and properly be made in promoting the general welfare of the country, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Turner, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to create a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a petition of sundry textile and other manufacturers of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White Mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the East Washington Citizens, Northeast Washington Citizens, and North Capitol and Eckington Citizens' associations of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the extension of the tracks of the Capital Traction Company from Seventh street NW., along Florida avenue to Eighth street NE., in the District of Columbia, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. DEPEW presented resolutions adopted by the Merchants' Association of New York, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Resolution in re forest reserves in the White and Appalachian Mountain ranges.

Whereas the preservation of forests is indispensable to the national welfare in order that a permanent timber supply may be had and that the water supply of rivers may be maintained and regulated; and

Whereas the effect of denuding mountain ranges of timber is to subject them to torrential action whereby the soil is washed away, the surface rendered barren, the future growth of forest trees prevented, and disastrous floods caused at certain seasons in the lower courses of the streams with great destruction of property in cities and towns and damage to farming lands in the river bottoms, while at other seasons stream flow is almost suspended and great damage inflicted upon manufacturing industries dependent upon water power and navigation; and

Whereas the unrestricted cutting of the forests upon the White and Appalachian Mountain ranges threatens those forests with complete destruction, whereby one of the most important sources of timber supply will likewise be destroyed, irreparable damage be inflicted upon vast manufacturing interests, particularly in the New England States, and the towns and cities in the drainage area of the Appalachian range be subjected to great harm from annually recurring floods of increasing volume: Now therefore be it

*Resolved by the board of directors of the Merchants' Association of New York,* That the welfare of the nation requires that the National Government provide as speedily as possible for the preservation of forests, especially in mountain regions, the regulation of timber cutting therefrom, and for the conservation of the water supply arising in such forests with a view of lessening floods and maintaining an equable stream flow for the promotion of agriculture and manufactures.

*Resolved,* That speedy action by the Congress of the United States is necessary to prevent the destruction of the forests of the White and Appalachian Mountain ranges and the evils incident to such destruction, and therefore that the Congress is earnestly requested to enact into law the measures now pending for creating forest reserves in the regions named with a view to preserving the forests thereof by restricting and regulating the cutting of timber and promoting new growths.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of Local Union No. 6, International Typographical Union of North America, of New York, N. Y., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of the session of the Presbyterian Church of Johnstown, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented the petition of Dr. Benjamin Wilson, of Rochester, N. Y., praying that he be granted a pension of $30 per month, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BROWN presented a memorial of the Commercial Club of Madison, Nebr., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 1940) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Dye, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STONE presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Jefferson City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the removal of Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which was referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented a petition of the State Board of Health, of Warrensburg, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to extend the franking privilege to literature published by boards of health of States, Territories, and municipalities in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of Jefferson City, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 8, International Typographical Union, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Kansas City, Mo., and a petition of the board of directors of the Business Men's League of St. Joseph, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 8, International Typographical Union, of St. Louis, Mo., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an investigation into the so-called paper trust, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of Dr. J. S. Triplett, of Harrisonville, of the Atchison County Medical Association of Rockport, and of Dr. G. W. Farrow, of East Lynne, all in the State of Missouri, praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to the widows of Dr. James Carroll and Dr. James W. Lazear, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 2571) granting an increase of pension to Martin Bahrenburg, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 801) granting a pension to Fritz Meyer, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of Sergeant B. H. Porch Post, No. 133, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, of Eldon, Mo., praying for the passage of the so-called "arrears of pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a joint resolution of the legislature of the State of Illinois, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

Senate joint resolution 30.

Whereas it has been the policy of this country from the beginning to maintain a small Regular Army, and in times of war rely upon the patriotism of the people to rally as volunteers in defense of the national flag; and

Whereas it is a recognized fact that the civil war, 1861 to 1865, forms the most sanguinary chapter in the history of the world; that the Regular Army during that struggle was maintained at about 25,000 men, while the volunteers numbered more than 2,500,000 of officers and enlisted men; and

Whereas it is a recognized fact that the union of these States was preserved and the national authority maintained by the patriotism, fortitude, and valor of the volunteers, to whom this great united people, now enjoying the inestimable blessings of a preserved Union, owe a debt of gratitude that can never be paid: Therefore,

*Resolved by the senate (the house of representatives concurring herein)*, That we request the Senators and Representatives of the Sixtieth Congress from the State of Illinois to aid in the prompt enactment of a law in effect creating a volunteer retired list upon which may be placed, with retired pay, upon application, the surviving volunteer officers of the Army, Navy, and marines of the United States who served with credit during the civil war; such survivors now constituting a small remnant of that body of gallant men who led the Union forces to final victory.

*Resolved further*, That in our opinion the precedents of Congressional legislation fully justify the enactment of this law, namely, the acts of 1828 and 1832, granting retired pay during life to the surviving officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, and marines of the Revolution; the act of 1901, retiring Charles A. Boutelle, a volunteer officer of the Union Navy with the rank and retired pay of captain of the Navy; the acts of 1904, 1906, and 1907, granting increased rank and retired pay to the officers of the Regular Army and Navy, based solely on the ground that they had "served with credit during the civil war," and the act of 1905 providing for the retirement of two officers of volunteers, namely, Generals Joseph R. Hawley and P. J. Osterhaus, with the rank and retired pay of brigadier-generals: Therefore, it is further

*Resolved*, That, in our opinion, the surviving officers of volunteers of the Army, Navy, and marines who served with credit in the great war for the preservation of the Union are entitled to receive from the National Government honors and emoluments equal to those which had heretofore been bestowed upon any officers who served in time of war in defense of the country.

Adopted by the senate November 26, 1907.
Concurred in by the house January 14, 1908.

Mr. HOPKINS presented petitions of sundry citizens of Illinois, praying for the enactment of legislation to abrogate the rule and repeal the law requiring service of ninety days during the war of the rebellion in order to secure special pensions under the act of June 27, 1890, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. ELKINS presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 3576) for relief of the estate of David Blackman, which were referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BURKETT presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BORAH presented sundry papers to accompany the bill (S. 3831) granting an increase of pension to Relf Bledsoe, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE presented sundry affidavits to accompany the bill (S. 3903) granting an increase of pension to Horace Holcomb, which were referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a paper to accompany the bill (S. 3862) to correct the military record of Aaron Luman, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 3132) granting an increase of pension to George W. Kinsel, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented an affidavit to accompany the bill (S. 1221) granting an increase of pension to Charles T. Haines, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of Local Union No. 252, International Typographical Union, of Bridgeport, Conn., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry textile and other manufacturers of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a memorial of the librarian of the Yale University library, New Haven, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation to amend and revise the acts respecting copyright, which was referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented the petition of William Stattuck, of Rochester, N. Y., praying that he be granted an increase of pension of $30 per month, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

### GERMAN SUBSIDY FOR VESSELS OF THE MERCHANT MARINE.

Mr. HALE. I present a memorandum relative to German subsidy for vessels of the merchant marine. I move that it be printed as a document and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The motion was agreed to.

### REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. FULTON, from the Committee on Claims, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1643) for the relief of Englehart & Cease; and

A bill (S. 114) for the relief of Rathbun, Beachy & Co.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1729) for the relief of Alice M. Stafford, administratrix of the estate of Capt. Stephen R. Stafford, reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2227) for the relief of Mary C. Mayers, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the amendment submitted by Mr. NELSON on the 20th instant, authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the owners of the Norwegian steamship *Nicaragua* $4,926.67 for damage to the owners of the steamship by reason of the rescue of an American citizen, John McCafferty, etc., intended to be proposed to the general deficiency appropriation bill, submitted a report thereon and moved that it be printed and referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which was agreed to.

Mr. CLAPP, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2268) to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to fulfill certain treaty stipulations with the Chippewa Indians of Lake Superior and the Mississippi, and making appropriation for the same, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. STEPHENSON, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1256) for the relief of Pope & Talbot, of San Francisco, Cal., reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2802) to provide for the payment of overtime claims of letter carriers excluded from judgment as barred by limitation, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HEYBURN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 135) for the ascertainment, survey, marking, and permanent establishment of the boundary line between the State of Idaho and the State of Washington, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

### INTERNATIONAL MINING EXPOSITION.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I am directed by the Select Committee on Industrial Expositions, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2424) providing for a United States exhibit at the International

Mining Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York City, and inviting other nations to participate therein, to report it with amendments, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

The Secretary read the bill.

Mr. CULBERSON. Is there a written report accompanying the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a written report accompanying it.

Mr. CULBERSON. Let it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the report at the request of the Senator from Texas.

The Secretary read the report, as follows:

[Senate Report No. 77, Sixtieth Congress, first session.]

Your Committee on Industrial Expositions, having had under consideration Senate bill 2424, report the said bill favorably with the following amendments:

In the title strike out in lines 2 and 3 thereof the words "and inviting other nations to participate therein;" strike out the whole of the preamble, beginning with the word "Whereas" and ending with the word "therefore;" in line 4 strike out the words "and directed;" strike out the whole of the second section, so that the bill as amended will read:

"A bill providing for a United States exhibit at the International Mining Exposition, Madison Square Garden, New York City.

"*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the Secretary of the Interior, through the Director of the Geological Survey, is hereby authorized to prepare and place on exhibition at the International Mining Exposition, to be held at Madison Square Garden, New York City, May 25 to June 20, 1908, an exhibit of the mineral resources of the United States and its possessions and the methods of mining and extraction of metals."

The bill as amended leaves it entirely to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to make the exhibit described therein. The bill carries no appropriation.

The exposition referred to in the bill is one to be made by an incorporated company, called the "International Mining Exposition Company." The expositon is to be held at the Madison Square Garden, Madison Square, New York City, beginning on May 25 and ending June 20, 1908.

The American Mining Congress, at its session in El Paso, Tex., in 1905, passed a resolution indorsing the proposition. The governors of most of the metal-mining States have expressed their written approval of such an exposition, and preliminary steps have been taken to prepare mineral exhibits of the States' mineral resources. The legislature of the State of Utah has made an appropriation for this purpose and appointed a commission consisting of the governor and four others. It is believed that the recognition and encouragement by the General Government which will be given by this bill will tend to stimulate interest in the exposition. No large expenditure of money on the part of the Secretary of the Interior is contemplated. The committee is of the opinion that the exposition will be of benefit to the great and growing mining industry, and therefore recommends that the bill as amended do pass.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

Mr. CULBERSON. My attention was directed to a statement in some part of the report that no appropriation follows the bill, and yet in another portion it is stated that no large amount of money would be expended by the Department of the Interior to carry out the provisions of the bill. I should like to know from the Senator from Utah if it is expected that the Government of the United States shall expend any money on this exposition?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. As the report says, Mr. President, the bill itself carries no appropriation. The matter is left wholly to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior to make such expenditures out of the general fund as he, upon investigation, may deem necessary and proper.

I will say to the Senator from Texas that if any expenditure at all is made I am sure it will not exceed from $5,000 to $10,000. The whole matter is left to the discretion of the Secretary of the Interior. The bill does not carry any special appropriation.

Mr. TELLER. Is the bill up for consideration?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill was read for the information of the Senate, the Senator from Utah having requested unanimous consent for its present consideration. Is there objection?

Mr. TELLER. I object to the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made, and the bill goes to the Calendar.

## BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PROCTOR introduced a bill (S. 4227) granting a pension to Betty Van Metre, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 4228) for the relief of Samuel E. St. Onge Chapleau, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4229) for the relief of Capt. John C. Wilson, United States Navy, retired, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. STONE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4230) granting an increase of pension to John L. Welch;

A bill (S. 4231) granting an increase of pension to Harriet E. C. L. Bonham;

A bill (S. 4232) granting an increase of pension to Addison Baker; and

A bill (S. 4233) granting a pension to Mary Spindler.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4234) granting a pension to Frederick Eggers;

A bill (S. 4235) granting a pension to Henry von Behrnd;

A bill (S. 4236) granting an increase of pension to Catherine R. Rice; and

A bill (S. 4237) granting an increase of pension to Eli T. Rhea.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4238) for the relief of Sidney J. Wetherell, assignee of A. V. Davis, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. SCOTT introduced a bill (S. 4239) for the relief of Stephen A. West, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. PILES introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 4240) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Bellingham, in the State of Washington;

A bill (S. 4241) providing for a public building at Olympia, State of Washington; and

A bill (S. 4242) providing for the erection of a public building at the city of Everett, in the State of Washington.

Mr. SMOOT introduced a bill (S. 4243) granting an increase of pension to John Rodgers, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BOURNE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4244) granting an increase of pension to William H. Son;

A bill (S. 4245) granting an increase of pension to Eunice P. Athey; and

A bill (S. 4246) granting an increase of pension to Robert W. Pool.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 4247) granting an increase of pension to O. S. Goff, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. BROWN introduced a bill (S. 4248) to increase the limit of cost of the United States post-office building at Kearney, Nebr., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. BORAH introduced a bill (S. 4249) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Snell, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. OVERMAN introduced a bill (S. 4250) to provide for the erection of a public building at Concord, N. C., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 4251) for the relief of Robert F. Scott, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. HOPKINS introduced a bill (S. 4252) granting an honorable discharge to John Cheyne, for the benefit of Martha Ann Cheyne, his widow, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4253) granting a pension to James D. Davis, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. CULBERSON (by request) introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4254) for the relief of the heirs of Bethel A. Smith, deceased;

A bill (S. 4255) for the relief of the estate of John T. Henderson, deceased;

A bill (S. 4256) for the relief of J. C. Lankford; and

A bill (S. 4257) to provide an American register for the bark *Baunen*.

Mr. HEYBURN introduced a bill (S. 4258) granting an increase of pension to George F. Thayer, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. ELKINS introduced a bill (S. 4259) to regulate commerce with foreign nations, so as to equalize the footing of American vessels with foreign, to make preference for the use of American ships in our own trade, to extend the postal service by American steamships, and to promote commercial independence, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. CLAPP introduced a bill (S. 4260) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce,' approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced a bill (S. 4261) authorizing the appointment of dental surgeons in the Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Mr. KITTREDGE introduced a bill (S. 4262) granting an increase of pension to George W. Belknap, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PILES introduced a bill (S. 4263) to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act amending the act entitled 'An act to authorize the receipt of United States gold coin in exchange for gold bars,'" which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 4264) granting an increase of pension to C. L. Morrison, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 4265) to provide for the erection of a public building in the city of Chambersburg, Pa., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4266) to establish a fish-culture station at Trout Springs, Gallinas Canyon, San Miguel County, N. Mex., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4267) to determine the quantity of the so-called hammer blow, centrifugal lift, and tangential throw of the counterbalance in locomotive driving wheels, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4268) for the relief of the owners of the steamship *Newchwang*, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4269) authorizing the President to nominate Lieut. Samuel Lindsey Graham, now on the retired list, to be a commander on the retired list of the Navy, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4270) fixing the status of the Porto Rico Provisional Regiment of Infantry, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles, and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4271) granting an increase of pension to Percival Miller;

A bill (S. 4272) granting an increase of pension to William H. McConnell;

A bill (S. 4273) granting an increase of pension to Theodore G. Stoner;

A bill (S. 4274) granting an increase of pension to William W. Archer;

A bill (S. 4275) granting an increase of pension to John E. Kitzmiller;

A bill (S. 4276) granting an increase of pension to Edward F. Austin;

A bill (S. 4277) granting a pension to Etta C. Polhamus;

A bill (S. 4278) granting an increase of pension to Merrit Tompkins;

A bill (S. 4279) granting an increase of pension to Thomas Allen;

A bill (S. 4280) granting an increase of pension to John Miller;

A bill (S. 4281) granting an increase of pension to George H. Taylor; and

A bill (S. 4282) granting an increase of pension to Flora Johnson Todd.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4283) for the relief of the estate of Sarah Roberts Clapp, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4284) granting an increase of pension to Gustaf Alstrand;

A bill (S. 4285) granting a pension to Rebecca E. Collins; and

A bill (S. 4286) granting a pension to Martha M. A. Whitcomb.

Mr. OWEN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs:

A bill (S. 4287) authorizing the Court of Claims to hear, consider, and adjudicate with full equity powers the claims of the Tonkawa Indians of Oklahoma against the United States for compensation for certain lands ceded by them to the United States under the Tonkawa agreement of October 21, 1891;

A bill (S. 4288) to empower the Court of Claims to hear and determine the claims of Robert V. Belt and Joseph P. Mullen for services and expenses for the Choctaw and Chickasaw freedmen;

A bill (S. 4289) for the relief of the people of Hartshorne, Okla.;

A bill (S. 4290) providing for the extension of time within which purchasers of lands in the Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache reservations and the Fort Sill Wood Reservation may make payment;

A bill (S. 4291) to remit further payments by purchasers of lands within the limits of the Fort Sill Military Wood Reservation in Oklahoma; and

A bill (S. 4292) for the relief of Clarence W. Turner.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4293) to establish a fish hatchery on Platt National Park, Sulphur, Okla., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4294) providing that the bonds of the United States may be used as legal tender, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GORE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4295) granting a pension to Evan Watson;

A bill (S. 4296) granting an increase of pension to Francis C. Ward; and

A bill (S. 4297) granting an increase of pension to Martin B. Wilson.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4298) to prohibit the use of the United States mail and to prohibit the use of telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate business in transactions relating to options in agricultural products, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. NEWLANDS introduced a bill (S. 4299) authorizing the President to reserve coal and lignite underlying public lands for future disposal, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 4300) to grant additional grade to officers and veterans, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### AMENDMENT TO SUNDRY CIVIL APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. TELLER submitted an amendment directing the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase silver bullion and coin the same into subsidiary coin as the demands of the country shall call for it, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the sundry civil appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

### OFFICERS OF THE NAVY ON DUTY IN WASHINGTON.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to send to the Senate a complete list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D. C., and in any navy-yard or naval station in the United States on the 1st day of January, 1908, with the name, rank, and specific duty performed by such officer, and, when attached to any board in the Navy Department, the nature of his duty and the necessity for the same.

Mr. HALE submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby directed to send to the Senate a complete list of all line and staff officers of the Navy on duty in Washington, D. C., on the 1st day of July, 1905, giving the name, rank, and specific duty of each officer on said duty, and, if any such officer was attached to any board in the Navy Department, what particular duty was involved and the necessity for the same.

SHAWNEE TRAINING SCHOOL.

Mr. TELLER submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed to advise the Senate of the United States as to the number and kind of each and every employee at the Shawnee Training School, at Shawnee, Okla., giving the sex of each employee and the compensation, together with total expenditure made for the said school during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, with a description of all the buildings at said school and how occupied January 1, 1908, giving the maximum attendance for 1907 of the Indians or other pupils of said school, giving the name of the tribe or band to which each of the several Indian pupils belong.

Second. And he is further directed to furnish the Senate with a statement as to the cost of the buildings now completed at said school, including any water, sewer, or lighting plant.

Third. And he is further directed to furnish the Senate the total number of enrolled Indians under the jurisdiction of the superintendent of the said school, giving the tribe, sex, age, and place of residence of each and every one of said Indians under said jurisdiction separately, said statement not to include any Indian who is not an actual bona fide resident within said jurisdiction and who was residing within the counties of Lincoln, Oklahoma, Cleveland, and Pottawatomie, in the State of Oklahoma, January 1, 1908.

Fourth. And the Secretary is further directed to advise the Senate as to the actual number of original allottees within said jurisdiction who are now citizens of the State of Oklahoma and were residing upon their allotments January 1, 1908, giving the number of each allotment so occupied and the name of the allottee.

Fifth. And he is further directed to advise the Senate of the number of the allotments that have been transferred and sold by the approval of the Department, giving the acreage thereof; the number of allottees to whom patents have been issued and the acreage covered by such patents; the number of allotments under the jurisdiction of said school that have not been conveyed, giving the acreage thereof, with the total acreage of all the allotments originally within said superintendency, except such allotments as have been canceled by the Secretary of the Interior and the Mexican Kickapoo allotments named in the act of March 3, 1905.

Sixth. And he is further directed to investigate and to advise whether or not Indians of any other tribe or tribes than the Shawnee Pottawatomie have been enrolled or permitted to attend the said Shawnee Training School during the school years of 1906–7, and, if so, the number and to what tribe they belong.

DECISIONS OF INTERSTATE COMMERCE COMMISSION.

Mr. CLAPP submitted the following resolution, which was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved*, That the Interstate Commerce Commission be requested to furnish the Senate with a list of and copies of such decisions as it has made upon or growing out of the construction of paragraph 4, section 1, of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act to regulate commerce, approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission," approved June 29, 1906.

SURVEY OF COWLITZ RIVER.

Mr. PILES submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to extend the examination and survey of Cowlitz River, provided for in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, up to the head of navigation at Toledo, Wash.

HITCHMAN COAL AND COKE COMPANY V. JOHN MITCHELL.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I desire to offer a Senate resolution at this time. I understand that under the rules it goes to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. I ask that it be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will be read by the Secretary.

The Secretary read the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and is hereby, directed to speedily investigate and inquire into all of the circumstances connected with the issuance of a restraining order in the case of Hitchman Coal and Coke Company, plaintiff, *v.* John Mitchell and others, defendants, in the United States circuit court for the northern district of West Virginia, on October 24, 1907, and report to the Senate whether in said matter the Hon. Alston G. Dayton, judge of said court, has exceeded his jurisdiction or power in granting said restraining order, and to report to the Senate whether any additional legislation is necessary for the protection of the rights and privileges of workingmen; and if so, to report such legislation without delay.

And for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution said committee or subcommittee is hereby authorized to sit at such times and places as may suit its convenience, to administer oaths and affirmations, take testimony, send for persons and papers, employ stenographers to report its hearings, and to have them printed, such hearings to be submitted by said committee to the Senate; and all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON. In order that the committee may have as much information preliminarily as possible in this matter, I ask that the bill of complaint in the case referred to in the resolution and the restraining order be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. HALE and Mr. SCOTT addressed the Chair.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. SCOTT. I yield to the Senator from Maine.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. There was so much confusion in the Chamber when the resolution was read that some of us were not able to gather what its object or purport is. I wish the Senator would have it read again.

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly. I yield for that purpose.

Mr. SCOTT. That is the purpose for which I rose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution.

The resolution was again read.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I got the impression from imperfectly hearing the resolution read that it created a new committee, upon whom would devolve the duty of carrying the resolution into effect. I see by the reading of it the second time it provides that the Committee on the Judiciary or any subcommittee of that committee may undertake the work laid out in the resolution.

I do not know, Mr. President, much about the facts in this case. I do not know what the ultimate object of the Senator from Texas is, whether he believes that an investigation would show such an intrusion by this judge beyond his legal and judicial duties as would subject him ultimately to the process of impeachment. Of course, if there has been a plain case of usurpation of judicial authority, the remedy is ultimately, if there is any remedy, impeachment.

The Senator is an old lawyer and a good lawyer. Unless the Senator has in view and knows enough about the facts to be certain that the Senate should undertake inquiry, I wish to say that I do not want to encourage the practice of this body interfering with the courts and suggesting, as the language of the resolution does, that in a given case a judge has exceeded his authority. The Senator will see that if the Senate embarks generally upon such a course in every complaint as to the effect of a judicial decision, we are setting ourselves afloat on a very wide and very deep sea, and any decision which creates public comment, that is not in accord with everybody's belief and is supposed to work hardship, may be taken notice of by the Senate passing a resolution for a special investigation.

Mr. President, I am old fashioned enough that I should not like to see the Federal judiciary of the country under the expectation or fear that in hewing to the line and in passing judgment and making decrees the Senate, at any time when any complaint should be made, would take up the matter and demand an investigation.

Now, I am willing to be reasonable in this matter. The Senator is a conservative Senator. He does not believe in keeping the courts under the harrow, notifying every judge that he is in danger if he does not make such and such a decision, that the Senate will call him to account. I do not think the Senator wants such a situation as that. I certainly do not. Knowing so little about the circumstances and the incidents of this decision, I simply leave it by appealing to the good sense of the Senator and his knowledge of the circumstances to let the resolution go over for a day, leaving it for the Senate to more fully consider it.

Mr. GALLINGER. It goes to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I stated at the outset that the resolution would necessarily go to a committee, the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, but that in order that the committee might have as much information as practicable upon the subject, and the Senate as well, I asked that the bill of complaint and the restraining order of the judge might be printed as a Senate document.

Mr. HALE. I think that is a very good suggestion, and I think it is an additional reason why the whole matter should go over. While it is to go to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, that committee never takes cognizance of the subject merits of a resolution. The only consideration that it takes into account is whether the expense shall be allowed. I wish the Senator would let the resolution go over.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not ask that the Senate agree to the present consideration of the resolution, but I have sug-

gested that the resolution will go, in the first instance, to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate; and when that report is made, the question may arise here as to whether the resolution ought to pass, when we know the cost and the opinion of that committee.

I repeat, therefore, that the question is not now on the passage of the resolution. I have simply asked for the reference of the resolution to this intermediary committee, as I understand the rules make that necessary, and the printing of the complaint and the restraining order in this case as a Senate document.

Mr. President, so far as the remarks of the Senator from Maine are concerned, with reference to the purpose of the resolution, of course the Senate is not a grand jury, and the Senate is not organized in the first instance to hear charges preferred against a judge of a United States court or any other officer of the United States with a view to impeachment. Obviously, of course, under the Constitution and our theory of Government nothing of that kind is proper, and the resolution itself, by implication, clearly shows that there is no such purpose in view, for it provides that the Committee on the Judiciary shall report to the Senate whether "any additional legislation is necessary for the protection of the rights and the privileges of workingmen, and if so to report such legislation without delay." That is the only inquiry.

Now, while I have the floor, though I did not intend to do so, I want to call attention to the fact that this bill of complaint admits that there had been no physical violence employed in this instance. Then the judge in his restraining order, reciting the charges in the bill of complaint, says:

That the said defendants are conspiring together to unionize plaintiff's coal mine without plaintiff's consent and against plaintiff's will, and in so doing and in trying to effectuate said unlawful object the said defendants are about to cause a large number of plaintiff's employees to cease working for plaintiff, contrary to the terms of their employment by the plaintiff and in violation of their contract of service with plaintiff.

Then the judge proceeds in his restraining order that these defendants—

be restrained and strictly enjoined from interfering and from combining, conspiring, or attempting to interfere with the employees of the plaintiff for the purpose of unionizing plaintiff's mine without plaintiff's consent *by representing or causing to be represented in express or implied terms, to any of plaintiff's employees, or to any person who might become an employee of plaintiff, that such person will suffer or is likely to suffer some loss or trouble in continuing in or entering the employment of plaintiff, assigning, representing, or causing to be represented in express or implied terms to such employee or employees that such loss or trouble will or may come by reason of plaintiff not recognizing the United Mine Workers of America or because plaintiff runs a nonunion mine.*

Repeating, Mr. President, we have a bill of complaint, admitting that no physical violence had been used; we have the judge of this court attempting to restrain men from using their moral influence or making representations, express or implied, to other workmen about what might be their rights and what might be the result of any action on their part.

It occurs to me, in reading these papers, that this is an advanced doctrine upon the part of the court. I may be mistaken. I express no ultimate opinion about it; I do not want to go into the subject until we have had these papers printed and laid before the Senate for its consideration; but since the Senator from Maine [Mr. HALE] has made the observations he has, I feel it proper to call attention to this restraining order, the terms of which go to the extent of enjoining men from even making an argument to their associates as to what might be the result on their part of taking certain action.

I ask that these papers be printed as a Senate document for the use of the committee to which this resolution will go.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a question before he takes his seat?

Mr. CULBERSON. Certainly.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I have heard only the latter part of the Senator's remarks and may not have in mind what he has; but I will ask if this temporary restraining order has been made a permanent injunction?

Mr. CULBERSON. I am not advised about that.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. The Senator, then, does not know whether the determination of the court has reached a stage from which an appeal will lie?

Mr. CULBERSON. Nor am I advised about that.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Of course, Mr. President, the Senator, who is an eminent lawyer, will see at once that if the suit had not reached a stage from which an appeal will lie then it has not proceeded to that point where the law of the country provides for a proper review by a proper constitutional body. If, on the other hand, it has reached the point from which an appeal will lie, the laws already provide and point out the proper course.

The question arose in my mind, when a court of appeals has been provided to determine whether a lower court has exceeded its jurisdiction, might it not be better to leave that question with the body created by the laws and by the Constitution for that very purpose than to attempt to deal with it in a legislative body? Indeed, how can we, a legislative body, discharge a purely judicial function?

Mr. CULBERSON. As I stated before——

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

Mr. CULBERSON. In a moment. As I stated before to the Senator from Indiana, I am not specially advised as to the present status of this case, but we have at this time the fact presented to us that a judge of a United States court has issued a temporary restraining order to the effect to which I have called attention. It does not matter, Mr. President—I think it is certainly not vital to this controversy—what has become of this matter; but it is important for the Senate to inquire whether or not such restraining order as that was allowable under the present state of the law, and, if allowable, whether additional legislation on the subject is necessary at this time to protect the rights of workingmen.

Mr. HALE. In view especially of the difficulty raised by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], I think the whole matter should go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

Mr. CULBERSON. Do I understand the Senator from Maine to object to the printing of this bill and restraining order as a Senate document?

Mr. HALE. Oh, no; I want it printed and the resolution to lie over.

Mr. CULBERSON. That is all I have asked to-day.

Mr. HOPKINS. I should like to ask the Senator from Texas if there is, accompanying the document for the printing of which he asks, the written opinion of the judge who granted the order?

Mr. CULBERSON. I have never seen it. I have never seen any such opinion if it did accompany this order.

Mr. HOPKINS. If an opinion was rendered by the judge at the time the order was granted, I would suggest that the opinion be printed with the order.

Mr. CULBERSON. I have no objection to that if the Senator will furnish a copy of the opinion.

Mr. HALE. It will all go over, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Texas for the printing of the bill of complaint and restraining order referred to?

Mr. BACON. Before the resolution is printed—it is a minor matter of detail, but I think that if the matter be printed it should be in proper shape—I would suggest the elimination of the words "or subcommittee." The Senate does not deal with a subcommittee of a committee. The committee is the agency of the Senate; the subcommittee is the agency of the committee, though, of course, the question of a subcommittee is always in the discretion of the committee. Therefore, simply in the interest of orderly procedure, I suggest the elimination of the words, where they occur in the resolution, "or subcommittee."

Mr. CULBERSON. My recollection in regard to the procedure of the Senate is distinct that we frequently use the language of this resolution. As a matter of fact, I did not draw this resolution, although I examined it and made some changes in it; but my recollection is that it is often the case that the Senate authorizes a subcommittee to act. While I appreciate the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON], at this time I will not take advantage of it.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President, I wish to ask the Senator from Texas if he is willing that the printing of this paper shall go over until we get the opinion of the judge upon the case, so that the whole matter may be printed together.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think that can be done later. What I desire is to have the papers we have printed, so that they will be before the Senate when the resolution comes up for consideration.

Mr. SCOTT. I will ask the Senator if he is not willing to allow the matter to go over until we can get the opinion of the judge with it if it has been printed. I have no objection to the printing of the papers to which the Senator refers, but I think they ought to all be printed together.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is suggested to me by several Senators on this side of the Chamber to inquire of the Senator from West Virginia if he personally knows that there was an opinion delivered on this restraining order.

Mr. SCOTT. I am not personally informed, but I am pretty sure there was one.

Mr. CULBERSON. The Senator perhaps thinks there should have been one, in view of the extraordinary language.

Mr. SCOTT. I will endeavor to get in touch with Judge Dayton, inquire of him in regard to the matter, and, if there is such an opinion, have it here just as soon as possible.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, that the last remark of the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] may not be taken as not objected to, I do not think that it is the custom of the Senate to authorize a subcommittee to report directly to the Senate. That novel idea has sprung up here within the last two years, but has not yet been consummated, nor do I think it probable that it will be. The proper procedure is that a subcommittee reports to the full committee and then the full committee reports to the Senate. As the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] properly says, the full committee is the agent of the Senate; the subcommittee the agent of the full committee. Only the committee which is the agent of the Senate reports to the Senate. If I am wrong about that, I should be glad to be informed, but if I am wrong—if unwarranted practice has been indulged in—then the Senate can not too promptly return to the regular and legitimate course of proceeding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] asks unanimous consent that the bill of complaint and the accompanying restraining order of the court referred to by him may be printed as a Senate document. The Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS] asks that the opinion of the court, if one was delivered, be also printed.

Mr. HOPKINS. With the other papers.

Mr. CULBERSON. I do not consent that the printing be deferred until the opinion of the court can reach Washington. The truth is I doubt whether there was any opinion delivered by the court. But I have no objection, Mr. President, none in the least, if the Senator from West Virginia can secure a copy to-day of such an opinion, to having it printed, and I have no objection to its being printed when it reaches Washington, if there is such an opinion.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I understand it to be the desire of the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] that the opinion of the court, if one was rendered, be coupled in print and be a part of the document printed embracing the order made in the case. It seems to me that that request is entirely reasonable, because the resolution and the document finding their way into print here, of necessity there is some implication or reflection upon the action of the court. If the court rendered an opinion in the case, ordinary fair play and due regard for just treatment of the court requires that the opinion be not printed as a detached document, but as a part of the Senate document, where it can be considered a part of the record in the case to which it applies.

I understand the Senator from West Virginia to announce that he will endeavor to get into communication with the court, or the judge thereof, to-day by telegraph. That he can probably have a copy of the opinion here by to-morrow is apparent. I therefore suggest to the Senator from Texas [Mr. CULBERSON] that the request for the printing of the document lie over until to-morrow, to the end that the Senator from West Virginia may communicate with the judge, procure a copy of the opinion, and have it ready to print with the document when printed. I think that is but a fair request.

I can understand, Mr. President, how this judge might suffer severely by the circulation of a document containing but a part of the record in the case, and I am sure no Senator desires to carry an impression that is partial and misleading concerning a court or the judge of any court. I do not feel like interposing an objection, Mr. President, but I appeal to the Senator from Texas to allow the matter to go over until to-morrow upon the promise of the Senator from West Virginia that he will get the opinion here for the printer to-morrow evening, if such opinion exists.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I think, in view of the statement just made by the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] and what the Senator from Montana [Mr. CARTER] has said, that the whole matter of the printing and all should go over, and that whenever any document is adopted by the Senate as a Senate document it should contain all the record. Therefore I ask that the whole matter may go over, printing and all.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

JOHN PAUL JONES.

Mr. GALLINGER submitted the following concurrent resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That there be printed and bound 25,000 additional copies of the addresses delivered at the exercises commemorative of John Paul Jones at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md., April 24, 1906, together with other papers and illustrations germane thereto, compiled and published under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing; 8,000 copies for the use of the Senate and 17,000 copies for the use of the House of Representatives.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED.

The bill (H. R. 7694) to provide for the purchase of ground for and the erection of a public building for an immigration station, on a site to be selected for said station, in the city of Philadelphia, Pa., was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

ROLLS OF CHOCTAW AND CHICKASAW INDIANS, ETC.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, there was a resolution submitted by me on a previous day which went over under objection. I ask that it be now taken up.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair understands there is a resolution coming over which has precedence over that of the Senator from Georgia. The resolutions will be taken up in their order. The Secretary will state the first resolution coming over.

The SECRETARY. A resolution submitted by Mr. CLAPP on January 20, 1908, directing the Secretary of the Interior to transmit to the Senate a list of the rolls of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Indians, etc.

Mr. CLAPP. I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The motion was agreed to.

RAILWAY MAIL SERVICE.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. CLAY on the 20th instant, as follows:

Whereas Congress has provided that the Postmaster-General shall require all railroads carrying the mails under contract to comply with the terms of the contract as to time of arrival and departure of mails and to impose and collect reasonable fines for delay when such delay is not caused by unavoidable accidents and conditions; and

Whereas complaint has been made that this provision of law has not been complied with: Therefore, be it

*Resolved by the Senate*, That the Postmaster-General be, and he is hereby, directed to inform the Senate:

1. Does the Post-Office Department keep a record of the arrival and departure of mail trains, especially of mail trains delayed in violation of this act?

2. Does the Post-Office Department keep a record of the fines imposed and collected by reason of such delay?

3. If so, the Postmaster-General is directed to transmit to the Senate a complete transcript of such record, showing what fines have been imposed and collected and what mail trains have been delayed in violation of the provision of this law, especially a record which pertains to mail trains carrying the mails in and through Georgia.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, I ask that there be printed in the RECORD, without reading, the letter which I send to the desk.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Georgia asks that the letter presented by him be printed in the RECORD without reading. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The letter referred to is as follows:

THE CONSTITUTION,
*Atlanta, Ga., January 11, 1908.*

Hon. A. S. CLAY,
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR STEVE: You will recall that you told me several months ago that at the present session of Congress you were going to do something in reference to the matter of delayed railroad schedules. The situation now is worse than ever and if we do not get relief I do not know what the newspapers will do, not speaking of mail matter generally.

For instance, Southern's No. 14 is due to leave here at 12.55 at night. We would like to send our papers that way to Macon, also to Savannah. This would give us a margin of four hours, with connection at Jesup to Savannah, and get our mail there at about 1 o'clock in the day.

We have tried it for a week and made connection at Jesup only twice, notwithstanding the four hours' margin for connection.

This train left here for Macon Thursday morning at 4.30, throwing out all connections and missing the morning R. F. D. routes. It left yesterday at 6.30.

Can't you do something to help this situation?

It looks to me that it is a matter of the utmost importance that the Government should require at least a reasonable observation of its schedule time in the carrying of its mail, and that if the service is not rendered it ought not to be paid for.

If the schedules are too short they should be lengthened, but the public should have a more reasonable assurance that the announced time tables will be observed.

Last summer the newspapers generally approved the stand you took, and they were all pleased at your assurance that you were going to take actively hold of this matter.

I am sure that if the administrative authorities of the Post-Office Department would take hold of this proposition vigorously on the basis of "no service no pay," it would result in some good, but it seems that it is impossible to obtain any relief from that source.

Can't you do something to help the situation?

With best wishes, I am,

Very truly, yours, CLARK HOWELL.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

The resolution was agreed to.

GOVERNMENT DEPOSITARIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate a resolution coming over from a previous day, which will be read.

The Secretary read the resolution submitted by Mr. STONE on the 20th instant, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and hereby is, authorized and directed to inquire, ascertain, and report to the Senate whether the moneys of the United States deposited by the Secretary of the Treasury in depositaries have been distributed, as far as practicable, equitably between the different States and sections as required by law, and if not, then to report, by bill or otherwise, what additional legislation is necessary to compel such equitable distribution.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, for personal reasons I ask that the resolution may go over until to-morrow. At that time I will ask to have it laid before the Senate, as I want to say something about it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution will lie over.

HOMESTEAD ENTRIES IN OKLAHOMA.

Mr. GORE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 3409) to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill. It proposes that the time within which all payments required by the acts entitled "An act to open to settlement 505,000 acres of land in Kiowa-Comanche and Apache Indian reservations in Oklahoma Territory," approved June 5, 1906, and the act entitled "An act giving preference right to actual settlers on pasture reserve No. 3 to purchase land leased to them for agricultural purposes in Comanche County, Okla.," approved June 28, 1906, be extended for one year from the date on which such payments are now by law required to be made.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

SECOND HOMESTEAD ENTRIES.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the action of the House of Representatives disagreeing to the amendments of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries and asking for a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I move that the Senate insist upon its amendments disagreed to by the House of Representatives, agree to the conference asked for by the House, and that the Chair appoint the conferees.

The motion was agreed to, and the Vice-President appointed as the conferees on the part of the Senate Mr. HANSBROUGH, Mr. GAMBLE, and Mr. NEWLANDS.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If there be no further morning business, the Calendar, under Rule VIII, is in order. The Secretary will state the first bill on the Calendar.

The SECRETARY. A bill (S. 1424) to increase the efficiency of the medical department of the United States Army.

Mr. BULKELEY. I ask that that bill go over without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. At the request of the Senator from Connecticut the bill will go over without prejudice.

FORESTRY SCHOOL IN NORTH DAKOTA.

The bill (S. 560) granting to the State of North Dakota 30,000 acres of land to aid in the maintenance of a school of forestry was announced as next in order.

Mr. CARTER. I ask that the bill go to the Calendar under Rule IX.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator from Montana will not insist upon his motion and disparage this measure by putting it under Rule IX. On a former occasion when this matter was being discussed, I asked that the bill be allowed to remain under Rule VIII without prejudice, and the Senate appeared to agree to that request. I do not see why the Senator from Montana desires to have the bill placed under a different rule.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, personally and on the Senator's account, I should like to see this bill passed for North Dakota; but the passing of this bill would reopen the whole proceeding of donating public lands in large blocks to aid divers and sundry institutions and purposes. I think the day has passed for making large donations of public lands, and, entertaining that idea, I undertook on a former occasion to oppose, and did oppose to the limit, the bill of the Senator from Wyoming proposing a donation of 50,000 acres of land to that State for a specified public purpose. If the Senator's bill passes, it follows that the Senators from every public-land State will be constantly importuned to procure donations of public lands for every kind of institution existing in their States. I am opposed to these donations on principle, and I shall certainly oppose this bill henceforth throughout the session.

I do not wish it to be pending under Rule VIII, for the reason that it requires the presence here at all times of some one of the Senators who may be opposed to it. Under Rule IX it would require a motion to take the bill up for consideration, while under Rule VIII it may be passed pro forma in the absence of objection. Rule IX is a wise one, and intended for just such cases as this.

I beg the Senator to at once dismiss the idea that there is any reflection upon his bill at all. I am opposed to it, and will speak to the Senate at length when it comes up for consideration. I am not averse to its consideration now on its merits, but I suggest that it will lead to considerable discussion and a general expression of opinion throughout the Chamber as to the propriety of continuing the system of making large grants of the public domain for such purposes as persons may consider worthy.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, just a word in reply to what the Senator from Montana has said. One would suppose from the tenor of the Senator's remarks that this was an entirely new and original proposition and that until this bill came in here no attempt had ever been made to secure a grant of land for any State for a purpose of this kind. Mr. President, it has been the policy of the Government almost from the beginning to make these special grants of land for educational purposes. I have not the record before me and do not know certainly, but I would not be surprised if the Senator from Montana, always alert in the interest of his own State, has already secured ample appropriations of this kind for his educational institutions. I would be surprised if he had not done so.

So, Mr. President, this is not a new proposition at all. It has been the practice of Congress for many years to grant these special donations of land for special purposes like this, and the Senator from Montana in objecting to the consideration of this bill simply because on a former occasion he objected to the consideration of a bill in which the Senator from Wyoming was interested does not afford a very sound excuse, it seems to me, for his continued opposition.

Mr. President, this is not a request for a large grant of land. It is a request for a grant of 30,000 acres to assist in building up a school of forestry in a State with 600,000 people and very few trees—a State with 74,000 square miles of territory and unlimited opportunities for development. The land to be taken is within the borders of that State. For obvious reasons we would not think of going over to Montana after the land. So, Mr. President, I think the Senator's objection to the consideration and passage of this bill is almost unreasonable, to say the least.

Mr. CARTER. Mr. President, I agree with the Senator that if we are to give away lands in any State, North Dakota is the proper State in which to make the gift. It is an excellent State and is inhabited by excellent people, but the excellence of the State or the people does not touch at all the principle involved in this case. I have requested that the bill go over under Rule IX, because the principles involved, the extent to which grants have been made—imperial grants to new States—can not be outlined here under the five-minute rule of debate. I am at this moment, I understand, talking in violation of the rule, having once spoken on this question.

I ask that the bill go over under Rule IX, and I say to the Senator that if he will fix any day when discussion upon this subject will be agreeable to him, we will take up the bill and dispose of it on its merits without any needless delay.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Of course, I understand that the Senator's objections to this bill are such as to make it almost impossible to reach a proper consideration of it, and for that reason the continued opposition of the Senator will naturally force the bill under Rule IX. I shall be obliged, of course, to withdraw further objection to the Senator's request.

Mr. CARTER. If I may be indulged, I am perfectly willing to agree with the Senator, if the Senate is agreeable to the suggestion, upon a time for a vote on the bill, with the understanding that it may be discussed between this time and that at the pleasure of the Senate. I believe it is an important question. I do not wish to dispose of it lightly nor on a technical objection. I should like to know what the judgment of the Senate and Congress is with reference to the propriety of continuing indefinitely to make large grants of what remains of the public domain in the United States.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I am willing that the bill shall come up now, if there is no objection, and be discussed.

Mr. GALLINGER. I call for the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The regular order is demanded. The pending bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX. The next bill on the Calendar will be stated.

L. K. SCOTT.

The bill (S. 820) for the relief of L. K. Scott was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to L. K. Scott $7,500 for royalty upon telescopic sights.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, let the report be read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The report will be read at the request of the Senator from Georgia.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. BURNHAM on the 15th instant, which is as follows:

The Committee on Claims, to whom was referred the bill (S. 820) for the relief of L. K. Scott, have given the same a careful consideration and beg leave to submit a report, with the recommendation that the bill pass without amendment.

Senate Report No. 2370, Fifty-ninth Congress, first session, is adopted and made a part of this report, as follows:

The material facts upon which this claim is based are set forth in House Document No. 533, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session; Senate Document No. 31, Fifty-eighth Congress, second session; and in letters from the Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of State, which are now in the possession of your committee.

In 1889 the War Department ordered from Lieutenant-Colonel Scott, of the royal engineers, through Lieutenant Crozier, the representative of the Ordnance Department in London, two Scott telescopic sights for trial. Colonel Scott was unwilling to sell a single sight to the Department without an assurance that in the event of its proving satisfactory the right of manufacture should be purchased or a further supply of sights be ordered to the value of about $100,000. Knowing the difficulties in the way of making any such arrangement, Lieutenant Crozier advised Colonel Scott to seek the protection of the United States patent laws, in order that he might sell a single sight without fear that it would be used as a pattern without proper compensation to him. This course was adopted, and having patented his system May 27, 1890, Colonel Scott furnished the Department with two sample sights, for which he received £79.

Subsequently, in 1894, a third sight, slightly modified, was procured. This was subjected to a careful test, as the two previous sights had been, and was found satisfactory. The War Department thereafter purchased 100 sights, for which Colonel Scott was paid £2,500, this price including the royalty of £10 per sight. Pending the delivery of these sights, in the spring of 1898 the Spanish-American war broke out and it was not practicable to obtain others abroad.

More sights, however, were urgently needed for the guns in place in the fortifications, and it was found necessary to manufacture them in the United States. On March 22, 1898, an order was placed with Warner & Swasey, of Cleveland, Ohio, for 125 Scott sights, this number being subsequently increased to 150. These 150 sights clearly embodied Colonel Scott's patent, though they differed slightly from sights previously furnished by him.

Colonel Scott's English patent expired November 18, 1895, having run the full term of fourteen years, and his American patent expired contemporaneously with it. No sights, therefore, were manufactured in the United States until after the expiration of the patent; and the War Department, in view of the urgent need for the sights, was justified in placing the order with Warner & Swasey, inasmuch as none of Colonel Scott's legal rights were thereby infringed.

Later Warner & Swasey manufactured 185 additional sights, involving still further modifications of the original model, and upon this pattern they have been granted letters patent.

It thus appears that the United States has adopted and made use of 250 Scott sights, embodying the English patent, and of 185 others modeled somewhat after the same patent—in all, 435 sights. Colonel Scott received royalties only upon the 100 sights made in England.

In view of the fact that he would never have parted with the original two sights, even after obtaining a patent for his invention, had he not anticipated a much larger sale or further payments in royalties; and in view of the fact that the sights were given an exceptionally long trial (six years) before the first order was placed, it seemed to your committee that Colonel Scott's contention that an argument should not be urged against the payment of royalty on the ground that his patent rights had lapsed is well taken, so far as relates to the 150 sights made under the first Warner & Swasey contract. As to the 185 sights subsequently manufactured there may rightly be some difference of opinion.

The War Department has endeavored to secure payment to Colonel Scott of the sum of $7,500 as royalty of $50 for each of the 150 sights first manufactured in the United States and such payment has been recommended by the Ordnance Department, the Secretary of War, and the Secretary of State; but as Colonel Scott's claim was not founded upon a legal contract, payment from existing appropriations has been disapproved by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

Colonel Scott acted throughout his transactions with the War Department in entire good faith. He has an equitable right to payment for the use of his invention, and the least amount which can be considered as due him is the $7,500 recommended by the Department as royalty upon the 150 sights manufactured in undoubted accordance with his patent.

Attention is called to the letter of the Secretary of War to the chairman of your committee, dated January 17, 1905, and to the other letters and indorsements hereunto attached.

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF ORDNANCE, UNITED STATES ARMY,
*Washington, March 16, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith an estimate, amounting to $7,500, for compensation to L. K. Scott for his telescopic sights procured by this Department. Accompanying the estimate are the papers on which the estimate is based, the action of the War Department thereon, and the decision of the Comptroller of the Treasury (to whom the matter was referred for authority to pay the claim from an existing appropriation), to the effect that if the proposed payment were predicated upon a legal contract, expressed or implied, he would be disposed to give it his approval, but in view of the facts he finds that resort in this case must be had to the legislative department of the Government. The whole correspondence tends to show that the inventor had reason to believe that he would eventually receive from this Government an order for a further supply of sights or a royalty for sights made in this country.

Very respectfully, A. R. BUFFINGTON,
*Brigadier-General, Chief of Ordnance.*

The SECRETARY OF WAR.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, March 22, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith, for the consideration of Congress, an estimate ($7,500) of appropriation required to pay L. K. Scott a royalty for telescopic sights furnished the War Department, and to request that the item may be included in the general deficiency bill.

Very respectfully, ELIHU ROOT,
*Secretary of War.*

The SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
*Washington, March 24, 1900.*

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith, for the consideration of Congress, copy of a communication from the Secretary of War of the 22d instant, submitting an estimate of appropriation to pay L. K. Scott a royalty for telescopic sights furnished the War Department, $7,500 for inclusion in the general deficiency bill.

Respectfully,
L. J. GAGE, *Secretary.*

The SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Washington, December 11, 1903.*

The PRESIDENT:

In connection with House Document No. 533, Fifty-sixth Congress, first session, I have the honor to lay before the President a copy of a communication from the British ambassador with reference to a claim of Lieut. Col. L. K. Scott, C. B., late of the Royal Engineers, on account of the adoption by the United States Ordnance Department of a system of sighting of which he is the inventor.

The equitable right of Lieutenant-Colonel Scott to payment for the use of his invention is stated in a report made by the Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army to the Secretary of War on May 11, 1903, a copy of which I also submit herewith.

I do not hesitate, therefore, to recommend that Congress be asked to provide for the payment of the claim in the amount stated by the Chief of Ordnance.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN HAY.

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WAR DEPARTMENT,
*Washington, January 17, 1905.*

SIR: I recommend the passage of the bill appropriating $7,500 to Col. L. K. Scott.

It appears to be the general custom in European countries for those who have invented devices in arms for which generally governments are the only customers not to furnish samples of their new devices, though patented, to any government except upon an agreement that the government will take a large amount of the arms.

Colonel Scott was induced to depart from this custom by the understanding that the Government, if the sample sights proved to be satisfactory, would take a large number within a short time. The Government did take 100 sights, which made a profit to Colonel Scott of about $5,000, but Secretary Root thought that he was entitled to anticipate a much larger sale than this. As a matter of fact, the patent which he took out to protect him expired before the Government used the sights.

Thereafter the Government did use a large number of the sights, some 250. Secretary Root thought it equitable to allow Colonel Scott $7,500 in addition to that which he had already received, and I concur in that recommendation. There is no legal obligation on the part of the Government; the moral obligation grows out of the fact that Colonel Scott was induced to part with two sample sights with the expectation, which then Lieutenant Crozier and Colonel Scott both had, that if the sights proved to be satisfactory the Government would at once purchase enough to equip all the guns in the artillery with them. The truth is that this is what ought to have been done, but through an unjustifiable delay of the officer charged with the duty the sights were not then purchased. When the Spanish war came on, it was necessary to manufacture them, and we were enabled to manufacture them quickly and promptly by reason of having obtained the sights from Colonel Scott, when if we had not obtained them we should have had to secure them, if at all, in some surreptitious way.

Very respectfully,
WM. H. TAFT,
*Secretary of War.*

The CHAIRMAN COMMITTEE ON CLAIMS,
*United States Senate.*

During the reading of the report,

Mr. CLAY. I think the report has been read far enough. It satisfies me.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will suspend the reading of the report.

Mr. BURKETT. I ask that the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Under objection, the bill will go to the Calendar under Rule IX, at the request of the Senator from Nebraska.

B. JACKMAN.

The bill (S. 2580) for the relief of B. Jackman was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It proposes to pay to B. Jackman, agent of the Maine Central Railroad Company, Vanceboro, Me., $1,678.88, for refund of duties paid on condensed milk erroneously entered for consumption and shipped in transit through the United States to Dawson, Yukon Territory.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

POTOMAC RIVER MEMORIAL BRIDGE.

The bill (S. 1046) to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It directs the Secretary of War to cause to be constructed a memorial bridge from the most convenient point of the Naval Observatory grounds, or adjacent thereto, across the Potomac River to the most convenient point of the Arlington estate property; the bridge not to cost more than $5,000,000. Five hundred thousand dollars is appropriated for the purpose of securing and determining on a proper plan and to commence the construction of the bridge.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

The bill (S. 24) to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

The bill had been reported from the Committee on Commerce with amendments.

The first amendment was, on page 1, section 1, line 7, after the word "for" to insert "a;" and in the same line, after the word "further," to strike out "periods" and insert "period," so as to read:

Unless reappointed for a further period of four years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in the same section, on page 2, line 8, after the word "for," to insert "a;" and in the same line, after the word "further," to strike out "periods" and insert "period," so as to read:

Unless reappointed for a further period of four years.

The amendment was agreed to.

The next amendment was, in section 6, page 4, line 24, before the word "April," to strike out "prior to" and insert "for ten years and until;" on page 5, line 1, before the word "grade," to strike out "next higher" and insert "highest," and after the word "grade" to insert "provided for in this act," so as to make the section read:

SEC. 6. That the captain now on the retired list who served as chief of the division of Revenue-Cutter Service for ten years and until April 1, 1905, shall have the rank and receive three-fourths of the duty pay and increase of the highest grade provided for in this act.

Mr. NELSON. I move, as an amendment to the amendment, to strike out the words "April 1," in line 24, and insert "March 26."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

Mr. NELSON. On page 5, line 6, at the beginning of section 8, I move to insert:

That the pay of the enlisted force of the Revenue-Cutter Service shall be increased 20 per cent over the pay that they are now receiving.

That is the amendment prepared by Captain Ross, of the Service.

Mr. FRYE. Yes. It was agreed to by the committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the amendment proposed by the Senator from Minnesota.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. TELLER. This seems to me a very important bill, and there are evidently some new features in it. I should like to have some member of the committee tell us something about the bill; whether it has had the careful examination of the committee, and so forth. It seems too important to me to be passed in rather a light Senate without any explanation whatever. I do not want to interfere with the bill, yet I should like to know something about it.

Mr. FRYE. At the last session of Congress a similar bill was before the Committee on Commerce, and was referred to the Senator from Minnesota [Mr. NELSON], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. CRANE], the Senator from Virginia [Mr. MARTIN], and the Senator from Florida [Mr. Mallory]. They spent a good deal of time over the bill, had hearings from day to day, and reported unanimously to the committee in favor of the bill. The committee gave it careful consideration and reported it unanimously to the Senate, too late, however, for action. It has been very strongly recommended by both Secretaries of the Treasury—the former Secretary and the present Secretary—as an absolute necessity for the Revenue-Cutter Service.

I have taken a good deal of interest in that Service, and I am entirely satisfied personally that it is necessary for the good of the Service that this bill should become a law. The additional cost, the Secretary of the Treasury estimates, I see, at only $70,000 a year, but since that estimate was made four officers have been required in addition on account of the revenue cutters we have built within the last two years. We are building revenue cutters every year now. There are twenty-one now in commission. We shall provide for two or three more during the present Congress, probably. That will add about $30,000 more. So the entire additional cost for all the improvements that will be made to the Service will not be over $100,000 a year. The committee understood the bill thoroughly, examined it carefully, and unanimously reported it.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended, and the amendments were concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL AT SAN PEDRO, CAL.

The bill (S. 3660) to establish a light and fog signal on the outer end of the breakwater, San Pedro, Cal., was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes their establishment at a cost not to exceed $36,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

LIGHT AND FOG SIGNAL AT PUNTA GORDA, CAL.

The bill (S. 3661) to establish a light and fog signal at or near Punta Gorda, in the State of California, was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It authorizes their establishment, at a cost not to exceed $60,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

MONTEREY AND PORT HARFORD, CAL.

The bill (S. 3153) to make Monterey and Port Harford, in the State of California, subports of entry, and for other purposes, was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. BURKETT. I should like to ask the chairman of the committee for information—not to interfere with the pending bill—how much expense is involved in making a subport of entry?

Mr. FRYE. Very little, indeed, from the fact that the duties at the various subports of entry are to be performed by officers already in the service and detailed for that purpose, to whom nothing additional is to be paid. I should not suppose it could involve a thousand dollars.

Mr. BURKETT. It is not a fee office?

Mr. FRYE. No.

Mr. BURKETT. How much commerce is there at this place?

Mr. FRYE. That I do not know.

Mr. BURKETT. Has the committee any rule as to the amount?

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Nebraska yield to the Senator from California?

Mr. BURKETT. Certainly.

Mr. PERKINS. Perhaps I can explain it to the satisfaction of the Senator from Nebraska by stating that Port Harford is about 250 miles from San Francisco, and Monterey about 100 miles from San Francisco. It is necessary that they be made subports of entry for the reason that large pipe lines for conveying oil from the interior of the State have recently been constructed in these two respective counties, about a hundred and fifty miles at Port Harford and an equal distance at Monterey. If these subports are not created, and if the collector of customs in San Francisco has not the privilege of entering and clearing vessels at these two stations, it will be necessary for a ship to come in ballast to San Francisco, 250 miles, and return again, for the purpose of entering and clearing the vessel. The expense, I will add to what has already been stated by the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, is merely nominal. A deputy collector or an official in the custom-house at San Francisco will be detailed to perform this service, and the expense will be merely nominal. The ships that enter and clear must pay the regular fees as provided by law.

Mr. BURKETT. I am not opposing the bill, I will say to the Senator from California. I think it is a very proper bill. I was in one of those places last year and I saw the conditions which obtain, just as the Senator from California has suggested. My inquiry was to find out the expense, because there is not ample time to ascertain it when something of this sort comes up. I wished to know what was the expense at one of these subports. I have no objection to the bill. I think, as the Senator from California has stated, that there is a necessity for it.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

TEA FOR MEDICINAL USES.

The bill (S. 514) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," approved March 2, 1897, was announced as the next in order on the Calendar.

Mr. LODGE. Let the bill go over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over at the request of the Senator from Massachusetts.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the Senator from Massachusetts whether he has any objection to the passage of this bill?

Mr. LODGE. I——

Mr. STONE. Pardon me just a moment. I wish to add that the bill has been considered by the Committee on Commerce, and already twice reported unanimously to the Senate after full consideration by the committee. As is seen by the letter of the Secretary of the Treasury accompanying the report, he is of the opinion that the intent and purpose of the tea act can be fully safeguarded under the proposed amendment by proper departmental regulation, and he interposes no objection to the passage of the bill.

As I said, the bill had been reported previously by the committee, and it went over, under Rule IX, and failed of passage. It was discussed here on one occasion. In that discussion the Senator from Wisconsin at that time, Mr. Spooner, the senior Senator from Iowa [Mr. ALLISON] and the senior Senator from Ohio [Mr. FORAKER] took part, and all of them afterwards stated to me that they had no objection to the passage of the bill after looking into it.

If the Senator from Massachusetts has a substantial objection, after having looked into it, to the passage of the bill, I should be glad to have him state it.

Mr. LODGE. I have great respect, of course, for the opinion of the Committee on Commerce, especially when it is unanimous, as it generally is, but at the same time I have my doubts about the wisdom of this bill. I do not feel that at this time, with the Calendar being read for unobjected measures, it would have what I should think proper consideration. I should like time to look into it and satisfy myself in regard to it.

As a general proposition, I do not see why an unwholesome article should be admitted to the manufacture of medicine which is excluded for other purposes. I do not say that my impression is irremovable, but I should like to look into the matter.

Mr. FRYE. The tea is unwholesome only for tea drinking.

Mr. LODGE. That is what I want to be informed upon.

Mr. FRYE. That is what it is.

Mr. LODGE. I ask that the bill may go over that I may have an opportunity to look at it further and read the report.

Mr. STONE. If my friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, will permit me to interpose here, I will say that in some minor way he took part, as I recall, in the previous discussion of the bill.

Mr. LODGE. I remember the bill, though I do not remember discussing it.

Mr. STONE. The Senator has had now two and a half or three years to investigate it, and if there is some reason for insisting on his objection of course it is all right to let the bill go over, but if he has not I beg of him to permit the consideration of the bill.

Mr. LODGE. As I am at present informed I do object to the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Massachusetts adheres to his objection.

Mr. LODGE. As I think I see cause for doubting the wisdom of the bill.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator desire to have it go over under the other rule?

Mr. LODGE. Oh, no.

Mr. FRYE. Without prejudice?

Mr. LODGE. I let it go over without prejudice.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will go over without prejudice.

ACCOUNTS OF WILLIAM R. LITTLE.

The bill (S. 819) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to examine and adjust the accounts of William R. Little, or his heirs, with the Sac and Fox Indians was considered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. CARTER. Is there a report connected with the bill?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. There is a report.

Mr. CARTER. Let the report be read.

The Secretary proceeded to read the report submitted by Mr. STONE on the 16th instant, which is as follows:

The claim of William R. Little is predicated upon facts that are set forth in a report made by the late Senator Platt of Connecticut on behalf of the Select Committee on Indian Tradership, presented to the Senate March 2, 1889. So much of said report as relates to the claim of Mr. Little is hereto appended, as follows:

William R. Little was a trader at the Sac and Fox Agency. He was licensed first in his own name, and then, his brother becoming interested with him, they were in 1884 licensed under the firm name of William R. Little & Co. The license expired on the 8th of September, 1885. Little was a young man, about 30 years of age, a native of Rock Island, who commenced life as a stock herder at $10 a month; afterwards became a clerk at the Pawnee Agency at $40 per month; was industrious and economical; and as a result of several years' services saved up from his wages about $1,750 with which, having obtained a license, he started a trader's store in 1882. He was successful in his trade, and had at the expiration of his license stock in trade to the value of about $3,800 and about $15,000 due him from the Indians for goods sold them. The annuities due to the Indians at that agency were payable semiannually, but had been delayed, so that no payments had been made for twelve months, which accounts for the large amount of debts due from the Indians.

In the month of August, prior to the expiration of the license, he made an application for the renewal thereof, but was notified that it would not be renewed. About the time of its expiration, H. L. McClung, of Knoxville, Tenn., and R. N. McClung, of Terrell, Tex., came to the agency and informed Little that they had a letter from A. B. Upshaw, Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs, to the effect that they could have an exclusive license and right to trade at the agency. The letter was produced and read to Little. Thereupon Little made an arrangement with the McClung brothers to sell to them his goods and building and agreed to take charge of their business for them at $1,200 a year. The arrangement was that the McClung brothers would get him permission to continue the business until the 1st of January, when they would come and pay him the money for the same, reckoning the value of the goods at cost, with carriage added, and the building at cost.

Little, relying on the good faith of the McClung brothers, continued the business, his time being extended by the Commissioner.

While the McClungs were there making the arrangement with Little, Little received a letter from his sister in Bloomington, Ill., informing him that John Eddy, of Bloomington, had been licensed to take the place of Whistler, Pickett & Co., who were also old traders at the agency. Little showed the letter to one of the McClungs and told him there must be some mistake, as the letter which he had seen from Acting Commissioner Upshaw said that the McClung brothers were to have the exclusive trade at the agency. Little informed McClung that the Commissioner was coming to the agency that evening, and McClung waited and had an interview with the Commissioner, after which the two brothers saw Little, and one of them said:

"We have seen the general (Commissioner Atkins), and he says that John Eddy is licensed to trade here at Sac and Fox; that there is a mistake, and that he will at once, when he gets to Washington, send him either to Shawneetown or Wellston; that we have been promised the place and are going to have it."

He further said:

"Boys, you can rest assured that all is straight that we tell you."

The same evening one of the McClungs came to the store and said to Little:

"Now, you go on and order some more goods and keep your stock up until we come here, and we will take everything off your hands at cost and carriage, and we will be here on the 1st of January."

They went away the next morning, and Little afterwards received a letter from one of them saying that his brother had been to Washington to see the Commissioner. In the letter he wrote:

"Everything will be all right, Little, just continue as you are doing."

That was the last that Little heard from the McClungs.

They had represented that their father and the Commissioner were old schoolmates, and that the place had been promised them on account of the intimacy between their father and the Commissioner.

Two weeks after the McClungs were there, John Eddy came to the agency and said that he was licensed to trade there and wanted to make some arrangement with Little for his business. Little declined because he had made the bargain with the McClung brothers. While there Eddy made a proposition to Little to use his license under which to carry on the business and asked Little what he would be willing to pay for the use of the license. Little declined to make any arrangement. Little notified McClung that Eddy had been there. On the 1st of January, the time to which his license was extended, he closed the store. A payment to the Indians came on the 5th of January, but all that Little could collect of the $15,000 due him, his store having been closed, was $2,500.

Eddy had then made some arrangement with Whistler, Pickett & Co., or it was understood at the agency that he had done so, though it subsequently appeared that he put no money into the concern. Little went to Washington, told his story first to Mr. Upshaw, the Assistant Commissioner, from whom he got no consolation, and afterwards to Commissioner Atkins, who informed him that he could do nothing till he had heard from the McClung brothers. The Commissioner sent a telegram to one of them, and after about ten days received a letter from them confirming Little's statement, but declining to carry out the agreement which they had made with Little, presumably upon the ground that the license to them was not exclusive, and that Eddy claimed to have made an arrangement with Whistler, Pickett & Co. The Commissioner then told Little that he should have his license; that he saw he had been misled by the McClungs.

In the same conversation the Commissioner asked Little whether Eddy was then at the Sac and Fox Agency. Eddy had returned to Bloomington, Ill., staying at the agency but a few days. The interview between the Commissioner and Little and the statement made by Little about Eddy are detailed by Little, as follows:

"General Atkins got up and said, 'Little, I have a letter from the agent, a very nice letter, about you, and also one from the McClungs, and I see you have been misled by the McClungs.' He says, 'You shall have your license.' So I went then right down to General Upshaw and told him, and he said that he would issue the license, and went to looking over a bond that was dated back some time, and he said I would have to make a new bond. I told him I could do that. So I went right up to the Commissioner and told him I would have to make a new bond, and he says, 'You go right home, Little, and make a new bond and carry yourself like a man, and everything will be all right;

and,' he says to me, 'look here,' he says, 'I just want to ask you a few questions.' He says, 'What about this man Eddy; is he down at Sac and Fox?' Said I, 'No, sir; he is not.' He says, 'Well, he has got a license to trade there.' Said I, 'I understand he has.' He says, 'Who is running the business there?' I said, 'The old parties, Whistler, Pickett & Co.' He says, 'Isn't Eddy there?' I replied, 'No, sir; he is not.' Said he, 'Where is he?' 'In Bloomington, Ill.,' I says. He says, 'Do you know that Whistler, Pickett & Co. are running the business?' I said, 'I think they were when I left. The old employees are still in the store, and there was no change made at all.' 'Well,' he says, 'if Eddy is not there attending to his business I will make him go there.' He says, 'Will you please put it in writing what you know about it?' I said I would. So I went right over to the office with Mr. Ellis, and I just told him what I knew about it, and he wrote it down and we went in and gave the statement to the Commissioner."

Little returned to the Sac and Fox Agency and soon after the agent there was notified to have Little close his business and leave the Territory, the reason given for the order being that Little had made a false statement as to Eddy not being at the agency. The store had been opened by Little upon his return, by authority of the Commissioner, telegraphed to the agent. The store was finally closed July 15, 1886, by an imperative order from the Commissioner sent to the agent, directing that Little should be put out of the Territory at once. The ground upon which Little's statement was claimed by the Commissioner to be false was that Mr. Upshaw, the Acting Commissioner, said that Mr. John H. Oberly, at whose request Mr. Eddy was appointed, claimed to be receiving letters from Eddy, dated at the agency. The matter was afterwards investigated at the Sac and Fox Agency, and it was found that Little's statement was true; but Little was not relicensed and no reparation was made. He was financially ruined by reason, in the first place, of having trusted to the McClung brothers, and, in the second place, for having told the truth to the Commissioner about Eddy when asked by the Commissioner.

If Eddy ever had any arrangement with Whistler, Pickett & Co., it was given up. He did not continue the business, and either resigned or his license was revoked. The agent was directed to put Little off the reservation, and Little thereupon sold his goods to the chief of the tribe, who had the right to trade without a license, at a nominal price and lost about $8,000 which were due him. He settled with his creditors for 33⅓ cents on the dollar. Through the intercession of friends he was permitted by Commissioner Atkins to go at the time of two subsequent payments to the Indians to see if he could collect what was due him, and has never since been allowed on the reservation. There were no charges whatever against Little as regards the conduct of his business.

Acts of this general nature have been passed by Congress at different times. It seems to be the only practicable way of doing speedy justice to Mr. Little.

The committee recommends the passage of the bill.

Mr. CARTER. I observe that the report is quite lengthy and quite involved in details. I suggest that the Senator who made the report briefly explain the liability of the United States, if he will be pleased to do so?

Mr. STONE. There is no liability of the United States involved. The matter the Secretary was reading is from the report made by the late Senator Platt, of Connecticut, who looked very thoroughly into this case when he was chairman of a special committee sent to the Indian Territory to examine the claims of post traders and others there against the different Indian tribes. He reported that the claim of this man William R. Little was a very just one and that he ought to be paid.

The Committee on Indian Affairs had a bill similar to this one before it in the last Congress and reported it, and the bill passed the Senate, but failed to go through the House for lack of time. My remembrance is that it is was passed in the short session. It now comes again before the Senate.

The bill provides, as the Senator from Montana can see by reading it, that the Secretary of the Interior shall examine the accounts of the former post trader, Mr. Little, and ascertain the amounts that are due to him, if any, from individual Indians of the tribe, and to adjust them out of any fund in his hands, or that may come into his hands, belonging to the particular members of the tribe who may be indebted to this post trader, and not otherwise.

The Committee on Indian Affairs thought, as Senator Platt did, and as the special committee of which he was chairman thought, that as this post trader had been ejected from the Territory improperly, or that at least a very gross injustice had been done him by the means and the manner in which he was put out and deprived of his right there as a post trader, in consequence of which sums of money that he had put out in the form of credit to these Indians were lost, that he should have the accounts adjusted.

Mr. CARTER. The liability of the United States to secure or procure in any manner the payment of debts due from Indians to post traders brings up a question of rather far-reaching importance. I should like to have this particular case very clearly understood, because, if the bill is passed, as I have no doubt it will pass, it should be with such an understanding of the facts as will preclude the possibility of post traders all over the country sending to Senators and Representatives in the other House, claims to be urged and adjudicated through Congress, or the interposition of the Indian Office, merely to collect bills from Indians trusted formerly by the post traders.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 2982.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I should like very much to have an executive session of about five minutes, probably not longer. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After eight minutes spent in executive session, the doors were reopened.

REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will proceed with the reading of the bill.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill at page 43, as follows:

SEC. 84. Whoever, with intent that any person shall perform service or labor of any kind on board of any vessel engaged in trade and commerce among the several States or with foreign nations, or on board of any vessel of the United States engaged in navigating the high seas or any navigable water of the United States, shall procure or induce, or attempt to procure or induce, another, by force or threats or by representations which he knows or believes to be untrue, or while the person so procured or induced is intoxicated or under the influence of any drug, to go on board of any such vessel, or to sign or in any wise enter into any agreement to go on board of any such vessel to perform service or labor thereon; or whoever shall knowingly detain on board of any such vessel any person so procured or induced to go on board thereof, or to enter into any agreement to go on board thereof, by any means herein defined; or whoever shall knowingly aid or abet in the doing of any of the things herein made unlawful, shall be fined not more than $1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 85. It shall be unlawful for any national bank, or any corporation organized by authority of any law of Congress, to make a money contribution in connection with any election to any political office. It shall also be unlawful for any corporation whatever to make a money contribution in connection with any election at which Presidential and Vice-Presidential electors or a Representative in Congress is to be voted for, or any election by any State legislature of a United States Senator. Every corporation which shall make any contribution in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be *fined* not *more than* $5,000; and every officer or director of any corporation who shall consent to any contribution by the corporation in violation of the foregoing provisions shall be *fined* not *more than* $1,000, or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 86. [Whoever shall hunt, trap, capture, willfully disturb, or kill any bird of any kind whatever, or take the eggs of any such bird, on any lands of the United States which have been set apart or reserved as breeding grounds for birds by any law, proclamation, or Executive order, except under such rules and regulations as the Secretary of Agriculture may, from time to time, prescribe, shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.]

CHAPTER FIVE.

OFFENSES RELATING TO OFFICIAL DUTIES.


Sec.
87. Officer, etc., of the United States guilty of extortion.
88. Receipting for larger sums than are paid.
89. Disbursing officer unlawfully converting, etc., public money.
90. Failure of Treasurer, etc., to safely keep public money.
91. Custodian of public money failing to safely keep, etc.
92. Failure of officer to render accounts, etc.
93. Failure to deposit as required.
94. Provisions of the five preceding sections, to whom applicable.
95. Record evidence of embezzlement.
96. Prima facie evidence.
97. Evidence of conversion.
98. Banker, etc., receiving deposit from disbursing officer.
99. Embezzlement by internal-revenue officer, etc.
100. Officer contracting beyond specific appropriation.
101. Officer of United States court failing to deposit moneys, etc.
102. Receiving loan or deposit from officer of court.
103. Failure to make returns or reports.
104. Aiding in trading in obscene literature.
105. Collecting and disbursing officers forbidden to trade in public property.
106. Certain officers forbidden to purchase, etc., witness, etc., fees.
107. Falsely certifying, etc., as to record of deeds, etc.
Sec.
108. Other false certificates.
109. Inspector of steamboats receiving illegal fees.
110. Pension agent taking fee, etc.
111. Officer not to be interested in claims against the United States.
112. Member of Congress, etc., soliciting or accepting bribe, etc.
113. Offering, etc., Member of Congress bribe, etc.
114. Member of Congress taking consideration for procuring contract, office, etc.; offering Member consideration, etc.
115. Member of Congress, etc., taking compensation in matters to which United States is a party.
116. Member of Congress not to be interested in contract.
117. Officer making contracts with Member of Congress.
118. Contracts to which two preceding sections do not apply.
119. United States officer accepting bribe.
120. Political contributions not to be solicited by certain officers.
121. Political contributions not to be received in public offices.
122. Immunity from official proscription.
123. Giving money to officials for political purposes prohibited.
124. Penalty for violating provisions of four preceding sections.

SEC. 87. [Every officer, clerk, agent, or employee of the United States, and every person representing himself to be or assuming to act as such officer, clerk, agent, or employee, who, under color of his office, clerkship, agency, or employment, or under color of his pretended or assumed office, clerkship, agency, or employment, is guilty of extortion, and every person who shall attempt any act which if performed would make him guilty of extortion, shall be *fined* not more than $500, or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.]

SEC. 88. Whoever, being an officer, *clerk, agent, employee, or other person* charged with the payment of any appropriation made by Congress, shall pay to any clerk or other employee of the United States a sum less than that provided by law, and require such employee to receipt or give a voucher for an amount greater than that actually paid to and received by him, is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in double the amount so withheld from any employee of the Government, and imprisoned *not more than* two years.

SEC. 89. [Whoever, being a disbursing officer of the United States, *or a person acting as such,* shall in any manner convert to his own use, or loan with or without interest, or deposit in any place or in any manner, except as authorized by law, any public money intrusted to him; or shall, for any purpose not prescribed by law, withdraw from the Treasurer or any assistant treasurer, or any authorized depositary, or transfer, or apply, any portion of the public money intrusted to him, shall be deemed guilty of an embezzlement of the money so converted, loaned, deposited, withdrawn, transferred, or applied, and shall be *fined* not more than the amount embezzled, or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.]

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I dislike exceedingly to appear to be overparticular, but I thought that the Senators in charge of the bill had agreed that, without our calling attention to it, where a section was in brackets, they would voluntarily state to the Senate in what the changes consist.

Mr. HEYBURN. Until I noticed the absence of the Senator from his seat——

Mr. BACON. I have not been absent for a moment. I have been in the Chamber all the time.

Mr. HEYBURN. I had conformed to that rule, but I had assumed——

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I do not ask this simply for my benefit; I am only one in ninety-two; but I think it is due to the Senate that we should know the changes which are proposed. It is not for myself, individually. I have been in the Chamber during the whole time and noted the failure of the Senators to comply with the suggestion and agreement which was previously made; and I was reluctant to again call the Senator's attention to the matter, because I did not want it to appear that I was overparticular in that regard.

Mr. HEYBURN. I call the Senator's attention to the statement on page 17 of the report of the committee accompanying the bill in regard to section 89, which is the section just read. It is stated in the report:

> Section 89: This section has been rewritten for the sake of clearness. The only change made is the addition of the words "or person acting as such," in the second line of the section.

Other than in the addition of these words, the section is existing law; but it is made up, as will appear from a casual reference to section 5488 of the Revised Statutes, of the substance of that law, which was not well expressed.

Mr. BACON. I understand, then, that this section was made up of several sections?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; it is made up of section 5488. It was necessary in the interest of clearness to somewhat transpose the language. I think the Senator will find that no possible change is made of the intent as expressed in the law.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 90. If the Treasurer of the United States or any assistant treasurer, or any public depositary, fails safely to keep all moneys deposited by any disbursing officer or disbursing agent, as well as all moneys deposited by any receiver, collector, or other person having money of the United States, he shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement of the moneys not so safely kept, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of money so embezzled and imprisoned not more than ten years.

SEC. 91. [Every officer or other person charged by any act of Congress with the safe-keeping of the public moneys, who shall loan, use, or convert to his own use, or shall deposit in any bank or exchange for other funds, except as specially allowed by law, any portion of the public moneys intrusted to him for safe-keeping, shall be guilty of embezzlement of the money so loaned, used, converted, deposited, or exchanged, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of money so embezzled and imprisoned not more than ten years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, section 91 is, in a measure, redrafted. If Senators will refer to section 5490 of the Revised Statutes, printed on the opposite page, it will be seen that it was necessary to rearrange the language of that statute. The description of the offense was stated in the negative in the act, which was passed in 1846, and in the interest of a concise statement of the nature of the offense it was found necessary to redraft the section.

Mr. BACON. I think the language as reported is very much superior to that which is found in the existing law.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 92. Every officer or agent of the United States who, having received public money which he is not authorized to retain as salary, pay, or emolument, fails to render his accounts for the same as provided by law shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of the money embezzled, and imprisoned not more than ten years.

SEC. 93. [Whoever, having money of the United States in his possession *or under his control,* shall fail to deposit it with the Treasurer, or some assistant treasurer, or some public depositary of the United States, when required so to do by the Secretary of the Treasury, or the head of any other proper department, or by the accounting officers of the Treasury, shall be deemed guilty of embezzlement thereof, and shall be fined in a sum equal to the amount of money embezzled and imprisoned not more than ten years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, aside from the addition of the words "or under his control," in the second line of the section, the only other changes consist in the transposition of the language of the section in the interest of clearness.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 94. The provisions of the five preceding sections shall be construed to apply to all persons charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money, whether such persons be indicted as receivers or depositaries of the same.

SEC. 95. Upon the trial of any indictment against any person for embezzling public money under *any* provision of the six preceding sections, it shall be sufficient evidence, for the purpose of showing a balance against such person, to produce a transcript from the books and proceedings of the Treasury, as reqired in civil cases, under the provisions for the settlement of accounts between the United States and receivers of public money.

SEC. 96. The refusal of any person, whether in or out of office, charged with the safe-keeping, transfer, or disbursement of the public money to pay any draft, order, or warrant, drawn upon him by the proper accounting officer of the Treasury, for any public money in his hands belonging to the United States, no matter in what capacity the same may have been received, or may be held, or to transfer or disburse any such money, promptly, upon the legal requirement of any authorized officer, shall be deemed, upon the trial of any indictment against such person for embezzlement, prima facie evidence of such embezzlement.

SEC. 97. If any officer charged with the disbursement of the public moneys accepts, receives, or transmits to the Treasury Department to be allowed in his favor any receipt or voucher from a creditor of the United States without having paid to such creditor in such funds as the officer received for disbursement, or in such funds as he may be authorized by law to take in exchange, the full amount specified in such receipt or voucher, every such act is an act of conversion by such officer to his own use of the amount specified in such receipt or voucher.

SEC. 98. Every banker, broker, or other person not an authorized depositary of public moneys, who shall knowingly receive from any disbursing officer, or collector of internal revenue, or other agent of the United States, any public money on deposit, or by way of loan or accommodation, with or without interest, or otherwise than in payment of a debt against the United States, or shall use, transfer, convert, appropriate, or apply any portion of the public money for any purpose not prescribed by law; and every president, cashier, teller, director, or other officer of any bank or banking association who shall violate any provision of this section is guilty of embezzlement of the public money so deposited, loaned, transferred, used, converted, appropriated, or applied, and shall be *fined not more than the amount embezzled, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, it is proper to say, under the suggestion which has been made, that a penalty provided in another section was designated in section 5497 of the Revised Statutes. The only change in the section is that instead of referring to another section of the law to determine the penalty that penalty has been carried into this section.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 99. Any officer connected with, or employed in, the Internal-Revenue Service of the United States, and any assistant of such officer, who shall embezzle or wrongfully convert to his own use any money or other property of the United States, and any officer of the United States, or any assistant of such officer, who shall embezzle or wrongfully convert to his own use any money or property which may have come into his possession or under his control in the execution of such office or employment, or under color or claim of authority as such officer or assistant, whether the same shall be the money or property of the United States or of some other person or party, shall, where the offense is not otherwise punishable by some statute of the United States, *be fined not more than* the value of the money and property thus embezzled or converted, or be *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 100. Whoever, being an officer of the *United States,* shall knowingly contract for the erection, repair, or furnishing of any public building, or for any public improvement, to pay a larger amount than the specific sum appropriated for such purpose, shall be *fined not more than* $2,000 and *imprisoned* not more than two years.

SEC. 101. Whoever, being a clerk or other officer of a court of the United States, shall fail forthwith to deposit any money belonging in the registry of the court, or hereafter paid into court or received by the officers thereof, with the Treasurer, assistant treasurer, or a designated depositary of the United States, in the name and to the credit of such court, or shall retain or convert to his own use or to the use of another any such money, is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be *fined* not more than the amount embezzled, or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both; but nothing herein shall be held to prevent the delivery of any such money upon security, according to agreement of parties, under the direction of the court.

SEC. 102. [Whoever shall knowingly receive, from a clerk or other officer of a court of the United States, as a deposit, loan, or otherwise, any money belonging in the registry of such court, is guilty of embezzlement, and shall be punished as prescribed in the preceding section.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 102, aside from the transposition of its language, contains no change from the existing law.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 103. Every officer who neglects or refuses to make any return or report which he is required to make at stated times by any act of Congress or regulation of the Department of the Treasury, other than his accounts, within the time prescribed by such act or regulation, shall be fined not more than $1,000.

SEC. 104. Whoever, being an officer, agent, or employee of the Government of the United States shall knowingly aid or abet any person engaged in violating any provision of law prohibiting importing, advertising, dealing in, exhibiting, or sending or receiving by mail, obscene or indecent publications, or representations, or means for preventing conception or *producing* abortion, or other article of indecent or immoral use or tendency, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 105. [Whoever, being an officer of the United States concerned in the collection or the disbursement of the revenues thereof, shall carry on any trade or business in the funds or debts of the United States, or of any State, or in any public property of either, shall be *fined* $3,000 and be removed from office, and thereafter be incapable of holding any office under the United States.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, section 105 is a composite of sections 1788 and 1789 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, molded together in appropriate language and carries both sections into one.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 106. [Whoever, being a judge, clerk, or deputy clerk of any court of the United States, or of any territory thereof, or a United States *district* attorney, assistant attorney, marshal, deputy marshal, commissioner, or other person holding any office or employment, or position of trust or profit under the Government of the United States shall, either directly or indirectly, purchase at less than the full face value thereof, any claim against the United States for the fee, mileage, or expenses of any witness, juror, deputy marshal, or any other officer of the court whatsoever, shall be fined not *more than* $1,000.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, section 106 is really a transposition of the language contained in the act of February 25, 1897. The change was made merely in the interest of a clearer expression of the intent of the law; its spirit is retained.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading, omitting the italicized sections which follow, if that is the intention of the Senator.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will just mention, so that it will appear in the RECORD, that sections 107 and 108 should be passed over in accordance with the understanding that sections entirely in italics would be passed over for consideration after we have disposed of the other sections.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 109. Every inspector of steamboats who, upon any pretense, receives any fee or reward for his services, except what is allowed to him by law, shall forfeit his office, and be *fined* not more than $500, *or imprisoned* not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 110. Every pension agent, or other person employed or appointed by him, who takes, receives, or demands any fee or reward from any pensioner for any service in connection with the payment of his pension, shall be fined not more than $500.

SEC. 111. Whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person holding any place of trust or profit, or discharging any official function under, or in connection with, any Executive Department of the Government of the United States, or under the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, shall act as an agent or attorney for prosecuting any claim against the United States, or in any manner, or by any means, otherwise than in discharge of his proper official duties, shall aid or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or receive any gratuity, or any share of or interest in any claim, from any claimant against the United States, with intent to aid or assist, or in consideration of having aided or assisted, in the prosecution of such claim, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 112. [*Whoever, being elected a* Member of *or Delegate to Congress, or a Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, shall, after his election and* either before or after he has qualified, *and during his continuance in office,* directly or indirectly, ask, accept, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or other valuable consideration, or any promise, contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value to him *or to any person designated by him,* for his attention to, or services, or with the intent to have his action, vote, or decision influenced, on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding, which may at any time be pending in either House *of Congress* or before any committee thereof, or which by law or under the Constitution may be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place as such Member, *Delegate, or Resident Commissioner,* shall be *fined* not more than three times the amount asked, accepted, or received, and *imprisoned* not more than three years; and shall, moreover, forfeit his office or place, and thereafter be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under the Government of the United States.]

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President, I see that section 112 is in brackets. Will the Senator in charge of the measure explain the changes? I do not ask for an elaborate explanation, but I will indicate my inquiry by suggesting to the Senator that he probably recalls a case that happened a few years ago——

Mr. HEYBURN. If I might interrupt the Senator, Mr. President, I would say that I was just about to ask that this section be passed over until some Senators who desire to be present when it is reached, and for whom I have sent, come to the Chamber. I would ask that the section be passed over temporarily for that purpose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section will be passed over.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 113. [Whoever shall promise, offer, or give, or cause to be promised, offered, or given, any money or other thing of value, or shall make or tender any contract, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, to any Member of either House of Congress, *or Delegate to* Congress, *or Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States, after his election and* either before or after he has qualified, *and during his continuance in office,* with intent to influence his *action,* vote, or decision, on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending in either House of Congress, or before any committee thereof, *or which by law or under the Constitution may be brought before him in his official capacity or in his place as such Member, Delegate, or Resident Commissioner,* shall be fined not more than three times the amount of money or value of the thing so promised, offered, given, made, or tendered, and imprisoned not more than three years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, in justice to the absent Senators who desire to be present when this class of amendments is under consideration, I think that we should pass over sections 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, and 117.

I would say to Senators that the Commission report an enlargement of existing law by inserting a provision common to all these sections, namely, the words "after his election," covering the period between his election and the time of his qualifying as a Senator or Representative. Some Senators desire to inquire as to the wisdom of the amendment. Your committee, in considering the work of the Commission, carried forward a part of their recommendations in the nature of an amendment, which is printed in italics in each of these sections, and in order that there may be a larger attendance when a matter that so particularly and closely pertains to the duties and responsibilities of the members of this body is taken up, I think those sections should be passed over. They deal with the prohibition against acts of Members of Congress. The Commission has enlarged existing law and the committee has reported the amendment.

Mr. CULBERSON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Texas?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. CULBERSON. Before that action is taken, I suggested to the Senator a while ago—though, of course, the suggestion was indefinite—whether or not this change covers the case that was presented in the Middle West as to a former member of this body, which decision went off on the proposition that, although he had been elected a Senator, he had not qualified by taking the oath of office.

Mr. HEYBURN. This does cover the question that was involved in that case. As I have said, the amendment suggested covers the period between the election and the qualification of a Member of Congress, and is an enlargement of the offense to that extent.

Mr. CULBERSON. Without being more specific, the Senator understands my reference.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; I understand the Senator's reference, and it is a question that should be considered by the Senate when there is a fuller attendance than there is at this time.

Mr. BACON. What is the last section that the Senator includes in the sections to be passed over?

Mr. HEYBURN. Up to section 118.

Mr. BACON. Had not the Senator better include section 118 also, as that section refers to the preceding sections that have been passed over?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; let section 118 be included in the sections passed over, and we may then proceed to 119.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 119. [Whoever, being an officer of the United States, or a person acting for or on behalf of the United States, in any official capacity, under or by virtue of the authority of any Department or office of the Government thereof; or whoever, being an officer or person acting for or on behalf of either House of Congress, or of any committee of either House, or of both Houses thereof, shall ask, accept, or receive, any money, or any contract, promise, undertaking, obligation, gratuity, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with intent to have his decision or action on any question, matter, cause, or proceeding which may at any time be pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, or in his place of trust or profit, influenced thereby, shall be fined not more than three times the amount *of money or value of the thing* so asked, accepted, or received, and imprisoned not more than three years; and shall, moreover, forfeit his office or place and thereafter be forever disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust, or profit under *the Government of* the United States.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, in that section the change consists in carrying forward into the section the penalty that under existing law was prescribed by reference to another section—combining two sections of the Revised Statutes, namely, sections 5501 and 5502.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 120. [No Senator or Representative *in,* or Delegate or *Resident Commissioner to* Congress, or Senator, Representative, Delegate, *or Resident Commissioner* elect, or officer or employee of either House *of Congress,* and no executive, judicial, military, or naval officer of the United States, and no clerk or employee of any department, branch, or bureau of the executive, judicial, or military or naval service of the United States, shall, directly or indirectly, solicit or receive, or be in any manner concerned in soliciting or receiving, any assessment, subscription, or contribution for any political purpose whatever, from any officer, clerk, or employee of the United States, or any department,

branch, or bureau thereof, or from any person receiving any salary or compensation from moneys derived from the Treasury of the United States.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, in that section the only change in existing law is the addition of the words "or Resident Commissioner," an office that has been created since the passage of the act of 1883.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I should like to inquire of the learned Senator whether the committee, in examining the laws with a view to revision, took into consideration at any time—not especially this particular time—whether or not the law was a dead letter or had fallen into the disrepute of not being recognized by those for whose guidance it was originally enacted?

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the committee did not enter into that field of consideration at all in determining the advisability of reporting existing law. There being other tribunals of the Government that are specially invested with the power and duty of seeing to the enforcement of the law, the committee were quite content to deal with the law as it is.

Mr. BACON. I fully understand and appreciate the attitude of the committee in that regard. At the same time the committee, while they were especially charged with the duty of revising the laws in order to make corrections as to style, perspicuity, and conciseness, have recognized that in extreme cases they would go a little beyond, and have, in some instances, suggested the enactment of new provisions of law. Upon the same basis of reasoning, I think, they possibly might have suggested whenever, by reason of a lapse of time or changed conditions, it was found that a law was not regarded as binding that it was better that there should not be a statute upon the books which was disregarded.

I am led to make that suggestion—and I will, by way of parenthesis, say that I think the position of the committee is eminently proper, being conservative and not going to the extent of attempting to repeal the law ordinarily—I am led to make that suggestion by the undenied publications which, in every political campaign, are found in the public press to the effect that there is a most flagrant disregard of the provisions of this law by the several Departments of this Government.

Now, Mr. President, I am not in a position to make good, by way of proof, what I say, because I did not anticipate that there would be occasion for my having here any newspaper clippings or anything of the kind. But I believe it will be recollected, as well as recognized, by every Senator that during political campaigns the newspaper press gives accounts of the fact that by indirection the law is violated and that those who are in the public offices in this city and elsewhere in the service of the Government, while not directly commanded to contribute to political campaigns, are under a duress which is not less peremptory and influential than a direct command, under which these contributions are taken up; and it goes without saying—as the dominant party is the one which has control of the patronage, and the offices of the country are, to a large extent, if not almost entirely, outside of the control of the civil-service rules, filled with the adherents of the dominant party—that those contributions are in the interest of the dominant party.

Of course I do not endeavor in this way to stir up any political debate or to impede the smooth and orderly current of legislation which we are pursuing in the enactment of this very important body of laws, but while we are laying down law for the government of the citizen and prescribing grave and hard penalties for the infraction of the law, I think it is not an improper thing to bring to the attention of the Senate that at the same time those whose duty it is to enforce law are very frequently and continuously engaged in the infraction of law.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I shall not at this time attempt to enter into a consideration of the merits of this class of what may properly be termed "slanderous legislation."

Mr. BACON. What kind?

Mr. HEYBURN. Slanderous legislation. I class under that head all this kind of statutes, where some person conceives the idea that a great many other persons are corrupt or subject to corrupt influences and that it is necessary to restrain them, losing sight of the fact that our action here is merely the writing of a contract between the citizens of a government as to the rules by which they will be governed. We have passed over a number of sections of the same character, for the reasons given at the time. In writing into a statute that your neighbor shall not do things such as are enumerated in this section, there is an implication behind the words that were not your neighbor restrained from doing them he would be apt to do them. But I have yet to see a legislator or to read in the records of legislation where any legislator has classed himself among those who needed such restraint.

Mr. President, I am content to allow this legislation to drift along. It is enacted in response to a clamor which is not based upon a true and correct estimate of human character, especially the human character behind American citizenship. But legislative bodies have fallen into the habit of indulging in this kind of legislation, and whatever your committee may have thought of the wisdom of such legislation they did not feel that it was within their province or the scope of their duties to correct it or to attempt to correct it or to propose to amend it or to drop out such statutes.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, I think the Senator's statement of the purpose of the committee is the statement of an eminently proper attitude for them to occupy.

I can not agree with the Senator, however, in the denomination of this statute as a slanderous statute, or that it belongs to that class. There may be such a class. I will say to the Senator that the part of the statute which I had in mind was not the part which related to the legislative branch of the Government, but to the executive branch of the Government, and that as I understand this provision of law it relates to both. It speaks of the Departments of the Government.

Mr. President, the reason why I say it is not a slanderous statute and not be classed as a slanderous statute is this: We all know the fact that prior to its enactment there was the most regular and unblushing system under which all the employees in the Executive Departments were regularly held up by an undisguised demand upon them that they should contribute a certain percentage of their salaries to the needs and requirements of political campaigns. Everybody recollects the fact that such was the case; and it was to correct that gross and disgraceful evil that this statute was enacted.

Therefore, when this statute has been enacted to correct an evil which was confessed and undisguised and undeniable, it can not be classed as a slanderous statute. It was a proper statute to meet a great evil; and my suggestion was not with a view that possibly it might be eliminated from the statute books, but I simply took advantage of the opportunity to bring it in in that way in order that the attention of Senators might be called to the fact that this statute is being, not undisguisedly, as heretofore, but still in a degree, violated, if newspaper accounts and the private information which we have from employees of the Government are to be credited.

Now, whether or not there is any legislation which can be had which will make the statute any more binding than it is is another question. I think the statute itself is probably sufficiently explicit. The trouble is that it is not obeyed by those themselves charged with the high duty of executing the law. I am not speaking of the administration of the law by the courts, but those whose duty it is to see that the law is obeyed and properly executed. While the honorable Senator in charge of this bill has failed to utter his direct approval of what I say, I am satisfied that I have uttered no word which in his heart and judgment he does not approve.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 121. No person shall, in any room or building occupied in the discharge of official duties by any officer or employee of the United States mentioned in *the preceding section*, or in any navy-yard, fort, or arsenal, solicit in any manner whatever or receive any contribution of money or other thing of value for any political purpose whatever.

SEC. 122. No officer or employee of the United States mentioned in *section 120*, shall discharge, or promote, or degrade, or in any manner change the official rank or compensation of any other officer or employee, or promise or threaten so to do, for giving or withholding or neglecting to make any contribution of money or other valuable thing for any political purpose.

SEC. 123. No officer, clerk, or other person in the service of the United States shall, directly or indirectly, give or hand over to any other officer, clerk, or person in the service of the United States, or to any Senator or Member of or Delegate to *Congress, or Resident Commissioner from any Territory of the United States*, any money or other valuable thing on account of or to be applied to the promotion of any political object whatever.

SEC. 124. Whoever shall violate any provision of the four *preceding* sections shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than three years, or both.

Mr. BACON. Does the Senator from Idaho and his colleague who are in charge of the bill recognize the propriety of amendments as we go on at this stage?

Mr. HEYBURN. I am afraid if we were to enter upon that system it would be very confusing and perhaps delay the consideration of the bill.

Mr. BACON. I want to suggest a certain line of amendment which I think it would be well for the Committee on Revision to take into consideration, and if they approve I should be very glad if they would bring in, either as a separate section or as an amendment, a provision upon the line I am about to suggest.

I think, Mr. President, that it is a tremendous evil that offi-

cers—and the Senator, I think, will agree with me that it is a kindred subject—in the pay of the Government, charged with duties to be performed in the carrying on of the Government, should give their time and their energies to political campaigns. I can not see how it is any greater evil for an employee in the Executive Department to contribute money to a campaign than for an officer or an employee in the Executive Department to stunt his proper attention to his official duties and devote his time and energies to the advocacy and promotion of any political party or any person who may be interested in a campaign.

Mr. President, when a man takes office in the Executive Department of the Government, having nothing to do with the policies of the Government, having nothing to do with the enactment of law, confined solely in his duty to the execution of the law, I think it is not a very desirable thing as each political year comes around for him to abandon his post and convert himself into a political partisan. I am not speaking about a man who may be a candidate himself; it is the right of every man to be a candidate; but I am speaking of what we have seen in this country, not only under the administration of one party, but under the administration of either party.

So there is nothing partisan in what I am saying. It is not desirable to see officers of the Executive Departments, high officers and officers not so high, abandoning their positions, abandoning the proper attention to the discharge of their particular duties, and converting themselves into political partisans, parading the country seeking to promote any particular candidacy that they may favor or to oppose a candidacy which they may not favor.

I would be very glad to see a change in the law which would put a man on notice that when he accepted an office under this Government in the Executive Departments he was expected to attend to his business and nothing else, and that if he sought to contribute his energies in a political campaign he must lay down his office, in which he represents not one party, but all parties.

I do not know whether what I say commends itself to the good judgment of the learned Senators, but I think it would be a most valuable reform if we could put upon the statute books not only a condemnation of this pernicious practice, but a prohibition of it, which would insure its abandonment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

CHAPTER SIX.

OFFENSES AGAINST PUBLIC JUSTICE.

SEC. 125. [Whoever having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be *fined* not more than $2,000 and *imprisoned* not more than five years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Rather a material change in existing law is presented by the section just read.

The change in this section consists in the omission of the provision declaring that a person found guilty of perjury shall be incapable of giving testimony in any court of the United States until such time as the judgment against him shall be reversed. In many of the States this bar has been removed, leaving the court or jury to say in each case what weight shall be given the testimony of any such witness.

The necessity for this change is obvious. A man is convicted of perjury; the judgment is often reversed, and the party stands clear and free from the charge, and yet individual litigants or the Government may have been deprived of his testimony merely because he was temporarily under the judgment of a verdict, so far as a verdict would disqualify. It has embarrassed the prosecution and it has embarrassed innumerable defendants, and the committee could see no good reason why the testimony of such a person should not be subjected to the ordinary rules as to its weight and application.

Mr. CLAY. If I understand the Senator correctly, the old law provides that when a defendant is convicted of the offense of perjury he shall be incapable of testifying hereafter in the courts unless the judgment of conviction is reversed.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. CLAY. And in case it is reversed he would, of course, be capable of testifying. As I understand, the committee has stricken out that provision, and in the event a defendant is convicted of perjury he will hereafter be capable of testifying in the courts and the weight of his testimony will be left entirely to the jury.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is the effect of the committee's recommendation.

Mr. CLAY. Does the Senator think that that is a wise change? Does not the Senator think that when a defendant is convicted of the offense of perjury and the judgment of the court below is sustained, he ought to be incapable of testifying in the courts thereafter?

Mr. HEYBURN. That is not the existing law, Mr. President. It might be that the amendment suggested by the Senator would obviate the necessity of the amendment presented by the committee, but there is often an interval between the verdict and the decision of the court of last resort. A few days ago we had an instance of a judgment being reversed that had been rendered some two years or more ago. During the interval between the time of the rendition of the judgment of conviction and the time when the judgment is held to be void or nugatory the party would be deprived of the right to testify, and others would be deprived of the benefit of his testimony.

Mr. CLAY. The Senator means that under existing law if a defendant is convicted, from the period of his conviction until there is a reversal he is incapable of testifying, and after reversal he would be capable of testifying?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. CLAY. Now, the change made by the committee provides that after the conviction, it makes no difference whether the judgment is affirmed or reversed, the defendant convicted of perjury is always capable of testifying in the courts.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes, subject to the rule as to the weight of evidence.

I should like to make a suggestion. There are, as we see in the papers frequently of late, cases where the court suspends sentence of a man convicted of perjury—I have one in mind now where the sentence upon conviction of perjury has been suspended for more than two years—simply in order that the party's testimony may be used. If his testimony can be used under those circumstances merely because the formality of a judgment is lacking, his testimony is worth no more than if he had been absolutely sentenced.

Mr. CLAY. I will ask the Senator a question. After a defendant has been convicted of the offense of perjury and the judgment has been sustained by the highest court—it is a very aggravated offense—does not the Senator think he should be deprived of the right and privilege of testifying in the courts afterwards?

Mr. HEYBURN. So far as the rights of the defendant are concerned I think the Senator is correct, but oftentimes the only possible means of proving some fact material to sustaining the rights of individuals who would be perfectly helpless in the absence of the testimony lies in the mouth of the convicted person.

Mr. CLAY. I will ask the Senator another question. Does the Senator think that any citizen ought to be convicted of an offense involving imprisonment on the testimony of a person who has been convicted of the offense of perjury?

Mr. HEYBURN. I can speak only for myself. There were ten members of the committee. They were all of them men trained in the law and accustomed to its practice, and the section as reported represents the judgment of those ten members of the committee so far as it could be expressed.

I should prefer to discuss this question, if it is to be discussed, rather from an impersonal standpoint. The conviction under existing law deprives not only the party of the right to testify, but it deprives litigants of the right to have the testimony of the person convicted. A man may be convicted of perjury in a case where he himself was to be benefited by his testimony, which was false. A litigant should not be deprived of the benefit of that man's testimony if he were the only person who knew the facts involving the rights of some third party, where the person convicted would have no interest whatever. It is often the case that facts could be established by the testimony of a witness who has been disqualified if that witness could testify where it is practically certain that his testimony, not being influenced by any personal interest, would speak the truth. Many of the States, recognizing this fact and recognizing the further fact that the punishment intended to be inflicted upon the party convicted extends far beyond that party and is wreaked upon innocent parties, have relaxed this rule and have allowed the testimony of such a party to be received in evidence, especially so far as the rights of third parties are concerned.

Mr. CLAY. I will say to the Senator that I do not believe litigants ought to be permitted to have this kind of testimony. If persons have cases in court, either civil or criminal, and they can not establish their contention by testimony presumed to be honest and truthful, then their contention ought to fail. I do not believe the Senator can sustain his contention simply upon the ground that a litigant may need such testimony in order to establish his case. I believe it is a bad change and that it ought not to be adopted.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I think the Senator will find that there are very few States in the Union which to-day

have statutes of this character upon their books. It is in line with modern progress in reference to legislative matters to get rid of all statutes of this character. It is not so very long ago when we had a rule that a party in a case should not be permitted to testify. We got rid of that idea. A litigant in a case may now testify, subject simply to the rule that the fact of his interest shall be considered as affecting his testimony. It seems to me that precisely the same sort of rule ought to be applied here. When a party has been convicted of this offense, or indeed of any other offense, the fact of his conviction may be shown in the case to affect his credibility. But if a statute of this kind is to remain upon the Federal statute books, the effect of it is not so much to punish the defendant who has been convicted of this offense as it is to punish innocent litigants who had nothing whatever to do with it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

The SECRETARY. Page 63, section 126——

Mr. CLAY. What became of the other section? Was it adopted?

Mr. HEYBURN. Unless some proposition is submitted to amend it——

Mr. CLAY. I think the Senator had better let it be passed over for the present.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let it be passed over.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 126. Whoever shall procure another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable as in the preceding section prescribed.

SEC. 127. Whoever shall feloniously steal, take away, alter, falsify, or otherwise avoid any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, by means whereof any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect; or whoever shall acknowledge, or procure to be acknowledged, in any such court, any recognizance, bail, or judgment, in the name of any other person not privy or consenting to the same, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than seven years, *or both;* but this provision shall not extend to the acknowledgment of any judgment by an attorney, duly admitted, for any person against whom such judgment is had or given.

SEC. 128. [Whoever shall willfully *and unlawfully conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, or* destroy, or attempt *to conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, or* destroy, or, with intent to *conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate,* destroy, or steal, shall take and carry away any record, proceeding, *map, book,* paper, *document, or other thing,* filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court *of the United States,* or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer *of the United States,* shall be *fined* not more than $2,000, or *imprisoned* not more than three years, or both.]

Mr. CULBERSON. I rise simply to have some understanding about a matter connected with section 124. I was unavoidably absent from the Chamber when section 124 was considered. I have an amendment to offer at that point, but just as I was leaving I understood the Senator from Idaho to suggest that he thought it best not to insist upon individual amendments at this time. If I am correct in that understanding, I will pass this by.

Mr. HEYBURN. If the amendment consists of new matter, then I think it should not be interposed at this time.

Mr. CULBERSON. It is entirely new matter.

Mr. HEYBURN. If it is merely an amendment that concerns the matter reported by the committee, then I think it should be considered at this time.

Mr. CULBERSON. This is entirely new matter.

Mr. HEYBURN. Then I would suggest to the Senator that it would be better to defer it, because it might be thought if it was entirely new legislation that it should go to an appropriate standing committee of this body.

Mr. CULBERSON. The bill is not there, though. An amendment to a bill ought to go to a committee if the bill itself was there. But this is an amendment to a bill pending in the Senate.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is true when the bill is reported by a standing committee, but a bill reported under the special order of the two Houses of Congress has a different status, it seems to me, from that occupied by a bill reported from a standing committee, and the rule could hardly be the same. I doubt if the Senate would think it appropriate to send amendments to this bill back to the committee reporting it. The committee was authorized to report within certain limitations expressed in the act of Congress creating the committee. The committee was not created by the Senate alone. Therefore the Senate must share the exercise of its control over the committee with the other body. It would not be proper for the Senate alone to give instructions beyond the power expressed in the original act to this committee. It seems so to me.

Mr. CULBERSON. Without reference to the last suggestion made by the Senator, in view of his previous suggestion that amendments involving new matter should not be considered at this time, I will not press the amendments I have. They have been printed, however, and are on the tables of Senators. I will take them up later.

Mr. BACON. I will suggest, in order to meet the views of both Senators, possibly, it might be understood that when these controverted sections are taken up any section passed over to which it might be desired to make an amendment of new matter might then be considered.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think that really is the understanding under which we are proceeding.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would suggest for the information of Senators that the whole bill is open to amendment.

Mr. BACON. I fully understand that.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. And no reservation is necessary.

Mr. BACON. Not only when we come into the Senate, but by a recurrence to it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Precisely.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; I so stated the other day.

As to section 128, which has just been read, and which is in brackets, the italics clearly indicate the amendments suggested. The words "without reference to the value of the record, paper, document, or proceeding so taken" are omitted as redundant, as they add nothing to the section.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask a question of some of the Senators in charge of the bill, solely for information. Senators will recall that we have recently had in this city a prosecution under this section of a public officer, in which there was an acquittal, and I have no doubt a proper acquittal, although I know nothing of the details of the case. I do not mean in what I am about to say to reflect in any manner upon the action of the court and jury in that case, but I use it simply for the purpose of getting information to see whether any further legislation is required.

It will be recalled by Senators that in that case there was no dispute, I think, as to the fact that the papers had been removed from the office. The defense, I think, was rested, not upon a denial of that fact, but upon some other facts connected with it, possibly that they were regarded as private papers, if I recollect aright.

I simply wish to know of the Senators whether they and their colleagues, the ten who were engaged in this serious work, recalled the fact of that trial and whether the section as it now stands is as strong as could be made, having reference to the facts which were developed and the rulings which were made in that case.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I would suggest to the Senator that the understanding of the committee, at least my understanding of the case to which he refers, was that it rather turned upon the question as to whether or not certain papers were public documents.

Mr. BACON. Yes. They were in the office.

Mr. HEYBURN. It would hardly come within the scope of this section to enter upon a definition of what are public documents, and it would be a very extensive subject. It would be almost impossible by an enumeration to cover what constitute public documents. I think that would always be a question for the courts.

Mr. BACON. Of course I recognize the fact that there could not be a detailed enumeration, but there could be a generalization which would be quite complete and which would include all papers, letterpress books, and other books of that kind in an office which in any manner related to public affairs.

In the particular case that we have in view, so far as I could gather from the publications in the press—I did not attend the trial and I have not seen any official record of it—so far as there was a narration in the press of the issues made and the testimony involved, I think there was no dispute about the fact that the papers did relate to public matters, but it was claimed that while they related to public matters they were private letters, if I recollect correctly.

Now, it does seem to me that without the interminable detail, which the Senator says would be impracticable, there could be introduced into this section words which in general description would include all such papers, and I think they ought to be included if they relate to public matters.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would inquire of the Senator, if an attempt was made to amend this section along the line suggested by him, whether as a member of the Judiciary Committee of this body he would not think it proper that that kind of a bill should be referred to that committee?

Mr. BACON. I think the committee has repeatedly and very properly inserted words for the purpose of making the statute more comprehensive without in any manner changing the policy of it, but to make it more effective. The Senator is constantly

calling our attention to changes of this kind which have been made, and I think properly made. In all the instances that I now recall the Senator has made that statement, I have concurred in the judgment of the committee that it was a proper change. But I think this is a matter of such importance, so vitally concerning the proper conduct of affairs in our Executive Departments particularly, that there should be the most comprehensive statute on the subject, so that an officer of the Government could not keep a letter book in his office for letter impressions and claim that it related to private matters, although it related to his judicial acts, judicial I mean in the sense in which an executive officer is frequently called to pass upon a matter in a quasi-judicial capacity, where regarding not only the letterpress copies but the original letters written to him concerning matters which he was to pass upon it may be set up as a defense in court that they were private matters and that he, therefore, was justified in their removal. I think that defense ought never to be permitted hereafter.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, I know something about the case the Senator refers to, and I myself have had some experience in an executive office. We all know the case referred to. The claim was that the late Commissioner had destroyed certain records which he claimed were private papers and not records at all. The question was fairly presented to the jury whether they were records or were not records. That is about as far as you can go in a criminal case. You can not say that if a man receives a letter which has some slight reference to public affairs and all the balance to his private affairs, he shall treat it as a public record and put it in the public files.

In this case the Commissioner had been a Member of Congress for a number of years. He had a large experience in legislation and in writing to his people, and he had kept in a book for many years copies of his letters and copies of the letters received. He carried those books, when he became Commissioner, to the Land Office. He took the books that he had brought into the Land Office, the books that he had filled with letters which he had treated as private correspondence, and turned them into a room of the Department and left them there for two or three months at least, subject to examination by everybody. Finally he said to some subordinate, "Take those things and throw in the furnace and burn them up."

Mr. President, that man was put on trial for the burning up of those books, and a case that ought to have been tried, I say as a lawyer, in six days, took twelve weeks. Practically everything that that man had ever done in his lifetime came before the court. The jury found that the books were his private correspondence and not public documents.

I want to say to the Senator from Georgia that you can not go into details with these things, and the more you do the more difficult you will find it to enforce the law. When you have said that public documents shall not be destroyed you have left it to the jury of the country to determine whether they are, and certainly it should be left to some tribunal to determine. We can not make an absolute rule on the subject.

Mr. President, I said I had had some experience. I know that every executive officer will get letters that are not public and that are not intended to be public, and yet they are letters treating of public affairs. Hundreds of letters have come to me since I have been in public life, marked frequently as personal letters, and yet treating entirely of public affairs. If I were Secretary of the Interior, as I was on one occasion, I would receive that kind of letters. It must be left to the judgment of the officer who receives them to determine whether they are public or whether they are private. Every officer will receive letters dealing in some way with public affairs and perhaps in a greater degree with private affairs. It must be left to his judgment to determine whether he will put them in the files and treat them as public or whether he will put them in his own files and treat them as private.

I myself kept my official correspondence in the files of the Department. I kept my personal correspondence under my own control; when I left the Department I took those letters away from the Department; and when I thought they were no longer of any use to me, I destroyed them.

Mr. President, I wanted to say this in defense of the public officer who I believe meant to discharge his duties properly. I used to find some fault with him, not because I believed he was dishonest, but I found some fault with his judgment sometimes in his determination of public affairs, but I believe he was prosecuted for an offense he never had committed.

Mr. President, I do not want to make it easier to prosecute a man who has been in public life when he goes out than it now is. I realize that in these strenuous days men in public life have to come in contact with things that fifty years ago they did not come in contact with. I could say to the Senate now, as I do say, that I believe in the last few years there has been a system of espionage, of spying upon public offices by another branch, say, of the Government, such as never has been known in the history of this country, nor do I believe it ever has been known in the history of any free country before.

There is not any crying evil here, Mr. President, to be met. I believe that public officers are as honest, as a rule, to-day as they ever have been. I believe that the public demands more from them to-day than it did demand before, and, what is more, I think as a rule it receives from them more than it ever did before.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President, Senators will recall that when I first brought this subject to the attention of the Senate I spoke of the fact that the officer alluded to by the Senator from Colorado, had been acquitted, and I had no doubt properly acquitted. I simply repeat that in order that the remarks of the Senator may not be understood by anyone as indicating that I had occupied any other attitude in regard to the matter.

I think I can go a little further than the Senator in regard to the character of public officials. I think anyone who will read the history of not only the very recent past, but for a time a little further back, will become convinced of the fact that the public officials of the present day are not only as honest as they have ever been in the past, but I believe they are more so. So there is nothing which I have said which can possibly be a reflection upon them.

Mr. TELLER. I did not understand the Senator to say they were not.

Mr. BACON. No; I understand the Senator. I do not think, when we seek to make the law clear, that we by so doing in any manner suggest that there is any greater necessity for a stringent law than there would otherwise be, but to put it in a position where an officer is less liable to have what the Senator from Colorado, I have no doubt, very properly terms an unjust prosecution, because of the fact that the law would be so clear that there would be no doubt as to whether or not the officer had confined himself within its restraining limits.

I have not any amendment to offer in regard to the matter, and I do not intend to offer any amendment to the particular section, but it seems to me that it would be well that public officials should be a little more guarded, and that there should be a well-understood provision of law, not that all letters which may have some reference to public affairs should be treated as belonging to the particular department to which the officer belongs, but that any letter which related to his judicial action should be so treated; and when I say judicial, the Senator will understand me as referring to the class of actions which officers of the Interior Department, for instance, have frequently performed, duties which are in their nature judicial, and as not intending in any manner to use a term which more properly belongs to an officer of the judicial department.

I say I think it would be a very proper provision of law under which an officer of an Executive Department would understand that a communication to him discussing the question of what decision he as an executive officer shall make is not a private communication. In whatever letter it may be found, and however it may have in it private matters, such a communication ought to be considered as an official communication and not one which he would be authorized to take away or to destroy, but which should belong to the permanent files of the Department.

So far as the particular officer is concerned, whose trial gave rise to this discussion, I join in what the Senator says of him. I know him personally, and I have known him personally and pleasantly for many years. I was very glad that the court decided, and I have no doubt correctly decided, that he had been guilty of no crime. But that case has none the less called my attention to the fact that the law is, in my opinion, incomplete in failing, not as the Senator from Idaho suggests, to go through a long detail of particularities, but in failing in general terms to indicate that letters which particularly relate not simply to public affairs, but to what an officer shall do in the performance of his duty, are not private communications, but belong properly to the files of the Department. I understand that in this case, while the particular matters were treated by this officer as private communications to him, and I have no doubt conscientiously treated by him as such, they did relate to what he as an officer should do in the discharge of his duty as to certain questions before him for decision.

I think the law ought to be so framed, Mr. President, that no officer on receiving a letter of that kind, because of the fact that it related to other matters, should treat it as a private communication but as an official act to be regarded thereafter as belonging to the files of the Department.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 129. [Whoever, having the custody of any record, proceeding, *map, book,* document, paper, *or other thing* specified in *the preceding section,* shall *willfully and unlawfully conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, falsify,* or destroy any such record, proceeding, *map, book,* document, paper, *or thing,* shall be *fined* not more than $2,000 or *imprisoned* not more than three years, or both; and shall moreover forfeit his office and be forever afterward disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States.]

Mr. BURKETT. I was just reading that section. I should like to have the Senator explain the difference between it and the preceding section, and why a difference is made in the penalty.

Mr. HEYBURN. The preceding section was based upon section 5403 of the Revised Statutes, in which the penalty was a fine of not more than $1,000 and a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not more than three years. That penalty was carried into section 128. It was a part of the act of 1853. The section under consideration, section 129, is taken from the Revised Statutes, section 5408, and is a part of the same act as the preceding section. In section 5408 of the Revised Statutes the penalty is to be a fine of not more than $2,000 and a term of imprisonment at hard labor of not more than three years, or both. That is carried into section 129. While the offense is similar in many ways, there is this difference: Section 128 provides that—

Whoever shall willfully and unlawfully conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, or destroy, or attempt * * * with intent to conceal, remove, mutilate, obliterate, destroy, or steal * * * any record, proceeding, map, book, paper, * * * filed or deposited with any clerk or officer of any court of the United States, or in any public office, or with any judicial or public officer of the United States, shall be fined—

as is provided in the section.

Now, if the Senator will observe the difference in the enumeration of the offense, he will, I think, see the intent of the legislature in the same act originally—an act passed in 1853, long upon the statute books—and he will see the reason for the difference in the penalty. Section 129 provides that—

Whoever, having the custody of any record—

In the first place, the offense was committed by a person not having the custody of the record; in the second place, he is lawfully in possession of the record or the paper. This section 129 provides that—

Whoever, having the custody of any record, etc.—

describing substantially the same articles described in section 128, shall take them, he shall be fined as is provided in the section. The first section covers the taking by a person who has no business to interfere with them, who is not rightfully in their possession. The second covers only the cases of a misuse or a diverted use of papers rightfully in the possession of the party taking them.

The wisdom of the original enactment I will not undertake to defend. The committee did not feel justified in attempting to change the existing law on that subject, it having been enacted in the same statute. Had it been enacted in separate statutes, passed at long intervals, there might have been some reason for arriving at the conclusion that Congress had not taken into consideration the provisions of existing law and had made an apparent if not a real inconsistent provision with reference to the punishment. But where Congress in deliberating upon a single statute considered, at the time of the enactment of the law, that one enumeration of offenses should be punished in a given way and that another enumeration of offenses that could be committed only by a different class of persons from those contained in the preceding section should be punished in another way, the committee did not feel that they would be justified in recommending any change.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, I call the attention of the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BURKETT] to the fact that section 129 contains the additional punishment that a person who, having the custody of one of these records, shall destroy or carry it away, shall forfeit his office and forever be disqualified from holding any office under the Government of the United States, a punishment which could not apply to the case in section 128, because that dealt with persons who might or might not be officers. It was thought where an officer of the Government had so far abused his trust as to carry away or destroy documents committed to his care, that, in addition to the ordinary punishment, he should forfeit his office and should be disqualified.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 130. Whoever shall forge the signature of any judge, register, or other officer of any court of the United States, or of any Territory thereof, or shall forge or counterfeit the seal of any such court, or shall knowingly concur in using any such forged or counterfeit signature or seal, for the purpose of authenticating any proceeding or document, or shall tender in evidence any such proceeding or document with a false or counterfeit signature of any such judge, register, or other officer, or a false or counterfeit seal of the court, subscribed or attached thereto, knowing such signature or seal to be false or counterfeit, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 131. [Whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give *or offer, or cause to be given or offered,* any money, *property, or value of any kind,* or any promise *or agreement therefor, or any other bribe, to* any judge, *judicial officer, or other person authorized by any law* of the United States *to hear or determine any question,* matter, cause, *proceeding, or controversy, with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or decision thereon,* shall be fined *not more than $20,000* or imprisoned *not more than fifteen years, or both;* and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.]

Mr. HEYBURN. The punishment for a violation of section 5449, which is the section of the Revised Statutes representing the proposed section 131, is a fine and imprisonment at the discretion of the court. A maximum fine and imprisonment has been reported by the committee. The enlargement of the scope of the section is indicated by the language printed in italics. The enlargement is in response to changed conditions largely. The existing law was enacted on the 30th of April, 1790, and there have been a good many changes in conditions since that time. It was found necessary to enlarge the provisions of the statute to meet new conditions that did not exist at the time of the enactment of the original law.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 132. Whoever, being a judge *of a court* of the United States, shall in anywise accept or receive any sum of money, or other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation, gift, or security for the payment of money, or *for* the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with the intent to be influenced thereby in any opinion, judgment, or decree in any suit, controversy, matter, or cause depending before him, shall be fined *not more than $20,000* or imprisoned *not more than fifteen years, or both;* and shall be forever disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I desire, although that section is not in brackets, to call the attention of Senators to a very important change. Under existing law there is no limit to the fine or imprisonment which may be imposed on a judge for a violation of its provisions. The committee have recommended a maximum punishment. The existing law provides that upon conviction for the offense described in section 5490 of the Revised Statutes the judge may be fined and imprisoned, at the discretion of the court, and he shall be forever disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States. He might be fined $29,000,000 and imprisoned for life. The committee thought that it would be well to fix the maximum punishment. So they have reported the section carrying a maximum punishment of not more than $20,000 and of imprisonment not more than fifteen years. It would be difficult to conceive of a condition that would call for a greater punishment than that.

Mr. BACON. I ask the Senator from Idaho if he specifies the sum of $29,000,000 as an amount of fine which it might be excessive to impose in any case?

Mr. HEYBURN. I only suggested that because it was a convenient figure and one with which we have become more or less familiar.

Mr. BACON. Yes.

Sections 133 and 134 of the bill, being in italics, were not read.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 135. [Whoever corruptly, or by threats or force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall endeavor to influence, intimidate, or impede any witness, in any court of the United States *or before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner,* or any grand or petit juror, or officer in or of any court of the United States, *or officer who may be serving at any examination or other proceeding before any United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner,* in the discharge of his duty, or who corruptly or by threats of force, or by any threatening letter or communication, shall influence, obstruct, or impede, or endeavor to influence, obstruct, or impede, the due administration of justice therein, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, that section is a molding together of sections 5399 and 5404 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, the first section, 5399, being a provision contained in the act of March 2, 1831, and section 5404 being a provision contained in the act of June 10, 1872—statutes enacted at long intervals. The section does nothing more than mold them into a single section and broaden them to meet the changed conditions in regard to offices created since the enactment of the original statute.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 136. [If two or more persons conspire to deter by force, intimidation, or threat any party or witness in any court of the United States, *or in any examination before a United States commissioner or officer acting as such commissioner,* from attending such court *or examination,* or from testifying to any matter pending therein freely, fully, and truthfully, or to injure such party or witness in his person or property on account of his having so attended or testified, or to influ-

ence the verdict, presentment, or indictment of any grand or petit juror in any such court, or to injure such juror in his person or property on account of any verdict, presentment, or indictment lawfully assented to by him, or *on account* of his being or having been such juror, each of such persons shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than six years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, section 136 is derived from section 5406 of the Revised Statutes. Section 5406 relates only to a limited jurisdiction. Your committee thought it proper that the provision should be extended generally to all United States courts; that is to say, that offenses committed within the jurisdiction of any United States court should be punished as offenses committed within the limits of specified United States courts in existing law are punished. As stated in the report—

Section 136: The change in this section consists in the omission from the first line of the words "in any State or Territory," so that the acts denounced in the section may be punished when committed with respect to witnesses called, or jurors chosen, in *any* court of the United States; and also in making the provisions of the section applicable to hearings before United States commissioners or officers acting as such.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 137. [Whoever shall attempt to influence the action or decision of any grand or petit juror of *any court of the United States* upon any issue or matter pending before such juror, or before the jury of which he is a member, or pertaining to his duties, by writing or sending to him any letter or any communication, in print or writing, in relation to such issue or matter, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than six months, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the only change there consists in the omission of the words "without the order previously obtained of the court before which the juror is summoned." That language seems to be entirely unnecessary and to perform no function in making the section effective.

The reading was resumed, as follows:

SEC. 139. Whenever any marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person has in his custody any prisoner by virtue of process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or commissioner, and such marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person voluntarily suffers such prisoner to escape, he shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

SEC. 140. The preceding section shall be construed to apply not only to cases in which the prisoner who escaped was charged or found guilty of an offense against the laws of the United States, *and* to cases in which the prisoner may be in custody charged with offenses against any foreign government with which the United States have treaties of extradition, but also to cases in which the prisoner may be held in custody for removal *to or* from the Philippine Islands *as now provided by law.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Section 140 has been revised to an extent to conform to existing and recent conditions. To the section has been added language carrying into it the provisions of section 2 of the act of February 6, 1905, relative to the extradition of persons to and from the Philippine Islands.

Mr. BACON. I will ask the Senator if he does not think that the word "now" before the word "provided" should be stricken out, because there may be changes in the law in regard to that matter, and that would specifically limit it to the law as it now exists? I think it should read "as provided by law."

Mr. HEYBURN. I think the Senator's suggestion a good one—"as provided by law." Then let the court say whether or not an offense committed under the particular conditions could be punished under future legislation or in the absence of it.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator propose an amendment to the section?

Mr. HEYBURN. I propose to amend the report of the committee by striking out the word "now" in line 8, section 140, before the word "provided."

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The amendment will be stated.

The SECRETARY. It is proposed to amend section 140, on page 69, line 23, of the printed bill before the word "provided," by striking out the word "now."

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, it occurs to me, before passing over that section, that perhaps we have not changed it. The language now stands:

But also to cases in which the prisoner may be held in custody for removal to or from the Philippine Islands as provided by law.

The court would construe that, under a familiar rule of construction, to be "as now provided by law."

Mr. BACON. Well, "as provided by law" at the time of the commission of the offense.

Mr. HEYBURN. No; "as provided by law." That would be held to apply to the enactment of the statute.

Mr. BACON. I do not think it would.

Mr. HEYBURN. If we want to make it applicable to future legislation I think we would have to express ourselves a little more explicitly than that.

Mr. BACON. Of course, Mr. President, I will defer to the Senator in charge of the bill; I shall not insist on my views; but I think the words "as provided by law" would undoubtedly indicate any law which was in existence at the time of the commission of the offense.

Mr. TELLER. Mr. President, there is a precedent, I know, for this kind of legislation, but it seems to me that if I had been the Senator in charge of this provision I would have left it out and tried to have adapted the law to the cases which it was desired to cover. I think there is not anything more vicious in legislation than an attempt to construe the law by the legislative body. The legislative body should frame the law and allow the courts to construe it. I repeat, I know there is a precedent for this, of course, but it is a vicious practice for a legislative body to assume to construe the law. To frame the law in as few words as possible and then allow the courts to construe it seems to me to be the proper course for a legislative body.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, not to interrupt the Senator, I would suggest——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Colorado yield to the Senator from Idaho?

Mr. TELLER. I am not going to make any suggestion further than to say that, as I understand the Senator has stricken out the word "now," I think it will be exactly the same as if he had left out the words "as now provided by law."

Mr. HEYBURN. I should like to say, before leaving the section, that the provision which the Senator suggests as being objectionable is existing law. Had it not been existing law I think the committee would not have recommended it.

Mr. TELLER. It is a repetition of what is in the statutes?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes. It was not put in by the committee at all.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 141. [Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of the United States, *or other person duly authorized,* in serving, or attempting to serve or execute, any mesne process or warrant, or any rule or order, or any other legal or judicial writ or process of any court of the United States, *or United States commissioner,* or shall assault, beat, or wound any officer or other person duly authorized, in serving or executing any *such* writ, rule, order, process, warrant, *or other legal or judicial writ or process,* shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned not more than one year.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, aside from a transposition of the language of the section in the interest of better expression the other change consists in extending its provisions to any person authorized to serve or execute any writ or process and to writs and processes issued by United States commissioners. It is merely extending the application of the section so as to be all-comprehensive, to cover all classes of officers who are ordinarily invested with the power of serving and executing processes.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 142. [Whoever shall rescue, or attempt to rescue, from the custody of any officer or person lawfully assisting him, any person arrested upon a warrant or other process issued under the provisions of *any law of the United States,* or shall, directly or indirectly, aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested to escape from the custody of *such* officer or other person, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process has been *so* issued, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant or process has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than six months, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, this section was, I might correctly say, modernized. The reference to sections 1984 and 1985, under the title "Civil rights," was omitted, and the section was made applicable under any law of the United States.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 143. Whoever, by force, shall set at liberty or rescue any person found guilty *in any court of the United States* of any capital crime, while going to execution or during execution, shall *be fined not more than $25,000, and imprisoned not more than twenty-five years.*

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President, as I understand, under the law as it is now, if a man is sentenced to be executed and he is rescued by another, the person rescuing the prisoner suffers the death penalty. Is it not true, then, that the section just read changes that and leaves the punishment to the discretion of the judge? Under it the presiding judge can fine or imprison the rescuer from one to twenty-five years. If a man has been sentenced to be executed and a party comes to his rescue and saves him from execution, ought not the rescuer to be tried for murder, convicted, and sentenced to death? In other words, if he frees a person charged with a capital offense, ought not the one responsible for the escape of the prisoner have the same penalty inflicted on him? As I understand, that is the law in many of the States at the present time.

Mr. HEYBURN. The existing law reads as follows:

SEC. 5400. Every person who, by force, sets at liberty or rescues any person found guilty of any capital crime, while going to execution or during execution, shall suffer death.

Mr. CLAY. That is the law at present?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes. There is no latitude for the consideration of the circumstances or conditions. The result has been that in some instances juries have refused to convict at all, because there was no latitude for discretion to be exercised by the court, and, instead of the sternness of the law being in the interest of the certainty of punishment, it has just the opposite effect. Juries refuse to convict because of their knowledge that there is but one penalty. The committee have reported a very severe penalty, "shall be fined not more than $25,000, and imprisoned not more than twenty-five years." That gives the court a very wide discretion to consider the peculiar circumstances of each case.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. FULTON. I thought the Senator was through.

Mr. HEYBURN. I yield the floor to the Senator.

Mr. FULTON. I simply wish to say, Mr. President, that I am in hearty accord with the purpose of the committee in recommending this change. I think the death penalty inflexibly imposed, as it is by existing law, is entirely too extreme. There are a great many good people—hundreds of thousands, and it is difficult to say that they are not in the majority; they certainly are in many States—who oppose the death penalty for any crime; who even believe that the law ought not to take life. While I do not go to that extent in my philosophy and believe there are crimes which should be punished by death, yet it does not seem to me that this is one of them. Simply rescuing a person who has been condemned to death is not a crime deserving so severe a punishment. He may be retaken or made to suffer the penalty, probably in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. But be that as it may, the offense does not rise to that enormity that requires the taking of human life. So I think this proposed amendment is an improvement.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, the amendment in question was recommended by the committee because it was believed that the imposition of the death penalty in that kind of a case was altogether too drastic. We can all readily imagine cases where such a punishment would be absolutely barbarous. Suppose a case where the motives are those of sentiment purely; where, for example, a man is under sentence of death and his son undertakes to rescue him; or, vice versa, where the son is under sentence of death and the father undertakes to rescue him, impelled purely by motives of sentiment. It seems to me in such a case the imposition of the death penalty would be absolutely a barbarous punishment.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, before leaving this section I would suggest that at the time of the enactment of the existing law in 1790 the death penalty was inflicted for a great many crimes that are now not punishable in that way. A different sentiment existed at that time.

Mr. CLAY. With the Senator's permission, I will say that there might be cases where condemned prisoners are rescued in which the circumstances would be extenuating and where there ought to be a less penalty than the death penalty; but there are doubtless cases which might arise where the death penalty ought to be inflicted.

Mr. HEYBURN. I had promised that at 4 o'clock I would ask to lay aside the unfinished business; but I would suggest that there are only three or four sections to finish this chapter, and unless there is objection I should like to have it finished.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 144. Whoever, by force, shall set at liberty or rescue any person who, before conviction, stands committed for any capital crime; or whoever, by force, shall set at liberty or rescue any person committed for or convicted of any offense other than capital, shall be fined not more than $500, and imprisoned not more than one year.

SEC. 145. [Whoever, by force, shall rescue or attempt to rescue, from the custody of any marshal or his officers, the dead body of an executed offender, while it is being conveyed to a place of dissection, as provided by section *328* hereof, or by force shall rescue or attempt to rescue such body from the place where it has been deposited for dissection in pursuance of that section, shall be fined not more than $100 *or* imprisoned not more than one year, *or both.*]

SEC. 146. Whoever shall, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing, against any violation of any law *of the United States, demand or* receive any money or other valuable thing, shall be *fined* not more than $2,000, or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

SEC. 147. [Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of the crime of murder or other felony *cognizable by the courts of the United States,* conceals and does not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to some one of the judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.]

Mr. BACON. I simply want to say that I think the committee could very properly have exercised a little discretion there and recommended that that section be not kept upon the statute books. I do not think that is a proper law. That is another part of the bloody code of 1790.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is true.

Mr. BACON. It is entirely too comprehensive. Of course we can conceive of cases where one is guilty of a grave dereliction of duty in failing to expose knowledge of the commission of a crime; but the question of the degree of knowledge which shall bring a man within the condemnation of this statute is very debatable. Under the section it has no limitation whatever. While I will not make any motion in regard to the matter, I think it might be well to understand that it is open hereafter—of course it is anyhow, without the understanding—but I think it might be very well to have it understood that the Senate will take into consideration the elimination of that section from the bill. I do not think it is a proper law.

Mr. HEYBURN. I move that——

Mr. CLAY. With the Senator's permission——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. As I understand, this section is much broader than the old statute. The old statute confined it simply to cases under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, such as—

murder or other felony on the high seas, or within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or other place or district of country under the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the committee simply struck out the enumeration of the places, because, if the section should exist at all, it should apply to any place where the United States court has jurisdiction. The offense would be just as grave without regard to where it was committed. The existing law was enacted in the "black-letter" days, if I may so denominate them, of legislation, when, as I have said, a great many crimes that are now treated as comparatively minor offenses were punishable with death. We must take that into consideration. I agree with the Senator from Georgia [Mr. BACON] that were this a question of original legislation I probably should feel impelled to record my vote against it, but there are a great many important things——

Mr. BACON. There is another reason, if the Senator will pardon me, why it should be eliminated from the law, and that is this: At the time when the act of 1790 was passed the range of felonies was very much more limited than it is now. We have upon the statute books provisions which have been passed here already in this report which are somewhat political in their nature, which were enacted forty years ago, at a time of great political excitement, sectional antagonism, and all that, in this country, which, by the way, ought to be taken out altogether, but which have not been taken out. I can conceive of how almost an entire community, or a great proportion of it at least, could be charged with having knowledge under some of these conspiracy provisions which are still upon the books, and which, as I say, ought to be taken out. I hope Senators will seriously take into consideration the motion at the proper time—they need not do so now—for the elimination of this provision from the body of the law. I think it ought to come out.

Mr. HEYBURN. I ask that the unfinished business be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. BACON. I move that the Senate adjourn.

The motion was agreed to, and (at 4 o'clock and 10 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Wednesday, January 22, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 21, 1908.*

### COLLECTOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE.

Wheeler Martin, of North Carolina, to be collector of internal revenue for the fourth district of North Carolina, in place of Edward C. Duncan, resigned.

### POSTMASTERS.

#### ALASKA.

Henry W. Miller to be postmaster at Valdez, Alaska, in place of Frank M. Boyle, removed.

M. S. Whittier to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska, in place of William B. Sampson, deceased.

#### CALIFORNIA.

Charles H. Dobbel to be postmaster at Palo Alto, Santa Clara County, Cal., in place of Charles H. Dobbel. Incumbent's commission expired February 9, 1907.

Percy B. Fulton to be postmaster at Dinuba, Tulare County, Cal., in place of Percy B. Fulton. Incumbent's commission expires January 29, 1908.

Herman R. Stephens to be postmaster at Exeter, Tulare County, Cal. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Thomas B. Wilson to be postmaster at Cloverdale, Sonoma County, Cal., in place of George B. Baer. Incumbent's commission expired February 28, 1906.

COLORADO.

Michael J. Guerin to be postmaster at Salida, Chaffee County, Colo., in place of Michael J. Guerin. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1908.

Thomas J. Stanley to be postmaster at Manzanola, Otero County, Colo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

CONNECTICUT.

Alfred E. Goddard to be postmaster at Essex, Middlesex County, Conn., in place of Alfred E. Goddard. Incumbent's commission expires February 20, 1908.

William H. Kenyon to be postmaster at Moosup, Windham County, Conn., in place of William H. Kenyon. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1908.

DELAWARE.

Charles Clifton Hickman to be postmaster at Lewes, Sussex County, Del., in place of William P. Carter. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1907.

GEORGIA.

Richard W. Tindall to be postmaster at Jesup, Wayne County, Ga., in place of Richard W. Tindall. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1907.

ILLINOIS.

William A. Collins to be postmaster at Western Springs, Cook County, Ill., in place of William A. Collins. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

William L. Seymour to be postmaster at Raymond, Montgomery County, Ill. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Allen H. Webster to be postmaster at Cuba, Fulton County, Ill., in place of Allen H. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

INDIANA.

Albert G. Lundquist to be postmaster at Indiana Harbor, Lake County, Ind., in place of Edwin S. Gilbert. Incumbent's commission expires February 22, 1908.

IOWA.

William C. Marsh to be postmaster at Aurelia, Cherokee County, Iowa, in place of William C. Marsh. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1908.

Minnie A. Muhs to be postmaster at Akron, Plymouth County, Iowa, in place of Minnie A. Muhs. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

George W. Wiltse to be postmaster at Montezuma, Poweshiek County, Iowa, in place of George W. Wiltse. Incumbent's commission expired November 17, 1907.

KANSAS.

Frank W. Carroll to be postmaster at Toronto, Woodson County, Kans., in place of Frank W. Carroll. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

LOUISIANA.

Leo Vandegaer to be postmaster at Many, Sabine Parish, La. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

MAINE.

Horace Mitchell to be postmaster at Kittery Point, York County, Me., in place of Horace Mitchell. Incumbent's commission expired January 11, 1908.

Edward G. Varney to be postmaster at Hartland, Somerset County, Me., in place of William B. Brown. Incumbent's commission expired January 14, 1908.

MICHIGAN.

George Burkhart to be postmaster at Saline, Washtenaw County, Mich., in place of George Burkhart. Incumbent's commission expired January 5, 1908.

MINNESOTA.

Charles H. Latterell to be postmaster at Foley, Benton County, Minn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Burton J. Robertson to be postmaster at Lyle, Mower County, Minn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Ole B. Tone to be postmaster at Spring Grove, Houston County, Minn. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

MISSOURI.

Charles Klepzig to be postmaster at Winona, Shannon County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Isaac V. McPherson to be postmaster at Aurora, Lawrence County, Mo., in place of Isaac V. McPherson. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

Andrew J. Ryker to be postmaster at East Prairie, Mississippi County, Mo. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW JERSEY.

Abram J. Drake to be postmaster at Netcong, Morris County, N. J. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW MEXICO.

Miguel A. Romero to be postmaster at Estancia, Torrance County, N. Mex. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

NEW YORK.

Asher B. Allen to be postmaster at Brushton, Franklin County, N. Y. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Thomas Geer to be postmaster at Marion, Wayne County, N. Y. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Charles McCarty to be postmaster at Gouverneur, St. Lawrence County, N. Y., in place of Justus B. Abbott. Incumbent's commission expired February 4, 1907.

Samuel H. Parsons to be postmaster at East Hampton, Suffolk County, N. Y., in place of Samuel H. Parsons. Incumbent's commission expired January 18, 1908.

NORTH CAROLINA.

J. W. Brown to be postmaster at Oxford, Granville County, N. C., in place of Ella C. Peace. Incumbent's commission expired November 24, 1907.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Elmer H. Myhra to be postmaster at Wahpeton, Richland County, N. Dak., in place of Elmer H. Myhra. Incumbent's commission expired January 7, 1908.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Joseph Davis to be postmaster at Taylor, Lackawanna County, Pa., in place of John W. Reese, removed.

Edelbert U. Eaton to be postmaster at Ulysses, Potter County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

John B. Moffitt to be postmaster at West Brownsville, Washington County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Aaron M. Morris to be postmaster at Pickens, Pickens County, S. C. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Samuel T. Poinies to be postmaster at Spartanburg, Spartanburg County, S. C., in place of Samuel T. Poinier. Incumbent's commission expired November 19, 1907.

G. William Riegel to be postmaster at Bethelhem, Northampton County, Pa., in place of G. William Riegel. Incumbent's commission expires January 22, 1908.

Jennie M. Smith to be postmaster at Coal Center, Washington County, Pa. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

George S. Stoup to be postmaster at Oakmont, Allegheny County, Pa., in place of George R. Morrison, removed.

Alonzo D. Webster to be postmaster at Orangeburg, Orangeburg County, S. C., in place of Alonzo D. Webster. Incumbent's commission expired February 12, 1907.

TENNESSEE.

James S. Beasley to be postmaster at Centerville, Hickman County, Tenn., in place of James S. Beasley. Incumbent's commission expired November 23, 1907.

Sarah E. Gregory to be postmaster at Mount Pleasant, Maury County, Tenn., in place of Edmund D. Hughes. Incumbent's commission expires February 9, 1908.

VERMONT.

Thomas Mack to be postmaster at Vergennes, Addison County, Vt., in place of F. Henry Foss, resigned.

Charles E. Welch to be postmaster at Phoebus, Elizabeth City County, Va., in place of Charles E. Welch. Incumbent's commission expires February 2, 1908.

WASHINGTON.

Frederick B. Sturgis to be postmaster at Raymond, Pacific County, Wash. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

WISCONSIN.

Horace J. Blanchard to be postmaster at Colby, Marathon County, Wis., in place of Horace J. Blanchard. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1908.

Etta F. Cowan to be postmaster at Almond, Portage County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

George W. Dodge to be postmaster at Menasha, Winnebago County, Wis., in place of George W. Dodge. Incumbent's commission expired January 4, 1908.

John F. Gillmore to be postmaster at Durand, Pepin County, Wis., in place of John F. Gillmore. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1907.

Henry Kreutzer to be postmaster at Athens, Marathon County, Wis. Office became Presidential October 1, 1907.

John A. Kropp to be postmaster at Hilbert, Calumet County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Adelbert E. Lapham to be postmaster at Nekoosa, Wood County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Lewis P. Perry to be postmaster at Gillett, Oconto County, Wis. Office became Presidential January 1, 1908.

Buck Williams to be postmaster at Iola, Waupaca County, Wis., in place on Buck Williams. Incumbent's commission expires January 21, 1908.

## WITHDRAWALS.

*Executive nominations withdrawn January 21, 1908.*

POSTMASTERS.

ALASKA.

Augustus E. Kindell to be postmaster at Skagway, Alaska.

Jesse D. Jefferson to be postmaster at Valdez, Alaska.

LOUISIANA.

Charles A. Austin to be postmaster at Welsh, in the State of Louisiana.

OKLAHOMA.

J. S. West to be postmaster at Wellston, in the State of Oklahoma.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 21, 1908.*

COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS.

Frank S. Kellogg, of Connecticut, to be collector of customs for the district of Hartford, in the State on Connecticut.

POSTMASTER.

KANSAS.

William C. Edwards to be postmaster at Wichita, Sedgwick County, Kans.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, *January 21, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock m.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 7606. An act to amend an act entitled "An act permitting the building of a dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, in Beltrami County, Minn.," approved March 3, 1905.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 2901. An act authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims;

S. 2028. An act to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia, relating to corporations;

S. 438. An act to divide the State of Oregon into two judicial districts; and

S. 902. An act authorizing certain extensions to be made of the lines of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, and the Capital Traction Company in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes.

Also the following resolution:

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for the completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.

REVISION OF THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 11701.

The motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, Mr. CURRIER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. The House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill H. R. 11701. When the committee rose on Thursday last by unanimous consent two amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas were pending. Without objection, the Clerk will report the first amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add a new section, to read as follows:

"SEC. 112a. That it shall be unlawful for any railroad company, or sleeping car, dining car, steamboat, express, telegraph or telephone company, or any company incorporated by act of the Congress of the United States, or any corporation or firm engaged in interstate commerce, to give to any Senator or Representative of the Congress of the United States, or to any judge or justice of any court of the United States, any free transportation of person or property, or frank, franking privilege, or money, or other thing of value; and any company or person violating any of the provisions of this section shall be punished by fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 for each such offense; and any officer or agent of such company or companies who shall violate any provisions of this section shall be punished by fine not to exceed $5,000, or by imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than six months nor more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"That if any Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States, or any judge or justice of any court of the United States, shall receive from any railroad, steamboat, sleeping car, dining car, or express company, telegraph or telephone company, or any company chartered by an act of Congress, or any corporation or firm engaged in interstate commerce, or officer or agent of any such firm, company, or companies, any free transportation of person or property, or any frank or franking privilege, or gift of money or other thing of value, he shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by fine not to exceed $1,000, or by imprisonment not to exceed one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment, and shall forever be barred from holding office under the Government of the United States."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I wish to make some remarks in furtherance of the amendments offered by me.

The two amendments reported here are sections 112a and 112b. The first simply says that the Congress of the United States and the Federal judiciary shall not receive gifts from the public-service corporations and the trusts of this country. The second one is that the Congress of the United States shall not be employed and paid as the attorneys, agents, or officers of public-service corporations of the United States. Both these amendments are of great importance, not only as affecting the honor of the Congress of the United States, but also the interests of the people in reference to legislative matters. If what I propose here were already the law, there is not a man in this House would dare propose its repeal—not one. It is not the law now, but it should be made the law. The Congress of the United States should be composed of men not only competent, able, and honest, but absolutely disinterested as well. We permit no man on a jury who is interested in the cause to be decided. The interest of a witness often disqualifies him and always detracts from the weight of his evidence. A lack of confidence arises where an interest is disclosed. The statement of one's agent, attorney, or representative is received with caution.

If a judge upon the bench has any interest whatever in a pending cause or has ever advised in reference thereto, he is disqualified to sit in that case. If a lawyer is employed on one side of a case, he can not be retained upon the other side. A Member representing a railroad is not a proper person to represent the people in railroad regulation.

It would seem that perhaps the question of propriety would control legislative bodies, that the ethics of the Congress might be sufficient; but, Mr. Chairman, it is well known that the proprieties do not prevent Members from receiving employment by the railroads and other public-service corporations. Not only a few, but many receive gifts from such corporations and use franks and privileges worth large amounts of money. It is understood that when a gift is made an obligation ensues. The standard of manhood may be estimated largely by the amount of gratitude displayed. To receive a gift means to put you under obligation to the person that gives it, and it is understood that obligation will be paid in kind whenever occasion offers.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I ask that my time be extended.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman have ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks that the time of the gentleman from Texas be extended ten minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. If, as I was saying, a gift is received, it is understood, among men of high moral character, as well as among those of any standard of morals, that there is a certain obligation accepted with the gift recognized as gratitude. It is understood that there is even "honor among thieves." They may steal from the public, they may rob the passer along the highway, but they are supposed to divide in honor the plunder that they take.

When the people of the United States employ and intrust you and me to come here and make laws for them we ought to consider the situation, and if the present condition is such as to reflect upon the honor of the Congress it ought to be corrected. You owe it to the people of this country not only that you do what is right but that you avoid the "appearance of evil." Is there any man within the sound of my voice who will deny that it is generally understood in this country—and to speak plainly, you and I know it to be a fact—that a large percentage of the Congress of the United States has been in the habit of receiving presents from public-service corporations, such as free use of railroads, telegraphs, and telephones, worth a great amount of money to men who have use for them. If a railroad company was to offer you or me a hundred dollars in money, and we were to take it, we could not cover up the appearance of that. Every man would say, "Why, there is a gift of a hundred dollars!" a small amount of money, but it is money; and he would exclaim, "What did he receive it for?" "Why was it given?" It would not be called a courtesy—it would be a bribe! But privileges may be accepted which are worth thousands of dollars, and the same questions are not asked, the same idea is not conveyed. The system of such giving has been habitually designated as "extending courtesies."

[The Chairman rapped with his gavel for order.]

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I think, Mr. Chairman, I can make myself heard well enough so that everybody who desires to hear me can do so, if gentlemen who do not desire to hear will not disturb by noise or converse in too loud a tone. I am telling you some things you ought to hear, and I am saying them in all good purpose. I do not propose to say some things that could truthfully be said here, but that would perhaps hurt; I am appealing to the Members of this House, and I do not appeal in vain when I appeal to the manhood and honor of the representatives of the people of the United States. I say where a condition exists, where in appearance the honor of the Congress is attacked before the country, and there is any ground on which to base scandal, if in any way we can wipe out that appearance or remove such ground—if there is anything we can do that will clear up the atmosphere and promote the honor of the Congress of the United States—it is our duty to do it; and we will do it.

Gentlemen, this is not a new proposition. The committee having in charge this bill has no right to take the position that you and I should not vote this legislation into the statute books because it is not embraced in their bill. Why, in the existing law and in the new propositions that they have brought forward, penal legislation is enacted and sought to be enacted here in this bill, saying that Members of Congress, if they do certain things, shall be sent to the penitentiary. Is it possible that the opponents of this measure will claim it is proper that the Congress should receive gifts or accept employment from public-service corporations? Do you mean to say that you think Members of Congress are not human?

Why is it, then, that you pass a law saying a Member of Congress shall not take a bribe? If it is necessary to have a law to say that a Member of Congress shall not take bribes, why leave it open so that he can take gifts or employment? A gift is simply a general bribe when it comes from a public-service corporation to a lawmaker or Representative of the people. It is intended to influence his judgment, and you know it; and when you receive it you receive that which you ought not to take, and you know it. But this system grew up gradually. It did not come all in a day. It has been absorbed by Congress and the courts and the State legislatures as a subtle poison, stealing its way into the vitals of the country. It has grown up, and it is against this growth, against this condition that I inveigh. This legislation has been before Congress for several years. During the Fifty-ninth Congress this first proposition was reported unanimously by a subcommittee of the Judiciary. It was not reported to the House because it was defeated on a tie vote in committee. It is no new thing. I have not met a Member yet but who says it ought to be the law. I ask you, then, why not make it the law? Do you say there is no necessity for it? The people feel the need of it. The trusts are plowing with their cattle. If it was the law, would you repeal it? Then why not let it go into the statute now? Why not make it as an amendment to this bill? Why not let it be considered as a nonpartisan matter, as it should be?

No matter what the political party we belong to may desire about it, we are Members of Congress, we are intrusted by the people of the United States to make the laws, and this is a matter that affects the honor and the good name of every Congressman. Now, gentlemen, why not put it into the code, not by some special bill urged by a political party, but put it there by the action of Congress sitting to revise the penal laws and supplying what has been overlooked in the past. The reason this law was not in our Constitution was because public-service corporations did not exist in those days as they do now. The great public-service corporations of to-day were unknown when our fathers made the Constitution; but they, in their wisdom, understood that a gift to one who was a servant of the people was a dangerous thing. Even in that day, when patriotism was at its very height, when these men who had given their lives to the service of their country had just won its independence, they put in the Constitution, the fundamental law of the land, a guaranty that no servant of the people, no officer of this Government, should receive any gift or emolument from any prince, king, or foreign state. Why did they put that in the Constitution? Their representatives were honorable men and their patriotism was at its very height; they had just come out of a bloody war, and every man was ready to give his life for his country, and yet our forefathers saw the necessity of guarding against these gifts.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I would like to ask the gentleman this question.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Texas has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks that the time of the gentleman from Texas be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Suppose a firm in New York is engaged in manufacturing goods which go into interstate commerce, and they have an attorney, and the attorney happens to be elected to Congress. During vacation that same firm or corporation employs the attorney to do its business. Would that attorney be liable under the provisions of this amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. He certainly would, if the firm was engaged in interstate commerce. "No man can serve two masters." If he wants to serve the corporation, let him do it; but, if he wants to serve the people of the United States, let him drop the corporation.

Mr. DRISCOLL. But his constitutional obligations do not require him to sit idle all through the vacation?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. No; and it would not violate the law if he consulted the Constitution and studied his duties to the people by whom he was elected. If he wants to represent the people in the legislature or in the Congress of the United States, he ought to quit the railroad; because the railroad comes up (properly, of course) on one side and the people on the other. The Representatives and Senators should serve the people only.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I am not talking about public-service corporations——

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I am talking about anybody that is elected to the legislature or to Congress who wants also to serve the special interests.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I am talking about manufacturing corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. That applies the same way. Any concern that has an interest in special legislation before the Congress ought to be represented by somebody who is not on the floor of this House.

Mr. GRONNA rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to the gentleman from North Dakota?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes.

Mr. GRONNA. I want to ask the gentleman if it is not a fact that under the Hepburn law the transportation company can not issue a pass which is in the nature of a gift?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Oh, perhaps so; but I will state to my friend that the pass is a mere incident. The principle involved is that you must not receive a gift. Why not make it read in that way? Why say that you shall not receive a dog, or a horse, or a cow, or a mule, or a goat, or a pass? Why name all the things of the earth? Why not simply say that you shall not receive a gift? That includes them all. That is what this amendment means. As I was saying a while ago, our forefathers guarded against this evil. They realized the fact that the danger then was from without; that kings, princes, and foreign states were liable to gain influence with the officers of this Government by giving them gifts. To-day we find that the great public-service corporations of this country—and most of them are in the hands, at least to some extent, of what we call the trusts—come here and they influence this House; they influence

the whole Congress. How? Why they use their arguments; they use their just and lawful means; and they give gifts to Members who will receive them; they give employment to Members who will take such employment; and I do not believe there is a Member here who will say that he thinks they lose anything by those gifts, or that they make a mistake when they pay for the employment. It pays them to do it; it pays the Members who take it; and the people are the losers.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman yield?

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Is the gentleman's amendment broad enough to make it a criminal offense for a corporation engaged in interstate business to loan a Senator or Representative any sum of money?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Well, it does not exactly include that, but if the loan was not to be repaid [laughter], if it was really in fact a gift for an improper purpose, I think, as a matter of fact, if we could show what the purpose was, show the interest of that party, and that it was for official corruption, we could get that man and that company under the bribery law.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Is there any practice of that kind within the gentleman's knowledge that requires legislation of that broad and drastic character?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I don't know of any particular instance that I care to mention, or that I could testify to personally. I am not speaking personally. I am talking impersonally. I am not here to attack any man, or reflect upon any man, or to hurt the feelings of any Member. I am here simply talking about a situation, and I will ask the gentleman this question——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that his time may be extended for ten minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. DALZELL. I object, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. Objection is heard.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent that he may continue for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas ask unanimous consent that his colleague may proceed for five minutes. Is there objection?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I want to make a point of order first. I am speaking on a matter——

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I want to make a point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. The point of order I was going to make—I will make it anyway—it is this: I have an idea that under our rules no man has a right to vote on these matters, or take any part in them, if he is interested, and I hope the Chair will not recognize any gentleman to object to my remarks if that gentleman is a representative of any public-service corporation. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair will not be able to pass on that question.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. That is one reason, Mr. Chairman, for this legislation—they don't bear any tag on them, Mr. Chairman; they don't bear any tag or anything of that kind; we can not identify them; we can not tell who they are.

Mr. DALZELL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman yield?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I only have five minutes, and he won't let me have any more time. I yield for a question.

Mr. DALZELL. If the gentleman from Texas means to insinuate that I have any connection——

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. The gentleman from Pennsylvania should hear me out before he interrupts——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman did not insinuate anything of that kind.

Mr. DALZELL. That is what the gentleman said, and he gets applause on the other side.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I make the point that nobody ought to interrupt me if he is representing a public-service corporation. If the gentleman says he does not do that, it does not apply to him; if he does represent any such corporation, it does apply to him. That is all there is about it. I insinuate nothing.

Mr. DALZELL. I understood the gentleman to insinuate——

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I did not insinuate anything.

Mr. DALZELL. I protest against any such insinuation on the floor of this House, unless the gentleman has some knowledge to justify him in making such an insinuation.

The CHAIRMAN. But the gentleman disavows any insinuation.

Mr. DALZELL. His disavowal and his language do not go together.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Does the gentleman say that he does not represent a public-service corporation?

Mr. DALZELL. I represent no corporation of any kind, nor have I for twenty years.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. We are very glad to hear that. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Now, then, Mr. Chairman, you see exactly how it is. As long as the law stands as it is a Member of Congress can not appear before the Departments; he can not have any interest in a contract—you cut him off by law; he can not take a bribe unless he is put in the penitentiary, but he can receive gifts and employment; and as long as this is so he can be slandered by men who wish Congress to stand on as low a plane as possible. If you enact this law, no man can say Members of Congress are receiving gifts of any kind or that Members of Congress are in the pay of public-service corporations. Then should any man charge such a thing, it would be charging a crime, and he would have to make good his word or stand for a liar. Why not clear the fair name of this Congress? The gentleman from Pennsylvania says he has not been a representative of a public-service corporation for twenty years, and has only been in Congress twenty-two years; and, I dare say, that many people have been unkind enough to slander that man. I say remove the cause.

Mr. DENBY rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas yield to the gentleman from Michigan?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes, sir.

Mr. DENBY. Does the gentleman from Texas understand the measure to preclude any farmer from employing a lawyer to represent——

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. If the gentleman thinks it does, he really ought to resign his seat and have somebody come here who can understand plain words; there can be no such construction given the amendment.

Mr. DENBY. The farmer's product is interstate commerce.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Nobody on earth would give that construction or accept it. Don't interrupt me in that way——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I object to the consideration of this proposition at this time for three separate reasons: First, it is not at all germane to the subject under consideration. The title we are now considering has absolute reference to official duties. Section 112 and section 113 refer to an attempt to bribe a Member of Congress or Senator in reference to anything that comes before him in his official capacity, and the attempt to introduce this question here—an amendment that relates to accepting a pass or other privilege from an interstate corporation without reference to his official duties—would mar absolutely the symmetry of this revision. If it has any place whatever, if it ought to be considered at any time, it ought to be considered under another title altogether. That title will be before this House at some time in the near future in another part of this law now before the committee, and upon which it expects soon to report. This subject has already received the attention of the Congress. In June, 1906, in the rate bill nearly every subject sought to be covered by this section was provided for. You all remember that carefully considered bill in the first section defines a common carrier. That definition of a common carrier included almost everybody that is included in this section of the bill. It included steamboat transportation, railroad transportation, express companies, and sleeping car companies, but did not include the two other classes of corporations included in the amendment, to wit: Telephone or telegraph companies. Under this rate law of 1906 Members of Congress and Senators are absolutely prohibited from receiving any passes, discrimination, or consideration at all from any of the said companies embraced in this new section which the gentleman asks us to incorporate in this title. Therefore, I say to the gentleman from Texas that if this new section has any reference to this law, which I think it has, and if it ought to be considered at any time, it ought to be considered under title 52, when we come to a revision of the rate law, or the interstate-commerce law, to which it would be germane, and should not be included in the present title, where it would disturb or destroy the systematic classification in the proposed revision.

For another reason, Mr. Chairman, I object to its consideration at this time. The gentleman in his speech upon the subject has told you the facts—that these provisions were before the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or, I think he said, be-

fore the Judiciary Committee, in connection with this bill of 1903, and that it failed to get the approval of that committee.

Now, therefore, for the reasons heretofore stated by this committee as a cardinal principal of procedure—that it is not the purpose of the present revision to consider now subject-matters of legislation upon which committees of the Congress have refused to pass favorably, or any provision of law that brings under the operation of a criminal statute a class of persons different from those under the existing law, or which brings as a definition of crime a subject other than that upon which Congress has not heretofore seen fit to legislate upon—to include either of these classes of subjects in this revision is entirely apart from and foreign to the purposes of the revision itself. Therefore I ask that this amendment shall be voted down without a consideration upon its merits.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I am not only opposed to this amendment for the reasons suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], but I am opposed to the amendment itself. I have been in Congress several years and I have not lost confidence in the character of the men that are sent here to represent the people. They are generally picked men from their districts, not only on account of their intellectual abilities, but on account of their integrity in every relation and walk of life. And I do not like to see a gentleman who happens to get a seat here rise in his place with an amendment like this—one that casts a slur upon every gentleman who holds a seat in this honorable body, singling them out and thinking to prevent them from engaging in the average and ordinary avocations of life. Under this amendment they could not engage in any business whatever with a corporation, and if the gentleman has left anything out it seems to be because he has overlooked it in drawing his amendment, although he has not overlooked it in the temper of the speech which he has just been making. If he has overlooked the question of accepting a loan from a corporation, it seems that he has overlooked it simply in drawing the amendment which he offers. Why did he not go to that extent? Why did he not say that a Member of Congress shall not buy a bushel of wheat of a corporation that sometimes engages in interstate commerce by sending their products that way? Why did he not cut them off from farmers, who buy and sell and engage in business, and say that a Member of Congress can not engage in business with any citizen of the United States? Why did he not go further and provide that a Congressman can not buy the necessities of life of these corporations and can not exist anywhere in the United States?

This is not simply politics. I made a little speech the other day on this bill in which I had not alluded to politics in any way, shape, or manner. I desired to go on with the bill, and I was accused straightway by the other side of introducing politics here. No politics have been introduced into this bill except by attempts coming from the other side. It is painful to think that Members who are here for the first time or the second time representing, say, some district in the State of Missouri, have found out that there is danger that the State of Missouri may align herself permanently on the Republican side, and when they come to realize that they think that they can not return here unless they get something demagogic in the way of amendment into this bill. And hence it is that we have these attempts made all along the line, and not on the merits of the proposition, not at all, but simply with the idea of catching some gudgeons who happen to vote somewhere in the United States. They are out-Heroding Herod in the number and multiplicity and the drasticness of these amendments.

Now, Mr. Chairman, both Houses of Congress considered the pass question in the last Congress. I think that there was no question that ever received so much attention from a conference committee as did that one. They brought in reports which were voted down in either House, and they went to work again and finally brought in a section which seemed to cut off passes in every direction, and that was promptly put into the Hepburn bill and became a part of the law of the land. And since that time I have not known of any man, and I have not suspected any man, of violating that section who happened to be a Member of Congress. And now they come in here and ask that Congressmen be separated from all of the people of the United States on the pass question, and under this drastic amendment which has been offered if he accepts a pass we can not trust him with the other people of the United States. They can not trust him with the ordinary citizen of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. PAYNE. They can not trust him with the editors and proprietors of newspapers or any other class of citizens, but he must be singled out and say that nothing will ever deter him from accepting passes unless there is a penalty clause added to a statute that not only fines him and imprisons him, but makes him infamous by the provision that hereafter he shall never hold any office of trust or emolument in the United States.

Why, it seems to me, Mr. Chairman, that such an amendment as that—I want to be parliamentary—if offered outside of this question, would be demagogy gone mad. Of course, offered here it is entitled to respectful consideration; but I insist that it is entitled to a negative vote from every man in this Chamber who has confidence in his own integrity and confidence generally in the integrity of the men who come here to represent the people in the various districts of the United States. I would like to get on with this bill; I would like to have it become law. Still, I will not deprecate those various amendments which are offered to these laws. The gentlemen who offer them possibly think they can get some advantages in their district, and, fearing a contest with the other party or some one within their own party, are bringing up amendments before this House for their district. I do not deprecate it, but I think we are spending altogether too much time, and we ought to have less talk and more votes and more progress with this bill. Then, if a gentleman thinks he has a grievance, if he really thinks that a Member of this House should be subjected to the infamous punishment which would attach to the bill, if he thinks that the general law affecting all the people of the United States is not drastic enough when complied with in reference to this law, let him present a bill and send it to a proper committee for them to bring in their reason why this should be applied to Members of Congress.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. If I introduce a resolution in this House to have a nonpartisan committee, composed of Members appointed to investigate and find out how far this section is being violated, will you, as the leader on the other side of this House, favor it?

Mr. PAYNE. No; and I would not vote for it. [Applause on the Republican side.] And I will tell the gentleman why. We have the courts organized in this country for some purpose under the sun. If there is a violation of the law, the gentleman, not as a Member of this House, not as a Representative of a district in Texas, but as a citizen of the United States, has the right to go into the courts and make complaint—if he knows of any violation.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. It is not a violation now.

Mr. PAYNE. If the giving of a pass is not a violation of the antipass law, I do not know what is a violation of law, I supposed we had provided for it. It is very plain. I do not believe the House of Representatives was ever intended to be a grand jury to go out and look into violations of a law of this kind. I think that the courts are properly constituted for that purpose, and we may safely trust the grand juries of the country, at least so far as I know them in my section of the country, on questions of this character. We have no use and we have not the time to take up in the House of Representatives, which costs $150 a minute, according to a statement made yesterday, on discussions of this character. [Loud applause on the Republican side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask unanimous consent that I be recognized for ten minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Missouri? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, individually I always like to hear a lecture from the floor leader of the majority [Mr. PAYNE]. He has a perfect right to lecture his own side of the House, but he has no right whatever to lecture this side of the House. He seems to be disturbed because certain new Members from Missouri have participated in this debate. It is true that some of the new Missourians have spoken here, and they have spoken in such able manner as to please all who heard them. It is also true that many other new Members have made excellent speeches, on which I congratulate them most heartily. I wish to say that the new Member, the first termer, has as much right to express his opinion in this House as a gentleman who has been here as long as I have, or even as long as the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] has [applause]. What is more; I have undertaken to seek out the talent on this side of the House among new Members and I have insisted with them personally

that they get into these debates and make their merits known; not only with new Members from Missouri, but new Members from everywhere else where I can get their ears. I am proud of the results of my suggestions in that regard. These new Members have justified my hopes.

I will state another fact to the gentleman from New York that may be of interest. Twice since I have been here, now thirteen years, I have seen Missouri have as high an average of talent in its delegation as any State in the Union, and it would have been so all the time if it had not been for two landslides. [Laughter and applause.] If these new Members from Missouri stay here a reasonable length of time, Missouri will again have one of the strongest delegations in this House, because I know every one of them, and know what they are worth. [Applause.] So much for that.

The gentleman seems to have felicitated himself with the delusion that there is some question as to how Missouri is going to vote in the coming election. I will give him some very valuable information on that subject suddenly. In the last Presidential election 75,000 Missouri Democrats stayed at home because they did not like a certain telegram sent from Esopus to the St. Louis convention. That is the plain English of it. They did not join the Republican party, because Roosevelt, although he carried the State by 25,000, received only 7,000 more votes in the State of Missouri than McKinley got in 1900, and that was not the natural increase of 275,000 Republican voters in the four years. These 75,000 stay-at-home Missouri Democrats are not dead. They have not moved away, and they will be first at the polls next November. The situation is that on the 8th day of July we intend to nominate William J. Bryan for President of the United States. [Prolonged applause.] And with Bryan as the Presidential candidate, Missouri is safe for 60,000 Democratic majority. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

I have stated who our nominee is. I will risk my head on the proposition that there are not ten men on the other side of the big aisle who will dare to stand up here and say who they are for for President. [Laughter and applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. BOUTELL. I can tell the gentleman from Missouri who "the gentleman from Illinois" is for.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. You are for Uncle JOE CANNON. I know who you are for.

Mr. BOUTELL. I am not only for Uncle JOE CANNON; I will go further. You may nominate Bryan in July, but we will elect CANNON in November. [Applause on the Republican side.]

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Are you dead certain that the Administration forces would be for your Uncle Joe?

Mr. BOUTELL. Every Republican in the United States will be for him.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Oh, do not you believe any such stuff as that. Were you at that Gridiron dinner down here when Roosevelt and FORAKER had that fuss? [Laughter.]

Mr. BOUTELL. That was simply one of those little ebullitions that will be entirely forgotten by November, and every Republican in the country will vote for the Republican nominee who is named in June.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Do you believe that men who were in the frame of mind that Roosevelt and FORAKER were that night would ever support each other for President of the United States?

Mr. BOUTELL. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. They never will while the world stands.

Mr. BOUTELL. They will do it with pleasure.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I have heard of that kind of pleasure before. [Laughter.] Now, Mr. Chairman, we have had one lone fisherman [laughter], only one brave Republican soul, and so I will proceed.

Having disposed of the political phase of this situation, I want to make a few further remarks to several people here. In the first place, certain gentlemen have assumed a very peculiar attitude about this bill. I had intended to make these remarks some time before, but did not find it convenient to do it. The gentleman from New York says it is important that this bill be passed. I say so, too. Being a lawyer, and having had a good deal to do with criminal laws, I understand perfectly well that this codification ought to take place, and it ought to take place as speedily as possible. The statutes have not been revised for thirty-one years, and it is a tremendous job to find out what the law is. As a matter of fact, a man could never be certain that he did know what the law was. For instance, a man called it to my attention this morning where this committee, that has done an admirable piece of codifying (I will say that for them), had overlooked a subsequent statute in regard to a certain section reported in this bill. The position taken that we should not amend these laws seems to me to be untenable. It is the only opportunity we will have to amend these laws in ten or fifteen or twenty or thirty years, except by the process of introducing individual statutes here. Even if you get a favorable report from a committee, unless the Committee on Rules will intervene to take your bill out of its place on the Calendar and put it up at the top of the Calendar you do not have any chance to get your statutes passed. Personally I have a high regard for the members of the Joint Committee on the Codification of the Laws. They are not individually or collectively responsible for these laws. They discharged their duties by reporting to the Congress such laws touching criminal matters as they found on the statute books—merely that and nothing more. In no proper sense do they father these statutes, and they have no responsibility for them.

There may have been some politics talked over here, and perhaps some over there. I undertake to say, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, that it does not hurt the Congress of the United States and it does not hurt the people of the United States to have a little politics talked sometimes, even here. There is not a man in this House who is not a politician. Thomas B. Reed, that masterful and brilliant man, said that the difference between a politician and a statesman is that a statesman is a politician who is dead; and I have this abiding faith about this House, and I am proud of it, while the talk goes on about the decadence of the House, that there are some of us here now, I do not know who we are, that are rated as politicians now who will be rated as statesmen by the men of the succeeding generations. That is the way it has run all the time, and we might as well practice ourselves in political thought and political speech a little occasionally. Some of these gentleman may have wasted a little time—I do not know whether they did or not—but I want to suggest this to the gentleman from New York, that there were three entire weeks wasted before the Christmas recess. If they had brought the President's message in here and made the usual motion that the gentleman from New York made in January, if that motion had been made in December, then all these gentlemen who want to make speeches and think they are under the necessity of making speeches could have made them on the President's message instead of making them on this bill.

But there must be some place in the workings of this House where a man can make a speech out of time and not germane to the subject under discussion.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Missouri has expired.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I would like five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri asks that his time be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. That is the case, and everybody understands it. That is the reason for the rule that when the House is in Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union to consider an appropriation bill you can speak on any question under heaven, providing you can get the time. You might as well quit kicking about amendments; some of them are valuable and some of them may be frivolous. That does not make a particle of difference. That will be the case no matter what law you are revising; each Member has his own ideas; many men of many minds.

We are going on and we are going to amend this bill. There is only one power in the Capitol that can keep us from amending the bill when we want to, and that is the Committee on Rules, backed up by the majority.

I am not in favor of squandering time, but while at it I am in favor of making the laws as we want them, and these men have the right to make speeches. It is a thing they have a right to argue about, because nearly all the men over here are practitioners of the law. I am not going to argue this amendment, either pro or con.

I will tell you what I believe about public men. I think they are more honest than they get credit for, to begin with. [Applause.] In the second place, I think that the man who holds a public office ought to be like Cæsar demanded his wife should be—absolutely above suspicion.

I will give you a sample of what I consider public honor. John Quincy Adams was one of the most disagreeable personages that ever sat in the White House, but he was thoroughly educated. He had an extremely delicate sense of honor, and I give him that credit and glory. When he was elected to the House after he was President he owned some stock in the old United States Bank, and he went immediately after his election

and sold that stock, on the ground that there might be legislation involving the property of the United States Bank in Congress, and I commend his example to all of us. [Applause.]

While I am talking about John Quincy Adams I will tell you another thing that I commend. He is one of three or four United States Senators that ever had conscience enough, when he was instructed by the legislature of his State to vote in a way that he thought was improper, to resign his office and go home. That is to be commended in him, too.

Now, having cleared up these little matters, Mr. Chairman, I thank the committee very much for its attention. [Applause.]

Mr. KEIFER. Mr. Chairman, I shall not attempt to imitate the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] in the matter of carefully avoiding a discussion of the amendment before the committee. I shall have occasion, probably, in the five minutes' time allotted to me, to call attention to the proposed amendment. Some have complained about politics in this House, and that we have not enough of them. We are trying, especially the gentleman from Missouri, to get back into that condition which led the late great Senator from Missouri, Thomas H. Benton, more than sixty years ago, in the Senate of the United States, to paraphrase that memorable exclamation of Madame Roland from the cart in which she was being taken to the guillotine to be beheaded, which was: "Oh, liberty, liberty, how many crimes have been committed in thy name!" Benton said it should be paraphrased thus: "Oh, politics, politics, how much bamboozling has been done in thy name!" [Laughter and applause.] Now, whether or not this is bamboozling in this amendment, I simply rise to say that I fear such proposed legislation will bring a scandal on the age in which we live. I am older than most of the people here, but it is my belief from experience that we are a better people to-day in all respects, in official character and otherwise, than any people that has ever existed in this land or in any other. [Applause.]

If we have been without such drastic statutes for one hundred and thirty years, we can get along better without them now than in the past. A few instances are attempted to be given by the distinguished gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], last upon the floor, intending to demonstrate that in earlier times we had better and purer statesmen. It would not do to rake through the embers of the past, or we might find that which would take away some of our veneration. You do not have to go but a few steps from the north end of this Capitol to see standing yet monuments of syndicates that were formed in the days of George Washington—and he was charged with being a party to them—to build up and get the best and most valuable property around the Capitol building. They failed like many others who go into syndicates; and some German fellows went down in the swamps along what is now Pennsylvania avenue and started to build the city, and started its growth westward, and it has been growing thence westward and northwestward ever since. I do not intend to go further into that. I do not believe in defaming my age and the people of this generation, as is so common by would-be assumed virtuous statesmen.

The Congressmen, I believe, of to-day average better intellectually and morally in all that goes to make up honesty than they ever did before. Why should we legislate as though we were all watching to take bribes? Why should we legislate in that way now? We ought to tear down our churches and schoolhouses and say that the Christian religion and common education are a failure in this country unless we have grown wiser and better. But enough of that. The draftsman of this amendment has been careful to designate certain corporations and firms that are not to give bribes to Members, and it is in line with other proposed legislation that certain corporations and firms shall not contribute to political campaigns; but if the amendment here pending and the other proposed amendments fall short of meeting the case, if the gentleman is afraid of a bribe coming to some brother Member—I will not say himself—let him broaden his amendment so that we shall not have these things come from the wealthy men—the individuals that are left out and were left out in the last national campaign and who were permitted to make large contributions to the Democratic campaign fund in 1904, and in other campaigns.

Why not make it a penitentiary offense to take from individuals the right to make political contributions and to take from the leader of the sugar trust and other wealthy individuals who advocated the election of Parker in 1904 their right to make such contributions, and make it a penal offense for them to make such contributions and for anybody to accept gifts from such as those? Why, it is reported that the man who was nominated on the ticket for Vice-President of the United States in 1904 was nominated because he would give $200,000 to that fund to carry on the campaign to elect the Democratic ticket.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. May I interrupt the gentleman a moment?

Mr. KEIFER. Yes; if I have any time.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. You got your campaign fund from the insurance companies, I understand.

Mr. KEIFER. No; only partly. [Applause and laughter.] You got part of it, too; you got part of that yourself, so that in that we stand on a par.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. KEIFER. I shall not ask any further time.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. KEIFER] has asked why we should pass legislation that reflects on the membership of this House. I never have believed that when you sent a bank examiner to a national bank to examine the affairs of that bank you reflected on the president or the officers of the bank. I never have believed that an honest man objected to having his books balanced, and it is only the man who fears discovery that is not willing to throw the light of day on all his transactions. Mr. Chairman, there is nothing new in this class of legislation. We have enacted laws prohibiting a Member of Congress from accepting a bribe, not because we believe the character of the average Member of Congress was such that he would accept the bribe, but it was to prevent the exception to the rule which occurs in all cases from having his vote improperly influenced in the House of Representatives. We have gone further than that. We are now putting laws on the statute books that prohibit a Member of this House from entering into a contract with the United States Government—not because it is a crime, but because the making of that contract may unduly influence his legislative mind. The mind and the will of the Representative in Congress should be solely for the interests of his constituency and the people of the United States, and it is no reflection on the membership of this House if you eliminate everything that might go to bias or influence that judgment. There are influences that may be brought to bear on a Member of Congress that involves moral turpitude. There are influences that may be brought to bear on a Member of Congress in which the idea of moral turpitude is entirely eliminated, but in some cases the influences that do not involve moral turpitude are more far-reaching, more dangerous, more effective to sway the action of this body from that which their constituency desires than influences that do involve moral turpitude.

Mr. Chairman, since I have been a Member of this House I have never known of a single Member of this House who sold his vote, who could be purchased on the floor of this House, or could be influenced, in my judgment, in a criminal or improper way; but, Mr. Chairman, since I have been a Member of this House I have heard it repeatedly stated on the floor of the House that gentlemen would support a bill because the Executive of this nation desired it. I remember that when the bill carrying the Porto Rican tariff provision was being discussed before this body that gentlemen rose in their seats and stated that although they were in favor of defeating the bill, were against its passage, believing that it was wrong to build a tariff wall between our people and the people of Porto Rico, still they rose in their seats and said they proposed to vote that way because the President of the United States had asked them to do so. Now, I say influences of that kind are just as dangerous and more dangerous to the membership of this body than influences that involve moral turpitude. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I do not arise with the hope of elucidating this question especially, but for the purpose of giving such encouragement to it as I can by offering it my humble support. I have resolved that I will never allow an opportunity to pass me by while I occupy the position of a representative of the people that I will not seek in every possible honorable way to prevent the representatives of the people in Congress from representing great corporations that they in their legislative capacity must have to deal with. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], in discussing this amendment, brought up the subject of free passes and said that the Congress passed a law to prevent the issuance of free passes to its Members as well as to other officers of the United States, but insisted that the Members of this body were too honorable to need this class of legislation. If that be true, I ask, Why did the Congress feel called upon to pass that kind of a law? Why were Representatives not exempted from the provisions of that bill if it was believed that no harm could come of allowing the railroads to continue the practice of filling the pockets of Representatives with free passes with intent to in-

fluence their votes in this House in their favor? I do not know of my own knowledge, gentlemen, whether a single Member of Congress was ever influenced by the free-pass habit or not, but I do know that when I first came to Congress there was a proposition carried regularly in every post-office appropriation bill giving to the Southern Railway, a great corporation, a hundred and forty-two thousand and some hundred dollars annually in addition to the amount it was entitled to under existing law, under the guise of special mail facilities for carrying mail from Washington to the city of Atlanta, Ga. I know, also, that there was an appropriation of $25,000 carried annually in the same bill under the guise of special mail facilities for a railroad running from Kansas City, Mo., to Newton, Kans., and I know at that time that we had no law preventing Representatives from riding upon free passes three hundred and sixty-five days and nights of every year.

But, sirs, I know further that just as soon as this House passed a law preventing Representatives and Senators from riding upon free passes those provisions quickly disappeared and have not been seen or heard of since. Some of us had for several Congresses been doing all we could to defeat those propositions, but we could not bring about that happy result until after the antifree-pass provision had been incorporated into our laws. As soon as that was done more than $175,000 were saved to the American people annually by the defeat of those subsidy steals. Whether it was done because of the passage of the law preventing Representatives from riding upon free passes or not I do not know, but I do know that the appropriations were carried in the appropriation bill up to the time we were denied the right to ride upon them and have not been carried in it since that time.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas asks unanimous consent to speak for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DRISCOLL rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Arkansas yield to the gentleman from New York?

Mr. MACON. Yes, sir.

Mr. DRISCOLL. This amendment includes judges of the United States court as well as Congressmen. Now, if you are to purify the public service why should it not be extended to cover the Interstate Commerce Commission and all officers engaged in the execution of the railway rate law and include all men employed in the public service; why should you include the judges, unless you make it broad and comprehensive enough to cover all public servants?

Mr. MACON. I will answer the gentleman's question by asking him one in return. Does he favor doing what he has suggested?

Mr. DRISCOLL. I was asking the gentleman why he did not increase it. There are some things that I do not favor or in any way——

Mr. MACON. The gentleman will not answer the question, so I will proceed. I favor it and will vote for that kind of a law gladly.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I have always been in favor of a strict antipass law. I voted in favor of it.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I have referred to the antipass matter simply as an illustration of the necessity of throwing around the membership of this body some sort of a safeguard against undue influences that may be brought to bear upon them by great institutions that are powerful and able to control almost any human being on the face of the earth if they can get at him right.

We all know that when employed to represent clients as counsel that the facts when presented to us by our clients often have a different aspect to those that we understood to surround them before we were employed. I have heard a state of facts presented before I was employed to defend a client who had committed a crime, and I thought them heinous in their character, and that the individual ought to be spurned by all honest people; but when he and his friends came to my office and employed me to take charge of his case and told me the facts as they saw them, I viewed them in a different light. And all gentlemen who have represented clients have seen them in a different light also after they have been presented by their clients. I do not understand the mystic shift, but it occurs nevertheless. I therefore bring the matter before the House down to the particular question of the railroads influencing its Members. If a Member of the House is employed by a railroad at a salary of $25,000 per annum to represent it, not here particularly, but elsewhere, and the American people pay him only $7,500 for his services, I want to say that that Representative will be ordinarily found acting for the railroads upon all questions coming before the House where railroad interests are concerned, and he will not only resolve every reasonable doubt in favor of the railroads, but he will hunt up all of the captious and imaginary doubts that his mind is capable of devising and give them the benefit of each and every one of them. Human nature is human nature, Mr. Chairman, no matter where we find it, and we can not run entirely away from it, no matter how fleet of foot we are, and inasmuch as we are taught that it is only human to err, I suspicion that we ought to adopt this amendment in order to remove the human temptation to err as far from the people's servants as possible. To that end, sir, I trust the amendment of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] will be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. CAULFIELD. Mr. Chairman, I do not think that we ought to try to amend the criminal laws of the country in connection with this bill. This bill, as I understand it, is for the purpose of ascertaining and bringing together the laws of our country, which are now scattered through many books, buried amidst appropriation bills and other obsolete matter.

Mr. HARDWICK. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Certainly.

Mr. HARDWICK. How does the gentleman defend the action of the committee, then, in making 21 new sections?

Mr. CAULFIELD. I will answer the gentleman by saying this, that, so far as I am concerned, I do not think that the committee itself should have attempted to amend the penal code of our country in connection with this bill, but there is this to be said for the committee: That the committee has, at least, given the new sections it proposes full and fair consideration. I wish to say that the course of the minority as to these amendments amply verifies the wisdom of not attempting to create criminal law in this way. Gentlemen of the minority have risen and offered amendments to the preparation of which they have not given the time that as lawyers in their private practice they would have given to the drawing of a bill for the sale of a horse, and, then, gentlemen of the minority, on the call for tellers, have trooped from the cloakrooms and voted for these amendments without reading them and without even having heard them read. And yet they involved the liberty of citizens of the United States and ostensibly were intended to defend the people of this country against crime.

I say to you that the people of the United States do not want more criminal laws half as much as they want good criminal laws. To lack of consideration, lack of preparation of proposed legislation is due most so-called failures of justice.

The people of this country have enough half-baked legislation. If these gentlemen have amendments worthy of consideration, let them introduce them in the form of bills, and let them be considered in the proper way; but let us not attempt to amend the criminal law of our country by wholesale.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. CAULFIELD. Yes, sir.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Are you in favor of a Member of Congress receiving any gift from a public-service corporation?

Mr. CAULFIELD. No; and I never rode on a pass or used a telegraph frank in my life.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Then you ought to vote for this amendment.

Mr. CAULFIELD. But I say this would be a bad precedent. If you adopt this amendment, then a troop of others will come; and I say to you that this is not the way to amend the criminal law of the country.

Mr. BRODHEAD. Mr. Chairman, I merely want to ask that the amendment be read.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, I would like to state that the amendment is printed on page 800 of last Wednesday's RECORD, and each Member can find it there.

The amendment was again reported.

Mr. NORRIS. Mr. Chairman, in addition to the objection that was made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], it seems to me that the real reason why we ought to oppose this amendment is because it is practically covered by law at the present time. I was most heartily in favor of what is known as the antipass amendment to the Hepburn bill. I helped to draft the amendment to that bill before it left the House and before it went to the Senate; and when it was introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee, after it had been prepared, I voted in favor of it and was consistently for that provision all the way through. But it seems to me now, since we have adopted a law that covers the case—a law that is

adequate and complete, because no one claims that it has been violated—that the amendment now before the House has a tendency rather to make the subject ridiculous. But I was impressed at what the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK], the present-day leader on that side of the House, said when he gave us an example of a man who sold his bank stock before he came to Congress and before he went to the Senate, and he commended that as conduct all of us should follow. Mr. Chairman, it seemed to me that the logical conclusion would lead to the adoption of an amendment which I have prepared and which I think covers the case. If a man can not be a banker and be elected to Congress, then he ought not to be a lawyer and be elected to Congress, and he ought not to be a farmer, because we may legislate on agricultural subjects; and he ought not to be a merchant, because we may legislate on the tariff or something that would affect his business.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Parcels post.

Mr. NORRIS (continuing). And the result would be that there are no people who ought to be elected to Congress except those who have no occupation whatever, who have no visible means of gaining a livelihood. It would affect the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK] when he goes on the lecture platform. But in order to carry it out to its logical conclusion I have drafted an amendment which I now send to the Clerk's desk and ask that it be reported.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the proposed amendment the following:

"And any Member of Congress who shall engage in the practice of law, or who shall deliver Chautauqua lectures for pay, or who shall engage in farming or manufacturing, or who shall have any occupation whatever, or who shall patronize any national bank by depositing any money therein, or who shall patronize any railroad company by riding thereon, or who shall purchase any material of or sell any material to any corporation shall be hanged by the neck until dead and thereafter be prohibited from holding any office of profit or trust under the Government of the United States."

[Laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I very much regret that the gentleman from Nebraska should have turned that great reform that occurred here, and which the gentleman knows I had the honor of starting, regulating the "free pass abuse." The Republicans at first voted against the amendment I offered, which, changed some, was put on in the Senate; it came back and you were compelled to take your pill.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Not all.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The gentleman was for it, and the gentleman from Wisconsin [Mr. COOPER] was another, and the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] was another. All from the start. Now the gentleman has jumped the traces [laughter] and is trying to emasculate and to ridicule that law. The gentleman is trying to chloroform a great reform. Now, I ask the gentleman, if Congress were making a railroad regulation bill, does he think that only railroad lawyers should be elected to Congress to make it?

Mr. NORRIS. I answer emphatically, no.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Then if a railroad lawyer is elected to Congress, do you think that railroad lawyer ought to vote against regulating his client?

Mr. NORRIS. I will answer the gentleman's question by asking him one.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. All right.

Mr. NORRIS. If a farmer, like my colleague here, is elected to Congress, ought he to be allowed to vote on any agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. If he voted on a bill to put money in his own pocket or in his client's pocket that would not be proper.

Mr. NORRIS. Then that would exclude all of them.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; a matter of general legislation is one thing and a matter of personal or private legislation is another thing. Let us leave the farmer. The farmer will take care of himself. Let us look at the lawyer. Do you think we should elect a Congress of lawyers to make railroad laws?

Mr. NORRIS. I will answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Say yes or no.

Mr. NORRIS. I am going to answer it in my own way.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I asked you a question and you did not answer it at all.

Mr. NORRIS. I answered your question by asking you one.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; you did not answer it at all.

Mr. NORRIS. I have no objection to the election of lawyers to Congress.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I have not either. Otherwise neither one of us would be here.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Oh, I don't know about that. [Laughter.]

Mr. NORRIS. If the people of a district want to elect lawyers, that is their business, not mine. If they want to elect a farmer, that is all right.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Oh, Mr. Chairman——

Mr. NORRIS. I am trying to answer the gentleman's question.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. You are getting away from it.

Mr. NORRIS. Ask your question again.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Do you think, if we were making a railroad-regulation law, we should elect only railroad lawyers to do it?

Mr. NORRIS. No; not by any means.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Why?

Mr. NORRIS. Because we do not want to have any particular class elected, to the exclusion of all others.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Exactly.

Mr. NORRIS. We ought to have farmers, lawyers, preachers, doctors, and merchants—all kinds of men in Congress.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Exactly; but when it affects their own pockets do you think they should even be allowed to vote?

Mr. NORRIS. If they have any interest in the result of the legislation, they ought not to.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I do not mean a general interest.

Mr. NORRIS. I do not care whether they are lawyers or whether they are farmers, the same thing is true.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. So much for that.

Mr. NORRIS. Are you through with me now?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. No; I never will get through with the gentleman, because I think he is a good lawmaker. The gentleman is frank and industrious and laborious; he is a good lawyer, and I think he is patriotic, but sometimes, like myself, he is wrong. He was wrong this morning.

Now, Mr. Chairman, while I am on the floor I want to call a thing to the attention of this House that I think the distinguished gentleman from Iowa [Mr. HEPBURN], who is so learned and powerful in matters that he undertakes to call to the attention of this House——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask for two minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent that his time be extended two minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, the gentleman well knows that one of the reasons why we passed the antifree-pass law was to stop Members of Congress and other Federal officers drawing their mileage and riding to Congress and to their posts of duty on free passes. Now I am told by the public press—and I take this from many papers—that a lot of railroad lawyers—I do not know whether in this House or in the other House—come here to attend the sessions of Congress on free passes, because they are railroad lawyers, when the law permits only railroad employees, which really means the man in the yard at work, the man who runs a train, and men of that kind.

Now, that lawyer, the public press says, is taking advantage of being a railroad lawyer, and therefore a railroad employee, and he comes to Congress in that way. If the gentleman had offered the amendment to stop that I would have gladly voted for it, but I shall gladly vote against the burlesque amendment offered by the distinguished gentleman from Nebraska.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, I am opposed to this amendment for two reasons: First, because we are now in the business of revising and codifying the penal laws of the country and not of enacting new laws, and, second, because I do not like the amendment.

I am one of those Members of this House referred to by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] who have always been in favor of a strong antipass law. According to my notion the practice by railroad companies of granting passes and annual transportations over their lines has been one of the most demoralizing influences in the public service, and the paragraph incorporated in the railway rate law passed in the last Congress forbidding the granting of passes to any persons except in the case of a few exceptions there specified was a wholesome and beneficial amendment to that law and can not fail to accomplish good results. But that law was general and included all people—Members of Congress, judges, and all others engaged in the public service and throughout the country, except those specially excepted. That law, if rigidly enforced, will accomplish the good results expected to flow from it. This amendment applies only to Members of Congress and

to judges of the United States courts. I see no reason why it should apply to judges any more than to members of the Interstate Commerce Commission and all the men engaged in the execution of the railway rate law, and, for that matter, all officials employed in the public service.

Now, I wish to call the attention of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] to this proposed amendment. In my judgment it is not fair even to all Members of Congress, and I will confine my remarks to one of the provisions in it. He says that a lawyer in vacation practices law——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I did not say vacation.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I am not alluding to the gentleman from Tennessee, but to the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL]. I asked him during his remarks if a Member of this House who is a lawyer should render professional services during vacation for a firm or corporation engaged in the manufacture of goods which go into interstate commerce would he be liable to punishment under this proposed amendment, and he answered in the affirmative. Now, if the same lawyer practicing his profession during vacation should try a case or render other services against such firm or corporation, he would not be liable under this proposed amendment.

My friend from Texas is a good lawyer. He had a large practice, as I understand, before he came to Congress. He has not given it up, but during vacation, and occasionally during a session of Congress, he tries cases at home. I have no objection to that; but he generally tries cases against those corporation, firms, or individuals who are engaged in interstate commerce. Suppose he has a colleague from Texas who before he came to Congress defended those corporations, firms, or individuals who were engaged in the production or manufacture of goods which enter into interstate commerce. This amendment would permit him to try a case of negligence, an accident case, against a ranchman or producer of sugar, or a grower of tobacco or rice, whereas it would stop his colleague from defending those same parties in those same cases. That strikes me as unfair. It prevents his colleague from practicing his profession and defending his clients during vacation and receiving fees for the same, whereas it permits the gentleman offering the amendment to try cases against those firms, corporations, or individuals. His colleague from Texas has as much right to practice his profession during vacation as he has, and he should be permitted to do so without being liable to punishment by a penal statute. This proposed statute discriminates against one class of lawyers and in favor of another, and for that reason, if for no other, it should not be adopted. [Applause.]

Mr. HARDY and Mr. RANDELL of Texas rose.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto cease in five minutes.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Oh, Mr. Chairman, I hope the gentleman will not insist on that motion. I would like some time myself.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I would amend that by making it ten minutes.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I would like to have ten minutes to conclude the debate myself. There has been enough stated to require that time to answer it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Well, in order to accommodate the gentleman who has introduced the amendment, I will amend or modify the motion again so as to make it fifteen minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the motion will be modified and the question is, Shall the debate on this section and all amendments thereto be closed in fifteen minutes?

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, I wish to say a few words upon this amendment. Sooner or later this country will come to the main gist of this question. For many years, in all the States and in Congress also, there was an agitation to prohibit giving free passes by the great transportation companies. Investigation of the subject took place and it was ascertained that railroad companies gave free passes not as a mere gratuity, without expectation of pay or reward, but with the confident counting on human nature that a favor extended would beget a favor in return. The legislation along that line was opposed, just as this legislation is opposed, by attempting to throw ridicule upon it, and by charging that the advocates of it were demagogues; but it did not avail to resist the tempest rising in the public mind, and last session this Congress passed a law forbidding the giving of free passes. You have a law now forbidding the gift of passes or any gift to Members of Congress in order to influence their action upon specific subjects, but it is hard to enforce it because you can not prove the intent.

The fact is, it is charged, and no doubt true, that in all the States of this Union members of State legislatures, of the house and the senate, and that Members of Congress are employed as attorneys by great corporations whose interests are commonly and constantly coming before those bodies for adjudication. The judge on the bench is disqualified if he holds the position of an attorney for a great corporation whose case is being tried before him. But the Member of Congress, in a position of more power to make the laws that influence or affect corporations, is allowed to be an attorney for those corporations. I know the gentleman speaks of a man representing a private citizen. It is a common principle of law that men representing the vast mass of the people are not disqualified because their interest is not specific and is too minute and remote. A judge upon the bench may try a case in which a community, he being one of the community, is interested. Every man is one of the whole people and in that way and to that degree is interested in every question of interest to the people, but that principle does not go to this proposition here. The great proposition is—and we will pass it some day if not now—that no man shall be allowed to hold a seat in this House or the other while he represents great corporate interests, whose rights, duties, and privileges are coming before him for adjudication and regulation by law. To-day we put a poor—I started to say one poor devil behind the bars because he practiced before a Department over which he had no power for a little pay, but that man might have received any amount of compensation from a corporation whose interests were involved where he could vote, and he is free from any crime. If a Member for pay goes before one of your Departments to advocate a small pension he is guilty of an offense. But he may represent a dozen public-service corporations as attorney and still vote on laws affecting them without guilt under our law. You can use your weapon or ridicule and you can use your argument of demagogy, but the people's reform goes on and the time must come when the people's representatives will not undertake to serve two masters.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman and gentlemen of the committee, in the short time that we have to conclude debate on this amendment I ask the attention of every patriotic man on this floor. That ought to include everyone, and I hope it does. The amendment we are to vote on now is simply this: It says that a public-service corporation shall not make any gift to a Member of Congress or to a judge of the Federal court. Every one of you who is in favor of such a thing as that—in favor of receiving a gift, who thinks he ought to be permitted to receive it—should vote against this amendment; and I ask now if there is a man on that side of the House or on this side who really is in favor of having the privilege of receiving gifts from a public-service corporation while he is a Member of Congress, let him get up and show his face before these people and this House; let him have the manhood to stand up and say that he favors it. Not a one of you will do it. Every one of you will tell your constituents that you are not in favor of receiving gifts.

Then why not make it against the law? The chairman of the great Ways and Means Committee, the leader on that side of the House, got up and said that if my expressions were made anywhere else it would be the height of demagogy. He wanted to be parliamentary. Well, I could much more truthfully and properly say in reference to him—but I would not be so unkind as to do it—that his expressions anywhere else except in here would simply be the unmasking of graft; for there is no reason on earth, no logical reason, why public-service corporations should be allowed to go to a Member of Congress or judge of the Federal court with a gift, nor any reason why it should not be condemned by the law. Yet that learned gentleman, who has been here for more than twenty-two years as a Member of this House, actually says the way to do in reference to this matter is to go to the grand jury and have Members of Congress indicted if they are receiving gifts!

Why, it is not against the law; that is the reason we can not go to a grand jury. We are trying to make it against the law now. Then a violation could be prosecuted. Yet the leader of the Republican side, the man who brings politics into this thing—because the politics did not come from this side—he is the man that brings the politics into it in a way that is at least quasi personal, and he says that the way to do it is to go before a grand jury to stop Members of Congress from receiving gifts. I say, first make it against the law and then you can go to the grand jury, or you can have your own investigation; and I tell you now if you pass this amendment it will not be violated. The practice will be stopped. The Congress and the courts will be divorced from the trusts of this country—and you know it. Speaking politically, and keeping inside of the lines of truth as I see it, I say it will not only divorce the

courts and Congress from the trusts, but it will put the Republican party out of power, because they are in power by the money of the trusts. [Applause on the Democratic side.] Where is the man that will say if this was the law he would be in favor of repealing it?

If there is one in this Chamber, a single Member on the Republican side or elsewhere, who will rise up in his place and say that he will be in favor of repealing the law that denounced simply the giving of a gift to a Member of Congress and to a Federal judge by a public service corporation, let him stand up and say it. You would not tell your constituency about your conduct on this question. Do not talk to me about new Members coming here and trying to get off some of this demagoguery, some of these notions, in order to hold their places. I am a new Member in comparison with the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE], but I have been here for six years. He knows that the criticism that I am guilty of demagoguery is not seemly for him to make. My conduct has never justified such a charge or insinuation.

Now, I wish, as I said, to appeal to the patriotism of this House. I appeal from the partisanship of the leader of the Republican side; I appeal to Republicans, Members of Congress, to vote in accordance with what you will tell your constituents—that you are in favor of this measure. The gentleman from New York [Mr. DRISCOLL] need not be afraid to vote for this amendment. It does not apply to any employment of an attorney or anything of that kind; that is the next amendment that comes up. This is 112a. This amendment means in substance, a Member of Congress shall not receive a gift. Why does he limit his argument simply to a pass? Why do you take away that privilege?

Mr. DRISCOLL. I asked the gentleman a question this morning, and did the gentleman not say it applied to an attorney trying a case?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. That is the second amendment. The two amendments are these: The first one is: You can not receive a gift from a public-service corporation. The second: You can not receive employment from them. It is against the law to take a bribe. The intent must be specifically shown to prove a bribe. There is no reason why a public-service corporation should give a Member anything, and when they do it the purpose is to bribe. Members of Congress do take these things. You know it, and I know it; why not prohibit the gifts, as well as prohibit the taking of a pass?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Whether it bribed him or not, does not a gift appeal to a man's sense of gratitude?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. It appeals to his sense of honor when offered and he ought to reject it, and it ought to appeal to his sense of manhood, both ways—his honor to reject it, his gratitude if he receives it.

Mr. CRAWFORD. Does this apply to telegraph franks?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Yes. During your campaign you can not use the telegraph franks if this amendment becomes a law; you can not use the great public-service corporations, the railroads and telegraph companies, for your own interest politically and in business. You can not do it. You will have to pay your way. Let every man pay for what he gets. When they offer a gift to you they offer it as a general bribe. It is against the law to take a specific bribe. Why do you say you shall have the privilege of taking a general bribe? Whether it influences him or not, a man taking such a gift, saying it will not affect him, ought not to be a representative of the people. Let every man not only do what is right, but avoid the appearance of evil. Any man who will accept a position where, in the nature of the case, his honor will be questioned is not worthy of trust. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion I wish to say this: That without any regard to party I desire to have the vote taken and let every man register his vote as he believes the majority of the people in his district would wish him to do, not the interests, not the political leaders, not the political bosses, but the honest people if they were here to-day in these galleries and could look down and see our conduct and hear this debate, could see your vote, and see the record of it. Vote as you would then; vote in accordance with their will. Your position here does not belong to you. You are the servants of the people. I call upon you to-day to vote not as demagogues, not as grafters, but as men worthy to represent the citizenship of the United States in the legislative halls of Congress. Vote the will of the people who sent you here, whose servants you are. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired. [Continued applause.]

The gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. NORRIS] asks unanimous consent to withdraw his amendment. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent for the privilege of extending my remarks in the RECORD.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Arkansas? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the noes seemed to have it.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided and there were—ayes 80, noes 60.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. RANDELL of Texas to act as tellers.

The committee again divided, and the tellers announced—ayes 88, noes 100.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee arose on Thursday last another amendment, which had been read by unanimous consent for the information of the committee, and offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] was pending. The question is on agreeing to the amendment. The Clerk will report it.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 112b. That it shall be unlawful for any Senator or Representative in the Congress of the United States during his term of service, or for any such Senator or Representative elect to directly or indirectly hold or take any office, employment, or service, or to receive any salary, fee, or pay as officer, agent, representative, or attorney from any national bank, railroad company, or ship, express, telegraph, telephone, or sleeping-car company, or any public-service corporation, or any corporation chartered by an act of Congress of the United States, or any firm, company, or corporation organized or conducted in violation of the antitrust laws of the United States, or that is charged with or has been convicted of a violation of any of the antitrust laws of the United States, or any corporation engaged in interstate or foreign commerce, traffic, or business, or commerce or business between any Territories, or any State or Territory, or between the District of Columbia and any State or Territory of the United States or any foreign power, or any person, firm, or corporation interested in legislation or other business of Congress, existing or anticipated.

That any Senator or Representative in Congress violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor, and upon conviction shall be punished by a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $5,000 and by imprisonment of not less than one month nor more than one year, and shall forever be barred from holding any office of honor or trust under the Government of the United States.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas rose.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] is recognized.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Mr. Chairman, this is the second amendment. It simply says, in express terms, that a Member of Congress shall not receive employment by any public-service corporation. It seems to me, without taking up the time of this committee, it ought to be apparent to everyone that there is a party spirit here, there is an effort made to hold conditions as they are at present by appealing to party power. From the Speaker of this House himself to the humblest follower on the Republican side they rally to the party lash of the floor leader; they vote solidly without a dissenting vote on that side, so far as I saw and believe—and I was one of the tellers—including the highest official and the lowliest follower, against this legislation. On that side everybody can be brought in to vote against a proposition that says you shall not receive gifts from the public-service corporations. The Republicans voted solidly against my amendment. The votes for it were all Democratic. I have reason to believe that the general impression in the country is—and the charge has been made in the newspapers—that the Congress of the United States is honeycombed with the employees of public-service corporations, with those who are working for the trusts. It seems to me that there must be some grounds for those statements.

Mr. KEIFER rose.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] yield to the gentleman from Ohio?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I can not do so now. However, if they will see that my time is extended I will answer any question asked by any gentleman on that side. I do not mean to cut gentlemen off from questions if they will see that my time is extended so that I can answer them. When I get through with my five minutes, if the gentlemen will see that my time is extended, I will answer questions.

Now, Mr. Chairman, if the Members of Congress are in the employment of public-service corporations, how are you going to stop it? What plan do you propose to stop that practice? If we offer a bill your committee will not report it, and if we offer an amendment here you vote it down. You say such employment does not exist, but if we offer a resolution to inquire into the employment of gentlemen of this House you say that you will vote that down. You will not permit the question to come up. How, then, will you reach the evil? Suppose, as has been said, that this amendment would have interfered with the employment of from three-fourths to seven-eighths of the Members on that side of the House during the Fifty-ninth Congress, how will you reach the evil? Is it not a fact that you are trying to protect the evil? Is it not a fact that you propose that the evil shall not be reached? If you are going to reach it, how are you going to reach it? Are you in favor of public-service corporations employing Members of Congress and paying them salaries? Are you in favor of it? Then say so and tell your constituents that and you will not come back to this House. But you tell your constituents that you are for the people and against Members taking pay and gifts from corporations, and yet you come here and vote for the public-service corporations, as you have done to-day. I am here to lecture no man, but when the leader on the other side of this House speaks about legislation like this as demagogical it is time he should be answered in the proper spirit. The demagoguery is on that side of the House and the graft is on that side of the House. The proposed remedy is on this side of the House and the opposition to it is on that. A solid Democratic vote for this legislation and a solid Republican vote against it. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. KIMBALL. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri——

Mr. KIMBALL. From Kentucky. I have not to be shown.

Apropos of this discussion, permit me to suggest that after service of nearly sixteen years in this House the Hon. JOHN SHARP WILLIAMS, leader of the minority, was to-day elected a Senator of the United States by the legislature of the State of Mississippi. [Loud general applause.]

Mr. BOUTELL. Mr. Chairman, I ask for recognition for the purpose of asking the gentleman from Texas a question simply. I did not wish to interrupt him in his own time under the five-minute rule. In both of these amendments appears the language "or any corporation chartered by an act of Congress of the United States." Since the first discussion this morning I have heard quite a little talk among Members privately as to whether or not in their opinion that applied to national banks, and there was quite a division of opinion on the subject. I would like to ask the gentleman from Texas whether it was his intention that that language should apply to national banks or to corporations organized in pursuance of an act of Congress?

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Why, I intended the amendment just as it reads. I would have included national banks in actual words, but I wanted to get some votes on that side. I do not believe a national-bank attorney has any business in Congress.

Mr. BOUTELL. I will state to the gentleman from Texas that I was asking him this question in perfectly good faith.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. I answer in good faith.

Mr. BOUTELL (continuing). Not as expressing any doubt as to the gentleman's opinion. The language is "any corporation chartered by an act of Congress." Now, as we all know, national banks are organized under general law, by applying through the Comptroller of the Currency, and the thought that occurred to me was that if there was such a difference of opinion whether or not this did apply to national banks, it was simply an illustration of the great care with which we ought to legislate on matters of this importance.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. Does the gentleman think that ambiguous, and would leave out national banks? I left it out because I thought I would get some votes on that side of the House by doing so.

Mr. BOUTELL. I fail to follow the reasoning of the gentleman from Texas on the last feature. My opinion is it would not include national banks as it is now.

Mr. RANDELL of Texas. That is my opinion.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, this amendment includes the same principles as that just voted down, and I call for a vote.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Just a few words.

Now, the gentleman from Illinois asked a pertinent question of the gentleman from Texas; and if the committee will indulge me for a moment, I will try to elucidate the question somewhat. I will state in just a moment that one of the judges in the State of Texas was held to be ineligible, or had no right to try a case against a bank in which he had stock. That was a judicial decision. Now, here I find that the matter was raised in this shape on May 10, 1830, the question being on a motion to lay on the table resolutions relating to the renewal of the charter of the Bank of the United States. Messrs. William Drayton, of South Carolina, and Campbell P. White, of New York, were severally excused from voting on the question because they were interested as stockholders in the Bank of the United States.

Now, then, in another place I find where WILLIAM P. FRYE, now a Senator from the State of Maine, having stock in the Pacific Railroad—I think it was the Pacific Railroad—is reported as having asked the question whether or not he had the right to vote, and the Speaker read Rule XXIX:

No Member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is immediately or particularly interested.

Having read the rule, it is for the gentleman himself to determine whether he shall vote, not for the Chair.

Mr. FRYE declined to vote.

Here is the John Quincy Adams incident, where he declined to vote in a matter not relating to banks; but there is the well-known case to which I alluded a few days ago, where Mr. Adams, I believe, sold his bank stock before he took the oath of office. I have not had the time to run down the exact history of that, but that is my general recollection. But here is a case where he refused to vote where he was interested in the matter under consideration.

Now, going a little further on, in 1874 the House was considering the bill (H. R. 1572) to amend the several acts providing a national currency and to establish free banking, and for other purposes; and Messrs. Poland, of Vermont, and Hamilton and Phelps, of New Jersey, were officers of national banks and therefore not entitled to vote on the pending questions, which included the following propositions. I ask you to pay special attention to this proposition. It is almost an every-day proposition. Here is what they declined to vote on:

That, in lieu of the tax of 1 per cent per annum now imposed by law on the outstanding circulation of national banks, a tax of 3 per cent per annum, payable semiannually in gold, shall be payable on the circulation which has been issued to each national bank which has not been returned for cancellation.

Now, Mr. Chairman, let me read you the Jeffersonian rule, and I ask the committee to listen particularly, because the wording of the Jeffersonian rule, I will say to my friend from Texas, is different from the wording of the rule under which this House is operating. Here is the Jeffersonian rule:

Where the private interests of a Member are concerned in a bill or question he is to withdraw, and where such an interest has appeared his voice has been disallowed, even after a division. In a case so contrary not only to the laws of decency, but to the fundamental principle of the social compact, which denies to any man to be a judge in his own cause, it is for the honor of the House that this rule of immemorial observance should be strictly adhered to.

Now, here is the present rule, Mr. Chairman:

Every Member shall be present within the Hall of the House during its sitting unless excused or necessarily prevented—

Now listen—

and shall vote on each question put unless he has a direct personal or pecuniary interest in the event of such question.

Now, it seems that these parliamentary decisions of recent years leave it with the Member to say whether or not he shall vote, but the Jeffersonian rule says that decency and the social compact demand that he be silent and that the right and dignity of this House shall silence his vote in such a matter.

So, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the resolution of the gentleman from Texas, the wording of which I have not been able to carry exactly in my mind, is more like the Jeffersonian rule than the rule of the present House.

[Here the hammer fell.]

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

The committee informally rose; and Mr. SHERMAN having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had insisted upon its amendments to the bill (H. R. 300) providing for second homestead entries, disagreed to by the House of Representatives, had agreed to the conference asked by the House on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and had appointed Mr. HANSBROUGH, Mr. GAMBLE, and Mr. NEWLANDS as the conferees on the part of the Senate.

CODIFICATION OF PENAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee resumed its session.

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I desire to support the amendment now pending and offered by the gentleman from Texas.

Section 112 as reported by the Committee on Codification and Revision of Laws aims at the crime of bribery of a Member of Congress, Resident Commissioner, etc. It provides, among other

things, that if any Member of or Delegate in Congress or Resident Commissioner asks, accepts, or receives any money or anything of value with a view of influencing his vote, action, or decision, upon any matter which may at the time be pending before him, or in either House of Congress, or before any committee thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not more than three times the amount asked or received, and imprisoned not more than three years, and thereafter be forever barred from holding any office under the Government of the United States. This section is right as far as it goes, but in my judgment it does not go far enough in its scope or tenor. One of the cardinal principles which guide courts in the construction of penal statutes is never to construe the statute broader than its meaning as expressed by its plain provisions and wording therein. If a crime has been committed and the statute is not broad enough to cover the offense, the guilty must go acquit upon the ground that there is no statute in existence defining the offense and we are then told by courts that in such cases our remedy is to appeal to the legislature and procure the passage of a statute covering the defect in the case.

I feel sure that no member of the committee would oppose the amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas, nor do I believe that any Member of this House would oppose or vote against either one of these amendments if they were offered as original independent legislation. To read the amendment is to approve every letter, word, sentence, and paragraph.

His first amendment, section 112a, makes it unlawful for any railroad company, or other corporation organized under a law passed by Congress, or any other corporation engaged in interstate commerce, to give to any Member of Congress, or to any judge or justice of the United States, free transportation for himself and property, providing a penalty therefor of a fine against such corporation of not less than $100, nor more than $5,000. And the section further provides that if any officer in any such corporation violates this section of the statute he shall be punished by a fine of not more than $5,000, or by imprisonment of not less than six months nor more than two years in the penitentiary. The section further provides that if any Member of or Delegate in Congress, or any United States judge or justice, shall receive pay from any railroad, or other corporations engaged in interstate commerce, he shall be punished by a fine of not less than $1,000, or by imprisonment of not more than one year in the penitentiary.

Section 112b makes it a crime punished by a fine and imprisonment for any Member of Congress, while serving as such, to take, hold, or accept employment from any national bank, railroad, or other public-service corporation engaged in Interstate Commerce, or commerce between the States, or commerce between the Territories, or commerce between the States and the District of Columbia, or other Territories, or for accepting employment from any corporation doing business in violation of the anti-trust laws of the United States, or any corporation that has been convicted of violating the anti-trust laws of the United States. Both of these sections as offered by the gentleman from Texas appeal to the moral conscience of every patriotic man in all the country. Submit these amendments to the people and they would adopt them by a unanimous vote. This is a deliberative body of men here assembled for the purpose of making laws, not only to govern themselves, but all the people throughout the country, and as such we should not hesitate to do our plain, positive duty. The bill under consideration contains 337 sections and this does not by any means cover the entire criminal code of the United States. Upon a reading of the bill under consideration it looks like it contains a section against every conceivable crime that could be committed against the Government, yet until this time, nor do I believe there can be found anything in any section of the bill now under consideration that reaches the offenses set forth in the two amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas. Why oppose them or either of them? Is it because they ought not to be law? No. Or is it because it would be wrong for this Committee of the Whole House to accept the two amendments under consideration? Would this be a rebuke, or a turning down of the Committee on Codification or Revision of the Laws? No. To adopt the amendments would not be a rebuke, nor would it be a turn down of the committee who reported to the house the bill under consideration. The first part of the amendment, section 112a, imposes a penalty upon the corporation violating any of the provisions of the proposed amendment. The second part of the same amendment imposes a penalty upon the officers of all corporations who violate any of the provisions of the proposed amendment. I somtimes doubt the wisdom and propriety of imposing a fine upon corporations who violate the law. Corporations are only creatures of the law and as such can only act by means of boards of directors, officers, or agents selected by the corporation to conduct its business. Some one, some flesh and blood must always put the machinery of the corporation in motion. Without this it would always remain a harmless entity.

As an illustration, take the immense fine of $29,240,000 imposed by a Federal court last summer upon the Standard Oil Company; in my judgment, this enormous fine imposed upon the corporation did not have its desired or intended effect. This immense fine fell primarily upon the shoulders of many a stockholder in this corporation who knew nothing about the violation of the antitrust law that was then or had been going on by a few officers of this corporation for years prior to this time. If instead of imposing a fine upon the corporation itself, a penitentiary, or even a jail, sentence had been imposed upon some of the officers of the corporation the conviction, in my judgment, would have had its desired effect. One of the primary objects of conviction is not only to punish the real criminal, but it is to terrorize others and prevent them from doing likewise. I do not wish to be heard as saying that I oppose the fine imposed upon this corporation, but on the contrary I heartily approve of it. While this temporarily depleted the revenues of the corporation, yet by simply raising the price of oil to the consumer, how long did it take for this corporation to recover back the full amount of the fine, even though it had paid the same? Not so with a penitentiary or jail sentence. This would make men who serve as the directors or agents of great corporations not only fear, but respect the law. It would likewise make them respect not only the rights of their fellow-man, but the rights of the Government. Therefore if it be the desire to stop this nefarious practice on the part of corporations, impose a heavy penalty upon the officer or agent of the corporation who has personally violated the law. A fine upon the corporation only depletes the funds of the corporation and often fall upon victims and persons who are innocent of either moral or intentional guilt. The board of directors, officers, or agents of a corporation who gives any money or anything of value to any Member of or Delegate in Congress is guilty of at least two moral offenses. First, for betraying the trust imposed in him by the corporation; second, in corrupting some officer of the United States. Observation teaches us that corporations ordinarily do not contribute a loan for charitable purposes. Contributions of any kind made by corporations to Members of or Delegates in Congress are designed by the corporation to bring manifold fruit back to the corporation in the way of fruitful legislation desired by the corporations. Therefore, why hesitate to impose a dire penalty upon any officer of any corporation who undertakes, either directly or indirectly, by gift of money or other thing of value, to influence any Member or Delegate of Congress or to anyone whose duty it is to construe the laws passed by Congress.

These two proposed amendments can not be characterized by anyone as being buncombe. They represent real, living, vital issues now before the American people. Corporations, as well as individuals, have their own rights that ought to be protected every time they are in the right. But when the corporations, or more especially its officers or agents, overstep the boundary line between right on one side and wrong on the other, it, or its officers or agents, has then transcended its rights and made itself or its officers amenable to the law. The part of the section of the statute making it a misdemeanor for Members of Congress to receive pay from any railroad or other corporation engaged in interstate commerce is especially commendable.

Again, corporations giving to Members of Congress free transportation do not give it without entertaining some hope of reward in return. I do not say, nor do I intimate, that any Member of Congress accepting any free transportation from any corporation engaged in interstate commerce, that this would be the means of influencing his action, judgment, decision, or vote upon any matter pending before him, or pending in Congress, or before any committee thereof. Yet, the human mind is at all times susceptible, more or less, of influence either for good or evil, and when these gifts are freely bestowed upon Members of Congress by corporations engaged in interstate commerce it may possibly have the effect of influencing some Member of Congress to vote, or influence his action, judgment, or decision upon any matter which might be pending before him. So far as possible a Member of Congress should be absolutely free and untrammeled, so that he may at all times act upon the consciousness of his own judgment and conviction. And if he does this, while his action may be criticised by his constituency or by the public in general, yet he will have the self-consciousness, at all times, that he did his duty as justice dictated to him that he should.

The provisions set forth in the proposed amendments of

section 112b are, in my judgment, of much more importance and of far more reaching consequence than the provisions in section 112a. We are told by divine writ that we can not serve two masters at once, and serve them consistently with our duty. Render unto God that which belongs to Him and unto Cæsar that which belongs to him, was the judgment of the Great Judge who lived upon the earth nineteen hundred years ago. This same decree comes to us to-day with as much binding force as it had upon the people of that day. We are not hired agents of our districts alone, but we are supposed to be the agents and representatives of all the people throughout the United States. This section of the statute makes it a penal offense for any Member of Congress, while acting as such Member, to take or accept employment from any national bank, or from any other corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or from any corporation engaged in interstate commerce, or from any corporation that has heretofore been convicted of violating any of the antitrust laws of the United States.

No one can successfully condemn this proposed amendment. It ought to be the law and ought to be so conceded to be the law by every thinking man who gives it one moment's thought, more especially in this day, when the question of controlling the great industrial corporations of the United States in some way or manner by legislation enacted by Congress is up for discussion, not only here, but by the people at large. No man can successfully represent the people in this Congress in the making of laws and at the same time be the hired attorney of some corporation organized under the laws of the United States or some corporation engaged in interstate commerce. Congress has a right to at all times control corporations established under the laws of the United States; and while the corporation thus established on the one hand and the United States on the other may clash in interest, the Representative in Congress, who is supposed to look after the interest of the public, in such cases ought to act with that degree of freedom of spirit and independence that would enable him to do his duty, regardless of friend or foe. One of the sacred principles upon which all governments rest is confidence on the part of the people in their government, that everyone is going to have a square deal. If this confidence is once shaken or destroyed, the principle upon which our entire social and political fabric is founded becomes shattered and destroyed.

We legislate against others committing crimes against the Government; why not us legislate against ourselves? We should shun and avoid the very appearance of evil. This provision of the statute, if enacted into law, will, in my judgment, convince the people that this Congress, or all future Congresses, so long as this statute remains upon the books, desires to avoid the appearance of evil, and desires to stand for that pure legislation which will ultimately restore complete confidence in the masses of the people in their Government. We are confronted to-day with economic questions growing out of our peculiar industrial situation that only a few years ago were absolutely unheard of. Some industrial corporations have grown to such magnitude and strength that the States find themselves unable to cope with the situation. These corporations must of necessity have a master somewhere, and the only source of power to which we can turn to govern and control them is the Government of the United States. A hired attorney of the great industrial corporation engaged in interstate commerce could not feel himself free to act while attempting to enact laws to govern and control these institutions. Therefore I sincerely believe that the two amendments proposed embody such vital principles of law as would redound to the credit and good of the country at large. I sincerely hope that either the Committee on the Codification of Laws will accept them, or that the Committee of the Whole House will enact them into a statute, so that ever after no corporation, its officers, or agents will undertake to pollute and corrupt, either directly or indirectly, any Member of this House, or any judge or justice of the United States. And also that no Member of either branch of Congress, while serving as such, will accept employment from any master other than that to which he has been lawfully elected, the sovereign vote of his people.

We were told a little while ago by the gentleman from New York that politics on our side had been injected into this bill. A reading of the two amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas absolutely refute the statement of the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE]. There is no politics involved in the amendment now under consideration. However, if it takes an injection of politics into a discussion of bills or amendments thereto pending in the House before we can procure just, wise, and much-needed legislation, I for one am perfectly willing that politics be injected into the discussion. Section 111 of this same bill makes it a penal offense, punished by a fine of not more than $5,000 or imprisonment for not more than one year, or both, for any Member of this House, except in the prosecution of his duty, to prosecute a claim against the United States or to receive any interest in any claim against the United States as a reward for his service. Is there any politics involved in this section of the statute? The answer to it is palpably plain: None whatever. It is indeed an extremely valuable section to the penal code of the United States. It completely divorces Members of Congress from prosecuting any claims against the United States for a fee or reward. Under the same rule Members of Congress should, in my judgment, while serving as a Member of Congress, be absolutely prohibited from serving either as a director, agent, officer, or attorney of any corporation organized by means of a Federal statute or any other corporation doing an interstate business. Congress has power by means of law to charter corporations, and by means of the Constitution has the power to regulate interstate commerce. Therefore by this means Congress has the power to govern and control corporations engaged in interstate commerce. Whether it is right for Congress to govern and control corporations engaged in interstate commerce is indeed quite another thing. If Members of Congress are prohibited from prosecuting claims against the United States, except in the discharge of their duties, for a fee or reward, upon the same principle, in my judgment, Members of Congress while serving as such should be prohibited from accepting employment from any corporation organized under the laws of the United States, or from any other corporation over which Congress may by its constitutional power assume control.

Again, section 120 of this bill makes it a penal offense for any Member of Congress to solicit or receive any assessment or contribution of money for any political purpose whatever. Section 121 makes it a penal offense for anyone in any building, or in any navy-yard, etc., to solicit in any manner contribution for campaign funds. Section 122 makes it a penal offense for any employee of the United States to promote or degrade any employee of the Government who neglects or refuses to make any contribution for campaign purpose. Section 123 makes it a penal offense for any person in the service of the United States to give or hand to any Member of Congress any money for the promotion of any political object whatever. Here are four distinct sections of the bill under consideration imposing a severe penalty for the doing of certain things which, in my judgment, are of far less importance than the things enumerated and attempted to be prohibited by the amendments now under consideration. Let us as Representatives in Congress, representing as we do more than eighty millions of free men and women, do our duty by writing these amendments upon our statutes. [Applause.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that all debate on this section and amendments thereto terminate in five minutes.

The question was taken, and the motion was agreed to.

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I favor the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] because it is right in spirit if it is not perfect in its draft. I hope the House will give a favorable vote for its adoption; but, Mr. Chairman, I rise now for the purpose of answering a part of the argument made by the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE]. He insisted that Members of Congress were like Cæsar's wife, above suspicion, and therefore there was no necessity for the enactment of a law to prevent them from serving two masters. I want to say in answer to that suggestion that if reports are true the gentleman from New York knows very well that a certain gentleman who is now an ex-Congressman violated the law of the land while a Member of this House and escaped punishment therefor by pleading the statute of limitations. He knows that a certain ex-Senator from a great Western State violated the laws of his country while a member of the United States Senate and escaped punishment by entering the same plea. He knows that another ex-Senator violated the laws while a member of the Senate from another Western State and served his time in the penitentiary therefor. He knows that another Senator after thirty long years of service was indicted and convicted for violating the laws of his country and died between the court-house and the penitentiary. He knows that Congressmen are human beings, that they are subject to temptations just like all other men, and if he seeks by his talk and by his vote to quiet that feeling that causes some of us to believe that laws ought to be passed that would prohibit Members from serving two masters, when they are elected by the people for the sole purpose of serving them, he is badly mistaken in the material that he is working on.

As to what the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. DENBY] stated this morning when he asked the gentleman from Texas the question, that if his amendment prohibited farmers from employing counsel, I want to insist that there is no interest of the farmers from one end of this country to the other that is in any sense inimical to the best and highest interests of the National Government. Their interests never conflict with any of the interests of the Government; they support the Government. Everybody knows that there is no necessity for a law to prevent farmers from employing counsel.

They never undertake to prostitute the laws of their country or corrupt its Representatives. For that reason the insinuation that the gentleman made that the farmers might be prohibited from employing counsel is entirely foreign to the question that is now being considered by the House.

Mr. DENBY. May I ask the gentleman whether he does not recognize that the farmer is engaged in interstate commerce and that farmers may be associated together in business constituting a firm, and therefore under the wording of the bill the farmer could not employ a lawyer who happened to be a Member of Congress?

Mr. MACON. I recognize the fact that the farmer is not engaged in interstate commerce.

Mr. DENBY. Is not?

Mr. MACON. I recognize the fact that he is engaged in producing all that the gentleman eats or wears.

Mr. DENBY. And shipping it from State to State.

Mr. MACON. And that the great corporations of the country are doing the interstate part of the transaction and not the farmer. Let the farmer alone, for he will never do our country any greater injury than to feed, clothe, and defend it in time of war as well as in times of peace.

The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas.

The question was taken; and on a division (demanded by Mr. RANDELL of Texas) there were—ayes 56, noes 82.

So the amendment was rejected.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose on Thursday, by unanimous consent an amendment was pending and postponed until the next session of the committee, offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON]. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding after section 119 the following:

"SEC. 119a. Every officer and employee of the United States and every person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any official capacity under or by virtue of the authority of any Department or office of the Government who shall, by virtue of the office or position held by him, become possessed of any information which might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, which information is required by law or under the rules and practices of any Department of the Government to be withheld from publication until a fixed time, who shall willfully impart, either directly or indirectly, said information, or any part thereof, to any person not entitled under the law or rules and practices of the Department of the Government to receive same, shall be punished by imprisonment for not more than ten years and may be fined in any sum not to exceed $10,000.

"SEC. 119b. Every officer of the United States and every person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any official capacity under or by virtue of any Department or office of the Government who shall, by virtue of the office or position held by him, become possessed of any information which might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, who shall, before said information is made public through regular official channels, either directly or indirectly, speculate in said product, by selling or buying same in any quantity, shall be punished by a fine of not more than $10,000 and may be imprisoned for not more than ten years."

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer as a substitute to the amendments offered by the gentleman from Texas the following, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add after section 119 the following:

"SEC. 119a. Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States or a person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any capacity under or by virtue of the authority of any Department or office thereof, and while holding such office, employment, or position shall, by virtue of the office, employment, or position held by him, become possessed of any information which might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, which information is by law or by the rules and practices of the Department or office required to be withheld from publication until a fixed time, and shall willfully impart, directly or indirectly, such information, or any part thereof, to any person not entitled under the law or the rules and practices of the Department or office to receive the same; or shall, before such information is made public through regular official channels, directly or indirectly speculate in any such product respecting which he has thus become possessed of such information, by buying or selling the same in any quantity, shall be fined not more than $10,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both."

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, the amendment offered by myself as a substitute to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas makes no change in substance, but does make some slight change in form. The effect is simply to consolidate the two sections into one and to put them in such phraseology as to be in keeping with similar sections now in the bill reported by the committee. The explanation made by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] when the matter was up some time ago perhaps makes unnecessary much of a statement by myself. The act is aimed to punish those in official positions whose duties enable them to obtain information relative to crop statistics, who give this information to others prior to its being made public in accordance with law. There have been grave abuses in the past by virtue of the action of men in the employ of certain Departments of the Government whose duty it was to protect the information respecting the various crops, as, for instance, the cotton crop, and who, prior to the giving out of that information publicly, gave it to certain parties for speculative purposes, and the matter reached the point of a considerable scandal. The gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] introduced into the last Congress a bill seeking to cure this trouble, and it passed the House of Representatives. It also passed, as I understand it, the Senate of the United States, but in that body there were certain verbal changes made which threw the matter into conference. In conference the committee on conference enlarged the bill very greatly in scope. When it came back to the House it was defeated as presented by the conference committee. The amendment now pending is confined to matters relative to the product of the soil, and is not made to extend to information further than that, I believe it is in line with legislation——

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, right there I would like to inquire whether, as I hear the amendment read, it would subject a Member of Congress or other officer of the United States to heavy fines for violating a rule of a Department, with which rule the officer might not be at all familiar or have any means of knowledge.

Mr. PAYNE. Not only the rules, but the practices of the Department.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think not by the remotest construction. I believe an examination of the act will show that it is expressly limited to those persons holding such office, employment, or position as shall by virtue of the office, employment, or position held by him, become possessed of any information which might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of any product of the soil grown within the United States, which information is by law or by the rules or practices in the office required to be withheld from publication until a fixed time. Now, it applies to those employees and officers of the Government in a department where the rules of that department with which they are bound to be familiar, require that this information shall not be given publication until a fixed time—now, if these persons give out this information they shall be punished, and, manifestly, they ought to be punished.

Mr. OLMSTED. But, if I heard the reading of the first part, it applies to a great many more than the employees of the department. It applies to any officer of the Government——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the gentleman's time may be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that the time of the gentleman from Kentucky may be extended for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. OLMSTED. Any officer of the Government, for instance the chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, might come into posession of some information of that kind by virtue of his position. He would not know the practice of the Department or rules of the Department, and yet if he gave it out in a public report to the House of Representatives, he would be subject to a $10,000 fine.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not believe the criticism offered by the gentleman is a proper one to the amendment as drawn. I do not believe any judge undertaking to construe it according to the plain language used could possibly hold it applied to the case the gentleman has stated.

Mr. OLMSTED. I brought it to the attention of the gentleman, so that if he thought it necessary he might amend it accordingly.

Mr. SHERLEY. My idea is the law is properly safeguarded by the language used to prevent it reaching that class of cases.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. With the gentleman's permission. I listened to the reading of his substitute and I got the impression that it confined offenses to information given out by an officer or employee while he is in the Government service. Now, suppose a man connected with the crop-estimate service gets full information respecting conditions and resigns, as he might

well afford to do if the information is of such a character as to affect the market, and after resigning he sells the information to speculators, under your substitute he could not be punished, because it requires information to be given out while the offender is in office.

Mr. SHERLEY. I think that is true, and I do not know whether you could reach the case of a man who, having resigned his office, gives such information out. Certainly our desire in offering the amendment was to narrow it. The gentleman's complaint is just the opposite to that suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania. His criticism is that it is too broad. Yours is that it is not broad enough.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It is not broad enough to accomplish what the gentleman hopes to accomplish. I do not believe in the amendment, because I think it is too vague and uncertain. I think among other vicious features that is one. I think the law that makes it a crime for any employee of the Government who receives information respecting crop estimates or statistics, in virtue of his office, place, or employment, to give out such information at any time before it is legal to publish it, or by order of the head of the Department, ought to be punished, but we do not need this kind of a law to do that. A law that involves so much of speculation and uncertainty as is embodied in this amendment I do not think wise, and I think the amendment does not accomplish what gentlemen intend it shall, because a man may get information and resign his office, give up his job, give this information out, and make thousands of dollars on the stock exchange without fear of punishment.

Mr. SHERLEY. I am inclined to agree with the gentleman that it does not embrace the case of a man who has resigned, and if the Committee of the Whole desires to make it that much broader they can, though there is some question in my mind whether you can; but I have no objection. The other criticism I do not think is well taken. I do not think that the fears that have been suggested in regard to this act reaching out and bringing within its terms Members of Congress and men who in perfect good faith might state some fact that might prove of value to a man who would be able to apply it to existing market conditions are well founded. The amendment is aimed at a very serious evil and it is in practically the language that had been adopted by the Commission when it was contemplated to put it in the revision, but the committee, following the narrow line of not bringing in new matter, concluded not to report the recommendation of the Commission, but it has occurred to me, after the statement made by the gentleman from Texas, that the matter has been sufficiently considered by the House to warrant its consideration here and insertion in this penal code.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has again expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to continue for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I have been listening to the gentleman, and I want to ask why its application is confined to products of the soil. If it is a good thing, why not apply it to other things?

Mr. SHERLEY. Perhaps the real reason is that previously it has not been so confined as desired by certain Members, and it was with the hope of avoiding such opposition that it is now narrowed. Another answer, and perhaps a more proper one, is that the abuses so far that have arisen—that have given cause to the need of such a law—have been abuses growing out of the divulgence of information relating to the products of the soil.

Mr. DRISCOLL. May there not much difficulty arise in the construction of what is directly or indirectly "products of the soil."

Mr. SHERLEY. I think not. I think it is possible for gentlemen to suggest imaginary troubles in connection with that. That is true of anything, but I suggest to the gentleman that "products of the soil" is certainly a definite enough statement to be properly interpreted by the court.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I would like to suggest to the gentleman that one vital feature of this bill—it seems to me sufficient to defeat it as a criminal statute—is that the character of the information disclosed must be such as tends to influence the market. Who knows? Who is the judge? How can any man tell what information may influence markets? The gentleman is a good lawyer and a good legislator and duly appreciates the fact that in criminal statutes it is highly important to state the crime clearly and explicitly, so that an ordinary man can read the statute and know what is forbidden by it. Here is an element of conjecture and speculation. One may in conversation with a friend incidentally give casual information that he does not dream will influence or tend to influence markets. Is he a criminal? Must he give it knowing it is of such nature that it will influence markets? Is he to be the judge, or shall the court and jury determine those questions? That element of uncertainty ought never to go into any penal statute.

Mr. SHERLEY. I thoroughly agree with the gentleman that, so far as possible, there ought to be eliminated any matter that is open to construction, and if it were possible to the amendment to suggest language that would clearly indicate it better than that which has been used, I would be more than willing to have it done. But I suggest also to the gentleman that I believe it is an ascertainable fact by a jury in the trial of an indictment under this section to determine whether the information was such as might exert an influence upon or affect the market value of a product of the soil. The amendment is aimed at those officials in the Government who become possessed of certain statistical information in regard to the crops growing in the country and who, by having that information prior to the public, are in a position to judge of the market price of a given crop, and all of those facts being set out, as they would have to be, in detail, in an indictment, would present such a case as, in my judgment, would enable, under proper instructions, a court and jury to determine the offense.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That might be true in relation to a court and jury, but the accused ought to know in advance, and he ought to have an opportunity to know whether the information that he gives out is criminal information.

Mr. SHERLEY. The accused, who in this case must be an employee in a Department whose duty it is to get this information, does know and must of necessity know that he should not divulge any of the information.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Now, the gentleman is getting on the right theory. If the bill were prepared prohibiting, as I said a moment ago, the divulging of any information in respect to estimates or statistics in relation to crops, growing or matured, until they had been made public by law or the head of the Department, it would be a specific penal statute, so that everybody would know what was meant by it, and it would reach the identical question that is intended to be reached by this amendment—by this speculative proposition.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will bear with me, the accused in order to be convicted under this statute must have become possessed of this information by virtue of the office, employment, or position held by him, and that narrows it to just the idea the gentleman suggests. If he gets this information through an official capacity, and then in violation of his duty gives it out to certain parties for their special benefit, he becomes liable, and there will be no uncertainty in the mind of any honest employee of the Government whether or not he is violating the provision of this act. It would simply impose upon them the secrecy until publication that was intended when Congress provided for the gathering of statistics.

[Here the hammer fell.]

Mr. GRONNA. Mr. Chairman, I trust there will be no partisan feeling in regard to a question of this kind. This amendment in my judgment should pass this House. It should be a part of this law. What harm can there be in passing this amendment, whereby an officer who is supposed to be in possession of these estimates shall be fined if he imparts any information concerning the wheat crop, the cotton crop, the corn crop, or any crop that the soil may produce? You all know that if information of this kind is imparted to anyone, it is given out absolutely to the speculator, to the direct loss of the producer.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. GRONNA. Certainly.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Suppose the information tends to show a shortage of the crop, and it booms the price. The producer who has his product on hand gets the benefit, does he not?

Mr. GRONNA. It makes no difference.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. It may operate either way.

Mr. GRONNA. It does not make any difference whether it booms the price or not, we should provide that information of this kind should not be imparted. We should go further than that, and as the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] said a moment ago, the officer should be prohibited from making any estimate. Not only should he be prohibited from giving out information, but he should be prohibited from making estimates, unless he had good and sufficient reason to suppose that his information was correct. Now, I for one shall vote for this amendment, and I sincerely hope that it will not be made a partisan question.

Mr. McCALL. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Kentucky

[Mr. SHERLEY] has correctly stated the course that this matter took in the previous Congress. I think this is to be said: That although the bill then pending passed the Judiciary Committees of the House and the Senate, and although it passed both the House and the Senate unanimously without debate, that when the attention of the House was squarely brought to the matters involved in the bill the House by a very decisive vote, nearly two to one, upon a roll call, voted against it, so that what the committees of previous Congresses did should not have any weight in view of the fact that their action was so decisively set aside by the House after a very full debate. Now I want to say in justice to this proposition that it is very different from the proposition that was reported by the Judiciary Committees in the last Congress and that was voted down by the House of Representatives. I think the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] has pretty nearly limited it to the exact evil that he wants to meet. My objection to the previous bill was a fundamental objection. The Government of the United States rests upon publicity. The people should be encouraged to know everything possible concerning their Government. There should be no law framed which by any ambiguity would make it a crime for any officer of the Government to tell the people anything he knew about what the Government was doing unless a very grave reason of state existed; and when the House had its attention called to that aspect of the case it very decisively voted the bill down. There should be no confidential statistics, no confidential information, made so by law in a Government like ours, unless that confidential information is very strictly and carefully defined by the law. We should rather favor taking the lid off than putting it on. While we may pass bills here making it improper for a Member of Congress to do this or not, we only impair our own freedom of private action, and when a given matter is brought within the scope of the law we should proceed with caution and be careful not to do things which by a stretch of the law might come within the things prohibited; but when we say that an officer of the Government shall not give certain governmental information, then we should be very cautious in our definition, so that the officer should know what he is prohibited from. In any case of doubt he would solve the question in favor of his own freedom and thus general terms and doubtful construction would operate against that publicity so salutary in a Government like ours.

Mr. GRONNA. Will the gentleman allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. McCALL. Certainly.

Mr. GRONNA. Is it not a fact that there is a certain time when these officers give this information?

Mr. McCALL. That may apply to the specific question; I have been talking about the general proposition.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. McCALL. I should like to have another five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. McCALL. So that my objection to the previous bill was that the information which the officer was prohibited from giving out should be clearly defined, and it was not clearly defined. We know a man who is at the head of a Department of the Government and his representatives and subordinates are continually approached by members of the press. They are probed for news to give to the people; and sometimes one of these officers may be indiscreet and tell something he should not tell. I do not think he should be punished for an indiscretion merely, which, although it is an indiscretion, will in some cases do more good than harm. But what I desire to make emphatic is the necessity of caution in formulating a penal statute against any officer giving information.

Now, the evil the gentleman has aimed at is an evil that exists and that should be dealt with. We require by law that certain information be collected concerning the growing crops—cotton and other crops.

Mr. BURLESON. Wheat and corn.

Mr. McCALL. Wheat and corn. The gentleman from Texas simply wishes to deal with that subject-matter. This bill seems to me to be so drawn that it is limited to that subject-matter. If it came up as a new proposition here, and not as a part of the revision of the penal laws, I should have no objection to the gentleman's proposition, and should vote for it if it were clearly expressed.

I confess I have not, although I have had an opportunity to do so, studied the amendment with any particular care. I do not know whether it would prohibit the giving of information upon a call, for instance, by the House of Representatives, because this amendment is protecting that information by a statute, and, of course, a resolution of the House of Representatives could not set aside a statute and free an officer from his obligations under it.

It seems to me that the gentleman can bring this before the Judiciary Committee and if its phraseology is approved that he can get it through the House unanimously; but it touches a very important subject-matter, and it seems to me that we should be very certain that it covers just the point that the gentleman from Texas wants to cover, and that there is no redundancy or pleonasm, such as are used in indictments, that will cause it to reach cases that we do not want to reach at all.

Mr. BURKE. Mr. Chairman, there is just one feature of this amendment that presents a very serious aspect to me. As I understand it, the crime here depends not upon the giving out of certain information, but upon the violation of a rule or practice of a Department. Now, who makes the rule that furnishes the basis of this criminal act? Is it the legislative branch of the Government, or is it the head of an Executive Department? If it is not the legislative branch, then I ask by what right and under what rule can the authority be delegated to any one other branch of the United States Government? Can we, even if we wish, forego our own functions and delegate them to others?

Let us assume that a committee of this House were appointed for the specific purpose of ascertaining information regarding certain matters in the Department of Agriculture, and every man on that committee is acting by virtue of his office and in pursuance of his official duties, and, while acting in that capacity, one of them ascertains certain facts or procures certain information; and on the following day very properly and in accord with the view of every Member of this House and of every member of the Senate of the United States, he should see fit to give out that information to the general public. There would be no disagreement whatever among the members of the legislative branch of the Government as to whether it constituted an offense or not. But let us presume that during the night the head of that particular Department from which that information were received should frame some regulation or promulgate some rule which made the giving out of that information an offense. The giving out of the information by the Representative, because it violated the rule so laid down by that Department head, would constitute a criminal offense, according to this amendment. Now, Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that under the circumstances, as this amendment clearly delegates legislative power to an executive officer, it would, for that reason alone, invalidate the statute if it were adopted here.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. BURKE. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. Of course the gentleman understands that no regulation made by a department could be valid unless made in pursuance of law. The gentleman will further understand, because he has read the amendment offered, that the officers and employees affected are those who in the department, by virtue of a duty, obtain this information, and there would not be the slightest danger of such officer violating a regulation of his own department, under which he was working and obtaining this information unconsciously. If he violated a proper regulation, made in pursuance of law, there is no doubt as to our power to punish. The question has been adjudicated, and there is a line of cases which establish that principle. The gentleman understands that Congress frequently passes a law giving to a department certain duties and powers, but can not and does not undertake to provide every detail, but leaves the details to be the result of proper regulation. Now, I agree with the gentleman that there is considerable to be said against the theory of making the violation of a regulation an offense; but when the violation is of a regulation pertaining to the very duties of the man who commits the offense, it does not seem to me that the same weight can be attached to the gentleman's argument.

Mr. OLMSTED. I should like to offer an amendment, which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by adding the following:

"*Provided*, That no person shall be deemed guilty of a violation of any rule or practice of any Department unless prior to such alleged violation he shall have been furnished with a duly authenticated written or printed statement of such rule or practice."

Mr. BURLESON. I have no objection to that.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to say one word respecting the attitude of the committee on this proposed section now before the House, and to explain that it occupies a very different position from the new sections previously objected to by the committee. This particular section of law was reported by the Revision Commission favorably,

and now exists as a part of the report of the Commission and appears in that report as section 8669. In the first revision bill that was introduced in Congress, and referred to the House Committee on the Revision of Laws, this section of law was carried. It had been reported favorably by the Judiciary Committee; it had once passed the House and Senate, but when our committee came to consider it as a part of the bill they found that by subsequent action the House had refused to enact it into law, and this action of the House was regarded by your committee as a mandate not to carry it in its bill. I remember at the time that it was considered in the committee, the very eloquent argument of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL] was read and the action of the House in rejecting it was reviewed. And for that reason alone your committee did not report the section in the present bill, but the section was before the committee for its consideration and was recommended by the Revision Commission whose work this committee was called upon to review, and it is clear therefore that the consideration of this proposed amendment stands upon an entirely different plane before the House than the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. RANDELL] and which was opposed by the committee upon the ground that the provisions included in those amendments were absolutely new law that had never been passed upon by a committee of the House or recommended by the Commission.

In the present consideration of the new section we assume no position as a committee as to its advisability or its necessity, but I make this statement in order to make clear the distinction between it and the other amendments opposed by us.

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Is the gentleman able to state in how many places in this codification and revision of the penal code a violation of a rule of a Department is made a criminal offense?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I am not able, Mr. Chairman, to state accurately, but it was our purpose, and I remember one instance at least, where we refused to report a section that made a violation of a regulation a criminal offense. I will say that such provision occurs in very few instances.

Mr. MANN. Does the gentleman know that there are any?

Mr. SHERLEY. There are a few instances growing out of regulations of the War Department and, I think, some in regard to the regulations touching mines and matters of that kind. I think that is the case, but I am not positive.

Mr. MANN. There was a recent decision of the Supreme Court relating to this matter in some way, but I am not familiar with that decision.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I think that decision said that a regulation must be made in pursuance of law, otherwise a violation would not be a criminal offense. I will state, in elucidation of what was said by the gentleman from Kentucky in reference to the question asked by the gentleman from Illinois, that this committee, acting upon the section, No. 48, I think, respecting the regulation referred to by the gentleman from Kentucky, a provision making it a crime to violate a regulation of the War Department respecting the trespassing upon a torpedo or mine field, the committee struck that out—that portion of the law respecting the regulation of the Department—and reported to the House the section omitting that provision, upon the ground that we did not regard it salutary or safe to make the violation of a regulation of a Department a criminal offense.

Mr. MANN. I understand the specific matter that this amendment seeks to get at is the giving out of crop-report information, and this would make it a criminal offense to violate a rule or practice of the Agricultural Department. Would that be any offense under the decision of the court unless the Agricultural Department be authorized by law to make that regulation or rule?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. No; absolutely not.

Mr. MANN. Is the Agricultural Department authorized by law to make any rules and regulations in such a matter?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes; I think I can say that the Department is so authorized, but I have not the section before me.

Mr. MANN. What I want is the information as to whether this proposition, if adopted, will have any effect? Is there any authority of law given to the Agricultural Department, or the Secretary of Agriculture, to make regulations upon this subject? Is there any provision of law upon the subject except the mere appropriation carried year after year in the agricultural appropriation bill?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. While I have not the section of law relating to it before me, yet I have a distinct impression that the Agricultural Department has the power to make such regulations, but if it has not, nobody could be convicted under this section.

Mr. MANN. While I directed my question to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], I was shooting past the gentleman from Pennsylvania, hoping that the author of the amendment would be able to give us the information.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Well, I will not stand in the way of the author of the amendment giving the gentleman that information.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Chairman, I have in mind, I think, the purpose of the pending amendment, the abuse that it is designed to correct. Several years ago an employee in the Department of Agriculture was charged in the public press with having given out to speculators on the stock exchange information, coming to that office officially, respecting estimates of the cotton crop. It was charged that that officer of the Government took the information to speculators and profited largely thereby. It was discovered that there was no statute, no law under which he could be prosecuted for violation of any public duty. Personally, I have no objection at all to a law; not only have I no objection, but I believe a proper law ought to be enacted to protect the public against that kind of abuse.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. In a moment. I think the law ought to be definite and specific. It is a subject that can be clearly stated in a bill. There is no need of embodying in the law elements of conjecture or speculation or metaphysics, such as are in a way in this provision, such as ought to have no place in any penal law. There are a number of provisions in this amendment that I think are objectionable, that violate the principles, the very fundamental principles, of criminal legislation.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Can the gentleman tell the committee what became of the Holmes case that arose out of the Agricultural Department?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I believe it was ascertained that there was no statute under which Holmes could be prosecuted, and it is the object, I understand, of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], whom we think to be the author of this amendment, and who introduced a bill in the last Congress upon this subject and came very near getting it through, to provide a way of reaching that class of offenses, but I think his provision is not apt at all.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will not the gentleman, who is confessedly a good lawyer, give us an amendment to the gentleman's amendment that will cover that outrageous practice?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That same thing was suggested in the discussion of substantially this bill when it came up in the last Congress. The bill had gotten to the last stage of consideration and the House voted down the report of the conferees, and then on the motion of the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. McCALL] tabled the whole proposition. It was suggested then that all that was necessary was to make it a crime for any officer or employee of the Government to give out to anybody any information respecting crop estimates or statistics until they have been made public either by law or by authority of the head of the Department.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the gentleman know of any law governing the Department down there that makes it a crime or a punishable act to make a corrupt calculation as to crops?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Well, I do not know. If there is any such practice, it ought to be punished.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. There is a most outrageous case that I know of where there was a corrupt calculation as to the tobacco crop, where they made it much larger than it was and published it, and therefore to the detriment of the grower.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I want to call the attention of the committee to the phraseology of this amendment. It does not make it a crime to give out information respecting crop statistics or estimates that may have been gathered officially by any Department, but it makes it a crime to give out information which might exert an influence or affect the market value of any product of the soil. There is the element of speculation, of conjecture. I say that no man in America can read that provision and know what he can do and what he can not do and not become a criminal. No man, I repeat, no lawyer is able or acute enough to give trustworthy and reliable information in the interpretation of that statute to anyone so as to protect him against prosecution under it. I say let it be declared a crime to give out information respecting estimates and crop statistics that are gathered offically by any Department of the Government until they have been made public by law or by

authority of the Department and you have covered the exact question in language so plain that nobody who can read can misunderstand the provision.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that his time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Now, in relation to the question of predicating a crime upon rules and regulations, I think the amendment is also objectionable. I do not have in mind—and I confess that I have not in mind all of the statutes governing the action of the Department of Agriculture—any statute authorizing the Department of Agriculture to make crop estimates and to publish rules and regulations outside, possibly, of the appropriation acts.

I do not believe they convey in express terms any authority for the Department to make rules and regulations, but as a matter of necessity in doing the work the Department is, of course, compelled to adopt certain practices and regulations in its administration.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, there is a general statute that gives the heads of all Departments authority to make regulations in furtherance of law.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That may be true. Those are administrative regulations and they are only for the purpose of carrying out the detail work of administration, and I do not believe there is a single instance in all this country where a regulation under that general authority has been recognized as a valid basis for a penal prosecution——

Mr. SHERLEY. There are many decisions under the internal revenue and probably as many under customs.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Of course there may be numerous decisions under the internal-revenue law, but none that the courts of the country have held valid, excepting where the particular law authorized the making of regulations and those regulations limited only to the carrying out of the purpose and spirit of the law.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Is not that this amendment?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think not.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Does not this create an offense and authorize regulations for the purpose of taking care of the details?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. No; the matter of regulation is altogether a collateral proposition. The amendment creates an offense based upon practices that may exist in a certain Department. That is the proposition.

Mr. BONYNGE. Does the gentleman think an offense can be made by regulation of an act which is not made an offense by statute?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Oh, no; a criminal offense can not be predicated upon a regulation.

Mr. BONYNGE. Is it not the gentleman's contention that unless the act is made a criminal offense by statute, notwithstanding the Department may have the right to make regulations, it can not base a substantive offense upon a regulation?

Mr. CRUMPACKER. That is the law as declared by the courts, and the gentleman has well stated it, that the Congress must determine what act shall constitute crime and fix the penalty, and in that connection Congress may provide for administrative purposes, may make certain regulations that will elaborate, amplify, or administer the provisions in detail of that law. For instance, Congress may provide that it would be a crime to counterfeit any certificate that an executive officer is required to make by the law. Now, the executive officer requires a certain certificate to carry into effect a certain law in which Congress creates a crime and imposes a penalty by the statute itself, and that is a pretty fair illustration of the kind of regulation that may be made the basis of a penal offense and that only. Now, here the crime is the matter of a regulation only. It may be a crime to-day to do a thing and the next day it may be an innocent act altogether, depending upon the regulations made by our Department of Agriculture, for instance. These crimes are based in a large degree altogether upon regulations, and all the members of this committee will admit that is not a scientific way, at least, of making penal laws. The Constitution vests in the Congress the legislating power. It does not permit Congress to delegate that power or responsibility to any administrative department, and therefore I think there are two serious objections to this bill that might easily be remedied and a very simple provision substituted, reaching the evil that is desired to be remedied, to be clear of all elements of speculation and conjecture and be free from all these matters of regulation and practice. I am against the bill. I am against any criminal law drawn in such fashion as this, however serious the evil may be that is sought to be corrected.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, while on the subject of defining crimes by rules and regulations of a Department I want to say a few words. I have not made a careful investigation of the decisions of the courts to ascertain the power and authority of the Departments to make rules and regulations which may constitute crime, but it has always been my understanding that a Department could not make a crime out of an act which was not made a crime by a statute. And on referring to one case in the Supreme Court of the United States, which I sent for a moment ago, my original opinion has been confirmed, as I read the case, at least. I desire to call the attention of the committee to the case of The United States *v.* Eaton, in 144 Report of the United States Supreme Court, commencing at page 677. I desire to call attention to a few quotations from that decision.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman before reading the quotation state the actual facts so that we will know just what the court decided?

Mr. BONYNGE. This was under the oleomargarine act. I will read the syllabus of the case, which states very briefly the facts, as follows:

A regulation made August 25, 1866, by the Commissioners of Internal Revenue, with the approval of the Secretary of the Treasury, under section 20 of the act of August 2, 1886, (c. 840, 24 Stat., 209) in relation to oleomargarine, required wholesale dealers therein to keep a book and make a monthly return, showing certain prescribed matters. A wholesale dealer in the article who fails to comply with such regulation is not liable to the penalty imposed by section 18 of the act, because he does not omit or fail to do a thing required by law in the carrying on or conducting of his business.

There are no common-law offenses against the United States.

It is necessary that a sufficient statutory authority should exist for declaring any act or omission a criminal offense; and the statutory authority in the present case was not sufficient.

Now, I think I will show not only that there was not a statutory authority for making the act an offense, but that the court held further that unless the offense was created by the statute and not by the act it could not be an offense.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Not by the regulation.

Mr. BONYNGE. Not by the regulation.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not think there is any dispute in regard to that. No one, as I know of, contends that a Department can create a crime.

Mr BONYNGE. But I understood the gentleman's position to be that if the law gave to a Department the power to make a regulation, and a regulation was made in pursuance of law, that even though the violation of that regulation was not by the act itself made an offense, it could be made so by the regulation.

Mr. SHERLEY. My position was this, and I think I could find the gentleman some cases if I had the time for a moment's research, that Congress can make it a crime to violate a law and regulations made in pursuance of that law, and that Congress has done it, and that men have been convicted under such a law.

Mr. BONYNGE. I would like the gentleman to produce the authority, because the position I take is this, that unless the statute itself makes the act a criminal offense, the Department can not by a regulation make the act a criminal offense.

Mr. OLMSTED. Suppose this act makes it a criminal offense to violate that regulation. Then you have an act of Congress, have you not?

Mr. BONYNGE. No, I do not think you have the act of Congress making the offense a criminal offense, unless in specific terms the statute has made that act a criminal offense. Let me call your attention to what the court said:

It is a principle of criminal law—

I cite from the opinion of the court—

that an offense which may be the subject of criminal procedure is an act committed or omitted in violation of a public law, either forbidding or commanding it.

Quoting from the American and English Enclycopedia of Law.

Now, I ask the gentlemen to note that language, that "it is a principle of criminal law that an offense that may be the subject of criminal procedure is an act committed or omitted in violation—" Of what? In violation of a regulation made in pursuance of an act of Congress? Not at all, but "in violation of public law, either forbidding or commanding it."

Let me call attention to this further language——

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. BONYNGE. Mr. Chairman, I ask for five minutes longer.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BONYNGE. Quoting now from the concluding language of the court in this case:

Regulations prescribed by the President and by the heads of Departments under authority granted by Congress—

Which is the question the gentleman submitted to me—

may be regulations prescribed by law.

And nobody doubts that there may be lawful acts done under them and in accordance with them, and may thus have in a proper sense the force of law, but it does not follow that a thing required by them, which is the regulation, is a thing so required by law as to make the neglect to do the thing a criminal offense in a citizen where a statute does not distinctly make the neglected thing a criminal offense.

Mr. SHERLEY. Now, if the gentleman will bear with me; that was a case where the penal law simply provided for a violation of law and did not go further, and did not provide that it was a penal offense to violate the law or any regulation made in pursuance thereof. Of course it is manifest that no Department can make a penal statute, but it is quite competent that Congress shall declare what the offense and penalty is and shall say that a violation of the law and the regulation made in pursuance of that law shall be so punished.

Mr. BONYNGE. Your proposition necessarily goes to this conclusion—that we can delegate to a Department the right to designate what acts shall constitute a crime. While the regulations may be made in pursuance of law, we can not say that any act is made a part of a criminal statute itself by being a violation of the regulation made in pursuance of a statute. Would you confer upon the Department authority to say what acts shall constitute a criminal offense?

Mr. SHERLEY. No. But we do confer upon the Departments, in pursuance of law, the carrying out of a great many details. And we have declared a violation of the regulations a crime. The gentleman will find on examination a great many cases—I know in internal revenue I can find a number of cases of that kind.

Mr. BONYNGE. I hope the gentleman will produce some of them.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I would like to ask the gentleman a question.

Mr. BONYNGE. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Do you know of any act passed under which they made the regulations whereby they issue orders from the Post-Office Department prohibiting people from the use of the mail?

Mr. BONYNGE. But there is nothing criminal in that.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I know; but I know it has absolutely ruined a good many men.

Mr. BONYNGE. But we are talking about the power of the Department to create a criminal offense by regulation.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Does it not inflict punishment?

Mr. BONYNGE. Not criminal punishment.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Is it not practical punishment in the nature of a crime?

Mr. BONYNGE. It inflicts damage, but it does not make a criminal offense punishable by indictment in a criminal court. That is what we are talking about.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Under that regulation that they made down there they can bankrupt any house in the country; and they have done it repeatedly.

Mr. BONYNGE. But at the same time the Department does not undertake to say that the act is criminal. The Department may in such cases cause damage, but the question we are discussing is the power of a Department to make an act criminal which is not so made by a statute.

Mr. OLMSTED. Mr. Chairman, the gentleman from Colorado has referred to the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the Eaton case, based upon section 18 of the oleomargarine law. Those laws did permit the Secretary of Agriculture to make regulations, but did not specify the regulations and did not specify any penalty for a violation of those regulations. That is the point I tried to bring out. Section 18, which was referred to in the syllabus of the court, and read by my friend from Colorado, reads thus:

That if any manufacturer of oleomargarine, any dealer therein, or any importer or exporter shall knowingly and willfully omit, neglect, or refuse to cause to be done any of the things required by law in the carrying on of his business, then he shall be subject to a fine of $1,000.

There was no penalty provided for any violation of the regulations of the Department, but only for refusing to do things required by the act of Congress itself. There was no act of Congress providing any penalty or making it unlawful to fail to comply with the departmental regulations. Of course there could be no fine imposed under such circumstances. But here, by this amendment, if it shall be agreed to and become law, we will have a distinct and definite statutory declaration that any violation of the rule of the Department upon the subject under consideration shall constitute a violation of the law and be punishable by the fine specified.

The chairman of the committee having the bill in charge [Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania] concedes that the adoption of this or some other similar amendment will not be a violation of the principle which has guided his committee in conducting this bill through the Committee of the Whole. He has recognized the importance of some provision upon this subject. This, while not perfect, seems to me to be the best that has been offered.

My objection to it in its present form is that it would permit a man possibly to be convicted of the offense of violating a regulation of which regulation he had no knowledge. Now, if I understand the situation, the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] is willing to accept the substitute of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] and also the amendment which I offered to that substitute, providing that there shall be no conviction unless the party charged shall, prior to the commission of the offense, have been furnished with a copy of the regulations, so that he knew what it was that he was violating. With that amendment, so far as I am concerned, I am willing to accept the proposition of the gentleman from Kentucky.

Mr. BUTLER. I want to ask my colleague a question. Why is it necessary, in order to meet the condition described here, to have all this verbiage? Why not omit these words—

which information is required by law or under the rules or practices of any Department of the Government to be withheld from publication until a fixed time.

Why can you not define it by striking out those words? Why can you not thus in precise terms define the offense and then provide the punishment?

Mr. OLMSTED. It might be more clearly or concisely defined, but nobody seems to have offered an amendment to bring about that result, and the one offered seems to be the nearest thing to it.

Mr. BUTLER. May I be recognized until I can put the same question to the gentleman from Kentucky?

Mr. SHERLEY. In answer to the question, I think that goes to the gravamen of the offense; and if you undertake to strike that out, you have emasculated the statute.

Now, the gentleman will find that theoretically it is very easy to suggest that you can condense this statute. I have condensed the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas into about half its original size; but if you go beyond that, you get to the point where you are creating no offense at all.

Mr. MCCALL. I should like to ask the gentleman if striking those words out would not put the ban of secrecy forever upon this information, so they could never give it out?

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will think a moment, I think he will see that instead of making the law more clear, it would either make it very much more uncertain, or would, as suggested by the gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL], prohibit forever the making public of the information.

Mr. BUTLER. What is the purpose here? It is to punish some one who violates a particular duty imposed upon him. I understand that it is the duty of some of the officers of the Agricultural Department to gather news concerning the condition of the crops, and among those the cotton crop.

Mr. BURLESON. And the wheat crop.

Mr. BUTLER. And the wheat crop and the corn crop. It is a very important duty, requiring a very high order of man, because the information he gathers he should keep to himself. Why not prescribe some punishment if he imparts that information, unless it is imparted in a certain way that Congress shall direct? Why not define the act specifically? Why leave it to the regulation of a Department? Do you not intend to punish the man who gives away this secret?

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit me——

Mr. BUTLER. Of course I will permit the gentleman. I want to be informed.

Mr. SHERLEY. When you are aiming at an evil of this kind, it is never as wise to enumerate some particular offense as it is by broad terms to deal with such offense and those of like character, and that we have done. We have used language properly worded, so as not to make it too broad, and yet comprehensive enough to embrace those cases we want. The gentleman's plan would necessitate the enumeration of those cases that happened to occur to him or to somebody else, and then about a year afterwards we should discover that some case that did not occur either to him or to the rest of us was the case to which we needed the law to apply.

Mr. BUTLER. I believe the purpose of the act is to punish

the person who discloses this information. Am I correct in this conclusion?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think the gentleman is correct.

Mr. BUTLER. Then why do you not provide a punishment for the man who discloses the information?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think we have.

Mr. BUTLER. Why not say that the man who discloses the information gathered in this way shall be deemed guilty of some offense?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think we have said so.

Mr. BUTLER. I do not think so.

Mr. SHERLEY. That is a matter of opinion.

Mr. BUTLER. In my judgment, you leave it to some Department officer to determine what particular act shall be punished.

Mr. SHERLEY. But the gentleman must know that we can not undertake to incorporate in this act all the regulations. And right upon that point, to show that it is nothing unusual, I would like to read the syllabus of a case which settles the legality of the proceeding and shows that it is not new. I read from the syllabus of the case of Dastervignes et al. *v.* United States, 122 Federal Reporter, page 30. It says:

The provision of the sundry civil appropriation act of June 4, 1897, relating to forest reservations (30 Stat., 35 U. S. Comp. St., 1901, p. 1540), which authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to "make such rules and regulations and to establish such service as will insure the objects of such reservations, namely, to regulate their occupancy and use and to preserve the forests thereon from destruction," and which itself prescribes the penalty for violation of such regulations, is not unconstitutional as delegating legislative power to an administrative officer, but is a valid delegation of power to make administrative regulations in relation to details necessary to carry out the purpose of the act.

Mr. BONYNGE. Will the gentleman state what court that was?

Mr. SHERLEY. The circuit court of appeals for the ninth circuit.

Mr. BONYNGE. My understanding is—I am not certain about it—but my recollection is that there are different opinions in different circuits on that very proposition that you have now called attention to. Has the gentleman any case from the Supreme Court of the United States that goes to that extent?

Mr. SHERLEY. I know, if the gentleman from Colorado will permit me, that there are such cases, for I have read them. Of course I have not had the opportunity since this point was raised to examine them, but the distinction the gentleman fails to recognize is this: That Congress has to establish the offense and has to fix the penalty, but that Congress can say that the offense shall consist of the violation of the law and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. What Congress could not do would be to pass a law saying that the Department might make the regulations and might declare the violation of them a crime.

Mr. BONYNGE. Was not that what was done in the case that the gentleman has read from?

Mr. SHERLEY. No; that is a case like what is attempted to be done here. Congress said it shall be a crime to violate a specific law and regulations made in pursuance thereof. The distinction between that and the Department making a regulation and then declaring that the violation shall be a crime is the difference between constitutionality and unconstitutionality.

Mr. BONYNGE. My recollection was that the offense was created by the regulation.

Mr. SHERLEY. No; the offense is created by saying that it shall be an offense to violate the law and the regulations made in pursuance thereof.

Mr. DALZELL. The only difference is this: In the original act Congress prescribed the penalty, and in this case Congress by another act, which it can do just as well afterwards, prescribed the penalty.

Mr. SHERLEY. Absolutely. In other words, there have been repeated instances where Congress says it shall be a crime to violate a law and the regulations made in pursuance thereof. It is not a delegation of power to a Department to create a crime. It is permitting the Department to settle the details and work out the general law the violation of which Congress has declared shall be a crime.

Mr. McCALL. What does the gentleman have to say about the provision regarding the practice of the Department? How can it be determined what the practice is?

Mr. SHERLEY. I think if the word "practice" is given any meaning, it would have to be given the meaning of "regulation," and I am perfectly willing to eliminate it. I think the gentleman's suggestion that the word "practice" ought to go out is a good one, and, with the consent of the committee, I will move to strike out the word "practices" wherever it appears in the amendment. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to strike out from the amendment offered by me the words "and practices" wherever they occur.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks unanimous consent to modify his amendment by striking out the words "and practices" wherever they appear in the amendment.

Mr. OLMSTED. Then, Mr. Chairman, I will ask unanimous consent to strike out the same words wherever they appear in my amendment to the amendment of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair hears no objection to the modification suggested by the gentleman from Kentucky. The gentleman from Pennsylvania asks unanimous consent that his amendment may be modified in the same way. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, I now ask this question for information: Suppose, for instance, this amendment be adopted by Congress and it go into the law immediately, and suppose in the spring the Department of Agriculture is collecting statistics as to the wheat crop and there is some regulation that it shall not be published or disclosed until the 1st of July, and then that some man in the Department who is familiar with the facts does disclose those facts. What is he guilty of, or is he guilty of anything at all?

Mr. SHERLEY. He is guilty under this statute and is punishable by fine or imprisonment, or by both.

Mr. DRISCOLL. What is he guilty of?

Mr. SHERLEY. Of course if that opinion was given publicly to everybody the harm might not be great to anybody, although it might not be full information, and not being full information might mislead; but what would probably happen would be the giving of that information to certain people to enable them to take advantage of it and engage in speculation in the market.

Mr. DRISCOLL. The point I am getting at is, is there any further fundamental law the violation of which makes him liable?

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Any statute other than this?

Mr. DRISCOLL. Yes; or anything else ahead of it.

Mr. SHERLEY. There is no law now that would punish a man in the Agricultural Department who is engaged in gathering the statistics in regard to cotton or wheat crops who should divulge that information to some special person or should himself use it for speculative purposes.

Mr. DRISCOLL. Should there not be some other law ahead of this, or a law empowering the Secretary of Agriculture to make regulations in order to fasten on this law and make a violation of it a crime?

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for two minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. We are trying now to provide law for the punishment of just the offense the gentleman speaks of, and I think we have done it. In further answer to the remarks of the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BONYNGE] I desire to say that in this case the view taken by the court was in accord with Supreme Court decisions. The court says:

The views upon this subject which we have briefly expressed was sustained by numerous authorities: Feild *v.* Clark, 143 U. S., 649; Caha *v.* United States, 152 U. S., 212; Bushnell *v.* Leland, 164 U. S., 684; R. R. Co. *v.* Ohio, 165 U. S., 365.

Then the court cites several circuit court of appeals decisions.

Mr. BONYNGE. But the gentleman has not those Supreme Court decisions.

Mr. SHERLEY. No; of course I can not bring the Supreme Court library to the gentleman.

Mr. BONYNGE. It might be that the judge who rendered that opinion of course felt that those cases sustained his views, and yet when we get the opinions lawyers might differ——

Mr. NORRIS. Oh, lawyers would differ. They always do.

Mr. SHERLEY. We might differ even after the court had clearly settled it; but in the absence of a case expressly showing the contrary and in the light of these cases that do uphold similar laws, I maintain it is not a question of power but simply a question of wisdom.

Mr. PAYNE. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Suppose a man outside was in collusion with a man in a Department and wanted to get these secrets and the gentleman's amendment had become a law. The gentleman in the Department goes to the man outside and says, "Buy cotton." That

would not be revealing any secret of the Department. He might infer from that that the report showed that the cotton crop was short and that the price would ultimately go up. It would not be a violation of this law, and still it would be encouragement to speculation. Would it not be better, in view of the difficulties surrounding the attempted enforcement of this law, to make all the facts public at the time they were obtained by the Department, and give all speculators a chance, whether they were speculators who raised cotton or speculators who bought it or speculators who manufactured it—make it open to everybody, so that everybody could form a judgment as to what the price ought to be, instead of allowing somebody to get in collusion with those inside and get not information, but advice?

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, there are two answers. The first is that the law now relative to publishing this data is not involved in the consideration of this amendment. We are now dealing with the concrete case of providing for the punishment of a disclosure of information that is required to be withheld. In further answer to the suggestion, it will occur that there must be some period of time in the gathering of these statistics when a man will have partial information before the period of time at which it could properly be given to the public, and if that partial information was given out it would have a very erroneous effect, and would do more harm than having no statistics. We must have a fixed time, and in fixing a time we ought to punish the man who undertakes to evade these good purposes of the law in order to speculate.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, I believe everybody has had his say, and I desire only a word in conclusion upon the merits of this amendment. When I offered this amendment I had determined in my mind if I could not bring it within the rule defining the proper scope of amendment laid down by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], who has this bill in charge, and convince him that it was within the rule, that I would not press it. I recognize the danger in offering amendments to a bill of this kind, and but for the fact that the phraseology of this particular amendment had been so carefully considered, first before it was introduced by me as a bill and afterwards by the Judiciary Committees of the House and Senate, I would not have offered it at all. Believing that it could be brought within the rule so clearly outlined by the gentlemen in charge of this bill, I offered it, and it is gratifying to me that I have been able to put it upon a different footing from other amendments which have been offered, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has so declared, and I am especially grateful to him for so stating. It is still more gratifying to me, Mr. Chairman, that I have been able to come so near as I have in drafting this amendment to meeting the wishes of the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MCCALL]. The gentleman from Massachusetts, as I stated the other day, submitted a proposition to me upon the occasion when my bill was under discussion after being amended in conference, and responding thereto, I took a dead-level rest at the bill, changing same in line with his proposition, attempting to meet his wishes. We all know he is hard to please, and it is not surprising that I have not entirely succeeded in pleasing him now, but he has very kindly said that I came very near it, and for even that, Mr. Chairman, I am especially grateful. I have confined the provisions of this amendment, being in terms the same as my bill as reintroduced, to products of the soil. Now, with reference to the objection urged by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] and the gentleman from Colorado [Mr. BONYNGE], I will state there is a general provision of law authorizing all the Departments to adopt regulations and rules not inconsistent with the law for the guidance of Department employees and in furtherance of the enforcement of laws with which they are chargeable. We have many cases of this character in the revenue service, the customs service, and notably cases of prosecution for violation of the quarantine regulations, regulations that are made by a Department, a violation of which is an offense, not because the Department has so declared, but because there is a statute enacted by the Congress declaring a violation of those regulations to be an offense punishable under the law. I am just as far as any Member on this floor from desiring to delegate, or attempting to delegate, if it could be done under the Constitution, authority to any Department to declare a penal offense. We do not do that or attempt to do so in this amendment. There is no effort whatever to permit the Department of Agriculture to declare an offense, but the amendment is quite narrow in its scope and simply declares that if an employee of the Agriculture Department becomes possessed of statistical information with reference to these important crops, by reason of the fact that he is an employee, and knowingly gives it out prematurely in violation of the regulations of the Department, that he shall be punished. Frequently this information exerts a marked influence on the price of our principal products.

Now, just one word more and I will ask for a vote. Mr. Chairman, as I said the other afternoon, the wording of this amendment had been considered carefully by an Attorney-General of the United States before I introduced the bill. I drew the bill, and, for the reasons stated the other day, submitted it to the Solicitor-General, who made a few verbal changes, and at his suggestion we then submitted it to the then Attorney-General of the United States, and here is what the Attorney-General in a letter to me upon the subject said; it is quite short, but I will not take time to read it all; it is in the RECORD, placed there when the bill was under discussion last year:

I beg to say that the intent and language of your bill appear to me to strike at one of the most serious evils in official relations to the Government, and to be adequate for the purpose in view. Speaking to you informally, I therefore beg to say I approve the bill. It is likely, however, that in pursuance to the recommendation of my current annual report, I shall suggest to Congress before long a measure which shall deal with misconduct in office generally, either adding to the list of Federal offenses without definition, and leaving to the courts, etc.

Mr. OLMSTED. What Attorney-General was that?

Mr. BURLESON. A gentleman who was formerly a Member of this body, but who now graces our Supreme Court, Mr. Justice William H. Moody.

Now, Mr. Chairman, to conclude. I have no words of criticism or disapprobation for anybody. As has been so well said by the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. GRONNA], this is not a partisan matter. There is no law penalizing the misuse of the important statistical data gathered by the Department relating to our important crops. We want to make it an offense to take advantage of this information gathered by these officials in the Department of Agriculture for corrupt and speculative purposes. That is the sole purpose of this law. As I have said, this amendment is not broad, but is quite narrow, confining the offense to the premature disclosure of such information as would tend to affect the market price of products of the soil alone.

Now, I ask the adoption of the substitute amendment, which is my amendment changed to conform to the phraseology used by the revision committee.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. OLMSTED] to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. BURLESON. Mr. Chairman, can I accept the substitute of the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY]?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can not accept it in a parliamentary sense. The question is on agreeing to the substitute offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON].

The question was taken, and the substitute was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question now is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON] as amended by the substitute offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY].

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. To offer an amendment to a section. It is to punish individuals who make a wrong calculation in the Department of Agriculture.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I object to that, because we have passed this title. These three amendments were especially reserved, and all the sections here have been considered and passed, and it was distinctly understood by that reservation that we would return to this title for the purposes of those amendments only.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands that, so far as the amendments that have been acted upon, but the committee has not passed this title until it begins to read the next, and the Chair thinks the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] is in order. The Chair assumes that this section comes in at the end of the chapter.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Yes, sir.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 125. Whoever being an officer or employee of the United States, or a person acting for or on behalf of the United States in any capacity under or by virtue of the authority of any Department or office thereof, and while holding such office, employment, or position, shall, by virtue of the office or employment, willfully make, issue, or publish

any corrupt calculation of agricultural crops of any kind shall be deemed guilty of a felony and shall, upon conviction, be punishable by a fine of not less than $500 and imprisonment in the penitentiary for not less than one or more than five years; and any court having jurisdiction shall charge at each term grand juries to investigate violations of the provisions of this act.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, Mr. Chairman, I do not think that there is a single word on the statute books that would impose the slightest punishment on any individual in the Agricultural Department who willfully issued an erroneous calculation or who made an erroneous calculation willfully. Not one.

The evil came immediately under my observation in this way. An erroneous calculation was made by some one in that Department, and we have never been able—at least, I have never been able—to find out exactly who did it. Those who made the calculation were two women. First it was "one" woman and then "two women." We succeeded in running the matter down that far in the Agricultural Department. The employees who should have made the calculation did not make it, but they put these women to doing it. They had been working in some obscure part of the Department of Agriculture. They had not theretofore been engaged in making calculations, but for some reason they were put on this work, and the result was such an erroneous one as to shock the whole tobacco market of the United States and Secretary Wilson. The error consisted of this, that the acreage of tobacco was increased about 25 or 30 per cent. By increasing the estimate as to acreage and publishing that the price of tobacco was depressed, and the tobacco grower lost and the tobacco buyer, of course, got the price reduced and got the farmer's tobacco for less than he should have gotten it.

This is not confined to tobacco. I want the committee to understand that they raise something else in this country besides tobacco. They raise corn, wheat, barley, and a great many agricultural products, and these people who make the calculations about tobacco make them for your corn and your wheat and your other agricultural products. Now, why not make it a felony for one to make or issue a corrupt calculation? There was no law on the subject. These people went unwhipped. I came all the way from Nashville up here to see about it after we had tried to settle it by letter, and Secretary Wilson himself set to work with his immediate aids, and finally found that there was a most outrageous miscalculation of the crop of tobacco; and in a few weeks corrected it and sent it out over the country. Gentlemen, with such an experience as that, with which my distinguished friend from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] is entirely familiar, as well as my friend Mr. STANLEY who happens to be absent because of illness, the people of Virginia and the Carolinas, and the tobacco people of Pennsylvania and Wisconsin, in Michigan, in Missouri, in Illinois, and in Indiana, suffered as a result of the miscalculation. Now, would any fair-minded jury in the United States have acquitted men who abandoned their post of duty as these men did and went out into the auxiliary departments of the Agricultural Department and brought in these poor, ignorant women and put them at their work, well knowing they were not experts at it, and that there would be some mistake one way or the other, and most probably against the growers and in favor of the trusts? This amendment will stop that and punish the guilty. I appeal to the Members to stand by the farmers all over the land and pass this amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I say nothing about the necessity or importance of this kind of legislation. I say only it has no place in this bill for reasons heretofore stated. It brings in another class of persons for another thing not denounced as a crime, something that Congress has never legislated upon. For that reason, and that reason only, I hope it will be voted down.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, it may be true, as suggested by the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], that this amendment brings under consideration another class of persons, but it brings under consideration, nevertheless, a criminal class of persons—a criminal class of the worst character.

Now, your committee only a moment ago accepted an amendment providing if a person goes out and sells information or gives information that affects the markets of the farmers, he shall be subject to a penalty which you provide. That is well and good. I am heartily and sincerely in favor of that. But what difference, pray tell me, is there in the culpability and criminality of a man who sells information and he who falsely makes up statistics designed to affect the market, to affect the corn, the wheat, or the tobacco market. The man who sells or gives out in advance the report of the Department does this for money to aid the man who plays the market; yet, the man who makes the false report more directly injures the farmer, for he does this to aid monopoly in depressing the price. You make one man a criminal for giving it out and provide no penalty for the criminal who makes out the false report that affects the price of the farmer's product. If you are going to make a law which protects the products of the country, will you not make a criminal offense for the man who, for money given him by the tobacco trust, the cotton trust, or by the wheat trust, makes out a false report and claims that the production of cotton and wheat and tobacco is so much greater this year than last, thereby affecting the price of those products and inducing the farmer to take a less price for his products than he otherwise might obtain? We had an actual experience of this in tobacco, as stated by my friend from Tennessee. When the Agricultural Department issued a report on the tobacco crop, year before last, saying that the tobacco crop set was the greatest ever known, and this was flashed over the tobacco-producing country, to the great surprise of all farmers, when the truth was discovered, the crop, instead of the largest was the smallest, the Department explained that it was an error in addition which caused this; yet many farmers sold, believing this information true. The tobacco trust reaped a great harvest by this false information. The tobacco growers had organized to destroy the trust, and the tobacco trust was endeavoring to destroy this organization. This false statement was issued, indicating that there was more tobacco planted than ever before. The trust went out with all its agencies to the farmers and said, "Sell your tobacco hurriedly." The farmer asked why. The agent of the tobacco trust said, "Because the report of the Agricultural Department states that more tobacco has been planted than ever before and the price of tobacco will go down, down, down." Does the gentleman from Pennsylvania believe that the men who are the very ground rock of the Republic, the men who woo from the earth subsistence—not only for the people in Pennsylvania, but for the world—should be made the buffer of all men who would do such criminal things as this? I am heartily in favor of this amendment, and it is a matter of sincere regret to me that it was not included in this bill without being necessary to bring it onto the floor in the way of an amendment to reach this class of criminals. [Applause.] The farmer asks no price greater than supply and demand will give him. Let him have this. I appeal to you to manacle the hands of the criminal trust which would buy up men to fetter the price of his products. [Applause.]

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 33, noes 36.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. No quorum. On a question of so much importance we ought to have a quorum.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of no quorum is made. The Chair will count.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I call for an announcement of the vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair is counting to ascertain the presence of a quorum.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I know you are counting, and I call for the count.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURRIER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 11701, and had come to no resolution thereon.

## RETURN OF BILL TO SENATE.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the following request of the Senate, which was read, considered, and agreed to:

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES,
*January 20, 1908.*

*Resolved*, That the Secretary be directed to request the House of Representatives to return to the Senate the bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bemidji, Beltrami County, Minn.

## SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 2901. An act authorizing the Omaha tribe of Indians to submit claims to the Court of Claims—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

S. 438. An act to divide the State of Oregon into two judicial districts—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

S. 2872. An act to amend an act to amend section 4 of an act entitled "An act relating to the Metropolitan police of the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1901—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2028. An act to amend section 605 of the Code of Law for the District of Columbia relating to corporations—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 902. An act authorizing certain extensions to be made of the lines of the Anacostia and Potomac River Railroad Company, the Washington Railway and Electric Company, the City and Suburban Railway of Washington, and the Capital Traction Company, in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 37. An act to transfer jurisdiction of the Washington Aqueduct, the filtration plant, and appurtenances to the Commissioners of the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 903. An act to amend section 2, chapter 433, Thirtieth Statutes at Large, entitled "An act to confirm title to lots 13 and 14, in square 959, in Washington, D. C."—to the Committe on the District of Columbia.

S. 2029. An act providing for the appointment of members of the Board of Charities of the District of Columbia, and of the Board of Children's Guardians—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2295. An act to extend the time within which the Washington and Western Maryland Railroad Company shall be required to complete the road of said company under the provisions of an act of Congress approved March 2, 1889, as amended by an act of Congress approved June 28, 1906—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

WITHDRAWAL OF PAPERS.

Mr. HOWELL of Utah, by unanimous consent, obtained leave to withdraw from the files of the House, without leaving copies, the papers in the case of Henry C. Snyder, Sixtieth Congress, no adverse report having been made thereon.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to.

And, accordingly (at 4 o'clock and 20 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred as follows:

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for surveying homesteads within national forests—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Secretary of the Interior submitting an estimate of appropriation for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, for care and custody of the insane in Alaska—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting letter from the Treasurer of the United States submitting an estimate of appropriation for the office of Treasurer of the United States—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a copy of a letter from the Treasurer of the United States submitting an estimate of appropriation for the office of assistant clerk to the Treasurer—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII,

Mr. RICHARDSON, from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13102) to authorize the county of Elmore, Ala., to construct a bridge across Coosa River, Alabama, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 314), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the Committee of the Whole House, as follows:

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6033) granting an increase of pension to Fred B. Bowman, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 287), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6313) granting an increase of pension to Charles Helper, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 288), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7034) granting an increase of pension to Aaron T. Dooley, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 289), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7878) granting an increase of pension to John Redeker, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 290), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HOLLIDAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4653) granting an increase of pension to Jose M. Jarmillo, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 291), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 13120) granting an increase of pension to William G. McConnell, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 292), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12521) granting an increase of pension to Henry Cash, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 293), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12782) granting an increase of pension to Roland M. Clark, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 294), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5617) granting an increase of pension to Andrew Balbach, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 295), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. EDWARDS of Kentucky, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4089) granting a pension to Thomas B. Aber, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 296), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6084) granting an increase of pension to Patrick McGrain, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 297), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7519) granting an increase of pension to Jacob Mercer, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 298), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2662) granting an increase of pension to Patrick Fitzgerald, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 299), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 6932) granting an increase of pension to John O. Warwick, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 300), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 8101) granting an increase of pension to Morris Hayes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 301), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committe on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3265) granting an increase of pension to Matilda C. Carruth, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 302), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. WEISSE, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 3070) granting a pension to Anna E. Lucas, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 303), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4489) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin B. Brininger, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 304), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 2658) granting a pension to James Bates, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 305), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Michigan, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 1607) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Carter, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 306), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. ANSBERRY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 5621) granting an increase of pension to Mary A. Ricketts, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 307), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHAPMAN, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4696) granting an increase of pension to Henry R. Darst, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 308), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BRADLEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 4127) granting an increase of pension to Maria Green, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 309), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12561) granting an increase of pension to Aurelia E. Willard, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 310), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. SULLOWAY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12509) granting an increase of pension to Mary Williams, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 311), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. BOYD, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 12320) granting an increase of pension to Emilie Borchert, reported the same with amendments, accompanied by a report (No. 312), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. CHANEY, from the Committee on Invalid Pensions, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 11011) granting an increase of pension to Milton Kinder, reported the same with amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 313), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. COOPER of Texas, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14446) for the relief of A. J., C. C., and T. W. Hodges, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 315), which said bill and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

Mr. HASKINS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House H. R. 13554, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 171) referring to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of D. M. Sprague and William Tilton, accompanied by a report (No. 318), which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House H. R. 4554, reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 172) referring to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of J. E. Caldwell, accompanied by a report (No. 319), which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

He also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 9629), reported in lieu thereof a resolution (H. Res. 173) referring to the Court of Claims the papers in the case of Chester Bethell, accompanied by a report (No. 320), which said resolution and report were referred to the Private Calendar.

## ADVERSE REPORTS.

Under clause 2, Rule XIII, adverse reports were delivered to the Clerk, and laid on the table, as follows:

Mr. WALDO, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 517), repealing an act entitled "An act to extend the time for presenting claims for additional bounties," and its amendments and extensions, so far as they limit the time for presenting claims for additional bounties granted to soldiers by the twelfth and thirteenth sections of the act of July 28, 1866, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 316), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

Mr. HASKINS, from the Committee on War Claims, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 7802) for the relief of Louis Kahn, reported the same adversely, accompanied by a report (No. 317), which said bill and report were laid on the table.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 4327) granting an increase of pension to George Benavides Anderson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 11052) granting a pension to Alex Owsley—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 11945) granting an increase of pension to Barney Gordon—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12608) granting a pension to Belle E. Secrist—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13926) granting a pension to Andrew J. Arendell—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 13935) granting an honorable discharge to Harrison McWilliams, alias Charles Watters—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 14635) authorizing and requiring the Secretary of the Treasury to issue noninterest-bearing Treasury notes in certain contingencies—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. RHINOCK (by request): A bill (H. R. 14636) creating a railway hospital service within the United States—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14637) to provide for the construction of an ice harbor in the Kentucky River at or near Carrollton, Ky.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: A bill (H. R. 14638) to enable the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue bonds for the extension and repair of its water and sewer system, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 14639) to classify certain grades in numbered post-office stations—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. OLMSTED: A bill (H. R. 14640) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Steelton, in the State of Pennsylvania—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. CANDLER: A bill (H. R. 14641) to prohibit the receipt, delivery, or transmission of interstate or foreign messages or other information to be used in connection with and to prohibit interstate and foreign transactions of every character and description that in any wise depend upon margins as a part thereof, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14642) to repeal sections 3412 and 3413 of the Revised Statutes and parts of sections 19 and 20 of an act amending the customs and internal-revenue laws, approved February 8, 1875—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. PORTER: A bill (H. R. 14643) appropriating money for the repair and improvement of the harbor at Wilson, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14644) appropriating money for the repair and improvement of the harbor at Olcott, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14645) appropriating money for the repair and improvement of the harbor at Oak Orchard, N. Y.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 14646) granting additional compensation to surviving Union soldiers and marines who were prisoners of war during the civil war—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 14647) to increase the compensation of bookbinders, printers, and pressmen in the Government Printing Office—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 14648) for the erection of mounds for the protection of human life and stock along the banks of the Mississippi River between the Government levees and the river—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COX of Indiana: A bill (H. R. 14649) to amend section 1418 and section 1419, prohibiting minors from enlisting to serve in the Navy without the consent of the parents or guardian until such minors arrive at the age of 21 years—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 14650) appropriating $10,000 to construct a Government road, commencing at a point on the Government road at the mineral springs near Peelers Mill, now known as the Hitt place, thence in a northerly direction along the public road for a distance of 4 miles to Graysville, Catoosa County, Ga.—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOBSON: A bill (H. R. 14651) to provide for the appointment and compensation of civilian professors and civilian instructors at the Naval Academy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VOLSTEAD: A bill (H. R. 14652) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building thereon at Willmar, Minn.—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 14653) to amend section 3847 of the Revised Statutes of the United States relative to the custody of Government money in the hands of postmasters—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 14654) to establish Army canteens at the several military posts of the United States Army and National Soldiers' Homes—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14655) to amend the laws relating to American seamen, to prevent undermanning and unskilled manning of American vessels, and to encourage the training of boys in the merchant marine—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. TAWNEY: A bill (H. R. 14656) to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. HASKINS, from the Committee on War Claims: Resolution (H. Res. 171) referring to the Court of Claims the bill H. R. 13554—to the Private Calendar.

Also, from the same committee, resolution (H. Res. 172) referring to the Court of Claims the bill H. R. 4554—to the Private Calendar.

Also, from the same committee, resolution (H. Res. 173) referring to the Court of Claims the bill H. R. 9629—to the Private Calendar.

By Mr. McCALL: Resolution (H. Res. 174) requesting certain information from the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Insular Affairs.

By Mr. HENRY of Connecticut: Resolution (H. Res. 175) providing for the payment of a session clerk for the Committee on Expenditures on Public Buildings—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. HAUGEN: Resolution (H. Res. 176) providing for a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. LAWRENCE: Resolution (H. Res. 177) providing for a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. FOSTER of Vermont: Resolution (H. Res. 178) providing for a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. BOUTELL: Resolution (H. Res. 179) providing for a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. TAWNEY: Resolution (H. Res. 180) requesting certain information from the Secretary of the Treasury concerning certain appropriations—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 105) for a monument for ex-President John Tyler—to the Committee on the Library.

By Mr. BOOHER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) to provide for the printing of 250,000 copies of the Special Report on the Diseases of Cattle—to the Committee on Printing.

By Mr. CANDLER: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 107) proposing to amend the Constitution by repealing the fifteenth amendment—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 108) for a permanent committee to provide for monuments over the graves of deceased Presidents—to the Committee on Rules.

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## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ANDREWS: A bill (H. R. 14657) granting a pension to John W. Irvin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14658) granting a pension to Carey C. Seemuller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. AIKEN: A bill (H. R. 14659) for the relief of Ellen F. Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14660) for the relief of R. Smith Bailey—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: A bill (H. R. 14661) to correct the military record of George L. Hayne, late first lieutenant Company C, First Regiment Louisiana Cavalry—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BATES: A bill (H. R. 14662) granting an increase of pension to John H. Goss—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14663) granting an increase of pension to Mary Whelchel—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: A bill (H. R. 14664) granting an increase of pension to James H. Tyree—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14665) granting an increase of pension to George W. Milar—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14666) granting an increase of pension to Henry C. Morrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14667) granting an increase of pension to Alexander Hammer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14668) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Fields—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14669) granting an increase of pension to Hiram Fultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14670) granting an increase of pension to William Nunley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14671) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Johnson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14672) granting an increase of pension to Fernando Cook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14673) granting an increase of pension to George W. Oldham—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14674) granting an increase of pension to John McGinnis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14675) granting an increase of pension to Paul Gettis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14676) granting an increase of pension to James M. Cartee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14677) granting an increase of pension to William T. Alexander—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14678) granting an increase of pension to Francis Prater—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14679) granting an increase of pension to Major M. Virgin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14680) granting a pension to Elizabeth Norton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14681) granting a pension to Mrs. Manan Childers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14682) granting a pension to Reese Allen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14683) granting a pension to Lydia Butler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14684) granting a pension to John Endicott—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14685) for the relief of Weaden T. Dailey—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14686) for the relief of Daniel Vanover—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14687) for the relief of John W. Remy—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14688) for the relief of Thomas J. Ewing—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14689) for the relief of members of the Fortieth Regiment Kentucky Mounted Infantry—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14690) for the relief of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Louisa, Lawrence County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. BRICK: A bill (H. R. 14691) granting an increase of pension to Thomas V. Evans—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14692) granting an increase of pension to Susan E. Dill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 14693) for the relief of Laura Taylor Spencer—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 14694) for the relief of James P. Newton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CANNON: A bill (H. R. 14695) to correct the military record of Michael Rapple—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14696) to correct the military record of Lewis Rankin—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14697) granting an increase of pension to Madison O. Rose—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CARLIN: A bill (H. R. 14698) granting a pension to Emma M. Heines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAULFIELD: A bill (H. R. 14699) to remove the charge of desertion against Aaron B. Van Pelt and grant him an honorable discharge—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CHANEY: A bill (H. R. 14700) granting an increase of pension to William Connell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14701) granting an increase of pension to John W. Rogers—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14702) granting an increase of pension to John McConnell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14703) granting an increase of pension to Charles M. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COLE: A bill (H. R. 14704) granting an increase of pension to William Locust—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUDREY: A bill (H. R. 14705) granting an increase of pension to C. L. Stevenson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CRAWFORD: A bill (H. R. 14706) granting an increase of pension to Jane L. Fagg—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. DIEKEMA: A bill (H. R. 14707) for the relief of James W. Miles—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14708) granting an increase of pension to Arie Koning—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DWIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14709) granting an increase of pension to Orion B. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14710) granting an increase of pension to Florence Mahoney—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14711) to remove the charge of desertion against John N. Barker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 14712) granting an increase of pension to Oscar Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14713) granting an increase of pension to George Dolaway—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 14714) granting an increase of pension to Margaret C. McClellan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14715) granting an increase of pension to David Hoag—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GREGG: A bill (H. R. 14716) granting an increase of pension to Henry M. Waters—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14717) granting a pension to Mary E. Snyder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14718) granting a military bounty land warrant to John B. Anderson—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HAMILTON of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 14719) granting a pension to Olivia E. Caswell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMLIN: A bill (H. R. 14720) granting an increase of pension to Logan Hughes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAYES: A bill (H. R. 14721) granting a pension to Julia A. Roy—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HEPBURN: A bill (H. R. 14722) granting an increase of pension to James M. Harrison—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOUSTON: A bill (H. R. 14723) for the relief of Jacob Dillon—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14724) granting a pension to Rush Patterson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HULL of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14725) for the relief of the estate of William H. Fuqua—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14726) for the relief of the estate of James Groves—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 14727) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sheean—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. KEIFER: A bill (H. R. 14728) granting an increase of pension to Samuel H. McClay—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14729) granting an increase of pension to James T. Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KIPP: A bill (H. R. 14730) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of George Gillett—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14731) granting an increase of pension to John Leeshman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LASSITER: A bill (H. R. 14732) granting a pension to William S. Sykes—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LEE: A bill (H. R. 14733) for the relief of the trustees of Damascus Baptist Church, of Gordon County, Ga.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. LOUD: A bill (H. R. 14734) to correct the naval record of Randolph W. Campbell—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. LOVERING: A bill (H. R. 14735) to authorize the appointment of Ricardo Iglesias as a midshipman in the United States Navy—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. MILLER: A bill (H. R. 14736) granting an increase of pension to Selden S. Hall—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. NORRIS: A bill (H. R. 14737) granting an increase of pension to Orlando H. Wright—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14738) granting an increase of pension to Gilman L. Pike—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: A bill (H. R. 14739) granting an increase of pension to Patrick J. Bench—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14740) granting an increase of pension to Charles J. M. Temple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 14741) for the relief of Jacob Poss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14742) for the relief of Jacob Poss—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14743) granting an increase of pension to Loulie A. Sterick—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. RAUCH: A bill (H. R. 14744) granting a pension to Kate M. Chapman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REID: A bill (H. R. 14745) granting a pension to Rose Ann Fitzhenry—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14746) granting an increase of pension to William H. Chrouch—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14747) granting a pension to William B. Haines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: A bill (H. R. 14748) granting a pension to Franklin Lear—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ROBINSON: A bill (H. R. 14749) for the relief of the heirs of Mary Edwards, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RUSSELL of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14750) for the relief of the estate of John B. Henderson, deceased—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 14751) granting an increase of pension to George W. Moore—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WALLACE: A bill (H. R. 14752) granting a pension to William J. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEBB: A bill (H. R. 14753) granting a pension to Amos Hensley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14754) granting a pension to Patty Ray—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14755) granting an increase of pension to John L. Sullivan—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14756) granting an increase of pension to Mary Ann Cody—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14757) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth S. Hess—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 14758) granting an increase of pension to Eri B. Sabine—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14759) granting an increase of pension to Ferdinand Pfennig—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14760) granting an increase of pension to Annie E. Callaghan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14761) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Wernicke—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14762) granting an increase of pension to Barney Eygabroad—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14763) granting an increase of pension to John N. Braun—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14764) granting an increase of pension to Frederick Schwieder—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14765) granting an increase of pension to John D. Owen—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By Mr. AIKEN: Paper to accompany bills for relief of R. Smith Bailey and Ellen F. Carter—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Charleston (S. C.) Chamber of Commerce, for the Appalachian and White Mountain Reservation bill—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Joseph Jackson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTHOLDT: Petition of Typographical Union No. 8, of St. Louis, Mo., for revision of tariff on wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. BATES: Petition of Second National Bank of Titusville, Pa., against section 8 of the Aldrich currency bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petitions of Athens Grange, No. 304, of Centerville, Pa., and French Creek Valley Grange, No. 988, Patrons of Husbandry, of Meadville, Pa., for amendment to the antioleomargarine law—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. BENNETT of Kentucky: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John W. Remy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Rufus W. King and Charles F. Norton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of John Indicott, Francis Prater, James H. Tyree, Alexander Hanner, James M. Tyree, George W. Oldham, Fernando Cook, Mrs. Marian Childers, William Nunley, and Hiram Fultz—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, papers to accompany bills for relief of Methodist Episcopal Church of Louisa, Lawrence County, Ky.—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, petition of Lewis County ex-prisoners of war, for pension legislation that shall do justice to ex-prisoners of the civil war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of Frederick Amory and others, for the White Mountain and Southern Appalachian forest bill (H. R. 10457)—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Travelers' Protective Association, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, Petition of Alumni Association of New York Nautical School, against action of Navy Department in detaching officers of the Navy from duty as superintendents of nautical schools—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, for enactment of an effective exclusion law against all Asiatics save merchants, students, and travelers—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. CARLIN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Emma M. Heines—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHANEY: Paper to accompany bill for relief of the Shawnee Indians (H. R. 14399)—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charles M. Anderson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COUSINS: Petition of Commercial Club of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, favoring currency legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Commercial Club of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, for granting of a hearing before a change of railway rate may be effective—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. COUDREY: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Alumni Association of New York Nautical School, against detaching officers of Navy from duty as superintendents of the nautical schools—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Local Union No. 6, International Typographical Union of North America, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Chicago Real Estate Board, for appropriation for Gulf deep waterway—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

Also, petition of N. Johannsen, for currency legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Peter Mastaglio—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of Chamber of Commerce of New York, for liberal subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of International Typographical Union of North America, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for control of street railways in the District of Columbia by the Commissioners and investigation of said roads by Congress—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. FLOYD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George W. Boling—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FOSTER of Illinois: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Lida Nesbit, James P. Milton, John R. C. Bray, William Sprikle, James A. Lowe, F. M. Reddick, E. B. McMillen, Henry C. Foster, James Fagan, Cyrus B. Hampton, Daniel Brashier, Elisha R. Williams, Warren Martin, Mary F. Shank, David Roney, Charles Johnson, John A. Crozier, Ahijah Highsmith, Sylvanus Foster, and John Warner—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James Lewis—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., against a parcel-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Negro Fair Association, for appropriation of $250,000, for the National Negro Fair to be held in Mobile, Ala., in the autumn of 1908—to the Select Committee on Industrial Arts and Expositions.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Union, for Congressional investigation of the telegraph companys—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Sidney A. Leberman, for amendment of clause E of the Kittredge copyright bill (S. 2900)—to the Committee on Patents.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: Petition of governor and legislature of Utah, for appropriation for improving navigation of Grand and Green rivers in said State—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. HEPBURN: Petition of College Springs (Iowa) Presbytery, for a Sunday-rest law in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ADDISON D. JAMES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James R. Evans—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, of San Francisco, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of San Francisco Lodge, No. 68, Association of Mechanics, for an effective Asiatic laborers exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. LAW: Papers to accompany bills for relief of Margarite Gascoigne, Barbara Haase, and Ida W. Maples—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of citizens of Dixfield, Me.,

for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LOUD: Petition of Henry W. Highby and others, citizens of Harbor Springs, Mich., for pension law giving soldiers who have served eighteen months $1 per day—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Local Union, No. 4, of Philadelphia, International Printers' Union, for removal of duty on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of New York Chamber of Commerce, for a liberal ship subsidy for ocean mail service—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. NORRIS: Petition of Nebraska Commandery of Loyal Legion, for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. RIORDAN: Petition of New York Nautical School, against detaching officers of Navy from duty as superintendents of nautical schools—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, of San Francisco, Cal., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. PUJO: Petition of Crescent City Harbor, No. 18, American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of Steam Vessels, against passage of H. R. 4771—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of citizens of Oberlin, La., against H. R. 10215 (relative to the Cole heirs)—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, of San Francisco, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. REEDER: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Association, of San Francisco, Cal., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RYAN: Petition of New York Produce Exchange, against Federal inspection of grain—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for investigation by Congress of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. REYNOLDS: Papers to accompany bills for relief of David W. Conrath and Blair W. Peck—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of William Watson Post, No. 332, to amend section 1754 of the Revised Statutes in regard to the civil service—to the Committee on Reform in the Civil Service.

By Mr. SMITH of Arizona: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Bert O. Brown—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of purchasers of land on ceded Indian reservation in Minnesota, which was purchased under the act of February 20, 1904, asking for additional homestead right—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. WALLACE: Paper to accompany bill for relief of William J. Martin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: Petition of M. A. Jacobs and others, of Beaver Dam, Wis., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, memorial of Wisconsin Pea Packers' Association, for legislation to correct faults of the currency system—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of students of the Wisconsin short course in agriculture, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Association of Audubon Societies, for appropriation to continue the Bureau of Biological Survey—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of W. S. Richardson, National Association of Retail Druggists, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of National Institute of Arts and Letters, for removal of tariff on works of art—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for control of the street car railways by Commissioners of the District, and investigation of said roads by Congress as to their organization and capitalization—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, of San Francisco, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, for a Sunday rest day in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, petition of Merchants and Manufacturers' Association of Milwaukee, for H. R. 24575, providing appropriation for industrial training in agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Science Club of University of Wisconsin, for legislation to secure the preservation of forests—to the Committee on Agriculture.

Also, petition of Loyal Legion Commandery of Wisconsin, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WILEY: Petition of Gadsden (Ala.) Commercial and Industrial Association, for forest reservation in Appalachian and White mountains—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WILLETT: Petition of Alumni Association of New York Nautical School, against order detaching naval officers from command of nautical school ships—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. WILSON of Illinois: Petitions of Clayton R. Taylor, Edward C. Fitch and 59 others, William J. Hall and 25 others, D. H. Wamsley and 16 others, and George V. Dieter and 21 others, all of Chicago, Ill., for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

## SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Secretary proceeded to read the Journal of yesterday's proceedings, when, on request of Mr. SCOTT, and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Journal stands approved.

### SPANISH TREATY CLAIMS COMMISSION.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting a letter from the president of the Spanish Treaty Claims Commission, submitting estimates amounting to $52,237.75 to pay awards of the Commission, which, with the accompanying paper, was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate communications from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of Charles H. Evans *v.* United States;

In the cause of La Grange Lodge, No. 36, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, of Boonesboro, Md., *v.* United States;

In the cause of Newton Woodyard *v.* United States; and

In the cause of H. C. Bowen, administrator de bonis non of William A. Bowen, deceased, *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. W. J. BROWNING, its Chief Clerk, returned to the Senate, in compliance with its request, the bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of the dam across the Mississippi River near the village of Bermidji, Beltrami County, Minn.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT presented the petition of Edward C. Wade, of Los Angeles, Cal., praying for the enactment of legislation to open up the Court of Claims to claimants now debarred by the limitation of the statutes, which was referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PLATT presented a petition of Local Union No. 9, International Typographical Union of North America, of Buffalo, N. Y., and a petition of Local Union No. 96, International Typographical Union of North America, of Glens Falls, N. Y., praying for the enactment of legislation to repeal the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. GALLINGER presented a memorial of the South Washington Citizens' Association, of Washington, D. C., remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to authorize the continuance of the railroad siding in square 737 in that city, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. SCOTT presented a petition of Good Hope Grange, No. 187, Patrons of Husbandry, of Lost Creek, W. Va., praying for the enactment of certain postal legislation as recommended by

the Postmaster-General in his annual report, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FULTON presented a petition of the congregation of the First Presbyterian Church of La Grande, Oreg., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. FRYE presented a memorial of the Maine Newspaper Publishers' Association, remonstrating against the ruling of the Post-Office Department requiring subscriptions in arrears of payments to be cut off from second-class rates, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CLAPP presented a petition of sundry citizens of Minnesota, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Lincoln Club, of St. Paul, Minn., praying for the establishment of postal savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Minnesota, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BULKELEY presented a petition of sundry citizens of Old Lyme, Conn., praying for the enactment of legislation providing a Government guaranty on all bank deposits, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of sundry citizens of Old Lyme, Conn., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," the establishment of postal savings banks, and providing a Government guaranty on all bank deposits, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CURTIS presented a memorial of the Commercial Club, of Topeka, Kans., and a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of James B. McPherson Post, No. 87, Grand Army of the Republic, of McPherson, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation for the relief of officers, soldiers, sailors, and marines who were confined in the so-called "Confederate prisons" during the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Spring Creek, Kans., praying that the pension of widows of soldiers be increased to $12 per month, and also for an increase of pension on account of age, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Marion, Kans., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase the pension to $12 per month of all widows of soldiers who were married prior to 1890, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE presented a petition of the Associated Board of Trade of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of sundry textile and other manufacturers of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish a national forest reserve in the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the American Institute of Architects of Chicago, Ill., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the adoption of the Park Commission's plan for the improvement of the Mall of the District of Columbia and the erection of the Grant Monument as proposed, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Plymouth District Medical Society, of Brockton, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation granting pensions to the widows of Dr. James Carroll and Dr. J. W. Lazear, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Wakefield, Mass., praying for the ratification of international arbitration treaties, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DICK presented memorials of the Amalgamated Wood Workers, American Federation of Labor, of Cincinnati; of the Cleveland Faucet Company, of Cleveland, and of the Manufacturers and Dealers' Association of Cleveland, all in the State of Ohio, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, which were referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the issuance of money without interest on bonds to States, counties, and cities for the purpose of building public highways, schools, bridges, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented memorials of Unity Council, No. 229, United Commercial Travelers of America, of Fostoria, Ohio; the Columbus Retail Grocers' Association, of Columbus, Ohio, and the Toledo Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association, of Toledo, Ohio, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Esto Farmers' Institute Society, of Walhonding, Ohio, and of sundry citizens of Summit County, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented petitions of the Trades and Labor Assembly of Salem, Ohio, and the United Trades and Labor Council of Dayton, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation looking to the Government ownership of the telegraph, which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Local Union No. 418, American Federation of Musicians, of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation prohibiting Army bands coming in competition with union civilian bands, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented petitions of Guernsey Valley Trades and Labor Assembly, of Cambridge, Ohio; the Trades and Labor Assembly of Sandusky, Ohio; the Trades and Labor Assembly of Salem, Ohio, and the Dayton United Trades and Labor Council, of Dayton, Ohio, praying for the removal of Charles A. Stillings from the office of Public Printer, which were referred to the Committee on Printing.

He also presented petitions of the Chamber of Commerce of Cleveland, Ohio, and the Business Men's Club, of Cincinnati, Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation for the preservation of the forests of the country, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

He also presented a petition of the Farmers' Institute of Vinton and Meigs counties, Ohio, praying for the establishment of postal-savings banks, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Cadot Post, No. 126, Grand Army of the Republic, of Gallipolis, Ohio, praying for the passage of the so-called "Lafean pension bill," which was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also presented a petition of the Master House Painters and Decorators' Association of Ohio, praying for the enactment of legislation for the proper labeling of all paint materials, etc., which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of the East Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Ohio, praying for the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution prohibiting polygamy and polygamous cohabitation, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of Lima, Ohio, and of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce of El Paso, Tex., praying for the passage of the so-called "Dick-Capron bill" to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which were referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an investigation of all industrial controversies, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented the petition of E. G. Rathbone, of Ohio, praying for a full investigation as to charges filed against him as director of posts, Cuba, which was referred to the Committee on Cuban Relations.

He also presented a petition of the Petworth, Brightwood Park, and Takoma Park citizens' associations of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for an examination of the street railway companies of the District of Columbia with respect to organization, capitalization, valuation, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of the Petworth, Brightwood Park, and Takoma Park citizens' associations of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate and control the management of the street railway companies in the District of Columbia with respect to schedules, cleanliness, physical condition, etc., which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a petition of Central Labor Union, American Federation of Labor, of the District of Columbia, praying for the enactment of legislation providing for Government ownership of all telegraph lines in the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DOLLIVER presented a petition of Local Union No. 86, International Printing Pressmen of North America, of Iowa, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to improve the present financial system, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, praying that a hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission be given before a change is made by railroad companies in any interstate freight rate, which was referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Des Moines, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Club of Spencer, Iowa, praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the employment of child labor, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

### TEA FOR MEDICINAL PURPOSES.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, yesterday the bill (S. 514) to amend an act entitled "An act to prevent the importation of impure and unwholesome tea," approved March 2, 1897, was reached on the Calendar and passed over at the instance of the senior Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE]. He stated that he desired to examine it. That bill has been having rather rough sailing in the Senate.

I hold in my hand some data which is explanatory of the bill. I ask the consent of the Senate to have it printed in the RECORD for the information of Senators.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Missouri presents certain data and asks that it may be printed in the RECORD without reading. Is there objection?

Mr. BURROWS. It was impossible to hear the Senator as to the character of the paper.

Mr. GALLINGER. It relates to the tea bill.

Mr. STONE. It is some data explanatory of the bill which was under consideration yesterday, consisting of letters and invoices. There is not very much of it.

Mr. BURROWS. I have no objection.

Mr. STONE. I desire to have it printed simply for the information of Senators.

There being no objection, the paper was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS,
*St. Louis, December 21, 1905.*

We have undertaken the manufacture of a chemical product known as "caffeine" (or theine) which, at the present time is produced entirely from tea waste, siftings, and sweepings. This material is the tailings or the refuse (waste) collected in the various tea houses and gardens of the world. It is composed of tea fluff, taken off the leaves; siftings which occur in sorting out the tea; and the sweepings or dust which accumulates in the various tea warehouses.

This material was thrown away up to the time caffeine became an important chemical product, when on analysis it was found that this tea refuse contained an appreciable amount of caffeine alkaloid; since which time it has been saved and sold to the various manufacturers and producers of caffeine.

Caffeine has become a very important chemical product, and up to a comparatively few years, has been manufactured entirely in Germany and England.

The German manufacturers are allowed to import this tea waste ad libitum, whereas the English manufacturers are also allowed to import this quality of goods, but under supervision of the Government, who see that it actually enters into the manufacture of caffeine, so that there is no possibility of this quality of goods interfering with their tea laws.

Now, as against these conditions, the American manufacturer of caffeine is compelled to denature the tea waste before importing, by adding 10 per cent of lime—for the purpose of making it unfit for food purposes—when it is allowed to enter into the United States as "crude drugs." The cost of the lime and the labor for this process at point of shipment is about 20 per cent of the cost of the goods, to which also must be added the additional heavy freight charges caused by the addition of this lime, making the actual cost to the American manufacturer almost 25 per cent more than the European manufacturers pay for the same goods at their factories.

While we have a protective duty of 25 per cent ad valorem on caffeine, it must not be overlooked that the yield of caffeine from this tea waste is about 2½ per cent. To be more explicit—say 100 pounds of tea waste yields 2½ pounds caffeine. The duty on this product is 25 per cent ad valorem, as against which must be considered that foreign manufacturers have cheap labor and pay freight to the United States on only 2½ pounds of goods, while we are compelled to pay freight charges on 110 pounds (100 pounds tea waste and 10 pounds lime) and about 25 per cent more for the same raw material, on account of the expense incurred in denaturing it by the addition of lime before it is allowed entry to the United States.

Under these conditions, you can readily see that we are justified in asking for relief from this last great unnecessary expense, to be in position to compete with the European manufacturers. And furthermore, as such outlay is paid to foreign labor by American manufacturers, while no one in this country gets any benefit whatever from it.

Your bill provides that the importation of this tea waste shall be under regulations, to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, consequently there can be no possible danger of these goods reaching the market for food purposes; and, in order that you may be familiar with the material as we import it, we are sending you a sample by mail, under separate cover, and a glance will convince you that there is no earthly possibility of such material being accepted for consumption as tea—as no one would accept it as a gift for that purpose.

We believe the policy of the Government is to aid and foster manufacturing industries in this country, and from what we have stated you can readily appreciate the great disadvantage we are under in competing with the foreign manufacturers on caffeine, even with 25 per cent duty as at present imposed on the article. All we ask is to be placed on an equal basis with these foreign manufacturers, in so far as the raw material is concerned, by allowing us to import it in its natural state as collected—the same as they do.

We feel confident that you will be able from the foregoing to appreciate the injustice of the position occupied by us, and be able to get sufficient support from your colleagues to secure the passage of the bill in question at the earliest possible date.

MONSANTO CHEMICAL WORKS,
MANUFACTURERS OF MODERN CHEMICAL PRODUCTS,
OFFICE, 1810 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
*St. Louis, February 22, 1906.*

Hon. WILLIAM J. STONE,
*United States Senate, Washington, D. C.*

DEAR SIR: We beg to acknowledge receipt of your favors of the 15th and 16th instant, and thank you for sending us a copy of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD, which we read with much interest. We will endeavor to answer your questions, as well as those that were brought up in the short debate in the Senate.

There is no duty on tea at the present time, nor has there been since January 1, 1903, the law creating the tariff on tea having been repealed; in consequence tea sweepings would also come in free if our bill is passed. In view of the foregoing you will readily see that it is not a tariff bill either for raising or reducing revenue, but simply an amendment to the tea act of March, 1897.

The position we occupy as manufacturers of caffeine is just the same as the manufacturers of quinine in this country would be in if they were compelled to add lime at point of shipment to cinchona bark, which is the raw material for manufacturing quinine, while the foreign governments do not impose that hardship on their manufacturers.

Caffeine is a standard chemical product, recognized in the United States Pharmacopœia the same as quinine, morphine, or any other important chemical product. In order that you may be familiar with the finished product—caffeine (or theine)—we are sending you by mail, under separate cover, a sample of our manufacture. Caffeine was first discovered in coffee, from which it derives its name, but later on it was discovered that tea contained a larger percentage of this alkaloid; hence tea is now used entirely for the manufacture of the article. It is known both chemically and scientifically as caffeine or theine, these names being synonymous with the identical product.

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ST. LOUIS, *April 16, 1906.*

Referring to the conversation the writer had with you when you were last in the city, we inclose herewith a memorandum giving a list of the extra charges (by reason of denaturing) taken from our invoices of the last three shipments of tea sweepings to us, to which we have added additional expenses incident to these charges on said shipments.

You will note the cost to us for denaturing the tea waste is 18 to 19 per cent of the original cost of the goods, which anyone will admit is a fearful disadvantage for any manufacturer to be under on raw material when competing with other manufacturers who are not under that expense, as in this case the Germans, who have, in addition, the advantage of cheaper labor.

As explained to you, we are obliged to rent a warehouse in which to have this denaturing done, and in consequence of the lime we can not use the same bags, but are obliged to buy new stout bags to prevent its sifting through en route, whereas if your bill is passed and becomes law the goods can be shipped to us in the same bags as it comes down from the plantations.

If the members of your honorable body would see these figures, our position would be more thoroughly appreciated and they would realize that our request for relief from this burden is warranted by the facts. You understand that these charges are not only for the present shipments, but stand as a constant drain on us as long as we are manufacturing caffeine unless we get relief by the passage of your bill, which also provides full protection for the consumers.

*Extract of charges copied from an invoice to us dated February 22, 1906.*

[16 annas = 1 rupee = 32½ United States cents.]

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| For 790 bags, 74,840 pounds, cost | 5,250.15.3 |
| CHARGES. | |
| Clearing and denaturing | 294.12 |
| Cost of lime | 28.1 |
| Stout bags, weighing, packing, etc | 444.6 |
| Proportion godown (warehouse) rent | 75 |
| | 842.3 |
| Five per cent commission | 42.1 |
| | 884.4 |
| Less proceeds sale 786 old bags | 49.2 |
| | 835.2 |
| To which must be added— | |
| Marine insurance for this additional amount at .60 | 5 |
| Freight on lime (10 per cent) 7,484 pounds, at 57 cents per 100 pounds | 131.4 |
| | 971.6 |

Cost to us for denaturing, say 18½ per cent on original cost of goods.

*Extract of charges copied from an invoice to us dated February 15, 1906.*

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| For 340 bags, 31,690 pounds, cost | 2,223.8 |
| CHARGES. | |
| Clearing and denaturing | 127.8 |
| Cost of lime | 11.15 |
| Stout bags, packing, weighing, etc | 191.4 |
| Proportion godown (warehouse) rent | 15 |
| | 345.11 |
| Five per cent commission | 17.6 |
| | 363.1 |
| Less proceeds sale 340 old bags | 21.4 |
| | 341.13 |
| To which must be added— | |
| Marine insurance on this additional amount, at 0.60 | 2 |
| Freight on lime (10 per cent), 3,169 pounds, at 57 cents per 100 pounds | 55.7 |
| | 399.4 |

Cost to us for denaturing, say 18 per cent on original cost of goods.

*Extract of charges copied from an invoice to us dated December 21, 1905.*

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| For 464 bags, 52,230 pounds, cost | 3,978.6.3 |
| CHARGES. | |
| Clearing and denaturing | 167.4 |
| Cost of lime | 50.13 |
| Stout bags, packing, weighing, etc | 320.10 |
| Proportion godown (warehouse) rent | 90 |
| | 628.11 |
| Five per cent commission | 31.4 |
| | 659.15 |
| To which must be added— | |
| Marine insurance on this additional amount, at 0.60 | 4 |
| Freight on lime (10 per cent), 5,223 pounds, at 57 cents per 100 pounds | 91.10 |
| | 755.9 |

Cost to us for denaturing, say 19 per cent on original cost of goods.

*Extract of charges copied from an invoice to us dated February 22, 1906.*

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| For 790 bags, 74,840 pounds, cost | 5,250.15.3 |
| CHARGES. | |
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| Cost of lime | 28.1 |
| Stout bags, weighing, packing, etc | 444.6 |
| Proportion godown (warehouse) rent | 75 |
| | 842.3 |
| 5 per cent commission | 42.1 |
| | 884.4 |
| Less proceeds sale 786 old bags | 49.2 |
| | 835.2 |
| To which must be added— | |
| Marine insurance for this additional amount, at 0.60 | 5 |
| Freight on lime (19 per cent), 7,484 pounds, at 57 cents per 100 pounds | 131.4 |
| | 971.6 |

Cost to us for denaturing, say 18½ per cent on original cost of goods.

*Extract of charges copied from an invoice to us dated February 15, 1906.*

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| For 340 bags, 31,690 pounds, cost | 2,223.8 |
| CHARGES. | |
| Clearing and denaturing | 127.8 |
| Cost of lime | 11.15 |
| Stout bags, packing, weighing, etc | 191.4 |
| Proportion godown (warehouse) rent | 15 |
| | 345.11 |
| 5 per cent commission | 17.6 |
| | 363.1 |
| Less proceeds sale 340 old bags | 21.4 |
| | 341.13 |
| To which must be added— | |
| Marine insurance on this additional amount, at 0.60 | 2 |
| Freight on lime (10 per cent), 3,169 pounds, at 57 cents per 100 pounds | 55.7 |
| | 399.4 |

Cost to us for denaturing, say 19 per cent on original cost of goods.

*Extract of charges copied from an invoice to us dated December 21, 1905.*

| | Rupees. |
|---|---|
| For 464 bags, 52,230 pounds, cost | 3,978.63 |
| CHARGES. | |
| Clearing and denaturing | 167.4 |
| Cost of lime | 50.13 |
| Stout bags, packing, weighing, etc | 320.10 |
| Proportion godown (waredouse), rent | 90 |
| | 628.11 |
| 5 per cent commission | 31.4 |
| | 659.15 |
| To which must be added— | |
| Marine insurance on this additional amount, at 0.60 | 4 |
| Freight on lime (10 per cent), 5,223 pounds, at 57 cents per 100 pounds | 91.10 |
| | 755.9 |

Cost to us for denaturing, say 18 per cent on original cost of goods.

Also the following taken from the New York Drug Reporter, of January 29, 1906:

TEA SWEEPINGS BILL.

With a view to enabling chemical manufacturers to import tea sweepings, tea waste, etc., for the manufacture of certain products, Senator Cockrell, of Missouri, in the last Congress presented a bill to relieve manufacturers from certain restrictions imposed by the pure-tea act. The bill proposed to add a proviso to the act to the effect that "nothing herein shall affect or prevent the importation into the United States of any merchandise as tea, tea waste, tea siftings, or tea sweepings for the sole purpose of manufacturing theine, caffeine, or other chemical products whereby the identity and character of the original material is entirely destroyed; and that importers and manufacturers who import or bring into the United States such tea, tea waste, tea siftings, or tea sweepings, shall give suitable bond to the United States that such imported material shall be so used under regulations to be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury." This bill was referred to the Committee on Finance, but its advocates did not urge it with sufficient vigor to impress the committee with its importance, and it was permitted to die without a report.

Early in the present session Senator STONE, of Missouri, who has succeeded Senator Cockrell, reintroduced the bill and has already succeeded in securing a favorable report thereon, the Treasury Department placing no obstacle in the way of its enactment. The bill is now on the Senate Calendar, and will probably be passed as soon as an opportunity is offered for calling it up.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. GAMBLE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 1773) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to amend and further extend the benefits of the act approved February 8, 1887, entitled 'An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the protection of the laws of the United States over the Indians, and for other purposes,'" reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. MARTIN, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 9210) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala., reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. HEYBURN, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 134) granting leaves of absence to homesteaders on lands to be irrigated under the provisions of the act of June 17, 1902, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

STENOGRAPHER FOR COMMITTEE ON MINES AND MINING.

Mr. DICK, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on Mines and Mining be, and the same is hereby, authorized to employ a stenographer, to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate, at the rate of $1,020 per annum, said employment to continue during the Sixtieth Congress.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. PLATT introduced a bill (S. 4301) for the relief of William A. Woodruff, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PERKINS introduced a bill (S. 4302) authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to increase the compensation of inspectors of customs at the district of San Francisco, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4303) granting an increase of pension to Henry Cooke, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STONE introduced a bill (S. 4304) for the relief of Ellis W. Joy, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GALLINGER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia:

A bill (S. 4305) providing for the opening of a minor street through square 878 in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 4306) providing for the opening of a minor street through square 1020 in the District of Columbia;

A bill (S. 4307) providing for the opening of a minor street through square 801 in the District of Columbia; and

A bill (S. 4308) to restore the name of California avenue to that certain street lying and being in the county of Washington and running from Florida avenue to Nineteenth street NW. and now known as V street.

Mr. RICHARDSON introduced a bill (S. 4309) for the relief of Samuel S. Weaver, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DIXON introduced a bill (S. 4310) for the relief of George O. Herbert, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. GUGGENHEIM introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Lands:

A bill (S. 4311) for the relief of a certain class of desert-land settlers on the public lands;

A bill (S. 4312) for the relief of William E. Moses;

A bill (S. 4313) for the relief of John V. Vickers; and

A bill (S. 4314) for the relief of William E. Moses.

Mr. BURROWS introduced a bill (S. 4315) granting a pension to Lucy E. Suzer, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. DICK introduced a bill (S. 4316) to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. CULBERSON introduced a bill (S. 4317) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a building thereon at Amarillo, in the State of Texas, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4318) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Treasury to pay to the heirs of Peter Johnson certain money due him for carrying the mail, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. FRYE introduced a bill (S. 4319) granting an increase of pension to Blaney C. Allen, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 4320) providing for the establishment of a public park in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 4321) to amend section 1076 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and for other purposes;

A bill (S. 4322) to amend section 14 of the act of March 3, 1887 (24 Stat. L., 505), commonly known as the Tucker Act; and

A bill (S. 4323) providing for the taxation of costs by the Court of Claims.

Mr. MARTIN introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4324) for the relief of the heirs and estate of William A. Coffman, deceased;

A bill (S. 4325) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Jacob Cook, deceased;

A bill (S. 4326) for the relief of the heirs and estate of Abraham Hisey, deceased;

A bill (S. 4327) for the relief of John S. Mann and heirs and estate of Lewis W. Mann, deceased (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4328) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Salem Baptist Church, of Clarke County, Va.;

A bill (S. 4329) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Presbyterian Church of Lovettsville, Va.;

A bill (S. 4330) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the St. Paul Reformed Church, of Woodstock, Va.;

A bill (S. 4331) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Lutheran Church of Toms Brook, Va., and others;

A bill (S. 4332) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Presbyterian Church of Strasburg, Va.;

A bill (S. 4333) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of St. Thomas Episcopal Church, of Middletown, Va.;

A bill (S. 4334) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, Va.;

A bill (S. 4335) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Preston Lodge, No. 47, Ancient Free and Accepted Masons, of Jonesville, Va.;

A bill (S. 4336) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Mount Zion Church of United Brethren, of Frederick County, Va.;

A bill (S. 4337) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Muhlenberg Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Va.; and

A bill (S. 4338) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of the Mount Zion Methodist Episcopal Church (colored), of Middletown, Va.

Mr. CURTIS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4339) granting an increase of pension to Henry H. Klock (with an accompanying paper);

A bill (S. 4340) granting an increase of pension to Calvin Gibbons (with accompanying papers); and

A bill (S. 4341) granting an increase of pension to Calvin P. Lynn.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 4342) granting an increase of pension to Angie E. Kerr, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TALIAFERRO introduced a bill (S. 4343) for the relief of the heirs of Joseph Medina, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4344) granting an increase of pension to Archibald N. Hogans, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LODGE introduced a bill (S. 4345) for the relief of Catherine Grace, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. PENROSE introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4346) granting an increase of pension to William M. Irvin (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4347) granting an increase of pension to Henry Reynolds; and

A bill (S. 4348) granting an increase of pension to Edward Thompson.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (S. 4349) authorizing the President to promote Capt. James Evelyn Pilcher, United States Army, retired, to the grade of major, United States Army, retired; and

A bill (S. 4350) providing for recognition of meritorious services of persons who served as officers of volunteers during the civil war.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4351) for the relief of the Alaska Pacific Railway and Terminal Company, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. MARTIN introduced a bill (S. 4352) granting an increase of pension to Jennie Ann Metzinger, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4353) for the relief of Col. Littleton W. T. Waller, United States Marine Corps, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 4354) to amend the national-bank act in regard to reserve deposits, which was read twice by its title.

Mr. BULKELEY. If the Senate will permit me, I will state the object of the bill. In connection with whatever emergency circulation bill the Senate may hereafter adopt, I feel that a measure of this character will have as great an influence for the help of the financial institutions of the country in case of a panic as any emergency bill which we may pass. The object is to increase the reserve held in reserve and central reserve cities by national banks depositing a part of their reserve in those cities, and to prevent the payment of interest on such deposits where such deposits are counted as a part of the lawful money reserve of the depositing banks.

I move that the bill be referred to the Committee on Finance.

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary:

A bill (S. 4355) granting an increase of compensation to circuit judges of the United States; and

A bill (S. 4356) granting an increase of compensation to district judges of the United States.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 4357) for the relief of the heirs of Leon Frank, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with an accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4358) granting an increase of pension to Isaac B. Doolittle; and

A bill (S. 4359) granting an increase of pension to William T. Johnson.

Mr. SMITH introduced a bill (S. 4360) to provide for the erection of a public building at Agricultural College, Michigan, and the establishment of a Weather Bureau station therein, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. DOLLIVER introduced a bill (S. 4361) to provide for compulsory education of the native children of Alaska, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Before the reference is made, I should like to ask the Senator from Iowa whether he desires to have the bill referred to his committee? It should properly go to the Committee on Territories, although we have no particular desire to take up the question of the compulsory education of the Eskimo children in Alaska. Still, in the ordinary course, there is where the bill belongs.

Mr. DOLLIVER. The Committee on Education and Labor has no desire to contest the question of reference with the Senator's committee.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be referred to the Committee on Territories.

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4362) for the relief of James Henry and Porter Henry;

A bill (S. 4363) for the relief of Jefferson Phillips; and

A bill (S. 4364) for the relief of the estate of Sylvia Cannon, deceased.

Mr. SIMMONS introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds:

A bill (S. 4365) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Greenville, N. C.;

A bill (S. 4366) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Monroe, N. C.;

A bill (S. 4367) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Henderson, N. C.;

A bill (S. 4368) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Wilson, N. C.;

A bill (S. 4369) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Tarboro, N. C.; and

A bill (S. 4370) to provide for the purchase of a site and the erection of a public building at Rocky Mount, N. C.

Mr. RAYNER introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4371) for the relief of Abner C. Proctor; and

A bill (S. 4372) for the relief of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Middletown, Md.

Mr. CLAY introduced a bill (S. 4373) for the relief of the estate of John McCullough, deceased, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 4374) to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the lands of the United States containing coal," which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. WHYTE introduced a bill (S. 4375) authorizing the Takoma Springs Ice Company to lay a pipe line under certain streets and roads in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Mr. NELSON introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 37) disapproving certain laws enacted by the legislative assembly of the Territory of New Mexico, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. SMITH introduced a joint resolution (S. R. 38) granting to the State of Michigan permission to use for its own purposes unused portions of condemned cannon granted to that State by joint resolution of June 23, 1906, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

### AMENDMENTS TO APPROPRIATION BILLS.

Mr. DIXON submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $60,000 for expense of surveys, allotment of lands to Indians, salaries and expenses of the commission heretofore appointed for the classification of the Flathead Indian Reservation lands, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the general deficiency appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

He also submitted an amendment proposing to appropriate $1,200 for the construction of a suitable fence of iron and steel about the monument erected in 1883 on the Big Hole battlefield, Montana, etc., intended to be proposed by him to the Army appropriation bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed.

### CACHE RIVER BRIDGE, ARKANSAS.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 12412) to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River, in Woodruff County, Ark. I make the request at this time because it is difficult to find an opportunity to do so while the bill for the revision of the criminal code is pending. I understand the ruling of the Chair is that we can not disturb that measure by a request of this character.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. If the Senator from Arkansas will withhold his request until after the routine morning business is closed, the Chair will recognize the Senator.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. Very well.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I offer a resolution and ask for its present consideration.

The resolution was read, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Department of Commerce and Labor be, and is hereby, directed to suspend its investigation into the affairs of the International Harvester Company, under the terms of a resolution authorizing such an investigation which passed the Senate December 17, 1906.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the present consideration of the resolution? The Chair hears none.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, on the 17th of December, 1906, I presented a resolution, which was passed by the Senate, directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation of the affairs of the International Harvester Company. In the regular course of business I anticipated that when this Congress convened in December we would have a report from that Department; but in view of the fact that the Department has been very much engaged in other branches of investigation, I suppose it has not had time to give proper attention to the resolution in question.

I was not aware when I introduced the resolution that the Department of Justice was engaged in an investigation of this harvester company, and I did not know until a few days ago that the Department of Justice had recently completed an investigation of this trust and was in a position to proceed against it in the courts.

Upon making inquiry concerning the matter, I found that the Department of Justice hesitated to begin proceedings, in view of the fact that the Department of Commerce and Labor is engaged in the investigation directed by the Senate. As it is entirely unnecessary that two Departments should both be devoting their time and attention to this concern, I have offered the resolution which has been read at the desk in order to relieve the Commerce and Labor Department of further responsibility, so as to permit the Department of Justice to proceed against the trust under the investigation which has been made, and which I am advised is now completed.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. What is the purpose of the resolution?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I stated that the Department of Justice has but recently completed an investigation of this harvester trust and is ready to proceed in the courts against it, and that the only obstacle to this action is the pending investigation in the Department of Commerce and Labor, which I now propose by this resolution to relieve that Department of.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. May I ask the Senator why the investigation which the Department of Commerce and Labor is making would be any obstacle whatever to the Department of Justice

in proceeding upon the facts which it has ascertained? On the contrary, strictly——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair would call the attention of Senators to the necessity of addressing the Chair, for the Reporters can not hear them unless they do so.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. There is a certain comity existing between the various Departments of the Government, and in view of the fact that the Department of Justice is aware that the Department of Commerce and Labor is investigating this monopoly, it hesitates to proceed until that investigation is finished or suspended.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, I must confess that as I have listened to the Senator the two statements do not appear to me to harmonize. Why the Department of Justice would not act until the Department of Commerce and Labor had completed its investigations ordered by resolution of the Senate could not be upon the theory of comity, but upon the theory that it might be possible that the investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor would reveal facts which would prevent the Department of Justice from proceeding with its prosecution. If that is true, then the investigation should proceed.

If, on the contrary, the investigation would reveal still more facts which would give the Department of Justice still more ammunition, then still more should the investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor proceed. If the Department of Justice feels that it has abundant material upon which to proceed against the harvester company, it could not possibly be hurt, but would certainly be helped in that prosecution by any further facts that would be brought out by this investigation, unless the investigation should disclose facts which would raise a doubt in the mind of the Department of Justice whether or not it should proceed in its prosecution. In either event, the present investigation can result only in more of the truth being known, more light thrown on the whole subject. I must say that, upon the statement of the Senator, it seems to me that the investigation should proceed. No hurt can come from it; great help may come from it. Injustice can not be done by it; justice may be furthered by it.

I am not particular about the matter, but that is the way it appears to me.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I should like to ask a question of the Senator from North Dakota. Is the Department of Commerce and Labor cognizant of the proposed action? As I understand it, the Department of Commerce and Labor is now proceeding in the investigation of this matter.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Directed by the Senate——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Directed by the Senate.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. More than thirteen months ago.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I so understood the Senator. Now, I ask, is the Department of Commerce and Labor at present advised of the action proposed to be taken by the Senate in discontinuing the investigation?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I did not consider it necessary to advise the Department of Commerce and Labor of my intention to offer the original resolution directing the investigation.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I understand that.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will answer the Senator. In view of the fact that the Department of Justice, as I am advised, has made a complete investigation and is ready to proceed in the case, I did not consider it necessary to consult with the Department of Commerce and Labor on the subject.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. It occurred to me, if the Senator will pardon me a moment longer, that we ought not to play with one of the great Departments of the Government; that not only having requested that Department, but having commanded that Department to make this investigation, we ought not to halt the Department in making it before it has had an opportunity to make its investigation and come to a conclusion.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. Just one moment, and then I am through. The further theory that is urged hardly seems to be tenable, as has been stated by the Senator from Indiana. I can not conceive that the Department of Justice, having convinced itself that a corporation or a trust or any other person has deliberately violated the law of the land, would be halted in its efforts to bring that corporation to justice from the simple fact that another Department of the Government was investigating the same party.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I wish to ask the Senator from North Dakota another question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield to the Senator from Indiana.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. It is suggested by the question asked by the Senator from Wyoming. I ask the Senator whether his action this morning is taken at the request of the Department of Justice?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. My action this morning is not taken at the request of anyone, but it is taken after due inquiry as to the ability and readiness of the Department of Justice to proceed in this case. I am satisfied that the Department is not only ready but anxious to go ahead, and it should be permitted to proceed without hindrance from any source.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. But still, Mr. President, the more I think about it the clearer it becomes that the Department of Justice would certainly be aided by the work which the Department of Commerce and Labor has been doing and which it has not yet completed. It is strange to my mind that the Department of Justice would not want all the assistance that it could get. Whichever view it takes, if it feels that it has enough facts and that this further investigation would reveal more facts, then it will be assisted. If it feels that this investigation will disclose facts upon which it ought not to proceed, then it will be benefited. In either case the course of justice will be served.

I was very profoundly impressed by the suggestion of the Senator from Wyoming as to why, after a Department under order from the Senate has proceeded for months in an investigation, it should suddenly be halted before its work is finished and all the work already done completely wasted.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do not know that the Department of Commerce and Labor has done anything whatever in the direction of making the investigation in question. It is enough for me to know that the Department of Justice is satisfied that it has sufficient facts upon which to proceed.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Will it hurt it to have more facts?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. How does the Senator from Indiana know that the Department of Commerce and Labor can supply the Department of Justice with more facts?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. And how does the Senator from North Dakota know that it can not? That is the point.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. When the Department of Justice tells me that it has sufficient facts upon which to proceed, that is conclusive to my mind.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Has the Department of Justice told the Senator that it did not want any more facts?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, that is rather begging the question, it seems to me.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. No, it is not.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Now, I ask the Senator from Indiana, Does he oppose the beginning of suits under existing law against this combination, the International Harvester trust?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. On the contrary, I favor the beginning of suits against any wrongdoer at any time. I see no reason, Mr. President, why the Department of Justice, charged with the execution of the law, should not proceed when it itself says that it has sufficient facts and does not want any further facts that an additional investigation might develop. The Senator has not yet shown any reason why the Department of Justice should not proceed at any time it sees fit.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think I have shown conclusively——

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. In just a minute, please. I think I have shown conclusively that the Department of Justice is satisfied, and that is the Department which must take hold of this matter and handle it through the courts when it is satisfied that it has sufficient information upon which to proceed.

Mr. GALLINGER. Mr. President, I rise to a point of order.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Hampshire rises to a point of order, which he will state.

Mr. GALLINGER. I desire to know what is the question before the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The resolution submitted by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The resolution is in order, is it not, Mr. President?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from North Dakota submitted the resolution and asked unanimous consent for its present consideration. After the resolution had been read for the information of the Senate the Chair asked if there was objection, and no objection was interposed. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield to the Senator from Oregon.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, the Senator has stated several

times that the Department of Justice has sufficiently investigated this question to satisfy itself that it should take action, but I do not understand whether the Senator has said that the Department of Justice states that it is delayed in taking action by reason of the continuance of the investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Now, if the Department of Justice is in possession of facts which it deems sufficient to authorize it to proceed, and is willing to say that it can not proceed and believes it ought not to proceed unless the investigation by the other Department shall stop, I can see reason for the action proposed to be taken by the Senator. But unless the Department of Justice shall make that contention there does not seem to me to be any reason to stop the Department of Commerce and Labor from pursuing the investigation.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I supposed I had made myself thoroughly understood on that point. I had said in words as strong as I know how to use them that the Department of Justice, according to the best advices I have—and my advices are very good—has stated that it hesitates to proceed with this case while an investigation is pending in another Department. At the same time the Department of Justice assures me that it has sufficient information upon which to proceed.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Now, right here, if there was any possible way of ascertaining how long the Department of Commerce and Labor proposed to continue the investigation, or if we had any assurance that it would continue it and bring a report into this body at an early date, I should not be pressing this matter. But, Mr. President, I do not believe that this Congress, or at least this winter's session of the Congress, will see a report from the Department of Commerce and Labor, on account of the fact that that Department has been very busily engaged with other investigations. It is most important to the great grain-growing interests of the country that there should be no further delay.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield for a question.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Then, if the Senator yields for a question, I will repeat the question asked by the Senator from Oregon, and which the Senator, if he will pardon me, did not answer. Why does the continuance of the investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor delay the Department of Justice from doing its duty, which it says it is already prepared to do? Why should there be delay? If the Senator has explained that, I have not been able to understand it. I think the Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON] has put his finger upon the weak point in this resolution. The Senator did not explain why the Department of Justice is delaying and why it does not proceed. What matter is it to the Department of Justice, if it is ready to proceed, whether the Department of Commerce and Labor has made its report or not, will complete it, or never completes it? If it is ready to go ahead, why is it delayed by the other investigation? That is the weak point in the Senator's resolution.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I greatly regret that I have not been able to make the distinguished Senator from Indiana understand the situation. I will restate the case for his benefit. I stated a while ago that there is a certain amount of comity existing between Departments, as there is existing between the Departments and the legislative branch of the Government. If a resolution or a bill were pending here or in the other branch of Congress that affected some duty which was to be performed by an administrative branch of the Government, undoubtedly that administrative branch would hesitate to proceed to perform that duty until that measure had been acted upon by this body or the other House.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Oregon?

Mr. FULTON. I wish to ask the Senator a question.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield to the Senator for a question.

Mr. FULTON. If I understand the Senator correctly, it is a comity which rests in tradition that when one Department is pursuing a certain investigation the other Department, although the law requires it to enforce the law, will not proceed. I suggest, then, to the Senator that he amend his resolution and make it read "that the Department of Justice is instructed to proceed and prosecute this case, if it deems it has sufficient evidence, without regard to the investigation being prosecuted by the Department of Commerce and Labor," and thus relieve the Department of Justice from that embarrassment.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. If, as the Senator says, the Department of Justice has legal authority to proceed, why should we give it additional authority?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. If it has legal authority to proceed——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. For a question.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. If it has legal authority to proceed and the facts on which to proceed, I will ask the Senator whether it is not its legal duty to proceed and whether comity (I do not understand comity between Departments; I understand comity between States) can in any wise stand in the way of the Department of Justice or any of the other Departments in doing justice under the law?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. It is quite clear that I will be unable to make my friend from Indiana understand my point of view.

I desire now, Mr. President, to say a further word on this subject. The International Harvester trust was organized in August, 1902. There were at that time some eight or ten separate companies engaged in the manufacture of harvesting machinery. About that time an effort was made to get these different constituent companies together, to consolidate them. That effort was finally successful, and eight of the constituent companies went into this International Harvester trust.

The International Harvester Company was organized under the laws of the State of New Jersey with a capital of $120,000,000. About the same time the International Harvester Company of America, with a capital of $1,000,000, was organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin by the same men, the stock of the smaller company being held by the larger one. It was clearly the purpose of this monopoly, of this combination, to evade the Federal law by having the manufacturing company organized under the laws of one State and the distributing or selling company organized under the laws of another State.

Mr. President, at the time that this monopoly was created the average price of a self-binder to a farmer in my part of the country was from $95 to $105. To-day the same machine costs the farmer $145, or it did last year, and I am advised that the monopoly has put the price of machines for the present year at $150.

That is not all, Mr. President. The International Harvester Company obtained control and a monopoly over most of the ingredients entering into the manufacture of binding twine, so that the farmer who purchased his binding machinery of the trust must also buy his binding twine of the trust.

And that is not all. They have obtained control over several manufacturing establishments devoted to the making of gasoline engines, an establishment devoted to the manufacture of cream separators, and one engaged in the manuafcture of manure spreaders. They have also secured a monopoly of the harness business, as well as of other necessary articles that the farmers of the country must buy; and all these articles have been advanced in price in keeping with the price that the trust has put upon its harvesting machinery.

Mr. President, in my own State of North Dakota, which produces over $100,000,000 worth of grain every year—wheat, barley, oats, and flax—the farmers are obliged to purchase somewhere near 10,000 binders every year. The price of these binders has been advanced since 1902 from about $100 to about $150. Senators can easily calculate the amount of tribute that the farmers of my State alone are obliged to pay to this monopoly.

It is the purpose undobutedly of the International Hervester Company to extend its operations to every class of farm machinery—to wagons, to buggies, to plows—until it controls every implement that the American farmer must have to carry on his business, and it is this thing, Mr. President, of which I complain. It is for this reason that I am anxious that the Department of Justice shall be allowed to proceed without delay in this matter.

At this very hour, Mr. President, this monopoly in farming implements is taking a hand in the politics of the State of North Dakota. It is laying its wires at this moment, through its trusted political agents, to capture and control the delegates who will represent that State in the next Republican national convention. Not alone this, but the edict has gone forth from this monopoly that I am to be defeated for the United States Senate because I had the temerity to offer a resolution of investigation here.

Mr. President, the political fortunes of the individual are as but a grain of sand compared with the mountain of injustice that can be wrought by an institution of this kind. I accept the challenge of this monopoly, and am ready to meet it in political combat in the State of North Dakota. If the people of my

State desire to have the politics of the State controlled by a monopoly of this kind, then, Mr. President, they do not want me in this body as one of their Senators.

I now ask for a vote on the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. GALLINGER. Let the resolution be again read, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution at the request of the Senator from New Hampshire.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the resolution.

Mr. CLAY. I object to the present consideration of the resolution, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's objection comes too late. The resolution is before the Senate by consent of the Senate. The Chair put the question of consideration when the resolution was read to the Senate, as requested by the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH].

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President, I rise for information. Is the investigation which is being carried on by the Department of Commerce and Labor being conducted under the authority of the Senate?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Evidently the Senator from Illinois was not in the Chamber at the beginning of this discussion.

Mr. HOPKINS. No; I have just come into the Chamber.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Then, I will state for the information of the Senator that the investigation which is supposed to be in progress by the Department of Commerce and Labor was authorized by the Senate over thirteen months ago under a resolution which I introduced here and which was passed on the 17th of December, 1906. A few days ago I was advised that the Department of Justice, which has been making an exhaustive investigation of this matter on its own account and in its own quiet way, had completed the investigation and was ready to proceed in the courts against this monopoly. So I desire by the passage of this resolution to relieve the Department of Justice from any embarrassment that may exist in view of the investigation which the Department of Commerce and Labor is supposed to be making.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President, the only suggestion I have to make is that if the Department of Commerce and Labor has started on this investigation, some communication ought to be had to learn what investigation has been made, how far it has gone, or how near it is to being ready to make a report. This is pretty summary action on the part of the Senate, it seems to me, toward one of the great Departments of the Government.

All I know on this subject is what I have seen from time to time in the newspapers. I judge from the reports that I have noticed in the papers that this Department has been vigorous and energetic in the investigation, that the Department has gathered a large amount of information, and is about ready to make an exhaustive report that will not only be of benefit to the Senate itself, but of great benefit to the general public. I think we ought to be a little slow in adopting such a resolution as this at this time without any communication whatever, either directly or indirectly, with the Department that has been considering the subject.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, it seems to me that, in view of the fact that the Senate of the United States gave the authority and directed this Department to make the investigations, it has the right to relieve the Department of all responsibility on that subject.

Mr. BACON. I should like to know——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I do.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from North Dakota, in furtherance of the suggestion made by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS], if he has any information as to the degree that the Department of Commerce and Labor has progressed in this investigation and how near it may be to a conclusion?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I have not any official information on the subject, but I have sufficient information to lead me to believe that the Department of Commerce and Labor would be very glad to be relieved from this investigation.

Mr. BACON. Well, Mr. President, if the Senator has information of that kind, it ought to be somewhat official, and not simply an impression which he may have.

I should like to ask the Senator another question, because I desire to vote with some degree of satisfaction to myself upon the question. In what way will further investigation by the Department of Commerce and Labor interfere with the action of the Department of Justice? If it be true—and I have no doubt it is true, and I entirely sympathize with the utterances of the Senator as to the oppression of this trust—if it be true that the Department of Commerce and Labor is making an investigation the results of which it is important we should know, in what way will that interfere with the Department of Justice in the progress of its work?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I have stated, in answer to the question asked by the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE] several times this morning, that the Department of Justice has but recently completed a very exhaustive investigation of this company; that it is ready to proceed in the courts, and that the only reason it does not proceed is on account of the courtesy—to use a different term, so that my friend from Indiana may comprehend it—the courtesy that is supposed to exist between the several Departments.

Mr. BACON. But has the Senator from North Dakota information that the Department of Justice is suspending its operations in order that it may await the action of the Department of Commerce and Labor in response to the direction of this body?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. No, Mr. President; not that it is suspending its operations, but that it prefers to proceed without interruption such as a report from another Department might cause. The Department of Justice has an abundance of information already.

Mr. BACON. If there is nothing of the kind, then, I do not see how it can interfere.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I have stated that the Department of Justice is ready to proceed with the case; that it has gathered enough information to justify it going on with the prosecution, and that the only thing which prevents that action is the fact that an investigation of the same subject is supposed to be in progress by the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I ask the Senator if it is a matter of duty or of courtesy?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The Senator may call it "courtesy" or "duty," as he pleases. I am stating the facts as I understand them.

Mr. BACON. I want to know from the Senator if he has any official information that the Department of Justice is suspending its action in beginning this prosecution on account of the pendency of this resolution?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I will state to the Senator from Georgia that the Department of Justice knows nothing of the existence of this resolution.

Mr. BACON. That the Department of Justice is not proceeding because of this resolution? Has the Senator any official information of that fact?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I have told the Senator from Georgia as clearly as I knew how, and I stated to the Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], but I seem to be unable to make either one of the Senators understand, that the Department of Justice is ready to proceed if the Department of Commerce and Labor be relieved of the responsibility of further investigation.

Mr. CLAPP. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Minnesota?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. For a question.

Mr. CLAPP. The question has been asked here, if my memory is not treacherous, twenty-seven times, but the Senator from North Dakota does not seem to me to directly answer it, whether the Senator from North Dakota knows or assumes that the Department of Justice will not proceed while the Department of Commerce and Labor is investigating this subject; or does he know from the Department of Justice that that Department is in fact awaiting some action on the part of the Department of Commerce and Labor?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President——

Mr. CLAPP. Just a moment. If that is true, I think perhaps we ought to pass the resolution; if it is not true, I think it would be most remarkable to stop the investigation by a great Department of the Government, and then, without any consultation with that Department, recall the matter without knowing how far the investigation may have proceeded.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, the Department of Justice is not awaiting action on the part of the Department of Commerce and Labor. On the contrary, the Department of Justice would be very glad if the Department of Commerce and Labor were relieved from the further investigation, so that the Department of Justice might go on and make the investigation.

Mr. BACON. How does the Senator know that fact?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I would hardly come

into this Chamber with a proposition so serious as this if I did not know what I was talking about. I do not know that I am obliged to tell the Senate or the Senator from Georgia particularly what my conversation has been with officers of the Department of Justice. I state to the Senator that I know the Department of Justice is ready to proceed with this case, and that the only reason why it does not proceed is because of the pending investigation in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

Mr. CLAY. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. For a question.

Mr. CLAY. Does the Senator from North Dakota undertake to tell the Senate that the Department of Justice has investigated the conduct of this trust; that it finds that it has violated the antitrust laws of the country; that it intends to proceed against this trust for a violation of the law and has not done so solely for the reason that a resolution has been passed authorizing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an investigation?

Now, let me ask the Senator, is it not true that it is the duty of the Department of Justice to investigate all violations of the antitrust law and to proceed to enforce the law regardless of any resolution of the Senate?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, that is precisely what I desire to have the Department of Justice do. The question of whether this harvester trust has violated the law is one, I think, which the Senator from Georgia will concede belongs to the courts to decide. The question of proceeding in the courts to ascertain that fact belongs to the Department of Justice, and the Department of Justice is ready to do that thing.

Mr. CLAY. Let me ask the Senator——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota further yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Yes.

Mr. CLAY. Thirteen months ago this Senate passed a resolution instructing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make this investigation?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Yes.

Mr. CLAY. That resolution states the reasons why it ought to be made. Now, the Department of Commerce and Labor has made a partial investigation. If this resolution introduced by the Senator should be adopted, it would be construed as meaning that the Senate does not desire any further investigation made into the conduct of this company; it would be simply construed that we wanted the investigation stopped; that the Senate did not believe there was anything in the former resolution, and the resolution, if adopted by the Senate, in my opinion would put the Senate in an improper light.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I entirely disagree with the Senator. If I had been aware that the Department of Justice was making an investigation of the harvester trust, I would not have offered the original resolution; but it having come to my knowledge within the last few days that the Department of Justice has made that investigation and is ready to proceed, I am endeavoring here to remove the obstruction and allow it to proceed in the interest of the American farmer. That is all there is to this question. This resolution is in the interest of progress. It is intended to hasten and facilitate the commencement of the forthcoming suit by the Government.

Mr. HOPKINS. I ask for the reading of the resolution, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will again read the resolution at the request of the Senator from Illinois.

The Secretary again read the resolution.

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President, I move as a substitute that the Department of Commerce and Labor be requested to make a report to the Senate as to what progress has been made under the resolution therein named, and how long before the Department will be ready to make a full and complete response to the resolution.

I do that for this reason, among others: This subject has been given to one of the great Departments of the Government. The officer in charge of that Department, in my judgment, has discharged his duties in a manner that is not only creditable to the Department itself, but to the country; and to pass the resolution as proposed by the Senator from North Dakota would be a reflection upon him that is not only unwarranted, but I think it would be an entirely undignified action for the Senate to take. It would be a most extraordinary proceeding for this body at this stage to adopt a resolution of that kind without giving the officer in charge of the investigation an opportunity to show to the Senate and the country what he has done.

I do not sympathize with the statement made by the Senator from North Dakota that the Department of Justice can not proceed so long as this investigation is going on in the Department of Commerce and Labor. There is absolutely no connection between the two Departments. As was well said by the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY], the law requires that the Department of Justice shall see that the laws that are upon the statute books of our country shall be obeyed. If the Department of Justice, as the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] has said again and again here, has information that the International Harvester Company is a violator of the law, then it is the duty of the Attorney-General, without waiting upon the Senate or the House, to enforce the law, and it is his duty to do it without waiting upon the action of any other Department. I think that the Attorney-General will discharge his duty regardless of any action of the Senate. I believe that he is a faithful and conscientious administrator of that great Department, and it is not necessary for the Senate to take the proposed action here in order to relieve the Department of Justice. Certainly I trust that my substitute will be adopted, so that we can obtain the information from the Department of Commerce and Labor without casting the reflection upon it that we will if the resolution as it now stands be adopted.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, the Senator from Illinois was not in the Chamber when I stated several times this morning that there exists between the several Departments of the Government a certain amount of comity or courtesy, the same as there exists between the Departments and the legislative branch. For instance, if there were a bill or a resolution pending in this body directing a Department to do a certain thing and that bill had not been acted upon, the Department would not be likely to proceed to do that thing until action was taken upon the bill or resolution. There is a comity and courtesy existing between the different Executive Departments, as there is between the Departments and the legislative branch.

I will say to the Senator again that I believe the Department of Justice wants to proceed with this case, because, as I am advised, they have ample information upon which to proceed. Why should we continue a double investigation and have two Departments engaged on it instead of one?

Mr. HOPKINS. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Illinois?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. HOPKINS. There is no relation between the two Departments on this subject. The laws are upon the statute books and the Department of Justice is established for the purpose of seeing that the laws shall be obeyed. As I remarked a moment ago, it is the duty of the Attorney-General to proceed whenever that Department is advised that the law has been violated.

The resolution that was adopted thirteen months ago is a resolution that directed the Department of Commerce and Labor to give the Senate of the United States certain information. We want that information, regardless of what may be done by the Department of Justice. I fail to see why that Department should refrain from taking action simply because the Senate has asked for this information.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I hope the Senator's substitute will be voted down. In my judgment, there ought not to be any further delay in this matter.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield for a question.

Mr. STONE. Well, for a question. It does not seem to me, Mr. President, if the Senator will permit me to say so——

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I yield to the Senator.

Mr. STONE. It does not seem to me that there is any such comity or relation of courtesy between two Departments as ought to delay action on the part of the Department of Justice. If any such condition as that detailed by the Senator from North Dakota, apparently on his own knowledge of the facts, exists—and no doubt it does—then the Department of Justice ought to proceed on its own motion instantly; but, with the facts in its possession, if it does not do so or has not done so, then it seems to me that the time has come when there ought to be some inquiry into and about the Department of Justice itself.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Let me say to the Senator from Missouri that, if we pass this resolution and the Department of Justice in due time does not proceed, I shall join the Senator in another resolution directing it to proceed.

Mr. STONE. But I rose more particularly, Mr. President, to address an inquiry to the Senator from North Dakota, who seems to have looked into the subject with great care. He says, as I understand the matter, that there is a monopoly, or what

ordinarily is termed a trust, in the manufacture and disposition of agricultural machines of a certain character—harvesting machines particularly. If there is such a trust, such a monopoly, I am curious to know from the distinguished Senator if he cares to tell me what, in his opinion, is the cause or basis for that trust and what has led up to it? Is there any law of this country or any public policy under which its organization is made possible or more easy? The Senator says that such machines have been extravagantly advanced in price within recent months—the one he instanced having been advanced from $100, at which it was sold not long since, to $150 now. Does he know, as I am told it is the fact, that machines of that character are sold across the border in Canada and in the States of Central and South America for about one-half the price at which they are sold to the farmers of North Dakota and Missouri? Can the Senator inform the Senate, or at least gratify my curiosity, by telling me what, in his opinion, is the main cause for the existence of this trust? To be specific, I will ask him to what extent does he think the tariff duties imposed upon the importation of agricultural machinery have had to do with it?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I had hoped that we would avoid a partisan discussion on this matter. I think the Senator from Missouri and myself are very much of the same opinion about this combination; and at some future time, when we get around to revising the tariff, if I am a member of this body and the Senator is a member of it—and I hope he will be—I will be very glad to discuss the tariff phases of this case.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Yes; for a question.

Mr. STONE. If the Senator will permit me, if we are to judge by things that have happened and are happening, it is questionable whether the Senator from North Dakota or I or any of us will be members of this body when we come to revise the tariff and correct these evils. [Laughter.]

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, as a Republican, I think I can assure the Senator that the tariff schedules will be revised along about the month of April, 1909.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, will the Senator oblige me by answering the particular question I put to him a while ago, just for my information?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I should like to have the Senator state the question again more explicitly.

Mr. STONE. What does the Senator think is the chief cause for the existence of this miserable monopoly that is grinding the life out of the farmers of North Dakota and Missouri and all the other agricultural States of the Union?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I do not think that the tariff is the cause.

Mr. STONE. Then what is the cause?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. The ability of a great aggregation of capital in greedy hands to monopolize a certain line of manufacture.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator think that if machinery of this kind could be imported into this country without a prohibitory tariff it would have no effect upon this monopoly?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I do not know that harvesting machines are made abroad. I do not believe they are; but if they are, I doubt if you could find an American farmer anywhere that would use a foreign-made harvesting machine.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator if he desires to maintain a duty on productions of this kind in the interest of a monopoly, that it may shelter itself behind the law and plunder his constituency and mine?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, if I thought——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will suggest to Senators——

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Just one moment.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair will suggest to Senators that they address the Chair——

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I think I have the floor——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. And not proceed until they have the recognition of the Chair.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I supposed I had the floor.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator had yielded to the Senator from Missouri, the Chair understood.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Only for a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair recognizes the Senator from North Dakota.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, I was about to say to the Senator from Missouri that I do not believe the tariff upon the articles that are used in the manufacture of harvesting machines has anything to do with the excessive prices which are being charged to the American farmers to-day.

Mr. FULTON. Mr. President, I suggested to the Senator a while ago that it seemed to me that all he desires to accomplish could be accomplished by amending his resolution so that it would read that "the comity which has so happily existed between these two Departments would not, in the judgment of the Senate, be disturbed if the Department of Justice were to proceed with this prosecution."

But, Mr. President, it does not seem to me that we ought, without further investigation, to vote on this resolution. It is a very serious matter to submit a question of this importance to a Department and then while the investigation is pending to withdrawn it from the Department; and I shall not be content to do it unless it is investigated by a committee. Therefore I move that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HANSBROUGH obtained the floor.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Indiana?

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I do not desire to interrupt the Senator.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. I can not yield just for the moment, as I desire to say a word in response to the request of the Senator from Oregon. I trust the Senator from Oregon will not insist upon his motion.

Mr. FULTON. I must insist upon the motion, for I think it would be a very great mistake to withdraw this matter from the Department of Commerce and Labor unless there shall be an investigation by a committee which assures the Senate that it is necessary that it shall be done.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. If the Department of Commerce and Labor——

Mr. FULTON. I am not particular about the committee. If it is thought that the Committee on Commerce is the proper committee, I shall have no objection, but I think the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is the proper committee.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. If no other Department had made an investigation of this question, I certainly would not be here with this resolution. But I know that another Department has made an investigation of it and is ready to proceed under that investigation. All these motions to amend and to refer simply delay the whole thing, and for that reason I hope the Senator from Oregon will not insist upon his motion.

Mr. PILES. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from North Dakota yield to the Senator from Washington?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Certainly.

Mr. PILES. I desire to ask the Senator a question. As I understand the proposition, it is this: I understand the Senator from North Dakota to say that the Department of Justice is ready and willing to proceed with this case; that the only thing which prevents the Department of Justice from instituting suit is the comity or courtesy which exists between the two Departments. Is that correct?

Mr. HANSBROUGH. That is right.

Mr. PILES. If that be correct, it seems to me we are wasting our time here in discussing this question. Certainly, if the Department of Justice is willing and ready to commence this suit and has sufficient facts upon which to institute a suit in equity to declare this concern a trust and a violator of the law, and if the Department of Justice shall say, standing upon its dignity and what in courtesy is due it, which it has a right to do, to the Department of Commerce and Labor, "Will you consider it discourteous if this Department shall institute a suit in equity, notwithstanding your investigations?" and if the Department of Commerce and Labor is willing to give up this investigation and permit the Department of Justice to proceed, they will say: "This Department will not consider that you have violated the courtesy due from one Department to another by proceeding with your suit." All the Senator from North Dakota has to do is to ask the Department of Commerce and Labor to state to the Department of Justice that it will not consider it a discourtesy upon the part of that Department if it proceeds with its suit.

For my part, I agree with the Senator from Georgia. The Senate has ordered an inquiry here. It has directed a Department of this Government to investigate the conduct of what is said to be a great trust. Now, if we recall that direction for an investigation, it can be well said that the Senate desires to cover up its tracks or to recall the investigation it has asked one of the Departments of this Government to make. For myself, I am not willing to have it said that this body has recalled any such instruction, unless the Department of Com-

merce and Labor shall say to this body officially that it has made an investigation of this subject, that the Department of Justice has made an investigation of this subject, and that it is now ready and willing to have the Department of Justice proceed.

Therefore, so far as I am concerned, I am in favor of the substitute resolution submitted by the Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS]. I am not in favor of going along with the proposition of withdrawing our instructions; and I say—and I think it must be obvious to everyone—a mere few words of talk or an interchange of letters between the Departments would permit this case to proceed and the Department of Commerce and Labor to make its investigation and then make its report to the body which directed it to investigate the subject.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. Mr. President, the Senate did not consult the wishes of the Department of Commerce and Labor before passing the original resolution, and, it having come to the knowledge of the Senate that another Department has made a complete investigation, I do not think we ought to delay by consulting the Department of Commerce and Labor as to its wishes in regard to the passage of this resolution.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President, when I first raised the question which has led to this now somewhat protracted debate I did not know the personal facts stated by the Senator from North Dakota. I was totally ignorant that this corporation was interfering with the politics of that State. In any such fight I would stand with the Senator or any other honest man against the interference, by any corrupt power, with the politics of any American Commonwealth. I consider that that is a far larger question than the one to which the Senator by his resolution has compelled us as Senators to give our attention; because if it be true that this trust or any other financial power has invaded the politics of a State, it has committed a greater crime against our institutions than it has an offense against our laws.

So my sympathy as well as my reason is thoroughly and heartily in accord with these views. If the Senator is opposed corruptly by this or any other great corporation; if it is flooding his State with money to defeat him, I hope the Senator will win such a fight and that the people will rebuke and chastise such a criminal assault on their purity. There are too many interferences in politics by corporations which, for their own purposes, wish to control public office; too many instances where States are flooded with money by men and corporations outside a State and inside a State for the purpose of corrupting primaries, conventions, and elections. And wherever this infamy is attempted it should be defeated and those who practice it punished. I did not know the facts stated when I first raised the question, but yet if I had known them, and as heartily as I do sympathize with that fight and every other similar fight, I should still have raised this question, because it has not yet been made clear to me why it is that the Department of Justice of all Departments, charged under the law with and created for the purpose of administering justice, openly avowing it has the facts at hand upon which to proceed, should hesitate because of some vague courtesy which has no justification in law and no foundation in practice. We are confronted with an extraordinary situation upon that part of the debate, Mr. President. We are told that a Department of the Government, charged with the execution of the laws, having in its possession the facts upon which it says it might successfully proceed, and it being its duty to proceed under the laws, nevertheless puts some sort of a courtesy above its duty.

I do not even agree with my friend, the Senator from Washington [Mr. PILES], that the Department of Justice has a right to stand on its dignity and say, "We will wait until another Department of the Government completes an investigation, which can not hinder and may actually help our discharge of our duties under the law." So the question the Senator from North Dakota has raised by his resolution, much as I sympathize with the situation he has presented, and of which I knew nothing when I first raised this question, submits a consideration which the Senate can not possibly overlook. We might all be very anxious to further the Senator's purpose. I have no doubt that most Senators here at least would be aroused to the point of resistance of any invasion of the politics of a State by a corporation like this, as much as the Senator or as much as I; but the Senator has compelled us to come up against the proposition of stopping an investigation which the Senator himself has admitted can not possibly hurt this prosecution and which very possibly may help. The Senate is compelled to say whether or not a Department of this Government shall obey the law or obey some mysterious courtesy. I can not possibly be for the Senator's resolution and must vote for the motion of the Senator from Oregon, which I think is unquestionably the proper motion to be made under the circumstances.

Mr. FULTON. Just a word, Mr. President, in response to the suggestion of the Senator from North Dakota [Mr. HANSBROUGH] that the motion I made to refer the resolution to a committee would operate to delay the institution of the contemplated suit. In the first place, I think the Senator is mistaken in his contention that the Department of Justice can not proceed unless we either rescind this resolution that was passed some months ago authorizing the investigation, or the Department of Commerce and Labor in some way indicates to the Department of Justice that it will not be offended should the suit be brought.

Mr. President, the Senator has not told us in direct terms that the Department of Justice takes any such position, nor has he told us in direct terms that the Department of Commerce and Labor objects to the Department of Justice proceeding. Indeed, he states that the Department of Commerce and Labor will be very glad to have the Department of Justice take action in this matter.

Mr. HANSBROUGH. That is my own opinion.

Mr. FULTON. That is his opinion. That being true, is it possible that there is such a vast difference between the various Departments of this Administration that they can not come together and reach an adjustment and understanding? Must we accredit ambassadors to each one of these Departments to negotiate understandings between one another? It is a most extraordinary proposition, Mr. President, that two Departments of this Government, each equally anxious that a certain line of policy shall be pursued, can not get together, having the power to pursue it, unless we shall by some manner of negotiation pave the way for them to come to an amicable understanding.

Mr. President, that is not the condition. I do not question the Senator's sincerity and earnestness in this matter. I know he is very earnest about it. But look what he asks us to do. He asks us, without any official information from the Department of Commerce and Labor touching the extent to which it has gone, touching the state now of its investigations, to relieve it of investigations which we directed it to make some time ago by resolution of this body, and cause it, right perhaps in the very midst of its investigation, to cease. The Senator can not tell us—no one here can tell us—what the effect of that would be. For one I am not willing to consent to that. I insist, so far as my voice and vote shall go, that the resolution shall go to a committee, and that the committee investigate and report to us. If it is proper under the circumstances and conditions to rescind the former resolution, we will rescind it. I am not to be hurried into that by any suggestion that the Department of Justice is hanging here, waiting with bated breath until we shall take this step, because I know, as every Senator must know, that the Department of Justice is directed by law to prosecute these suits when it has information that the law has been violated, and it will not be deterred from taking such a course because some other Department may possibly be investigating along similar lines.

Mr. BRYAN. As I understand, the question before the Senate is on the substitute of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. HOPKINS].

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question before the Senate is the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON] to commit the resolution to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BRYAN. Before that motion was made I understood the Senator from Illinois to offer a resolution that the Department of Commerce and Labor be directed to report the result of its investigation of this matter.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Illinois offered a substitute.

Mr. BRYAN. Yes. Then, the question is on the substitute?

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is not on the substitute, as the motion to commit takes precedence.

Mr. BRYAN. Very well.

Mr. President, I hope the motion to commit will not prevail, because it seems to me that now is the time to kill this proposition, if we are going to kill it. If it were in order at this time I should offer for the pending resolution a substitute, providing that "the office of the Attorney-General of the United States be requested to report to the Senate whether the Attorney-General's office is delaying the prosecution of the International Harvester Company because of the investigation of said company by the Department of Commerce and Labor." Then we should have it officially reported to the Senate whether the Department of Justice is acting in pursuance of the antitrust law or not.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. I hope the Senator from Florida does not mean to question the statement of the Senator from North Dakota?

Mr. BRYAN. No. But I think an official report from the

Attorney-General's office is better for the guidance of the Senate than somebody's word to the Senator who offered the resolution. A further reason why, in my judgment, the motion to commit should not be adopted is because the substitute offered by the Senator from Illinois, that the Department of Commerce and Labor be directed to report the result of its investigation, is important, inasmuch as on the 17th of December, 1906, a resolution was passed in the Senate directing the Department of Commerce and Labor to make an early investigation. If such a resolution were passed, we could see exactly just where the Department of Commerce and Labor stands.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the Senator from Oregon [Mr. FULTON] to commit the resolution to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

The motion was agreed to.

UNITED STATES COURTS AT LANDER, WYO.

Mr. CLARK of Wyoming. I am directed by the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4064) to provide for a term of the United States circuit and district courts at Lander, Wyo., to report it favorably without amendment, and as it is a short bill I ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

CACHE RIVER BRIDGE, ARKANSAS.

Mr. CLARKE of Arkansas. I ask unanimous consent that the Senate proceed to consider at the present time the bill (H. R. 12412) to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River, in Woodruff County, Ark. It will require but a few seconds to dispose of it.

There being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to consider the bill.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SIOUX FALLS, S. DAK.

Mr. KITTREDGE. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 110) for the erection of an addition or extension to the post-office and court-house at Sioux Falls, S. Dak.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It directs the Secretary of the Treasury to acquire, by purchase, condemnation, or otherwise, such additional land as he may deem necessary, and to cause to be erected an addition or extension to the post-office and the court-house at Sioux Falls, S. Dak., for the use and accommodation of the Government offices, the cost of such additional land and extension or addition not to exceed $175,000.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

PUBLIC BUILDING AT SALISBURY, N. C.

Mr. OVERMAN. I am directed by the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3835) increasing the limit of cost for a public building at Salisbury, N. C., to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be read for the information of the Senate.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey demands the regular order. The bill will go to the Calendar.

BRIDGE ACROSS CHOCTAWHATCHEE RIVER, ALABAMA.

Mr. BANKHEAD. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 9210) to authorize the court of county commissioners of Geneva County, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Choctawhatchee River, at or near the Jones Old Ferry, in Geneva County, Ala.

Mr. KEAN. Let us have the regular order, Mr. President.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from New Jersey demands the regular order. Concurrent or other resolutions are in order.

MISSISSIPPI RIVER BRIDGE.

Mr. CLAPP. Before the morning business is closed, I desire to have indefinitely postponed the bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River, near the village of Bermidji, Beltrami County, Minn., it being a bill that came over from the House this morning in response to the request of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays before the Senate the bill (S. 2725) to extend the time for completion of the building of dam across the Mississippi River, near the village of Bermidji, Beltrami County, Minn., returned from the House of Representatives in compliance with the request of the Senate.

Mr. CLAPP. I move to reconsider the votes by which the bill was ordered to a third reading and passed.

The motion to reconsider was agreed to.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, the bill will be postponed indefinitely.

HITCHMAN COAL AND COKE COMPANY V. JOHN MITCHELL.

Mr. CULBERSON. I desire to call up Senate resolution No. 74.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Chair lays the resolution before the Senate.

Mr. CULBERSON. I wish to say that there was some misunderstanding about the form of the resolution among some Senators yesterday and I have modified it so as to express what was intended, and also changing it in another particular. I ask leave to submit the modified resolution instead of the original; and that it be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas proposes a modification of his resolution, which will be read by the Secretary.

The SECRETARY. In line 9, after the words "nineteen hundred and seven," strike out "and report to the Senate whether in said matter the Hon. Alston G. Dayton, judge of said court, has exceeded his jurisdiction or power in granting said restraining order," and in line 12, after the word "and," insert "said committee is directed."

Mr. CULBERSON. Now I ask that the restraining order——

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Let the resolution be read as it will read.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will read the modified resolution.

The Secretary read the resolution as modified, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate, or any subcommittee thereof, be and is hereby, directed to speedily investigate and inquire into all of the circumstances connected with the issuance of a restraining order in the case of Hitchman Coal and Coke Company, plaintiff, against John Mitchell and others, defendants, in the United States circuit court for the northern district of West Virginia, on October 24, 1907, and said committee is directed to report to the Senate whether any additional legislation is necessary for the protection of the rights and privileges of workingmen; and if so, to report such legislation without delay. And for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution, said committee or subcommittee is hereby authorized to sit at such times and places as may suit its convenience, to administer oaths and affirmations, take testimony, send for persons and papers, employ stenographers to report its hearings, and to have them printed, such hearings to be submitted by said committee to the Senate, and all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate.

Mr. LODGE. I will ask the Senator from Texas if the first statement about the subcommittee ought not to be taken out?

Mr. CULBERSON. I think not.

Mr. LODGE. We authorize the committee to make the inquiry.

Mr. CULBERSON. If the Senator will pardon me, I took the criticism of the resolution yesterday to be to the effect of that the Senator now makes. I have had occasion to examine it with the force of the Secretary of the Senate, and I find it has been customary, at least since the 13th of May, 1890, for the Senate, by resolution, to instruct committees or subcommittees to investigate.

The Senator from Indiana [Mr. BEVERIDGE], as reported in the RECORD this morning—I did not hear him distinctly yesterday—thought that the resolution directed a subcommittee to report to the Senate. That was not the intention of the resolution, and I have modified it in that respect so as to make it clear that the report to the Senate must be made by the committee.

Mr. LODGE. I am sure that where you authorize them to take testimony it is common to authorize them to take it either by full committee or by subcommittee. I know that was the phrase in the Brownsville resolution. But I was not aware that it was common to direct a subcommittee to investigate and inquire.

Mr. CULBERSON. I read from one resolution here, that of May 13, 1890, as follows:

That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed, either by full committee or subcommittee or committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, with the full power of such committee, to continue during the recess of Congress the investigation authorized by the resolution of March 1, 1887.

I have ten or a dozen resolutions couched in similar language, showing that the Senate has directed the committee or a subcommittee to make investigation, and that the full committee shall report.

Mr. LODGE. I do not know that there is very much in the distinction that I intend to draw, but I think it is customary and proper that a committee charged with an investigation should have the power from the Senate to carry on that investigation through a subcommittee. I think that is a very necessary provision.

Mr. CULBERSON. I think that is all this resolution does, and I will ask——

Mr. LODGE. I think the resolution is entirely appropriate on the second page, but on the first page it seemed to me that at best it was surplusage.

Mr. CULBERSON. I will ask that the resolutions to which I have invited attention, running from 1890 down to 1906, be printed in the RECORD in conjunction with what I am saying, so that we may have what, at least, has been the practice of the Senate during that time. I think it would be very well to have them printed.

Mr. LODGE. I do not of course question the precedents the Senator has brought forward, but it seems to me——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Is there objection to the request made by the Senator from Texas? The Chair hears none.

The resolutions referred to are as follows:

Mr. Jones of Nevada, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. Dawes on the 3d instant, authorizing the Committee on Indian Affairs to continue the investigations authorized by the resolution of March 1, 1887, reported it with an amendment.

The Senate proceeded, by unanimous consent, to consider the said resolution; and the reported amendment having been agreed to, the resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, 1. That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed either by full committee or subcommittee or committees, as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, with the full power of such committee to continue during the recess of Congress the investigations authorized by the resolution of March 1, 1887, with the authority and in the manner and to the extent provided in said resolution, and in the pursuance of such investigation to visit the several Indian reservations and the Five Nations in the Indian Territory, or any reservation where, in the opinion of said committee, it may be necessary to extend their investigations.

"2. That said committee, or subcommittee, shall have power to send for persons and papers and to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may hold their sessions during the recess of the Senate at such place as they may determine.

"And the necessary and proper expenses incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee."

[Senate Journal, May 13, 1890, p. 299.]

The Senate proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Manderson December 10, 1890, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes, and

The resolution was agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs, or any subcommittee thereof appointed by its chairman, is hereby instructed to inquire into the condition of the Indian tribes in the States of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, and elsewhere; the cause leading to the occupation of Indian reservations by United States troops; whether the treaties with said Indians have been fulfilled; to investigate fully the facts concerning the arms and munitions of war in the possession of said Indians, and what steps, legislative and executive, are needed to disarm them and prevent supply of such armament hereafter; also to inquire whether the care and control of Indians living in the tribal relation should be transferred to any other Department of the Government, and to report to the Senate, by bill or otherwise. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers, examine witnesses under oath, employ a stenographer and interpreter, and sit during the session or the recess of the Senate at such times and places as the committee may determine; and the actual and necessary expenses of said investigation to be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of the committee."

[Journal of the Senate, February 27, 1891, p. 182.]

Mr. GALLINGER, from the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by Mr. Pettigrew June 23, 1897, instructing the Committee on Indian Affairs to continue the investigations authorized by the resolutions of May 13, 1890, and February 27, 1891, reported it with an amendment.

The Senate proceeded, by unanimous consent, to consider the said resolution; and the reported amendment having been agreed to, the resolution as amended was agreed to, as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be instructed, as now constituted, either by full committee or such subcommittee or committees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, with the full power of such committee to continue during the coming recess of Congress, the investigations authorized by the resolutions of May 13, 1890, and February 27, 1891, with the authority and in the manner and to the extent provided in said resolutions, and in the pursuance of such investigations to visit, if it be deemed advisable, the several Indian reservations, Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, and the Five Nations in the Indian Territory, or any reservation where, in the opinion of said committee, it may be necessary to extend their investigations.

"Second. That said committee or subcommittee shall have power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may hold their sessions during the recess of the Senate at such place or places as they may determine; and the necessary and proper expense incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate, upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee."

[Senate Journal, July 13, 1897, p. 153.]

INVESTIGATION BY COMMITTEE ON FINANCE.

Mr. MORRILL, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make an investigation of internal-revenue and customs matters, and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; and for this purpose they are authorized to sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the recess or sessions of the Senate, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer and such clerical and other assistance as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

[Senate Journal, June 29, 1898, p. 383. The above resolution was agreed to July 7, 1898, p. 400.]

Mr. ALLISON, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make an investigation of internal-revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, and to report from time to time to the Senate, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

[Senate Journal, February 28, 1899, p. 165. The above resolution was agreed to March 2, 1899, p. 180.]

Mr. THURSTON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be authorized, either by full committee or such subcommittees as may be appointed by the chairman thereof, during the coming recess of Congress to visit and investigate the several Indian reservations, Indian schools supported in whole or in part by the Government, or any reservations where, in the opinion of said committee, it may be necessary to extend their investigations.

"Second. That said committee or subcommittee shall have the power to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to examine witnesses under oath touching the matters which they are hereby empowered to investigate, and may hold their sessions during the recess of the Senate at such place or places as they may determine, to employ stenographers and such clerical assistance as may be deemed advisable; and the necessary and proper expense incurred in the execution of this order shall be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate upon vouchers approved by the chairman of said committee."

[Senate Journal, May 18, 1900, p. 372. The above resolution was agreed to May 24, 1900, p. 391.]

Mr. ALDRICH, from the Committee on Finance, reported the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Finance be, and they are hereby, authorized and directed, by subcommittee or otherwise, to make an investigation of internal-revenue, customs, currency, and coinage matters, and to report from time to time to the Senate the result thereof; and for this purpose they are authorized to sit, by subcommittee or otherwise, during the recess or sessions of the Senate, at such times and places as they may deem advisable, to send for persons and papers, to administer oaths, and to employ such stenographic, clerical, and other assistance as may be necessary, the expense of such investigation to be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

[Senate Journal, February 26, 1901, p. 220. The above resolution was agreed to February 28, 1901, p. 233.]

Mr. KEAN, from the Committee on Interstate Commerce, reported the following resolution, which was refererd to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Interstate Commerce, or any subcommittee thereof, is instructed to sit during the recess of the Senate, at such times and places as may suit the convenience of said committee or subcommittee, to consider the question of additional legislation to regulate interstate commerce and to authorize the Interstate Commerce Commission to fix rates of freights and fares, and to acquire further information as to interstate commerce, including violations or evasions of the antirebate law and the devices and methods by which evasions are accomplished, and including refrigerator and other private-car systems, industrial railway tracks, switching charges, and the like. Said committee or subcommittee is authorized to employ experts, administer oaths, take testimony, send for persons and papers, employ a stenographer to report its hearings and to have them printed, which hearings shall be sent, as soon as printed, to each member of the Senate. Said committee shall make a full report of its proceedings hereunder by bill or otherwise within ten days after the meeting of the next Congress. And all necessary expenses to carry out the provisions of this resolution shall be paid from the contingent fund of the Senate."

[Senate Journal, February 28, 1905, p. 285. The above resolution was amended and agreed to March 2, 1905, p. 307.]

Mr. KITTREDGE submitted the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on Patents, or any subcommittee thereof, be, and are hereby, authorized and directed to investigate, in conjunction with the Committee on Patents of the House of Representatives, all matters pertaining to the copyright laws, to send for persons and papers, and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenog-

rapher to report such hearings; and that the committee be authorized to sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, and to have such hearings printed, and that all expenses of the investigation be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate."

[Senate Journal, June 2, 1906, page 551. The above resolution was agreed to June 5, 1906, page 565.]

Mr. LODGE. It seems to me that it is better form at all events, even if it has been usual before, to have it the other way—that the resolution should read: "That the Committee on the Judiciary of the Senate be, and is hereby, directed to investigate and inquire," and then further on, "is directed to report." Now——

Mr. CULBERSON. The only object——

Mr. LODGE. The second clause——

Mr. CULBERSON. I should like to get through with this matter before 2 o'clock.

Mr. LODGE. I am only saying that in the second clause you may provide that the committee may carry on this work through a subcommittee. That is, I think, entirely proper.

Mr. CULBERSON. I am only asking that the resolution be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate. We are not adopting it. I am asking its reference now, and I should like to get through with it before 2 o'clock.

Mr. BEVERIDGE. Mr. President——

Mr. BACON. I wish to say just a word, and I will not occupy the time so as to prevent action. As I was the Senator who first called attention to the words, I desire to say that the sole thought in my mind was that the language of the resolution as it was then framed would authorize a subcommittee to report, which I did not think was a proper proceeding. But the words which the Senator now proposes to put in, that the committee shall report, entirely removes the criticism which I proposed to make upon the language of the resolution.

Mr. CULBERSON. It was never intended by the resolution, of course, that a subcommittee should make a report to the Senate. Such a proposition as that would have been absurd.

Mr. SCOTT. Mr. President——

Mr. CULBERSON. Now, I ask——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Texas yield to the Senator from West Virginia?

Mr. CULBERSON. In one minute. I ask unanimous consent that the papers I send to the desk——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator's resolution has not been referred. Without objection, the resolution will be referred.

Mr. LODGE. No; Mr. President, I think there is considerable objection to that reference.

Mr. CULBERSON. I ask that a copy of the restraining order and the bill of complaint in the case referred to in the resolution be printed as a Senate document, and I have no objection that the statement which I understand the Senator from West Virginia [Mr. SCOTT] has shall be printed with these papers as a Senate document.

Mr. SCOTT. For the present I object, because there is no time, as I understand it, before 2 o'clock, and I have a statement that I want to make and a paper to be filed. The Senator can not expect me to do it in a minute and a half.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Objection is made to the request of the Senator from Texas.

Mr. CULBERSON. What became of the resolution? I ask that it be referred.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Senator from Texas asks that the resolution be referred to the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate.

Mr. SCOTT. I object. If that question is to come to a vote, before it does come to a vote I want to have this statement read and made a part of the papers which the Senator from Texas asked to have printed.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The hour of 2 o'clock having arrived, the Chair lays before the Senate the unfinished business, which is Senate bill 2982.

## REVISION OF THE PENAL LAWS.

The Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, resumed the consideration of the bill (S. 2982) to codify, revise, and amend the penal laws of the United States.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill on page 73, as follows:

### CHAPTER SEVEN.

### OFFENSES AGAINST THE CURRENCY, COINAGE, ETC.


Sec.
148. "Obligation or other security of the United States" defined.
149. Forging or counterfeiting United States securities.
150. Counterfeiting national-bank notes.
151. Using plates to print notes without authority, etc.
152. Passing, selling, concealing, etc., forged obligations.
153. Taking impressions of tools, implements, etc.
154. Having in possession unlawfully such impressions.
155. Buying, selling, or dealing in forged bonds, notes, etc.
156. Secreting or removing tools or material used for printing bonds, notes, stamps, etc.
157. Counterfeiting notes, bonds, etc., of foreign governments.
158. Passing such forged notes, bonds, etc.
159. Counterfeiting notes of foreign banks.
160. Passing such counterfeit bank notes.
161. Having in possession such forged notes, bonds, etc.
162. Having unlawfully in possession or using plates for such notes, bonds, etc.
163. Connecting parts of different instruments.
164. Counterfeiting gold or silver coins or bars.
165. Counterfeiting minor coins.
166. Falsifying, mutilating, or lightening coinage.
167. Debasement of coinage by officers of the Mint.
168. Making or uttering coins in resemblance of money.
169. Making or issuing devices of minor coins.
170. Counterfeiting, etc., dies for coins of United States.
171. Counterfeiting, etc., dies for foreign coins.
172. Making, importing, or having in possession tokens, prints, etc., similar to United States or foreign coins.
173. Counterfeit obligations, securities, coins, or material for counterfeiting, to be forfeited.
174. Issue of search warrant for suspected counterfeits, etc.; forfeiture.
175. Circulating bills of expired corporations.
176. Imitating national-bank notes with printed advertisements thereon.
177. Mutilating or defacing national-bank notes.
178. Imitating United States securities or printing business cards on them.
179. Notes of less than one dollar not to be issued.


SEC. 148. The words "obligation or other security of the United States" shall be held to mean all bonds, certificates of indebtedness, national-bank currency, coupons, United States notes, Treasury notes, *gold certificates, silver certificates*, fractional notes, certificates of deposit, bills, checks, or drafts for money, drawn by or upon authorized officers of the United States, stamps and other representatives of value, of whatever denomination, which have been or may be issued under any act of Congress.

SEC. 149. Whoever, with intent to defraud, shall falsely make, forge, counterfeit, or alter any obligation or *other* security of the United States shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than fifteen years.

SEC. 150. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting, any note in imitation of, or purporting to be in imitation of, the circulating notes issued by any banking association now or hereafter authorized and acting under the laws of the United States; or whoever shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish, any false, forged, or counterfeited note, purporting to be issued by any such association doing a banking business, knowing the same to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited; or whoever shall falsely alter, or cause or procure to be falsely altered, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely altering, any such circulating notes, or shall pass, utter, or publish, or attempt to pass, utter, or publish as true, any falsely altered or spurious circulating note issued, or purporting to have been issued, by any such banking association, knowing the same to be falsely altered or spurious, shall be fined not more than $1,000 and imprisoned not more than fifteen years.

SEC. 151. Whoever, having control, custody, or possession of any plate, *stone, or other thing*, or any part thereof, from which has been printed, or which may be prepared by direction of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purpose of printing, any obligation or other security of the United States, shall use such plate, *stone, or other thing, or any part thereof*, or knowingly suffer the same to be used for the purpose of printing any such or similar obligation or other security, or any part thereof, except as may be printed for the use of the United States by order of the proper officer thereof; *or whoever by any way, art, or means shall make or execute, or cause or procure to be made or executed, or shall assist in making or* executing any plate, *stone, or other thing* in the likeness of any plate *designated* for the printing of such obligation or other security; or whoever shall sell any such plate, *stone, or other thing*, or bring into the United States *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, from any foreign place, any such plate, *stone, or other thing*, except under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, or with any other intent, in either case, than that such plate, *stone, or other thing* be used for the printing of the obligations or other securities of the United States; or whoever shall have in his control, custody, or possession any plate, *stone, or other thing in any manner made* after *or in* the similitude of any plate, *stone, or other thing*, from which any such obligation or other security has been printed, with intent to use such plate, *stone, or other thing*, or to suffer the same to be used in forging or counterfeiting any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof; or whoever shall have in his possession or custody, except under authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer, any obligation or other security *made or executed, in whole or in part*, after the similitude of any obligation or other security issued under the authority of the United States, with intent to sell or otherwise use the same; or whoever shall print, photograph, or in any other manner make or execute, or cause to be printed, photographed, made, or executed, or shall aid in printing, photographing, making, or executing any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any such obligation or other security, or any part thereof, or shall sell any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except to the United States, or shall bring into the United States *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, from any foreign place any such engraving, photograph, print, or impression, except by direction of some proper officer of the United States; or whoever shall have or retain in his control or pos-

session, after a distinctive paper has been adopted by the Secretary of the Treasury for the obligations and other securities of the United States, any similar paper adapted to the making of any such obligation or other security, except under the authority of the Secretary of the Treasury or some other proper officer of the United States, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than fifteen years, or both.

SEC. 152. Whoever, with intent to defraud, shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or shall bring into the United States, *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, with intent to pass, publish, utter, or sell, or shall keep in possession or conceal with like intent any falsely made, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than fifteen years.

SEC. 153. Whoever, without authority from the United States, shall take, procure, or make, upon lead, foil, wax, plaster, paper, or any other substance or material, an impression, stamp, or imprint of, from, or by the use of any bedplate, bedpiece, die, roll, plate, seal, type, or other tool, implement, instrument, or thing used or fitted or intended to be used in printing, stamping, or impressing, or in making other tools, implements, instruments, or things to be used or fitted or intended to be used in printing, stamping, or impressing any kind or description of obligation or other security of the United States now authorized or hereafter to be authorized by the United States, or circulating note or evidence of debt of any banking association under the laws thereof, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 154. Whoever, with intent to defraud, shall have in his possession, keeping, custody, or control, without authority from the United States, any imprint, stamp, or impression, taken or made upon any substance or material whatsoever, of any tool, implement, instrument, or thing, used, or fitted or intended to be used, for any of the purposes mentioned in the preceding section; or whoever, with intent to defraud, shall sell, give, or deliver any such imprint, stamp, or impression to any other person, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, *or both*.

SEC. 155. Whoever shall buy, sell, exchange, transfer, receive, or deliver any false, forged, counterfeited, or altered obligation or other security of the United States, or circulating note of any banking association organized or acting under the laws thereof, which has been or may hereafter be issued by virtue of any act of Congress, with the intent that the same be passed, published, or used as true and genuine, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 156. Whoever, without authority from the United States, shall secrete within, embezzle, or take and carry away from any building, room, office, apartment, vault, safe, or other place where the same is kept, used, employed, placed, lodged, or deposited by authority of the United States, any bedpiece, bedplate, roll, plate, die, seal, type, or other tool, implement, or thing used or fitted to be used in stamping or printing, or in making some other tool or implement used or fitted to be used in stamping or printing, any kind or description of bond, bill, note, certificate, coupon, postage stamp, revenue stamp, fractional currency note, or other paper, instrument, obligation, device, or document, now or hereafter authorized by law to be printed, stamped, sealed, prepared, issued, uttered, or put in circulation on behalf of the United States; or whoever, without such authority, shall so secrete, embezzle, or take and carry away any paper, parchment, or other material prepared and intended to be used in the making of any such papers, instruments, obligations, devices, or documents; or whoever, without such authority, shall so secrete, embezzle, or take and carry away any paper, parchment, or other material printed or stamped, in whole or part, and intended to be prepared, issued, or put in circulation on behalf of the United States as one of the papers, instruments, or obligations hereinbefore named, or printed or stamped, in whole or part, in the similitude of any such paper, instrument, or obligation, whether intended to issue or put the same in circulation or not, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than ten years, or both.

SEC. 157. Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, with intent to defraud, shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit any bond, certificate, obligation, or other security in imitation of, or purporting to be an imitation of, any bond, certificate, obligation, or other security of any foreign government, issued or put forth under the authority of such foreign government, or any treasury note, bill, or promise to pay issued by such foreign government, and intended to circulate as money, either by law, order, or decree of such foreign government; or whoever shall cause or procure to be so falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid or assist in making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any such bond, certificate, obligation, or other security, or any such treasury note, bill, or promise to pay, intended as aforesaid to circulate as money, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than five years.

SEC. 158. [Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, knowingly and with intent to defraud, shall utter, pass, or put off, in payment or negotiation, any false, forged, or counterfeited bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, or promise to pay, mentioned in the section last preceding, whether the same was made, altered, forged, or counterfeited within the United States or not, shall be *fined* not more than $3,000 and *imprisoned* not more than three years.]

SEC. 159. [Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, with intent to defraud, shall falsely make, alter, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be so falsely made, altered, forged, or counterfeited, or shall knowingly aid and assist in the false making, altering, forging, or counterfeiting of any bank note or bill issued by a bank or corporation of any foreign country, and intended by the law or usage of such foreign country to circulate as money, such bank or corporation being authorized by the laws of such country, shall be *fined* not more than $2,000, and *imprisoned* not more than two years.]

SEC. 160. Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, shall utter, pass, put off, or tender in payment, with intent to defraud, any such false, forged, altered, or counterfeited bank note or bill, as mentioned in the preceding section, knowing the same to be so false, forged, altered, and counterfeited, whether the same was made, forged, altered, *or* counterfeited within the United States or not, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 and *imprisoned* not more than one year.

SEC. 161. [Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, shall have in his possession any false, forged, or counterfeit bond, certificate, obligation, security, treasury note, bill, promise to pay, bank note, or bill issued by a bank or corporation of any foreign country, with intent to utter, pass, or put off the same, or to deliver the same to any other person with intent that the same may thereafter be uttered, passed, or put off as true, or shall knowingly deliver the same to any other person with such intent, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 and *imprisoned* not more than one year.]

SEC. 162. [Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, except by lawful authority, shall have control, custody, or possession of any plate, *stone, or other thing*, or any part thereof, from which has been printed or may be printed any counterfeit note, bond, obligation, or other security, in whole or in part, of any foreign government, bank, or corporation, or shall use such plate, *stone, or other thing*, or knowingly permit or suffer the same to be used in counterfeiting such foreign obligations, or any part thereof; or whoever shall *make or* engrave, or cause or procure to be *made or* engraved, or shall assist in *making or* engraving any plate, *stone, or other thing*, in the likeness or similitude of any plate, *stone, or other thing designated* for the printing of the genuine issues of the obligations of any foreign government, bank, or corporation; or whoever shall print, photograph, or in any other manner make, execute, or sell, or cause to be printed, photographed, made, executed, or sold, or shall aid in printing, photographing, making, executing, or selling, any engraving, photograph, print, or impression in the likeness of any genuine note, bond, obligation, or other security, or any part thereof, of any foreign government, bank, or corporation; or whoever shall bring into the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, any counterfeit plate, *stone, or other thing, or* engraving, photograph, print, or other impressions of the notes, bonds, obligations, or other securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. As the next section, section 163, is in italics, I ask that it be passed over without reading.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section will be passed over, as requested by the Senator from Idaho.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 164. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin or bars in resemblance or similitude of the gold or silver coins or bars which have been, or hereafter may be, coined or stamped at the mints and assay offices of the United States, or in resemblance or similitude of any foreign gold or silver coin which by law is, or hereafter may be, current in the United States, or are in actual use and circulation as money within the United States; or whoever shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, from any foreign place, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeit, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons *whomsoever*, or shall have in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin or bars, knowing the same to be false, forged, or counterfeited, with intent to defraud any body politic or corporate, or any person or persons *whomsoever*, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000, and *imprisoned* not more than ten years.

SEC. 165. Whoever shall falsely make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause or procure to be falsely made, forged, or counterfeited, or shall willingly aid or assist in falsely making, forging, or counterfeiting any coin in the resemblance or similitude of any of the minor *coins* which *have* been, or hereafter may be, coined at the mints of the United States; or whoever shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States, *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, from any foreign place, or have in his possession any such false, forged, or counterfeited coin, with intent to defraud any person *whomsoever*, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 and *imprisoned* not more than three years.

SEC. 166. Whoever fraudulently, by any art, way, or means, shall deface, mutilate, impair, diminish, falsify, scale, or lighten, or cause or procure to be fraudulently defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, or willingly aid or assist in fraudulently defacing, mutilating, impairing, diminishing, falsifying, scaling, or lightening, the gold or silver coins which have been or which may hereafter be, coined at the mints of the United States, or any foreign gold or silver coins which are by law made current or are in actual use or circulation as money within the United States, *or in any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof;* or whoever shall pass, utter, publish, or sell, or attempt to pass, utter, publish, or sell, or bring into the United States, *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, from any foreign place, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person *whomsoever*, or shall have in his possession any such defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened coin, knowing the same to be defaced, mutilated, impaired, diminished, falsified, scaled, or lightened, with intent to defraud any person *whomsoever*, shall be fined not more than $2,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

SEC. 167. If any of the gold or silver coins struck or coined at any of the mints of the United States shall be debased, or made worse as to the proportion of fine gold or fine silver therein contained, or shall be of less weight or value than the same ought to be, pursuant to law, or if any of the *scales or* weights used at any of the mints or assay offices of the United States shall be defaced, *altered*, increased, or diminished through the fault or connivance of any officer or person employed at the said mints or assay offices, with a fraudulent intent; *or* if any such officer or person shall embezzle any of the metals at any time committed to *his* charge for the purpose of being coined, or any of the coins struck or coined at the said mints, or any medals, coins, or other moneys of said mints or assay offices at any time committed to *his* charge, or of which *he* may have assumed the charge, every such officer or person who commits any of the said offenses shall be fined not more than $10,000 and imprisoned not more than ten years.

SEC. 168. Whoever, except as authorized by law, shall make or cause to be made, or shall utter or pass, or attempt to utter or pass, any coins of gold or silver or other meal, or alloys of metals, intended for the use and purpose of current money, whether in the resemblance of coins of the United States or of foreign countries, or of original design, shall be *fined* not more than $3,000 or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 169. Whoever, not lawfully authorized, shall make, issue, or pass, or cause to be made, issued, or passed, any coin, card, token, or device in metal, or its compounds, which may be intended to be used as money for any 1-cent, 2-cent, 3-cent, or 5-cent piece, now or hereafter authorized by law, or for coins of equal value, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 and *imprisoned* not more than five years.

SEC. 170. [Whoever, *without lawful authority*, shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall willingly aid or assist in making, any

die, hub, or mold, or any part thereof, either of steel or plaster, or any other substance whatsoever, in likeness or similitude, as to the design or the inscription thereon, of any die, hub, or mold designated for the coining or making of any of the genuine gold, silver, nickel, bronze, copper, or other coins of the United States, that have been or hereafter may be coined at the mints of the United States; or whoever, *without lawful authority*, shall have in his possession any such die, hub, or mold, *or any part thereof*, or shall permit the same to be used for or in aid of the counterfeiting of any of the coins of the United States hereinbefore mentioned, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 and *imprisoned* not more than ten years.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the conditions under which section 170 and section 171 were reported were rather unusual, and I think there should be made manifest in the RECORD the reasons which actuated the committee in reporting those sections as they appear in the bill.

Sections 170, 171: In the cases of United States *v.* Keller and others, charged, among other things, with having in their possession dies for counterfeiting the coin of some of the South American Republics, the district court for the southern district of New York held that to constitute an offense under section 2 of the act of February 10, 1891, it was not only necessary to show the possession of the dies by the defendants, but also that they had them in possession "with intent to fraudulently or unlawfully use" them in making counterfeit coin. The court further points out the doubt which arises as to the construction of the section because of the arrangement of the language thereof.

I would say here that the court was referring to the existing law upon the subject, and it was this criticism by the court which actuated the committee in making such changes in existing law as are embodied in sections 170 and 171, as reported:

While the criticism of the court is directed against section 2 of that act, it also applies, in a less degree, to section 1, which relates to the making of dies, etc., for counterfeiting the coin of the United States.

To remove this doubt the committee has transposed the language of both sections, and has dropped from each section the words "with intent to fraudulently use the same," and by transposing and repeating the words "without lawful authority." The committee believes that a person who has in his possession dies which may be used in counterfeiting any coin should be required to show that his possession is lawful, and that the Government should not be required to prove that he has them in possession "with the intent to fraudulently and unlawfully" use them for counterfeiting.

The purpose of the change made by the committee is obvious. It shifts the burden upon the party found in possession of those contraband articles; in other words, it is not the intention of the law that any man should have in his possession the means of counterfeiting the coin of this country or of a foreign country, because there can be no possible circumstances under which an individual would be in the possession of those implements with a lawful intent.

I think it proper at this time to make this explanation both as to section 170 and section 171, they both being inclosed in brackets, and to allow these remarks to apply to section 171 as well.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 171. [Whoever, within the United States or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, without lawful authority, shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall willingly aid or assist in making, any die, hub, or mold, *or any part thereof*, either of steel or of plaster, or of any other substance whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude, as to the design or the inscription thereon, of any die, hub, or mold, designated for the coining of the genuine coin of any foreign government; or whoever, *without lawful authority*, shall have in his possession any such die, hub, or mold, *or any part thereof*, or shall conceal, or knowingly suffer the same to be used for the counterfeiting of any foreign coin, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.]

SEC. 172. Whoever, *within* the United States *or any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, shall make, or cause or procure to be made, or shall bring *therein*, from any foreign country, or shall have in possession with intent to sell, give away, or in any other manner use the same, any business or professional card, notice, placard, token, device, print, or impression, or any other thing whatsoever, in the likeness or similitude as to design, color, or the inscription thereon, of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign country that have been or hereafter may be issued as money, either under the authority of the United States or under the authority of any foreign government, shall be *fined* not more than $100. But nothing in this *section* shall be construed to forbid or prevent the printing and publishing of illustrations of coins and medals, or the making of the necessary plates for the same, to be used in illustrating numismatic and historical books and journals and the circulars of legitimate publishers and dealers in the same.

SEC. 173. All counterfeits of any obligation or other security of the United States or of any foreign government, or counterfeits of any of the coins of the United States or of any foreign government, and all material or apparatus fitted or intended to be used, or that shall have been used, in the making of any such counterfeit obligation or other security or coins hereinbefore mentioned, that shall be found in the possession of any person without authority from the Secretary of the Treasury or other proper officer to have the same, shall be taken possession of by any authorized agent of the Treasury Department and forfeited to the United States, and disposed of in any manner the Secretary of the Treasury may direct. *Whoever having the custody or control of any such counterfeits, material, or apparatus shall fail or refuse to surrender possession thereof upon request by any such authorized agent of the Treasury Department shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the committee has added to existing law the last paragraph found in section 173, because it has been found difficult sometimes to secure possession of counterfeit coins in the possession of banks and officers, detective officers especially. So there was no adequate provision of law under which a demand could be made and enforced for the delivery of counterfeit coin that had come in the regular process of business into the hands of innocent parties. It was considered that the Government should have the means of obtaining possession for the purpose of destruction of such coins so as to take away the opportunity for their reissuance either by accident or intent, and so that they might not be again put in circulation.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 174. [The several judges of courts established under the laws of the United States and United States commissioners may, upon proper oath or affirmation, within their respective jurisdictions, issue a search warrant authorizing any marshal of the United States, or any other person specially mentioned in such warrant, to enter any house, store, building, boat, or other place named in such warrant, in which there shall appear probable cause for believing that the manufacture of counterfeit money, or the concealment of counterfeit money, or the manufacture or concealment of counterfeit obligations or coins of the United States or of any foreign government, or the manufacture or concealment of dies, hubs, molds, plates, or other things fitted or intended to be used for the manufacture of counterfeit money, coins, or obligations of the United States or of any foreign government, or of any bank doing business under the authority of the United States or of any State or Territory thereof, or of any bank doing business under the authority of any foreign government, or of any political division of any foreign government, is being carried on or practiced, and there search for any such counterfeit money, coins, dies, hubs, molds, plates, and other things, and for any such obligations, and, if any such be found, to seize and secure the same and to make return thereof to the proper authority; and all such counterfeit money, coins, dies, hubs, molds, plates, and other things, and all such counterfeit obligations so seized shall be forfeited to the United States.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, rather a material change has been made by this section in existing law by the committee. In line 21, after the word "warrant," in the existing law, the words "in the daytime only" are found. The committee in this report has stricken those words from the statute, so that the warrant may authorize the search to be made either during the daytime or during the night; in other words, at any time. The present restriction upon the officers has been found in many instances in practical experience to afford an opportunity for parties having these contraband articles in their possession to escape with them because the search could not be made except in the daytime. The committee saw no good reason why a party who was in the very act of violating the law should not be apprehended and the contraband articles in his possession taken at any time by due process of law.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 175. In all cases where the charter of any corporation which has been or may be created by act of Congress has expired or may hereafter expire, if any director, officer, or agent of the corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose of paying or redeeming its notes and obligations, shall knowingly issue, reissue, or utter as money, or in any other way knowingly put in circulation any bill, note, check, draft, or other security purporting to have been made by any such corporation whose charter has expired, or by any officer thereof, or purporting to have been made under authority derived therefrom, or if any person shall knowingly aid in any such act, he shall be *fined* not more than $10,000, or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both. But nothing herein shall be construed to make it unlawful for any person, not being such director, officer, or agent of the corporation, or any trustee thereof, or any agent of such trustee, or any person having in his possession or under his control the property of the corporation for the purpose hereinbefore set forth, who has received or may hereafter receive such bill, note, check, draft, or other security, bona fide and in the ordinary transactions of business, to utter as money or otherwise circulate the same.

SEC. 176. [It shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, or in any manner make or execute, or to utter, issue, distribute, circulate, or use any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, handbill, or advertisement in the likeness or similitude of any circulating note or other obligation or security of any banking association organized or acting under the laws of the United States which has been or may be issued under any act of Congress, or to write, print, or otherwise impress upon any such note, obligation, or security, any business or professional card, notice or advertisement, or any notice or advertisement of any matter or thing whatever. Whoever shall violate *any provision of* this section shall be *fined not more than* $100, *or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I would again call attention to the fact that the committee have, I believe in every instance, stricken out the provisions in existing law for the payment of any part of the fine to the informer; have stricken out the minimum punishment, as in the section under consideration; have made what was the maximum punishment in existing law the maximum in this section; have added a six months' term of imprisonment, and have made the punishment a "fine" instead of a "penalty."

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 177. Whoever shall mutilate, cut, deface, disfigure, or perforate with holes, or unite or cement together, or do any other thing to any bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt, issued by any national banking association, or shall cause or procure the same to be done, with intent to render such bank bill, draft, note, or other evidence of debt unfit to be reissued by said association, shall be *fined not more than $100, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*

SEC. 178. It shall not be lawful to design, engrave, print, or in any manner make or execute, or to utter, issue, distribute, circulate, or use, any business or professional card, notice, placard, circular, handbill, or advertisement, in the likeness or similitude of any bond, certificate of indebtedness, certificate of deposit, coupon, United States note, Treasury note, *gold certificate, silver certificate,* fractional note, or other obligation or security of the United States which has been or may be issued under or authorized by any act of Congress heretofore passed or which may hereafter be passed; or to write, print, or otherwise impress upon any such instrument, obligation, or security any business or professional card, notice, or advertisement, or any notice or advertisement of any matter or thing whatever. Whoever shall violate *any provision of* this section shall be *fined not more than $500.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I would direct attention to the fact that the committee have enlarged the scope of existing law by adding after the word "note," in line 21, the words "gold certificate, silver certificate," because at the time of the passage of existing law those issues were not in existence.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 179. No person shall make, issue, circulate, or pay out any note, check, memorandum, token, or other obligation for a less sum than $1, intended to circulate as money or to be received or used in lieu of lawful money of the United States; and every person so offending shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

CHAPTER EIGHT.

OFFENSES AGAINST THE POSTAL SERVICE.

SEC. 180. Whoever, without authority from the Postmaster-General, shall set up or profess to keep any office or place of business bearing the sign, name, or title of post-office, shall be *fined* not more than $500.

SEC. 181. Whoever, being concerned in carrying the mail, shall collect, receive, or carry any letter or packet, or cause or procure the same to be done, contrary to law, shall be *fined* not more than $50, *or imprisoned not more than thirty days, or both.*

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I desire to call attention to the fact that the committee have substituted the word "fined" in each of these sections where it applies for the word "penalty;" in other words, they have made the punishment a fine instead of a penalty.

Mr. STONE. Mr. President, I should like to ask the Senator a question.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Missouri?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. STONE. I should like to ask the Senator why, in section 180, the first clause of the original section, as now written in the law, is omitted?

Mr. HEYBURN. It is merely a transposition of language to conform to the general rule that has uniformly been applied. All of these sections, where it is possible, commence with the word "whoever" instead of "every person who." The Senator will see that in the original law, in section 3829 of the Revised Statutes, the first words are, "The Postmaster-General shall establish post-offices at all such places on post-roads."

Mr. STONE. That is what I am asking about.

Mr. HEYBURN. The section as reported by the committee covers that principle exactly, but the language is transposed to conform to a general principle of construction. I think the Senator will find that nothing has been omitted in point of principle.

Mr. STONE. Does the Senator mean that the language in the first clause of section 3829 is incorporated, even in substance and effect, in the new section 180?

Mr. HEYBURN. To this extent and purpose: The existing law prescribes specifically that—

The Postmaster-General shall establish post-offices at all such places on post-roads established by law as he may deem expedient, and he shall promptly certify such establishment to the Sixth Auditor.

Down to that point it is administrative law and has nothing to do with penal statutes. The penal portion of existing law in that section commences with the words "And every person who, without authority."

Mr. STONE. Yes; I understand.

Mr. HEYBURN. We have simply carried forward the penal clause in existing law, and we have allowed the administrative portion of the existing law to take its proper place in the revision of administrative law.

Mr. STONE. Has it taken its place?

Mr. HEYBURN. It will. That is not reported yet. It will be found in the administrative law when it is reported under the head of the Post-Office Department.

Mr. STONE. Such a provision of law ought to be incorporated somewhere.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes. I think, Mr. President, the Senator will realize the fact that it is purely an administrative provision.

Mr. STONE. I do recognize that.

Mr. HEYBURN. And had no place originally in a penal statute.

Mr. STONE. I think that is correct; but I say that provision of law ought not to be eliminated.

Mr. HEYBURN. It will not be eliminated. It will be found in the report of administrative law which will come in under its proper title.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 182. Whoever shall establish any private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, or in any manner cause or provide for the conveyance of the same by regular trips or at stated periods over any post route which is or may be established by law, or from any city, town, or place, to any other city, town, or place, between which the mail is regularly carried, or whoever shall aid or assist therein shall be *fined not more than $500,* or *imprisoned not more than six months,* or *both: Provided,* That nothing contained in *this* section shall be construed as prohibiting any person from receiving and delivering to the nearest post-office, postal car, *or other authorized depository for mail matter, any* mail matter properly stamped.

SEC. 183. [Whoever, being the owner, driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of any stagecoach, railway car, steamboat, or other vehicle or vessel, shall knowingly convey or knowingly permit the conveyance of any person acting or employed as a private express for the conveyance of letters or packets, and actually in possession of the same for the purpose of conveying them, contrary to *law,* shall be *fined not more than* $150.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, it seems to me that the changes in that section are so obvious as to need little explanation. Except that the committee has rearranged the punishment, the change in the section consists only in transposing the language, in omitting redundant matter, and in substituting fine and imprisonment, or both, in lieu of a penalty of $150.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 184. Whoever shall transmit by private express or other unlawful means, or deliver to any agent *thereof,* or deposit or cause to be deposited at any appointed place, for the purpose of being *so* transmitted, any letter or packet, shall be *fined not more than* $50.

SEC. 185. [Whoever, being the owner, driver, conductor, master, or other person having charge of any stagecoach, railway car, steamboat, or *conveyance of any kind* which regularly perform trips at stated periods on any post route, or from any city, town, or place to any other city, town, or place between which the mail is regularly carried, and which shall carry, otherwise than in the mail, any letters or packets, except such as relate to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stagecoach, railway car, or other vehicle, except as *otherwise provided by law,* shall *be fined not more than* $50.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, the section being in brackets, I am called upon to explain the purpose of the committee. "This section has been rewritten for the purpose of omitting redundant matter, and broadened so as to make it apply to a conveyance of any kind." The enumeration of the offenses in the existing law did not meet the conditions that exist at this time. "At present the section provides a penalty of $100 for a violation of its provisions by the owner, and of $50 by the driver, etc., of any coach, car, boat, etc. This has been changed to a fine of not more than $50."

Mr. BACON. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. BACON. I rise simply for the purpose of directing the attention of the Senator to a certain consideration. I do not know whether or not it is met by other provisions of law, but I notice that this provision limits the letter which can be carried by any person engaged by a common carrier, a conductor or other employee of that kind, to a communication which relates to some part of the particular cargo carried at the same time—that is, on the same train. I am satisfied if that is now the law or shall become the law, it must necessarily be continually violated by the railroad companies. It would be absolutely impossible for them to carry on their business if that was enforced to the letter. It is continually necessary for railroad officials to send up and down the line by their conductors or other messengers communications relating to the business of the road; communications not only connected with the freight on that particular train, but with any other business. It is done daily, hundreds and thousands of times daily; and I presume everybody recognizes that it is absolutely necessary in the conduct of their business that they should have the liberty so to do.

I should like to hear the Senator on that subject, whether or not he considers that that section is sufficiently broad to permit the sending of such communications by railroad officials to their employees or officers as are necessary daily, and many times daily.

Mr. HEYBURN. The committee were impelled to report the section as it is before us because it was existing law. There is much force in the suggestion of the Senator from Georgia that the liberty granted to the carrier with reference to carrying letters and communications is perhaps not adapted to existing conditions. Perhaps at the time of the enactment of the statute it was. But the committee did not feel, under the circumstances, that they would be justified in attempting to change a law governing the transmission of such mail matter

without the matter being referred to a standing committee of Congress for consideration. So we have reported the existing law, and I think perhaps the section had better go over under the general rule.

Mr. BACON. Yes. Before we leave the subject, however, I desire to call attention to the language in order that it may be seen in this connection how very drastic it is. After a general prohibition against the carrying of any letter or any communication of any kind by any officer of the railroad, such as a conductor or any other officer of like character, it says "except such as relate to some part of the cargo of such steamboat or other vessel, or to some article carried at the same time by the same stagecoach, railway car, or other vehicle." That would make it utterly impossible to send any communication up and down by an officer or employee of the road unless it related to some article in the same car, which by liberal construction, I presume, might mean the same train, as that upon which the messenger went.

I think, as suggested by the Senator from Idaho, that the section ought to lie over, in order that it may be properly amended. It is certainly ill-adapted to the business necessities of the present day.

Mr. HEYBURN. I would suggest that if the existing law is to be amended, it perhaps should be more properly done by independent legislation and let it come before the appropriate committee of this body.

Mr. BACON. Here is a section which relates to that particular subject, and the easiest way is to amend this particular section.

Mr. HEYBURN. The difficulty arises from the fact that if we open up to amendment the existing law as it is reported by the committee, the probabilities are that the temptation to amend a great many sections of existing law might involve the consideration of this bill in difficulties which would be embarrassing. I would suggest to the Senator that it is rather a dangerous door to open.

Mr. BACON. Yesterday I called the attention of the Senator to the fact that they have, in a great many instances, I think with perfect propriety, enlarged or restricted, as the case may be, various provisions of the law so as to adapt them to present conditions. The Senator will certainly recall the fact that that has been done times beyond number. This is particularly a case where a few words could be interpolated in this section so as to give the railroads, or any other common carrier, but the railroad companies particularly—because they are more directly engaged in business that requires communications of that kind—the right to send up and down their road communications relating strictly to their own business. They can not wait for the mail, and frequently it is not feasible to telegraph. But if the suggestion of the Senator is carried out and the section goes over, that matter will more properly come up when we again reach this section.

Mr. HEYBURN. Let it go over for further consideration.

Mr. BACON. I have no doubt of the absolute necessity that something should be done in this respect.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The Secretary will resume the reading of the bill.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 186. Whoever shall carry any letter or packet on board any vessel which carries the mail, otherwise than in such mail, except as *otherwise* provided *by law, shall be fined not more than* $50 *or imprisoned not more than one month, or both.*

SEC. 187. Nothing in *this chapter* shall be construed to prohibit the conveyance or transmission of letters or packets by private hands without compensation, or by special messenger employed for the particular occasion only.

SEC. 188. Whoever, not being connected with the letter-carrier branch of the postal service, shall wear the uniform *or badge* which may be prescribed by the Postmaster-General, *to be worn by letter carriers,* shall be fined not more than $100 or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.

SEC. 189. [It shall be unlawful *to* paint, print, or in any manner to place upon or attach to any steamboat or other vessel, or any *car,* stage coach, vehicle, *or other conveyance,* not actually used in carrying the mail, the words "United States mail," or any words, letters, or characters of like import; or *to* give notice, by publishing in any newspaper or otherwise, that any steamboat or other vessel, or any *car,* stage coach, vehicle, *or other conveyance,* is used in carrying the mail, when the same is not actually so used; *and every person who shall violate, and every owner, receiver, lessee, or managing operator thereof, who shall cause, suffer, or permit the violation of any provision of this section, shall be liable, and shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.*]

Mr. HEYBURN. It will be observed that the latter part of the section as reported is entirely in italics. The purpose of the committee in adding this clause to the existing law will be found in the notes to section 189:

Section 3979, Revised Statutes, punishes the person who paints upon or attaches to any car or boat the words "United States mail," when the same is not engaged in carrying the mail. But this section does not reach the person who directs or causes it to be done. For this reason the committee has broadened the section so that it will reach those in authority and responsible for the unlawful use of such words.

Mr. BACON. I think that it is a proper addition; and it illustrates what I have just said with regard to the proposition in connection with a preceding section, that the committee did properly take the opportunity to correct manifest imperfections in the law.

Mr. HEYBURN. I realize the desirability of taking advantage of this consideration of the law for the purpose of making such corrections as would obviate the necessity of independent legislation, and it is not my intention to oppose it. I only want to keep it within the strictest bounds consistent with the proper performance of our duty.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 190. Whoever shall tear, cut, or otherwise injure any mail bag, pouch, or other thing used or designed for use in the conveyance of the mail, or shall draw or break any staple or loosen any part of any lock, chain, or strap attached thereto with intent to rob or steal any such mail, or to render the same insecure, shall be *fined* not more than $500 or *imprisoned* not more than three years, *or both.*

SEC. 191. [Whoever shall steal, purloin, or embezzle any mail bag or other property in use by or belonging to the Post-Office Department, or shall appropriate any such property to his own or any other than its proper use, or shall convey away any such property to the hindrance or detriment of the public service, shall be *fined* not more than $200 or *imprisoned* not more than three years *or both.*]

Mr. HEYBURN. This section is in brackets.

The change in this section consists in the omission of the words "for any lucre, gain, or convenience," wherever they occur, so that the mere stealing, embezzling, or purloining shall constitute an offense, irrespective of the intent with which the property is taken.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 192. Whoever shall steal, purloin, embezzle, or obtain by any false pretense, or shall aid or assist in stealing, purloining, or embezzling, or obtaining by any false pretense any key suited to any lock adopted by the Post-Office Department and in use on any of the mails or bags thereof, *or any key to any lock box, lock drawer, or other authorized receptacle for the deposit or delivery of mail matter;* or whoever shall knowingly and unlawfully make, forge, or counterfeit, or cause to be unlawfully made, forged, or counterfeited, any such key, or shall have in his possession any such mail lock or key with the intent unlawfully or improperly to use, sell, or otherwise dispose of the same, or to cause the same to be unlawfully or improperly used, sold, or otherwise disposed of; or whoever, being engaged as a contractor or otherwise in the manufacture of any such mail lock or key, shall deliver or cause to be delivered, any finished or unfinished lock or key used or designed for use by the Department, or the interior part of any such lock, to any person not duly authorized under the hand of the Postmaster-General and the seal of the Post-Office Department, to receive the same, unless the person receiving it is the contractor for furnishing the same or engaged in the manufacture thereof in the manner authorized by the contract, or the agent of such manufacturer, shall be *fined not more than $500, and imprisoned* not more than *ten* years.

SEC. 193. Whoever shall forcibly break into or attempt to break into any post-office, or any building used in whole or in part as a post-office, with intent to commit *in such post-office, or building, or part thereof, so used, any* larceny or other depredation, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000, and *imprisoned* not more than five years.

SEC. 194. [Whoever, by violence, shall enter a post-office car, or any apartment in any car, *steamboat, or vessel,* assigned to the use of the mail service, or shall willfully or maliciously assault *or interfere with any* postal clerk in the discharge of his duties in connection with such car, *steamboat, vessel,* or apartment *thereof,* or shall willfully aid or assist therein, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000, or *imprisoned* not more than three years, *or both.*]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, this section has been enlarged so as to protect postal clerks employed on vessels. They are not included within the provisions of existing law.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 195. [Whoever shall steal, take, *or abstract,* or by fraud or deception obtain, from or out of any mail, post-office, *or station thereof,* or other authorized depository for mail matter, or from a letter or mail carrier, any letter, postal card, *package,* bag, or mail, or shall *abstract or remove* from any such letter, *package,* bag, or mail, any *article or thing contained therein,* or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, postal card, *package,* bag, or mail, *or any article or thing contained therein;* or whoever shall buy, receive, or conceal, or aid in buying, receiving, or concealing, *or shall unlawfully have in his possession,* any letter, postal card, *package,* bag, or mail, *or any article or thing contained therein,* which has been so stolen, taken, embezzled, *or abstracted, as herein described,* knowing the same to have been so stolen, taken, embezzled, *or abstracted;* or whoever shall take any letter, postal card, or package, out of any post-office *or station thereof,* or out of any authorized depository for mail matter, or from any letter or mail carrier, or which has been in any post-office or station thereof, or other authorized depository, or in the custody of any letter or mail carrier, before it has been delivered to the person to whom it was directed, with a design to obstruct the correspondence, or to pry into the business or secrets of another, or shall *open,* secrete, embezzle, or destroy the same, shall be *fined* not more than $2,000 or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. I read from the report:

This section is derived from three sections of the Revised Statutes. These sections enumerate the various articles or things the taking of which is made punishable. This enumeration has been omitted and the section changed so as to punish the taking of anything from the mail by one not authorized to do so. The remaining amendments are clearly indicated by the words italicized.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Maine?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. HALE. Does that include the taking of money?

Mr. HEYBURN. Any thing that is in the mail.

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think that the language—"any thing"—would cover what is the object of almost breaking into mail matter—the money or the money order or whatever it is? Does the Senator think the language "any thing" will cover it?

Mr. HEYBURN. The language is more comprehensive. The language is "shall abstract or remove from any such letter, package, bag, or mail any article or thing contained therein."

Mr. HALE. Does the Senator think that includes money?

Mr. HEYBURN. The committee seemed to think it was sufficiently comprehensive to include anything that was contained in the mail.

Mr. HALE. Why not put in the word "money?"

Mr. HEYBURN. The enumerations existing in the three sections of existing law are not entirely comprehensive; and having undertaken to enumerate the articles and failed to enumerate them all, it was thought best to use such general language as would include any thing that might be in the mail.

Mr. HALE. I do not know but that the Senator is right, but it struck me in reading over the language that possibly the taking of money might not be included in the words "any thing."

Mr. HEYBURN. It says "any article or thing."

Mr. HALE. "Any article or thing." It is not an article, precisely; it is not a thing; but it is currency; it is money. Does the Senator think it is ample without putting in the word "money?" I have not examined it, but it struck me, on reading it over, it might possibly be open to that objection.

Mr. HEYBURN. The committee thought it would be amply comprehensive.

Mr. HALE. They thought it would cover it?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The reading of the bill will be resumed.

The Secretary read as follows:

SEC. 196. [Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any department of the postal service, shall unlawfully detain, delay, or open any letter, postal card, *package*, bag, or mail intrusted to him or which shall come into his possession, and which was intended to be conveyed by mail, or carried or delivered by any carrier, messenger, agent, or other person employed in any department of the postal service, or forwarded through or delivered from any post-office or *station thereof* established by authority of the Postmaster-General; or shall secrete, embezzle, or destroy any such letter, postal card, *package*, bag, or mail; or shall steal, *abstract*, or remove from any such letter, *package*, bag, or mail, any *article or thing contained therein*, shall be *fined* not more than $500 or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.]

SEC. 197. Whoever, *being a postmaster or other* person employed in any department of the postal service, shall improperly detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy any newspaper, or permit any other person to detain, delay, embezzle, or destroy the same, or open, or permit any other person to open, any mail or package of newspapers not directed to the office where he is employed; or whoever shall open, embezzle, or destroy any mail or package of newspapers not being directed to him, and he not being authorized to open or receive the same; or whoever shall take or steal any mail or package of newspapers from any post-office or from any person having custody thereof, shall be *fined not more than $100*, or imprisoned not more than *one year, or both.*

SEC. 198. [Whoever shall assault any person having lawful charge, control, or custody of any mail matter, with intent to rob, steal, or purloin such mail matter or any part thereof, or shall rob any such person of such mail or any part thereof, shall, for a first offense, be imprisoned not more than ten years, and for a subsequent offense shall be imprisoned *twenty-five years.*]

Mr. HEYBURN. It seems proper to call attention to the change made in this section.

This section is made up of two sections of the Revised Statutes. Under those sections, one committing robbery of the mails, or attempting to do so, and in doing or attempting to do which makes use of a dangerous weapon, is subject to imprisonment for life. This language has been omitted and the maximum imprisonment which may be imposed has been reduced to twenty-five years.

It was thought by the committee, under the changed conditions since the original enactment of that statute and in accordance with the general system of uniform punishment which the committee have adopted, that it was better to establish a maximum punishment.

Mr. BACON. As I understand the Senator, the law as it now stands on the statute books draws a distinction between the grade of the offense where a man commits a simple assault and where in committing the assault he uses a deadly weapon. Am I correct?

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes.

Mr. BACON. I have not had time to read it over, although it is before me.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes. The committee welded together the two sections, each covering a different grade of the offense, and undertook to make the maximum punishment sufficiently severe and comprehensive to apply to both of them.

Mr. BACON. I shall not ask to have any change made in the report of the committee in that particular, but I very gravely doubt the wisdom of that change. We have the same distinction running through all the criminal law, in which there is simply a maximum punishment which would cover all grades of offenses, but in which there is by a specification of the different grades an emphasis put upon the fact that a higher grade should have a higher punishment. We have simple assault and we have assault with intent to kill or assault with a deadly weapon, as expressed in some jurisdictions. The law as it now stands meant that there should be emphasized the fact that it is a very different offense, the making of a simple assault without a deadly weapon and the assault with a deadly weapon.

I do not know whether to suggest that the section be laid over. I think it is a matter of some importance. In the years to come people will not refer back to the original statute to see what changes have been made, and it will simply rest upon the statute book in the form now proposed, without any specific attention being drawn to the enormity of the latter offense, to-wit, the offense where one makes the assault, for the purpose indicated here, with a deadly weapon.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President——

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Does the Senator from Georgia yield to the Senator from Utah?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Under the existing statute the difference between the two offenses consists in the one case of having succeeded by the assault in making the robbery and in the other case in not having succeeded The test of the offense is the assault with the intent to commit the robbery. So far as I am concerned, I can see no good reason for making a distinction between the two classes of offenses.

Mr. BACON. Now, Mr. President——

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Will the Senator permit me?

Mr. BACON. Certainly.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It seems to me an equally serious offense where a mail carrier has been assaulted with the intent to rob him of the mail, whether the robbery succeeds or not. So the committee has simply molded the two sections into one and made it an offense for any person to assault another who has the lawful charge or control or custody of any mail matter with intent to rob him, whether the robbery succeeds or not.

Mr. BACON. As I understand the Senator now, each of the two offenses has the same element of the murderous weapon, and the difference is whether he succeeds in the one and fails in the other. Am I correct?

Mr. SUTHERLAND. No; not to that extent. The first section, section 5472, provides—

Any person who shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years and not more than ten years.

That is where the robbery has been completed.

And if convicted a second time of a like offense, or if, in effecting such robbery the first time the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for the term of his natural life.

The next section which has been incorporated with it provides:

Any person who shall attempt to rob the mail by assaulting the person having custody thereof, shooting at him or his horse, or threatening him with dangerous weapons, and shall not effect such robbery, shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than two years and not more than ten years.

It seems to me there is no reason for making a distinction between a case where the robbery is not effected and where it is.

Mr. BACON. I had the opportunity while the Senator was on the floor to read the sections, and I think the distinction which I endeavored to draw in the first instance is correctly drawn. I will read section 5472 for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not I am correct; and it will be seen that there is an effort made to draw a distinction between the offense committed in the way of an ordinary assault and where it is sought to be perpetrated by a deadly weapon.

Any person who shall rob any carrier, agent, or other person intrusted with the mail, of such mail, or any part thereof, shall be punishable by imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five years and not more than ten years.

It will be observed that in that clause there is nothing said about a deadly weapon.

And if convicted a second time of a like offense, or if, in effecting such robbery the first time, the robber shall wound the person having custody of the mail, or put his life in jeopardy by the use of dangerous weapons, such offender shall be punishable at hard labor for the term of his natural life.

There is the clear distinction. It will be observed that the latter clause is not limited entirely to the case of a second offense. The increased punishment is given in the case of the second offense in any event, and then it goes on to say that even if it be the first offense, if it be attempted with a murderous weapon, there shall be the increased punishment. While it is true that the section as reported by the committee gives a punishment ample to cover this increased grade of offense, at the same time there is lost what I think is important—the specific statement and emphasis of the difference which the law recognizes in the case of simple assault and the case where it is effected or attempted to be effected by a murderous weapon.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think the Senator from Georgia is correct about that, and that the words in the old statute to which he calls attention now ought to be reinserted in the amended statute.

Mr. BACON. I think so. I suggest to the Senator to let the section lie over.

Mr. HEYBURN. My opinion would be that there was no occasion for changing the law as it was written. The Commission in many instances had reported changes, and we were specifically directed by the law under which we were acting to consider the report of the Commission, so that in some instances (I will not say against our own judgment) we adopted the report of the Commission where had we been acting upon first intention we would not have done so. This is perhaps one of those cases.

Mr. HALE. Let me ask the Senator a question. I have not been able to pay much attention to the bill. Others have given it much better attention than I could have done. To my mind the old section 5472——

Mr. BACON. And also the succeeding one.

Mr. HALE. And section 5473 are much better by their classification and gradation and distinction of punishment than the new section.

Mr. BACON. I think so.

Mr. HALE. Now, what method shall we resort to in order to put in the old sections instead of the new?

Mr. HEYBURN. We are now considering the bill as in Committee of the Whole for amendment, and it would be entirely appropriate and proper to submit a motion——

Mr. HALE. To restore the old sections?

Mr. HEYBURN. To restore the old sections in lieu of section 198; and perhaps that would be the proper thing to do.

Mr. HALE. If the Senator from Georgia, who has given so much attention to this matter, thinks that it should be done, I hope he will make that motion.

Mr. BACON. I would suggest to the Senator that the section as reported has some of the other usual amendments, which are an improvement upon the general style, the substitution of the word "Whoever," and so on. So I would ask the Senators who are really in the charge and care of the bill to redraft it, simply making such necessary amendments as may be deemed proper for the purpose of style, retaining the present provision classifying and grading these offenses.

Mr. HEYBURN. I will ask that the section be passed over, and we will recur to it.

Mr. HALE. That will cover it entirely.

Mr. HEYBURN. We will present it in that form later.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 199. [Whoever shall willfully injure, tear down, or destroy any letter box, pillar box, *lock box, lock drawer,* or other receptacle established or approved by the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery, *or any lock or similar device belonging or attached thereto,* or any letter box or other receptacle designated or approved by the Postmaster-General for the receipt or delivery of mail matter on any rural free-delivery route, star route, or other mail route, or shall break open the same; or shall willfully injure, deface, or destroy any mail matter deposited in any letter box, pillar box, *lock box, lock drawer,* or other receptacle established or approved by the Postmaster-General for the safe deposit of matter for the mail or for delivery; or shall willfully take or steal such matter from or out of any such letter box, *pillar box, lock box, lock drawer,* or other receptacle, or shall willfully and maliciously assault any letter *or mail* carrier, *knowing him to be such,* while engaged on his route in the discharge of his duty as *such* carrier, or shall willfully aid or assist in any offense defined in this section, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000 or *imprisoned* not more than three years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. This section is taken from three distinct acts of Congress, the first represented by section 3869 of the Revised Statutes, the second by section 5466 of the Revised Statutes, and the latter part of it by section 3 of the act of the 21st of April, 1902, as amended on the 3d of March, 1903. So those provisions were scattered through rather an inconvenient number of volumes for reference. The committee have brought them together and molded them into a form, retaining the substance and intent of the original law. No change has been made in existing law.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 200. [Whoever, having taken charge of any mail, shall voluntarily quit or desert the same before he has delivered it into the post-office at the termination of the route or to some known mail carrier, messenger, agent, or other employee in *the postal service* authorized to receive the same, shall be *fined* not more than $500, *or imprisoned* not more than one year, *or both.*]

SEC. 201. [The master *or other person having charge or control* of any steamboat *or other vessel* passing between ports or places in the United States, arriving at any such port or place where there is a post-office, shall deliver to the postmaster *or at the post-office* within three hours after his arrival, if in the daytime, and if at night, within two hours after the next sunrise, all letters and *packages* brought by him or within his power or control and not relating to the cargo, addressed to or destined for such port or place, for which he shall receive from the postmaster two cents for each letter or *package* so delivered, unless the same is carried under a contract for carrying the mail; and for every failure so to deliver such letters or *packages,* the master *or other person having charge or control* of such steamboat *or other vessel,* shall be *fined* not more than $150.]

SEC. 202. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse driver, or carrier, *or car, steamboat, or other conveyance or vessel* carrying the same, shall be *fined* not more than $100, *or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*

Mr. HEYBURN. I will say that the section just read and that the one preceding it, while in brackets, contain no change except that the appliances for carrying the mails now in existence are included. Such appliances were not in existence at the time of the enactment of the statute.

Mr. BACON. I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho the construction of the prior section, 201. He was engaged at the time, and I did not interrupt him. Does the Senator understand that that section permits the captain of a steamboat to bring mail that is not stamped, and requires him simply to deliver it to the nearest post-office within a certain time after the arrival, and to receive remuneration therefor? Is that the construction?

Mr. HEYBURN. Does the Senator refer to lines 15, 16, and 17 of section 201?

Mr. BACON. Well, it begins back a little further than that, in lines 10 and 11.

Mr. HEYBURN. That is the existing statute——

Mr. BACON. I know it is.

Mr. HEYBURN. And I have no doubt it has been construed. I think I could refer the Senator to some cases of construction. It is merely intended to cover conditions that arise only occasionally.

Mr. BACON. Yes. The only reason why I asked the question is that I suppose, without having the time now to compare the two, it is in harmony with the preceding section, which prohibits the carrying of mail by any person unless duly authorized under contract or where the letters have been stamped. I presume they are in harmony, though I have not time now to compare the two.

Mr. HEYBURN. I think the Senator will find it is rather within the exception of the preceding section.

Mr. BACON. And thereby harmonious?

Mr. HEYBURN. And thereby not within the limitation.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 203. Whoever, being a ferryman, shall delay the passage of the mail by willful neglect or refusal to transport the same across any ferry shall be *fined not more than $100.*

SEC. 204. All letters or other mailable matter conveyed to or from any part of the United States by any foreign vessel, except such sealed letters relating to such vessel or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owners or consignees of the vessel, shall be subject to postage charge, whether addressed to any person in the United States or elsewhere, provided they are conveyed by the packet or other ship of a foreign country imposing postage on letters or *other* mailable matter conveyed to or from such country by any vessel of the United States; and such letters or other mailable matter carried in foreign vessels, except such sealed letters relating to the vessel or any part of the cargo thereof as may be directed to the owners or consignees, shall be delivered into the United States post-office by the master *or other person having charge or control* of such vessel when arriving, and be taken from the United States post-office when departing, and the postage justly chargeable by *law* paid thereon; and for refusing or failing to do so, or for conveying such letters *or other mailable matter,* or any letters *or other mailable matter,* intended to be conveyed in any vessel of such foreign country, over or across the United States, or any portion thereof, the party offending shall be *fined* not more than $1,000.

Mr. BACON. I think that section is open to the same criticism as that which is made in regard to the restrictions put upon railroads and other land or interior carriers, in the fact that it is too narrow in its exception. It is a matter which relates entirely to foreign vessels, but the exception is limited to communications relative to that particular vessel or a part of the cargo of that vessel. It seems to me that anything which relates to the business of that company ought to be within the exception. But without an opportunity to fully reflect upon it now, I think the section had better be passed over, so that we can take it up in connection with the other matter which we

will subsequently consider, as to what class of communications can be transported by railroad companies and other inland carriers.

The Secretary continued the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 205. No vessel arriving within a port or collection district of the United States shall be allowed to make entry or break bulk until all letters on board are delivered *to* the nearest post-office, and the master *or other person having charge or control thereof* has signed and sworn to the following declaration before the collector or other proper customs officer:

I, A. B., master ———, of the ———, arriving from ———, and now lying in the port of ———, do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I have to the best of my knowledge and belief delivered *to* the post-office at ——— every letter and every bag, packet, or parcel of letters which *was* on board the said vessel during her last voyage, or which were in my possession or under my power or control.

And any master *or other person having charge or control of such vessel* who shall break bulk before he has delivered such letters shall be *fined* not more than $100.

SEC. 206. [Whoever shall use or attempt to use in payment of postage, any canceled postage stamp, whether the same has been used or not; or shall remove, attempt to remove, or assist in removing the canceling or defacing marks from any postage stamp, or the superscription from any stamped envelope, or postal card, that has once been used in payment of postage, with the intent to use the same for a like purpose, or to sell or offer to sell the same, or shall knowingly have in possession any such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, with intent to use the same, or shall knowingly sell or offer to sell any such postage stamp, stamped envelope, or postal card, or use or attempt to use the same in payment of postage; or whoever unlawfully and willfully shall remove from any mail matter any stamp attached thereto in payment of postage; or shall knowingly use or cause to be used in payment of postage, any postage stamp, postal card, or stamped envelope, issued *in pursuance* of law, which has already been used for a like purpose; shall, *if he be a person employed in the postal service,* be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than three years, or both; *and if he be a person not employed in the postal service,* shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. I think the purpose of the committee in combining the five sections of existing law under the one section, 206, must be obvious. It was as much as for any other reason to avoid repeating the offense as to the two classes of employees. It was found better form and more convenient to describe the offense in one section and then specify the punishment separately for the two classes of employees.

Mr. HALE. Mr. President, I notice the four sections that are taken and the intent of which is sought to be embodied in section 206 have a very marked gradation of punishment according to the enormity of the offense. For instance, in section 3922 the punishment is by a fine of not more than $100 or by imprisonment for not more than six months. In section 3923, which provides for attempting to use in payment any postage stamp that has already been subjected to use, the penalty is only $50, indicating that in framing these laws originally the relative magnitude of the offense was considered when the punishment was measured out.

My only criticism about embodying it all in one section is as to the lighter penalties imposed in the original sections. Perhaps the committee felt that it could not adhere to the gradations of the old law. They are practically abolished and all of the offenses provided for in these four sections are in a way concentrated, and the punishment is made the same for the lighter offense under the original statute as for the heavier offense.

Does the Senator think that the provisions here for only two kinds of punishment, much heavier than those in the old sections, are not too severe and do not exceed the punishments provided in the old statute?

Mr. HEYBURN. It will be observed that we have uniformly abolished minimum fines and punishments and have recommended only maximum fines and punishments, leaving it to the discretion of the court to impose in each case even the very lightest fine or the lightest punishment.

There are four distinct classes of punishment provided by the existing law from which this section is drawn. In section 3922 the punishment is by a fine of not more than $100, or by imprisonment for not more than six months. Those are the maximums for the first offense described. For the second offense described the penalty is $50 arbitrarily, with no discretion to govern the court in case the offense was shown to be without moral turpitude. In the third class of offenses the punishment is not less than one year. There is a minimum punishment, and the court could not sentence the party found guilty to less than a year, when perhaps the circumstances might be exceptional, and the jury perhaps taking that into consideration would acquit a party who is really guilty, but not in their judgment so guilty as to be subjected to an arbitrary fine or to an imprisonment of not more than three years.

Mr. HALE. Not less than one nor more than three.

Mr. HEYBURN. Yes; not less than one year. Now, having abolished those minimum punishments and leaving it to the discretion of the court to take into consideration each case on its own merits, it was deemed best to recommend such a maximum punishment as would be amply sufficient to cover all of each of the classes of offenses and yet leave it within the power of the court to administer a proper punishment.

Mr. HALE. I think, Mr. President, that so far as I am concerned that explanation is entirely satisfactory. The clause making whatever the amount of money or the term of imprisonment maximum and leaving it in the discretion of the judge accomplishes all that was done in the old statute.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I would call the attention of the Senator from Maine to the fact that section 3923, which provides for a penalty of only $50, is substantially embodied also in sections 3924 and 3925, which provide for precisely the same offense—a fine of not less than $100 nor more than $500 for each offense. Section 3923 makes it an offense for any person to use or attempt to use in payment of postage any stamp which has been used before. Section 3924 makes it an offense, among others, for any person employed in the Post-Office Department to make use of such a stamp, while section 3925 makes it an offense for any person not employed in the Post-Office Department to commit any of the offenses included in section 3924.

So really we have the punishment in section 3925 far exceeding the punishment provided in section 3923 for precisely the same offense; and by embodying all the sections in one we have made the whole thing consistent, as I think.

Mr. HEYBURN. The next section can be passed over under the understanding that entirely new sections will not be taken up at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. CULLOM in the chair). The section will be passed over.

Mr. HEYBURN. My attention is called to the fact that while section 207 is largely redrafted, yet it is not within the rule of the sections we pass over. So it may be read.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The section will be read.

The Secretary read the next section, as follows:

SEC. 207. Whoever, being a postmaster *or other person employed in any branch of the postal service,* shall make, *or assist in making, or cause to be made,* a false return, *statement, or account to any officer of the United States, or shall make, assist in making, or cause to be made, a false entry in any record, book, or account, required by law or the rules or regulations of the Post-Office Department to be kept in respect of the business or operations of any post-office or other branch of the postal service,* for the purpose of fraudulently increasing his compensation *or the compensation of the postmaster or any employee in a post-office; or whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any post-office or station thereof, shall induce, or attempt to induce, for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of his office, any person to deposit mail matter in, or forward in any manner for mailing at, the office where such postmaster or other person is employed, knowing such matter to be properly mailable at another post-office,* shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than *two* years, or both.

Mr. HEYBURN. This section is redrafted and made to meet the exigencies of existing conditions. We are advised that the change was recommended to the Commission by the Department as a result of experienced difficulty in applying the existing law, which is quite meager. It was intended to prevent——

Mr. CLAY. With the Senator's permission——

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Does the Senator from Idaho yield to the Senator from Georgia?

Mr. HEYBURN. Certainly.

Mr. CLAY. The recommendation of the committee greatly enlarges the present law. The present law simply provides that—

Any postmaster who shall make a false return to the Auditor for the purpose of fraudulently increasing his compensation, under the provisions of this or any other act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not less than $50 nor more than $500, or imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, or punished by both such fine and imprisonment, in the discretion of the court.

The section here recommended by the committee makes it a penal offense to violate in a certain particular the rules of the Post-Office Department. Now, is it not going a long way for Congress to undertake to say it shall be a criminal offense to violate the rules to be established by the Post-Office Department? Ought not a criminal law to define the offense and provide the punishment? We can not tell what rules the Department might establish; and so, it strikes me, when we undertake to say that a violation of the rules of the Post-Office Department shall be a criminal offense it is a very serious matter.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I am very much in sympathy with the sentiment expressed by the Senator from Georgia. I am not in favor of giving to any rule or regulation of any Department of the Government, executive or administrative, the force and effect of a criminal statute. So I reserved in

the committee the right, in the consideration of this bill, at all times to object to such provisions wherever they were found. I will therefore ask my colleague on the committee [Mr. SUTHERLAND] to speak in regard to that question.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Mr. President, as I understand this provision, it does not come within the criticism which the Senator from Georgia [Mr. CLAY] makes and to which my colleague on the committee [Mr. HEYBURN] seems to assent. The provision as suggested by the committee is:

SEC. 207. Whoever, being a postmaster *or other person employed in any branch of the postal service,* shall make, *or assist in making, or cause to be made,* a false return, *statement, or account* to *any officer of the United States, or shall make, assist in making, or cause to be made, a false entry in any record, book, or account, required by law or the rules or regulations of the Post-Office Department to be kept in respect of the business or operations of any post-office or other branch of the postal service,* etc.

The gist of the offense which is defined by that section is the making of a false entry for the purpose of fraudulently increasing the compensation of the postmaster. It would be just as great an offense against the law to make a false entry in a book which has been provided for that purpose under a regulation of the Department as it would be where the book had been provided by an express provision of law; in other words, the Post-Office Department, in providing that a certain book shall be kept, simply furnishes the occasion for the commission of the offense, and the substantive offense itself is not the violation of the regulation at all. To illustrate the difference: Suppose that the Interior Department makes a regulation that only timber of a certain size shall be cut upon a forest reserve and somebody cuts timber of another description. That is a direct violation of the regulation of the Department. But here the Post-Office Department is authorized to provide certain forms of books, and requires certain forms and kinds of books. The law says that, when that has been done, if any postmaster makes a false entry in such book he is guilty of this offense. So that—I do not know whether I make myself clear about it—the substantive offense is not the violation of the regulation, but the making of the regulation simply furnishes the opportunity for committing the offense.

Mr. HALE. The regulation is only an incident to the law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. Exactly.

Mr. HALE. It is not the violation of the regulation which makes it criminal, but the violation of the original statute.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. It is the violation of the law which makes it criminal.

Mr. HALE. Yes.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. The Post-Office Department simply provides the books or declares what kind of books shall be kept. If, then, in those books a false entry is made for the purpose of increasing the postmaster's compensation, that is not a violation of the regulation, but a violation of the law.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, unfortunately the language of the section on pages 106 and 107 reads, when separated from the text refering to other matters, as follows:

Shall cause to be made a false entry in any record, book, or account required by the rules and regulations of the Post-Office Department.

Now, suppose in addition to the books required by law, the Post-Office Department should make a rule or a regulation that certain other books should be kept in addition to those required by law, then the offense might be committed by making this prohibited entry in either the books required by law or the books required by such rules and regulations. It is not one of those very radical instances that come within the principle to which I have expressed an objection, but it still comes so near to it as to probably afford the basis of a prosecution for making entries in books that under the law the postmaster was not required to keep. It was for that reason I preferred that my colleague on the committee should take charge of this section.

Mr. CLAY. With the Senator's permission, I desire also to call his attention to the latter part of the section. It is intended by this section, doubtless, that all mailable matter shall be mailed at the home post-office; at least that a postmaster shall not by any method attempt to induce persons distant from his post-office to mail matter at his office for the purpose of increasing his compensation. I know of an instance that occurred in my State, where the owner of a manufacturing plant became angry with the postmaster of that town and he carried his mail 6 miles farther and got another office established. Complaint of that was made by the postmaster, an inspector was sent there, and the matter was investigated.

I am afraid that the pending section containing such an addition to the present law will be likely to frequently call forth investigations by post-office inspectors and may give trouble. I therefore suggest to the Senator in charge of the bill that that section had better go over. It is almost a new section and embraces very many more subjects than does the original law.

Mr. SUTHERLAND. I think there is no objection to passing over that section.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The section will be passed over.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 208. Whoever, being a postmaster or other person authorized to receive the postage of *mail matter,* shall fraudulently demand or receive any rate of postage or gratuity or reward other than is provided *by law for the postage of such mail matter,* shall be *fined* not more than $100, *or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*

SEC. 209. Whoever, being a postmaster or other person *employed in any branch* of the postal service, and being intrusted with the sale or custody of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards, shall use or dispose of them in the payment of debts, or in the purchase of merchandise or other salable articles, or pledge or hypothecate the same, or sell or dispose of them except for cash; or sell or dispose of postage stamps or postal cards for any larger or less sum than the values indicated on their faces; or sell or dispose of stamped envelopes for a larger or less sum than is charged therefor by the Post-Office Department for like quantities; or sell or dispose of, *or cause to be sold or disposed of,* postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards *at any point or place outside of the delivery of the office where such postmaster or other person is employed; or induce or attempt to induce, for the purpose of increasing the emoluments or compensation of such postmaster, or the emoluments or compensation of any other person employed in such post-office or any station thereof, or the allowances or facilities provided therefor, any person to purchase at such post-office or any station thereof, or from any employee of such post-office, postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards;* or sell or dispose of postage stamps, stamped envelopes, or postal cards, otherwise than as provided by law or the regulations of the Post-Office Department, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both.

Mr. KEAN. I ask the Senator from Idaho if he will kindly explain section 209. There seems to be a good deal of new matter introduced into it.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, this section, like section 207, is intended to prevent the padding of post-office reports for the purpose of affecting the classification of the office, which, of course, carries with it the salary of the postmaster.

The new matter contained in section 209 is the result of experience in the enforcement of existing law. It has been found defective against new devices that have been resorted to for the purpose of accomplishing what the existing law was intended to prevent.

It must be obvious to Senators that it is quite important that the Post-Office Department shall be protected against the padding of returns that would affect the classification of the post-office.

Mr. KEAN. May I ask the Senator from Idaho what he means by "new devices?"

Mr. HEYBURN. Well, originally the ingenuity of man had only reached the simpler methods of bringing about an apparent increase in the business of post-offices; but from time to time man has grown more ingenious in devising new plans of defeating the purposes of the law. In other words, postmasters have, in some instances at least, been charged with borrowing the mail from neighboring offices, or making an arrangement with some large manufacturing concern near by, who were sending out a vast number of circulars, that they should bring them over to their offices during the period when the mail was being weighed, in order that the post-office might appear to have a larger amount of business than it really had, or than was legitimately entitled to be counted on their behalf.

The purpose of this statute—if the Senator will read it he will see—was directed against that class of evasion of the law that would inure to the benefit of a postmaster and be at the expense of the Public Treasury.

Mr. KEAN. Yes; but, Mr. President, as I understand, this section is in regard to the conduct of the post-office, and not in regard to the weighing of the mails, or anything of that kind. Postmasters would not pad the mail at any time of the year except when the mails were being weighed.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, it is the postmaster who makes this determination. It is on the report of the postmaster as to the number of stamps canceled between certain dates upon which the status of the office is based. The weighing of the mail, as the term is ordinarily used, applies to the determination of the weight of the mail in bulk for the purpose of establishing a basis for contracts for carrying the mail; but the determination of the amount of business done in a post-office is made by the postmaster under existing law; and he reports at certain times, or between certain times, as to the amount of business that has been passed through his office.

Mr. KEAN. That is done on the annual receipts.

Mr. HEYBURN. It is done on the annual receipts for certain purposes, and for certain other purposes it is done upon periodical receipts. This statute is directed to both.

I will say that these changes were recommended to the Commission whose work the committee was investigating as a result of experience in the Post-Office Department. It is doubtful

if anyone other than those directly connected with the administration of the law in the Post-Office Department would be capable of sifting out, organizing, and arranging all of the necessary provisions of law requisite to meet the varying conditions they have to contend with. So the committee was very much disposed to accept suggestions coming from the administrative department of the Government in regard to these necessary details that are not of such general character that a man, however observant or intelligent he may be, would be capable of discovering and applying.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 210. Whoever, being a postmaster or other person engaged in the postal service, shall collect and fail to account for the postage due upon any article of mail matter which he may deliver without having previously affixed and canceled *the* special stamp *provided by law*, or shall fail to affix such stamp, shall be *fined not more than* $50.

SEC. 211. Whoever, being a postmaster *or other person employed in any branch of the postal service*, shall issue a money order without having previously received the money therefor shall be fined not more than $500.

Mr. KEAN. May I ask whether that section has been changed?

Mr. HEYBURN. The only change made in that section is that the words "or other person employed in any branch of the postal service" are added to the provision "whoever, being a postmaster." Under existing law a number of subordinates in post-offices are authorized to issue this class of postal orders, etc., and the statute was not broad enough, without a very liberal construction by the court, to cover all persons who might commit this offense.

Mr. KEAN. Could a postmaster be convicted under that section if his clerk committed the offense?

Mr. HEYBURN. No; for it says:

Whoever, being a postmaster or other person employed in any branch of the postal service—

That covers all subordinates—

shall issue a money order without having previously received the money therefor shall be fined, etc.

Each of them stands upon his own responsibility, inasmuch as it must necessarily be an individual act that no one can perform for another.

Mr. KEAN. That means actual cash?

Mr. HEYBURN. The section says "issue a money order without having previously received the money therefor." The word "money" there, of course, would be held to include whatever might be lawfully received in the post-office in payment for a money order. There is an administrative law covering that.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 212. [Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed, *adapted*, or intended for preventing conception or *producing* abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use, *and every article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing which is advertised or described in a manner calculated to lead another to use or apply it for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose*, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly, where, or how, or *from* whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, *or where or by whom any act or operation of any kind for the procuring or producing of abortion will be done or performed, or how or by what means conception may be prevented or abortion produced, whether sealed or unsealed, and every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance, and every paper, writing, advertisement, or representation that any article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing may, or can be, used or applied for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose, and every description calculated to induce or incite a person to so use or apply any such article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing*, is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, or shall knowingly take, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition *thereof*, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I would say that that section is merely broadened in its scope as to the description of the articles, and I think no Senator would object to it being made as broad as language could make it. The purpose of the section is so evident that I need not say anything further about it.

The Secretary resumed the reading of the bill, as follows:

SEC. 213. All matter otherwise mailable by law, upon the envelope or outside cover or wrapper of which, or any postal card upon which, any delineations, epithets, terms, or language of an indecent, lewd, lascivious, obscene, libelous, scurrilous, defamatory, or threatening character, or calculated by the terms or manner or style of display and obviously intended to reflect injuriously upon the character or conduct of another, may be written or printed or otherwise impressed or apparent, are hereby declared non-mailable matter, and shall not be conveyed in the mails nor delivered from any post-office nor by any letter carrier, and shall be withdrawn from the mails under such regulations as the Postmaster-General shall prescribe. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable matter, or shall knowingly take the same or cause the same to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of or aiding in the circulation or disposition of the same, shall be fined not more than $5,000 or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

SEC. 214. [No letter, postal card, or circular concerning any lottery, gift *enterprise*, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent *in whole or in part* upon lot or chance; and no lottery ticket or part thereof, or paper, certificate, or instrument purporting to be or to represent a ticket, chance, share, or interest in or dependent upon the event of a lottery, gift *enterprise*, or similar scheme offering prizes dependent *in whole or in part* upon lot or chance; and no check, draft, bill, money, postal note, or money order, for the purchase of any ticket or part thereof, or of any share or chance in any such lottery, gift enterprise, *or scheme;* and no newspaper, circular, pamphlet, or publication of any kind containing any advertisement of any lottery, gift enterprise, *or scheme* of any kind offering prizes dependent *in whole or in part* upon lot or chance, or containing any list of the prizes *drawn or* awarded *by means of* any such lottery, gift enterprise, *or scheme*, whether said list *contains* any part or all of *such prizes*, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States, or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of *the provision of* this section, or shall knowingly *deliver or* cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000, or *imprisoned* not more than two years, or both; and for any subsequent offense shall be *imprisoned* not more than *five* years. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished either in the district *in* which the unlawful *matter or* publication was mailed, or to which it *was* carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or *in* which it *was* caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it *was* addressed.]

Mr. KEAN. I should like to ask the Senator from Idaho whether under that clause an invitation to play bridge whist would be excluded from the mails? [Laughter.]

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I am not acquainted with the game of bridge whist, and in the absence of any knowledge as to the nature of the game am not able to answer the Senator.

Mr. KEAN. That seems to be the great gambling game of the present day, and I thought it might perhaps be excluded.

Mr. HEYBURN. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the unfinished business may be temporarily laid aside.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. Without objection, it is so ordered.

## COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

*To the Senate and House of Representatives:*

In my message to the Congress on December 3, 1907, I referred to the circumstances leading to the conclusion of a new temporary commercial agreement between the United States and Germany, and said:

"The agreement and the report of the commission on which it is based will be laid before the Congress for its information.

"This careful examination into the tariff relations between the United States and Germany involved an inquiry into certain of our methods of administration which had been the cause of much complaint on the part of German exporters. In this inquiry I became satisfied that certain vicious and unjustifiable practices had grown up in our customs administration, notably the practice of determining values of imports upon detective reports never disclosed to the persons whose interests were affected. The use of detectives, though often necessary, tends toward abuse, and should be carefully guarded. Under our practice, as I found it to exist in this case, the abuse had become gross and discreditable. Under it, instead of seeking information as to the market value of merchandise from the well-known and respected members of the commercial community in the country of its production, secret statements were obtained from informers and discharged employees and business rivals, and upon this kind of secret evidence the values of imported goods were frequently raised and heavy penalties were frequently imposed upon importers who were never permitted to know what the evidence was and who never had an opportunity to meet it. It is quite probable that this system tended toward an increase of the duties collected upon imported goods, but I conceive it to be be a violation of law to exact more duties than the law provides, just as it is a violation to admit goods upon the payment of less than the legal rate of duty. This practice was repugnant to the spirit of American law and to American sense of justice. In the judgment of the most competent experts of the Treasury Department and the Department of Commerce and Labor, it was wholly unnecessary for the due collection of the customs revenues, and the attempt to defend it merely illustrates the demoralization which naturally follows from a long-continued course of reliance upon such methods. I accordingly caused the regulations governing this branch of the customs service to be modified so that values are determined upon a hearing in which all the parties interested have an opportunity to be heard and to know the evidence against them. Moreover, our Treasury agents are accredited to the government of the country in which they seek information, and in Germany receive the assistance of the quasi-official chambers of commerce in determining the actual market value of goods in accordance with what I am advised to be the true construction of the law.

"These changes of regulations were adapted to the removal of such manifest abuses that I have not felt that they ought to be confined to our relations with Germany; and I have extended their operation to all other countries which have expressed a desire to enter into similar administrative relations."

For the information of the Congress, I transmit herewith the commercial agreement referred to, with its several annexes, and the report of the American Commission on which it is based.

One of the annexes to the agreement is a diplomatic note from the Secretary of State to the German ambassador at this capital, under date of May 2, 1907, reading as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, *May 2, 1907.*

EXCELLENCY: Referring to the commercial agreement concluded this day between this Government and the Imperial German Government, I have the honor to inform you that the President of the United States authorizes me to state that he will recommend to the Congress the enactment of an amendment of section 7 of the customs administrative act of June 10, 1890, as amended by section 32, act of July 24, 1897, so as to read as follows:

"SEC. 7. That the owner, consignee, or agent of any imported merchandise may, at the time when he shall make and verify his written entry of such merchandise, but not afterwards, make such addition in the entry to or such deductions from the cost or value given in the invoice, or pro forma invoice, or statement in form of an invoice, which he shall produce with his entry, as in his opinion may raise or lower the same to the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise at the time of exportation to the United States in the principal markets of the country from which the same has been imported; and the collector within whose district any merchandise may be imported or entered, whether the same has been actually purchased or procured otherwise than by purchase, shall cause the actual market value or wholesale price of such merchandise to be appraised; and if the appraised value of any article of imported merchandise subject to an ad valorem duty or to a duty based upon or regulated in any manner by the value thereof shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 10 per cent there shall be levied, collected, and paid, in addition to the duties imposed by law on such merchandise, an additional duty of 1 per cent of the total appraised value thereof for each 1 per cent in excess of 10 per cent that such appraised value exceeds the value declared in the entry, but the additional duties shall only apply to the particular article or articles in each invoice that are so undervalued, and shall not be imposed upon any article upon which the amount of duty imposed by law on account of the appraised value does not exceed the amount of duty that would be imposed if the appraised value did not exceed the entered value, and shall be limited to 25 per cent of the appraised value of such article or articles. Such additional duties shall be construed to be penal and within the purview of sections 5292 and 5293, Revised Statutes, and sections 17 and 18, act June 22, 1874, and further shall be remitted in cases arising from unintentional or manifest clerical error; but these duties shall not be refunded in case of exportation of the merchandise nor shall they be subject to the benefit of drawback: *Provided*, That if the appraised value of any merchandise shall exceed the value declared in the entry by more than 35 per cent, except when arising from an unintentional or a manifest clerical error, such entry shall be held to be presumptively fraudulent, and the collector of customs may seize such merchandise and proceed as in the case of forfeiture for violation of the customs laws; and in any legal proceeding that may result from such seizure the undervaluation as shown by the appraisal shall be presumptive evidence of fraud, and the burden of proof shall be on the claimant to rebut the same, and forfeiture shall be adjudged unless he shall rebut such presumption of fraudulent intent by sufficient evidence. The forfeiture provided for in this section shall only apply to the particular article or articles which are undervalued: *Provided, further*, That all additional duties, penalties, or forfeitures applicable to merchandise entered by a duly certified invoice shall be alike applicable to merchandise entered by a pro forma invoice or statement in the form of an invoice. The duty shall not, however, be assessed in any case upon an amount less than the entered value."

Accept, Excellency, the renewed assurance of my highest consideration.

ELIHU ROOT.

His Excellency BARON SPECK VON STERNBURG,
*Imperial German Ambassador.*

I also transmit a report of the Secretary of State, under date of January 9, 1908, explaining the purposes and scope of the proposed amendment of section 7 of the customs administrative act.

I earnestly recommend to the Congress the enactment into law of this amendment at an early date. Besides promoting harmonious relations between the contracting parties to the agreement in question, I regard the proposed legislation as a meritorious measure for the improvement of our customs administrative act, the provisions of which are applicable to importations from all countries alike.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE WHITE HOUSE, *January 22, 1908.*

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

Mr. CULLOM. I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of executive business.

The motion was agreed to, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. After forty minutes spent in executive session the doors were reopened, and (at 4 o'clock and 40 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Thursday, January 23, 1908, at 12 o'clock meridian.

## NOMINATIONS.

*Executive nominations received by the Senate January 22, 1908.*

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY.

Robert W. Breckons, of Hawaii, to be United States attorney for the Territory of Hawaii. A reappointment, his term having expired January 12, 1908.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL.

Eugene R. Hendry, of Hawaii, to be United States marshal for the Territory of Hawaii. A reappointment, his term expiring January 22, 1908.

ASSISTANT COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

Samuel V. Proudfit, of Glenwood, Iowa, to be Assistant Commissioner of the General Land Office, vice Fred Dennett, appointed Commissioner.

## CONFIRMATIONS.

*Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate January 22, 1908.*

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Beekman Winthrop, of New York, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

PROMOTIONS IN THE REVENUE-CUTTER SERVICE.

Cadet Charles Frederic Selter, of New York, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

Cadet Fred Arthur Nichols, of New York, to be third lieutenant in the Revenue-Cutter Service of the United States.

POSTMASTERS.

CALIFORNIA.

Motley H. Flint to be postmaster at Los Angeles, Los Angeles County, Cal.

Samuel W. Metcalf to be postmaster at Sisson, Siskiyou County, Cal.

COLORADO.

George W. Miller to be postmaster at Hotchkiss, Delta County, Colo.

John C. Shull to be postmaster at Berthoud, Larimer County, Colo.

CONNECTICUT.

James E. Ballard to be postmaster at Darien, Fairfield County, Conn.

Sanford E. Chaffee to be postmaster at Derby, New Haven County, Conn.

George H. Ford to be postmaster at Waterville, New Haven County, Conn.

Charles Harris to be postmaster at Westport, Fairfield County, Conn.

FLORIDA.

George W. Duncan to be postmaster at Jasper, Hamilton County, Fla.

John M. Jolley to be postmaster at Daytona, in the county of Volusia and State of Florida.

Arthur C. Reid to be postmaster at Newberry, Alachua County, Fla.

HAWAII.

John H. Travis to be postmaster at Waipahu, Oahu County, Hawaii.

ILLINOIS.

August J. Beger to be postmaster at Nauvoo, Hancock County, Ill.

Benjamin W. Belsley to be postmaster at Roanoke, Woodford County, Ill.

Albert Bothfuhr to be postmaster at Grant Park, Kankakee County, Ill.

Tracy W. Buckingham to be postmaster at Potomac, Vermilion County, Ill.

Milton S. Fulton to be postmaster at Washburn, Woodford County, Ill.

David Herriott to be postmaster at Morgan Park, Cook County, Ill.

Joseph Lawton to be postmaster at Milledgeville, Carroll County, Ill.

Eugene L'Hote to be postmaster at Milford, Iroquois County, Ill.

John F. Newlin to be postmaster at Chrisman, Edgar County, Ill.

Wallace Revell to be postmaster at Stillman Valley, Ogle County, Ill.

William T. Robinson to be postmaster at Kenilworth, Cook County, Ill.

Howard E. White to be postmaster at Fairmount, Vermilion County, Ill.

William Wilson to be postmaster at Palatine, Cook County, Ill.

IOWA.

Caleb H. Wickersham to be postmaster at West Branch, Cedar County, Iowa.

KANSAS.

Anna Wood to be postmaster at Selden, Sheridan County, Kans.

George H. Leisenring to be postmaster at Ellis, Ellis County, Kans.

MAINE.

Rufus C. Reed to be postmaster at Damariscotta, Lincoln County, Me.

NEBRASKA.

Leander H. Jewett to be postmaster at Broken Bow, Custer County, Nebr.

NEW YORK.

Delano D. Cottrell to be postmaster at North Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y.

Daniel L. Fethers to be postmaster at Sharon Springs, Schoharie County, N. Y.

Charles T. Knight to be postmaster at Monroe, Orange County, N. Y.

Hiram B. Odell to be postmaster at Newburgh, Orange County, N. Y.

William E. Sutfin to be postmaster at Freeville, Tompkins County, N. Y.

Henry P. Wilcox to be postmaster at Cohocton, Steuben County, N. Y.

NORTH DAKOTA.

Cecil H. Taylor to be postmaster at Garrison, McLean County, N. Dak.

PENNSYLVANIA.

James G. Cook to be postmaster at New Alexandria, Westmoreland County, Pa.

S. P. Ekas to be postmaster at Natrona, Allegheny County, Pa.

Roger A. McCall to be postmaster at Trafford City, Westmoreland County, Pa.

SOUTH DAKOTA.

Arthur E. Dann to be postmaster at Centerville, Turner County, S. Dak.

UTAH.

Lars O. Lawrence to be postmaster at Spanish Fork, Utah County, Utah.

John Peters to be postmaster at American Fork, Utah County, Utah.

WASHINGTON.

William M. Isenhart to be postmaster at Chelan, Chelan County, Wash.

WEST VIRGINIA.

H. P. Graham to be postmaster at Keystone, McDowell County, W. Va.

## HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, *January 22, 1908.*

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. HENRY N. COUDEN, D. D.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE.

A message from the Senate, by Mr. PARKINSON, one of its secretaries, announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House of Representatives was requested:

S. 3660. An act to establish a light and fog signal on the outer end of the breakwater, San Pedro, Cal.;

S. 3661. An act to establish a light and fog signal at or near Punta Gorda, in the State of California;

S. 3153. An act to make Monterey and Port Harford, in the State of California, subports of entry, and for other purposes;

S. 2580. An act for the relief of B. Jackman;

S. 24. An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service;

S. 1046. An act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property; and

S. 3409. An act to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bill of the following title:

H. R. 12412. An act to authorize the Missouri and North Arkansas Railroad Company to construct a bridge across Cache River, in Woodruff County, Ark.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED.

Under clause 2, Rule XXIV, Senate bills of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and referred to their appropriate committees, as indicated below:

S. 3660. An act to establish a light and fog signal on the outer end of the breakwater, San Pedro, Cal.—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3661. An act to establish a light and fog signal at or near Punta Gorda, in the State of California—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3153. An act to make Monterey and Port Harford, in the State of California, subports of entry, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

S. 2580. An act for the relief of B. Jackman—to the Committee on Claims.

S. 24. An act to increase the efficiency of the personnel of the Revenue-Cutter Service—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 1046. An act to provide for the construction of a memorial bridge across the Potomac River from Washington to the Arlington estate property—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

S. 3409. An act to extend the time of payments on certain homestead entries in Oklahoma—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

UNITED STATES COURTS, SALISBURY, N. C.

Mr. WEBB. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (S. 456) to provide for the holding of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C., with House amendments thereto.

The bill was read, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.,* That two terms of the district and circuit courts of the United States for the western district of North Carolina shall be held in each and every year in the town of Salisbury, N. C., beginning, respectively, on the fourth Monday in April and October, to continue till the business is disposed of.

SEC. 2. That the clerk of the United States district and circuit courts at Statesville, N. C., shall be the clerk of the United States circuit and district courts at Salisbury, and he shall appoint a deputy clerk of said court, to reside at Salisbury, with the usual power of a deputy clerk in such cases, whose compensation shall be such proportion of the fees accruing from business done in said courts at Salisbury as shall be fixed by the judge of said court; and his actual traveling expenses and maintenance during his attendance upon the said court to be paid by the marshal of the district.

With the following committee amendment:

Strike out all after the word "Salisbury," in line 10, page 1.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I should like to ask the gentleman whether there is any Federal court-house in Salisbury, any place to hold this court?

Mr. WEBB. There is a Federal building. Court has been held in Salisbury for a hundred years.

Mr. PAYNE. What change does this make in the law?

Mr. WEBB. Just the sitting of the court there; that is all.

Mr. PAYNE. Simply changing the time?

Mr. WEBB. Just the sitting of the court.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The amendment recommended by the committee was agreed to.

The bill as amended was ordered to a third reading, and was accordingly read the third time and passed.

On motion of Mr. WEBB, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

LABOR TROUBLES AT GOLDFIELD, NEV.

Mr. GARDNER of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I call up the following privileged resolution, reported by the Committee on Labor.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New Jersey calls up the following privileged report from the Committee on Labor, which the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read the resolution, amended to read as follows:

*Resolved,* That the President be requested to transmit to the House of Representatives, if not incompatible with the interests of the public service, a copy of the report made to him by the special commission, composed of Lawrence O. Murray, Herbert Knox Smith, and Charles P. Neil, sent by him to Goldfield, Nev., for the purpose of investigating the labor troubles in that district and to make a report concerning the same; and also such other papers relating thereto as in his judgment are material and for the better information of the House.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the amendments.

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now resolve itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the bill (H. R. 11701) the penal code bill.

The motion was agreed to.

Accordingly the House resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the penal code bill, with Mr. CURRIER in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose on yesterday the pending question was an amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer a substitute for the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. PAYNE. I raise the point of order that the committee

was dividing on the amendment, when the point of no quorum present was raised, and the thing now in order is a vote.

The CHAIRMAN. The point of the gentleman from New York is well taken.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I ask unanimous consent that the substitute be accepted for the proposition that I offered yesterday.

Mr. PAYNE. Regular order!

The CHAIRMAN. The regular order is demanded.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. All right.

The question being taken on the amendment of Mr. GAINES of Tennessee, it was rejected.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I offer the amendment which I send to the Clerk's desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Insert the following:

"Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States, and whose duties require the compilation or report of statistics or information relative to the products of the soil, shall knowingly compile for issuance or issue any false statistics or information as a report of the United States shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years."

The CHAIRMAN. May the Chair inquire of the gentleman from Kentucky if this amendment adds a new section?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. A new section, to follow the one just read.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky is recognized.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, on yesterday we legislated by way of amendment to this bill a provision which provided that if any person should give out information compiled by the Agricultural Bureau relative to the agricultural products he should be guilty and fined or imprisoned as provided therein. Now, of what value is that going to be if you allow a monopoly or trust or some combination to buy up an official and get that official who compiles these figures to make a false compilation and that false compilation is issued to the farmers of the country, for instance, that the production of cotton is greater than ever before, or that the production of tobacco is greater than ever before, or that the production of wheat is greater than ever before? Now, you provide that a man who gives out that information shall be fined and imprisoned, but you nowhere have a provision that if a man falsely compiles such information he shall be imprisoned and fined.

This is no political question, and I appeal to my friends across the aisle that you who represent the farmers do not desire to vote upon this floor that the trusts of the country may buy up some employees and get a false report issued, as was issued upon the tobacco crop two years ago. [Applause.] The Agricultural Department issued a statement saying that the production of tobacco would be greater that year than any preceding year by 25 to 30 per cent. The tobacco trust at once sent its agents throughout the country and they said to the farmers, "You want to sell your tobacco; you are pooling your tobacco and holding it back for a better price, but you don't want to do it." The farmer said, "Why not?" They said, "Look at the report of the Agricultural Department compiled by your officials which states that the production of tobacco will be greater than ever before. Tobacco will go down in price." What was the result? The farmers of my section of the State sold their tobacco, believing that report to be true, and the trust profited by that false information to the extent of many thousands of dollars, and the farmers, who love their country in peace and defend it in war, are in this way robbed of the product of their toil. [Applause.]

Now, Mr. Chairman, the man who gets the advance information of the statistics relative to the production of cotton, corn, or wheat can go and play the market. He is benefited by having advance information, but the man who compiles false information and sends out false statistics affects the price of the article that is grown from the earth. You call this an agricultural department. Is it to be an agricultural department or is it to be a department to be manipulated by a lot of gamblers and thieves that prey upon the farmers of the country? [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Certainly.

Mr. MANN. Is it the understanding of the gentleman from Kentucky that an officer or any official in the Agricultural Department should, for a compensation, issue or compile false statistics that there is no penalty against him?

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. There is absolutely none.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman were correct in his supposition, the gentleman's amendment certainly would be very desirable—not only for the Agricultural Department, but for other Departments. But if the gentleman will look at section 119 of this bill, which we have just passed over and which is existing law, he will discover that there is a penalty.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. There is no such penalty as the gentleman seems to assert to the House. The chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], admitted as much to me, and the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. CRUMPACKER] asserted it yesterday.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. MANN. I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from Kentucky have five minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Illinois asks that the time of the gentleman from Kentucky be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I say that if you have any such law as that, you had better put it in force. You had an opportunity to put it in force two years ago.

Mr. MANN. That is another matter, but the gentleman must not get led off. I will agree with the gentleman from Kentucky that the law ought to be enforced if there is a reason for it; nobody questions that. But certainly the law does cover any corrupt miscalculations of figures for any consideration, as the gentleman was charging would be the case.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I say we have no law which covers the provisions attempted to be covered by this new section, which provides that if any official or clerk in the Department falsely compiles or knowingly issues a false statement, whether for money or not, he shall be punished.

Mr. MANN. Ah, but that is where the gentleman is mistaken. If he does it for money, the law does make it a penalty.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Would not the gentleman make it as much a penalty if he falsely and willfully does it without money?

Mr. MANN. I was trying to see whether the gentleman was acting on the proposition which I understood him to state—that there was no penalty where a man accepted money for miscalculating these reports.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. I say we have no such penalty as that to start on, and I say the second proposition the gentleman admits himself, that this penalty covers a species of offense——

Mr. MANN. Oh, I admit nothing.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. The gentleman usually admits nothing.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman does not admit things when it is not necessary. I do not desire to be led away from the proposition of the gentleman, which was that there was no penalty provided where a man corruptly, for a consideration, made erroneous figures, while as a matter of fact section 119, which is the existing law, expressly provides a severe penalty for that thing.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. But the gentleman admits, however, that there is no provision if he corruptly and falsely does it and does it for the purpose of affecting the market—that there is no penalty that embraces that offense, when he does it without consideration. Suppose nobody paid him. Suppose he had some friend in the market whom he wanted to help, and suppose he gave information to people of that kind that these false figures would be forthcoming, and suppose those people played the market, and suppose the trust buys the products of the farm knowing the figures to be false, the country and the farmer have been hurt just as much as if this man had received pay for that. I say that the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], notwithstanding the fact that he does not represent an agricultural district, can see the fairness of this amendment and the need of such an amendment as this to the law. I say if this is to be called an Agricultural Department, if it is for the benefit of the agricultural people, let us surround it with every safeguard, let us throw about it every sort of element that we can which will make it true and accurate. If not, then let us do away with it. What is the use of it to the farmers of the country? If this information shall be pretendedly for them and designed for their benefit, let it be truthful, absolutely reliable. If we are to not so surround this Department, then let us destroy it altogether and have no report at all. But if we are to have one, let us have one that somebody can rely on; that the agricultural people will know is accurate, if it is for their benefit, and which is not for the manipulation of some men who want to go on the market and play it for their own gain. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, I desire to be recognized for a minute or two. I will say to the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN], if I can get his attention, that there is no law covering the case of corrupt calculations, or erroneous calculations, willfully issued. If the gentleman will turn to

the RECORD of yesterday he will find what the learned lawyer from Philadelphia who is in charge of this bill says, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON].

Mr. MANN. Oh, I have no controversy with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES].

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I know the gentleman has not, and he does not want to have.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] was making a statement in support of his proposition which was erroneous, and I called his attention to the error of his statement.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I challenge that statement that my statement was erroneous, and I call upon the gentleman to read the section that he refers to, and if he does so I am sure it will demonstrate that he is in error, and not myself.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] will not claim, I trust, that if an official in the Agricultural Department is purchased by the trust that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] referred to, and thereby makes false reports, that there is no offense under the law.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I take it that there is a law possibly covering it.

Mr. MANN. Possibly covering it. Why, there is section 119, which absolutely covers it. I will admit to the gentleman from Tennessee——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But that is not exactly this case.

Mr. MANN. I do not think that is the case that the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] sought to cover by his amendment, or that the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] sought to cover by his amendment; but the language used by the gentleman from Kentucky went away beyond the amendment he was offering, and I was seeking to correct him so that he would not have in the RECORD statements which were erroneous, when I am sure he does not desire that.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I am sure he does not desire that. I think I can clear the atmosphere a little. The gentleman from Illinois [Mr. MANN] is seeking information, just as I seek it sometimes from him, and I hope the committee will give me attention while I read the words of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], who is in charge of the bill.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, he says this amendment is a new proposition, and it is a new proposition. It strikes at no criminal offense known to the law, but makes a crime of a certain evil.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Will the gentleman——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I will read what you said in a minute; just wait.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman from Pennsylvania in that statement had reference to that which was covered by the new section sought to be introduced by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I understand; but the only difference is in language. The effect of the two propositions is the same, so far as making the doing of the wrong a penal offense.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I want the gentleman from Tennessee to understand the remarks of the gentleman from Pennsylvania had reference to his amendment and not to the one now pending.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. The two amendments are substantially the same. You gentlemen can turn to the RECORD of yesterday, page 949, and read my amendment, and then read what the gentleman from Pennsylvania said about there being no law on the subject. Now, I will read the words of the gentleman:

> Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I say nothing about the necessity or importance of this kind of legislation. I say only it has no place in this bill for reasons heretofore stated.

Now, then—

> *It brings in another class of persons for another thing not denounced as a crime, something that Congress has never legislated upon.*

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. True.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. "For that reason, and that reason only, I hope it will be voted down," said the gentleman. Now, he knows what the law is. I know there is no such law covering such cases, and, if so, I know that Secretary James Wilson would have prosecuted the people who made and published that corrupt statement two years ago that outraged the tobacco growers throughout the United States. There was no law then, there is no law now; yet, Mr. Chairman, in the Agricultural Department these erroneous statements were made and they were published and Secretary Wilson sent them out to the people of this country as a correct statement, and inside of about ten days or two weeks he sent out another saying they were erroneous. He went on to explain the matter to me afterwards, when I came here, and said that a poor little woman in his Department had made this expert statement. The three men who had been hired, and whom the law required to make the statement, had skulked from their duties and had sent out in the Department somewhere and brought in this unoffending little woman who had not been engaged in that kind of work and had her compile this statement, and Secretary Wilson corrected it as soon as he could.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, give me three minutes more.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Tennessee asks unanimous consent to speak for three minutes. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Now, I am not a tobacco raiser; I never raised tobacco in my life and I am not interested in it directly. All on earth I want is, that not only the tobacco grower be protected, but the wheat grower and the corn grower and the men who raise agricultural products throughout the country and upon which the great Agricultural Department of this country operates in making these statements. The making of a false statement such as I have discussed and the sending of it out to the country is an outrage upon the people of this country and there ought to be a law making that a crime. I ask the committee seriously and with the profoundest respect for your love of country and for your farmers to adopt these four or five little words here and give the farmers of our land a protection which they have not now under the law, as the chairman in charge of this bill admits. [Applause.]

Mr. PAYNE. Mr. Chairman, this amendment is a fair illustration of the sort of paternalism which seems to have taken possession of our friends across the aisle. Now, this whole thing is wrong. They have no business to ask the Government to get the statistics and publish them and furnish them for the sake of aiding anybody speculating in the products of the soil——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But does not the gentleman from New York think they should be correct when they are sent out?

Mr. PAYNE. It does not make any difference whether it is for a class who compose more than half the people of the United States, namely, the farmers, or the speculators. Speculation is wrong. It injures people. It enables some to get undue advantage and obtain something for nothing. What I object to is that the Government is asked to come in in a paternal sort of way——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield a moment?

Mr. PAYNE. And get the statistics to enable them to carry on their speculation.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Will the gentleman yield for a moment?

Mr. PAYNE. I suppose I will have to do so, and I do it most gracefully.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Does the gentleman think the Government of the United States should issue a statement that was untrue and destroy the tobacco growers, the corn growers, and wheat growers of the country? They are not speculators. They are honest men.

Mr. PAYNE. I understand the great complaint is that a couple of ladies in the Department made a mistake in the computation, and that computation went out to the world, and some people sold their tobacco at a less price than they would have gotten if the computation had been true. What do you propose to do? Do you propose to send those women, whom some one says are old women, to the penitentiary for five years and have them fined $5,000? Do you propose to prosecute them and require them to defend themselves in court? It shows the utter impracticability of the whole scheme. If the Government obtains this information they should publish it as fast as they get it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. That is not the law.

Mr. PAYNE. And it should be accessible to all the people.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. CLARK]?

Mr. PAYNE. I have only two minutes.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. I will get the gentleman some more time.

Mr. PAYNE. I dislike to take the time of the House.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. It is a fact that the Department of Agriculture does undertake to publish statistics, is it not?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And if they do publish them, they ought to be correct, ought they not?

Mr. PAYNE. Certainly.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. And if any fellow sends out false information he ought to be punished for it?

Mr. PAYNE. That is another question. That is where you get into the realm of publishing everything for the purpose of enabling people to speculate. And you are not content to have the information come in from day to day, but you want the statistics gathered so that they can come in in one lump, and if there is a great shortage in the crop shown in that publication everybody on this floor and everywhere else knows that instead of the price going up normally, to correspond with the shortage of the crop, it goes up by leaps and bounds and with five or six times the addition that would naturally come to it; but if you had them published from day to day as the statistics came in it would be a natural, normal movement in the price instead of this great advance to the detriment of the people of the country.

Mr. CLARK of Missouri. But that is not the question. The question is, if they publish statistics ought they not to be honest statistics?

Mr. PAYNE. I am simply illustrating the folly of you gentlemen on the other side striving to make this Government entirely a paternal Government to watch over the interests of particular classes in this country, or the different people in this country. And you find this difficulty at every point. You must bind somebody by $5,000 fine and five years' imprisonment in order to carry out your paternalistic ideas.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. To whom does the gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] yield?

Mr. PAYNE. I have not yielded to anybody.

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. The gentleman from New York [Mr. PAYNE] proceeds upon false premises. He proceeds on the idea that this amendment is for the purpose of gathering information. I would call the gentleman's attention to the fact that his party is the party that put into effect the gathering of the information. Now, the purpose of this amendment is to make it true.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

The motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURRIER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 11701, and had come to no resolution thereon.

URGENT DEFICIENCY BILL.

Mr. TAWNEY, from the Committee on Appropriations, reported the bill (H. R. 14766) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union and ordered to be printed.

Mr. FITZGERALD. I reserve all points of order, Mr. Speaker.

Mr. TAWNEY. Mr. Speaker, I desire to give notice that I will call the bill up for consideration to-morrow morning after the reading of the Journal.

PERMANENT AND INDEFINITE APPROPRIATIONS.

Mr. BRICK. Mr. Speaker, by direction of the Committee on Appropriations, I make a privileged report and ask for its immediate consideration.

The Clerk read as follows:

Resolution 180.

*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby requested to furnish for the use of the House the following information:

First. Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects, giving titles and dates of acts of appropriations and references to statutes.

Second. Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects proposed to be repealed by H. R. 14656, Sixtieth Congress, first session, and the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal years 1906 and 1907.

Third. Statement of appropriations for permanent specific and indefinite objects not repealed by H. R. 14656, Sixtieth Congress, first session, and the expenditures therefrom during the fiscal years 1906 and 1907.

Fourth. Whether in his opinion said H. R. 14656 should be enacted, with or without amendment.

Mr. MANN. I make the point of order on the matter of asking the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury as to whether a bill ought to be passed or not. I do not think that is a privileged matter, Mr. Speaker. I do not think it is a privileged matter to ask a Department whether Congress ought to pass a particular bill.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say that I think the point made by the gentleman from Illinois is well taken, but it has been the practice for several years to pass resolutions of this character asking for such information, and the Secretary of the Treasury has invariably complied with the request.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the resolution?

Mr. BRICK. I do.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Reserving the right to object, I would like to have the gentleman from Indiana explain to the House what the bill is that this resolution asks the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury on.

Mr. BRICK. It is the bill (H. R. 14656) pending before the Committee on Appropriations, for the repeal of certain permanent appropriations.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman to have the bill read, so that the House may know what it is. There is no information given in the resolution as to what is in the bill.

Mr. BRICK. I think I can explain it without having to take considerable time. This resolution simply asks for information from the Department that shall go before the Committee on Appropriations in the consideration of this bill 14656, to come later on.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Your resolution asks the opinion of an executive officer. I do not think that the membership of the House wants the opinion; but we certainly do want to know on what that opinion is asked; and I must insist on the bill being read before the request for unanimous request is granted.

Mr. BRICK. Very well; I will ask that the bill to which the resolution refers be read to the House.

The Clerk read as follows:

A bill (H. R. 14656) to repeal certain laws relating to permanent and indefinite appropriations.

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That all laws heretofore made whereby definite or indefinite sums of money have been permanently appropriated from the General Treasury for specific or general objects, except so far as they provide appropriations for sinking fund, for payment of interest, premium, or principal of the public debt, or of bonds known as the 3.65 bonds of the District of Columbia, for expenses of the Smithsonian Institution (interest on trust fund); for refunding taxes illegally collected, and for payment of allowances of drawback under the internal-revenue laws; for payment to importers excess of deposits; for payment of debentures or drawbacks, bounties, and allowances; for payment of debentures and other charges, and for refunding proceeds of unclaimed merchandise under the customs-revenue laws, and for all other refunds; for the police and firemen's relief funds of the District of Columbia, created by the act of February 25, 1885; for the support of the Soldiers' Home; Indian trust funds deposited as provided by the act entitled "An act to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to deposit certain funds in the United States Treasury in lieu of investment," approved April 1, 1880, and under other acts, and for the Navy pension fund, and for all other trust funds, be, and the same are hereby, repealed to take effect from and after June 30, 1909: *Provided*, That payment of all liabilities legally incurred in the fiscal year 1909 under any of the appropriations affected by this act may be made therefrom until the close of the fiscal year 1911, at which date all balances of said appropriations then remaining unexpended shall be carried to the surplus fund.

SEC. 2. That all appropriations hereafter made shall remain available for two years for the payment of expenditures properly incurred within the time for which they are appropriated, at the expiration of which period all appropriations or balances of appropriations which shall have been upon the books of the Treasury for said period of two years shall be carried to the surplus fund, and the limitations herein placed upon expenditures shall apply to all appropriations now upon the books of the Treasury: *Provided*, That this provision shall not apply to permanent specific appropriations not repealed by this act, to appropriations for rivers and harbors, light-houses, fortifications, public buildings, the pay of the Navy and Marine Corps, and for construction of ships of the Navy.

SEC. 3. That it shall be the duty of the heads of the several Departments of the Government to include in their annual estimates to Congress estimates of the amounts required for expenditures under appropriations affected by this act for the service of the fiscal year 1910 and annually thereafter.

SEC. 4. That all laws or parts of laws inconsistent with the provisions of this act be, and the same are hereby, repealed.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Now, I would like to ask the gentleman from Indiana as to what portion of this bill the opinion of the Secretary is asked and the necessity for the opinion.

Mr. BRICK. The opinion is asked as to that which we intend to repeal, or that which the bill proposes to repeal; but, as a matter of fact, we want all the information that the Secretary of the Treasury can give us upon the whole bill.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. You ask him an opinion as to whether it is legal to repeal, constitutional, or advisable?

Mr. FITZGERALD. Will the gentleman yield to me?

Mr. BRICK. Certainly.

Mr. FITZGERALD. Personally I do not care much about the request for the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury. Different Secretaries of the Treasury have at different times recommended that certain laws providing for permanent and indefinite appropriations for different objects be repealed, and it is believed that it would be of service to the committee in the consideration of the bill proposing to repeal some of these laws if the Secretary of the Treasury would set forth in a document

giving the facts the reasons that had urged different Secretaries to recommend the repeal of these specific appropriations.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. I would like to ask the gentleman if this is to repeal the law for the regular annual permanent appropriations and this is a new law providing that all appropriations shall be made by Congress for certain specific purposes and shall remain in the Treasury subject to check?

Mr. FITZGERALD. I think the gentleman is aware that there are a number of laws under which annually money is appropriated for certain services without being passed on by Congress. It is believed advisable that some of these laws should be repealed and that Congress should every year appropriate money for the particular service now covered in these permanent laws. It would be impossible in the ordinary transaction of the business of the Government to repeal all laws providing for the permanent appropriations, but it is believed that some of them can be repealed with benefit to the country and with some advantage to this House. The object of this amendment is to obtain from the Secretary of the Treasury, first, a statement of all of the laws providing for permanent, indefinite, or definite appropriations, the amounts that are expended under those acts, and his opinion as to whether they should be repealed, so that Congress may make specific appropriations.

Mr. UNDERWOOD. Is this the unanimous report of the committee?

Mr. FITZGERALD. The report on this resolution is unanimous, because it is believed by the committee that the information will be of great benefit to it.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I should like to make an inquiry of the gentleman in charge of the bill. According to my interpretation of the bill it would repeal the permanent appropriation for the Naturalization Bureau. It would repeal the $3,000,000 permanently appropriated for the enforcement of the meat-inspection law, would it not?

Mr. TAWNEY. I do not know that it would.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I think clearly it would.

Mr. TAWNEY. I will say that the bill is not before the House. The bill was read to the House simply for information, to show the scope of the subject upon which the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury was asked.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. I ask these questions because——

Mr. TAWNEY. I want to say this: We are expending annually about $150,000,000 under the authority of these permanent appropriations. Concerning the service paid for out of these appropriations Congress knows nothing whatever, except in so far as we may gain information from the annual reports of the heads of the Departments having charge of the expenditure of these appropriations. It has been repeatedly urged that many of these appropriations be repealed. Take, for example, the appropriation for the collection of the customs. That appropriation was enacted many years ago, permanently appropriating $5,500,000 for the collection of the customs. To-day we are expending almost $10,000,000 in the collection of the customs. Now half of it is expended under a permanent appropriation and the other half is expended under an annual deficiency appropriation. As to that amount, whether expended under the annual deficiency appropriation or under the permanent appropriation, there is no information given to the House as to the details of it, as would be done if Congress appropriated from year to year. Now, the Secretary of the Treasury having the administration of these expenditures under permanent appropriations, it is simply for the purpose of ascertaining what his judgment is regarding the advisability of repealing all or any of them. The Committee on Appropriations desires that information in connection with the consideration of the bill before the committee.

Mr. CRUMPACKER. Mr. Speaker, I agree with the gentleman in the view that Congress ought to make the appropriations necessary to run the Government, as far as they can be made. I only asked the question for the purpose of bringing to the attention of the House the broad scope and important character of this bill. I will not make any objection to the consideration of the resolution. The committee and the House ought to have the information. I do not believe the resolution ought to call for the opinion of the Secretary of the Treasury. If it were not such an important matter I should object to it upon that ground; but he is not compelled to give his opinion. The House ought to have the information, in order to guide its action, and therefore I make no objection to the consideration of the resolution.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

The resolution was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. BRICK, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table

THE CRIMINAL CODE.

On motion of Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania, the House again resolved itself into the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union for the further consideration of the penal code bill (H. R. 11701), with Mr. CURRIER in the chair.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, respecting the pending amendment, I do not care to add anything to what was said by me yesterday. I understand the pending amendment embodies essentially the same principles as the amendment or new section proposed yesterday by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I desire to add a word only, in order that the committee may understand the situation. It has been suggested by the gentleman from Illinois that there is a law that now punishes the acceptance of a bribe by a public official for the sake of influencing his action. Section 119 does cover the case where an official is bribed to take a given course or a false position in regard to any of his duties, and it would cover the case of an official who accepted a bribe and then made a false report in regard to crop statistics. The amendment adopted by the committee yesterday, covering the point raised by the gentleman from Texas [Mr. BURLESON], applies to what might be called the leaking of information prior to the time appointed for its being made public. The amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] punishes the knowingly issuing of a false statement in regard to these statistics, without regard to whether that knowingly false statement is the result of a bribe or not. In other words, it can and will cover a class of cases which are not now covered. For instance, if a man in charge of the gathering and publishing of these statistics knowingly makes a false statement for purposes of his own, even where there has been no bribery of him, there would now be no law to punish him. Under this act there would be.

I simply desired to bring the matter to the attention of the committee, that they might understand just what was involved.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I fully sympathize with my friend from Tennessee [Mr. GAINES] and my friend from Kentucky [Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES] in reference to this matter. The law now provides that if for any ulterior motive, practically, if for anything coming to the party, one of the persons in the Agricultural Department, for instance, miscalculates, it is a penal offense. This proposition is to punish them where there is no reason for miscalculation.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman from Illinois will bear with me, I do not think that that statement quite meets the situation.

Mr. MANN. If the gentleman from Kentucky will pardon me, I will elucidate it further. It is true that somebody in the Agricultural Department might have a friend that he desired to benefit and might issue erroneous figures without any possible benefit coming to the person who issued them, in which case there is no punishment provided. But what I hope will be safeguarded is this: Everybody who uses figures makes mistakes.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. But this says "knowingly."

Mr. MANN. The gentleman from Tennessee presented an amendment yesterday, and the gentleman from Kentucky presents a substitute to-day which no one of us has had a chance to see. The other gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] just now, referring to the amendment, said "knowingly issues the figures." Of course the figures are "knowingly issued;" the question is whether they are issued knowing them to be false.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit me, the section does say that he shall knowingly issue false certificates, and "knowingly" applies to the falsity and his knowledge of the falsity, and properly hedges the matter around.

Mr. MANN. Well, it may be of some benefit to some gentleman to insert it in the law, but it amounts to nothing, because if you have to prove that a man or woman in the Department knew that they were miscalculating the figures, that is beyond proof.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Suppose her boss made her issue them; suppose some man down there said: "You have got to do it, or I will discharge you."

Mr. MANN. She would not be the one who issued the figures; the penalty would be imposed upon her boss, and you could not prove that he knew it.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. In that case I would put him in the penitentiary, and——

Mr. MANN. Oh, the gentleman would not convict a woman no matter what she did; he knows it. [Laughter.] All they would have to do in a case of this kind would be to have the woman make up the figures, and if the gentleman from Tennessee was on the bench or in the jury box, there would be no conviction. [Laughter.] The only objection I make to this sort of proposition is that without being duly considered, without

passing the scrutiny of a committee that has a chance to see it in type, we can not appreciate the force of it. It may be that the distinguished gentleman from Tennessee is able to tell what a thing is by hearing it read, but, as far as I am concerned, I can never tell what the scope of an amendment is until I see it in black and white, in print.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. There it is, the gentleman has it in his hand. Will not the gentleman read it in the hearing of the House?

Mr. MANN. I would be very glad to read it, because it is well written, if it would be of any benefit to the gentleman from Tennessee. Otherwise I was going to yield the floor.

Whoever, being an officer or employee of the United States and whose duty requires the compilation or report of statistics for information relative to the products of the soil, shall knowingly compile for issuance or issue any false statistics or information as a report of the United States shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than five years.

It is precisely as I stated. Under this there is a penalty against the Secretary of Agriculture who knowingly issues figures which prove to be false. It does not require that he shall know them to be false. Of course I do not apprehend that a jury would convict him or that a judge would sentence him, but there are close cases at times where the Government seeks to prosecute officials. The present Administration, in my judgment, at different times, has sought not to prosecute but to persecute certain people. I do not wish to put in the control of any government the power under a technical plea to persecute an official, unless it be necessary, and I don't think it is ever necessary.

Mr. KÜSTERMANN. Mr. Chairman, this seems to be another case of the lawyers not agreeing. They are again at variance as to the correct interpretation of the law, and it seems to me that it would be far better if these laws, as well as all other laws of the United States and of the States, were written in such plain and concise form that even the common people would understand them. It would then not be necessary to go to a lawyer to get an interpretation of the law, and find that he did not agree with some other lawyer. [Laughter.] Why, the laws are made for the people, to tell them what to do and what not to do, and to inform them what punishment awaits them if they do not conform to the law. For this reason the laws ought to be so framed as to be easily understood by everyone. We could have profited by the example set by Germany in framing their civil code, a book so plainly written that everyone who can read a third reader can understand what the law means. A number of judges worked on that code for years, and when finally published, the laws were plain and understood by all. Those laws complete can be bought for 19 cents a volume, and when people are at outs about anything, the two parties concerned come together, read the laws, understand the laws, and act accordingly. I hope the time will come when we will not have as many synonyms and such long, complicated sentences in our laws, and that they will be plain, so plain that the people for whom they are intended will understand them. [Applause.]

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman from Wisconsin if he can give us a reference to a place where we can buy that book.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Chairman, I want to ask the gentleman from Illinois a question. The passage of this amendment will protect the producer in other ways. Suppose a man in a Department compiles these figures without having a bribe offered to him, and knowingly issues false statements and then goes and speculates in the market himself. It will reach that evil also?

Mr. MANN. Oh, I fully agree with the gentleman, that the matter ought to be covered in some way.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Kentucky.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 112 for the purpose of offering a few formal amendments to that section. The amendments I wish to offer are as follows:

On line 1, page 55, after the word "elected," to add the words "or appointed."

On lines 2 and 3, page 55, to strike out the words "from any Territory of the United States."

On line 3 to add the words "or appointment" after the word "elections."

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk informs the Chair that the second amendment the gentleman has just referred to has been agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. I ask unanimous consent to return to the section for the purpose of offering the other amendments.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman asks unanimous consent to return to section 112 for the purpose of offering the amendments which he has read. Is there objection?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, reserving the right to object, I desire to ask a question. I do not desire to object if this is necessary, but we have heretofore been told that this bill was so perfect a piece of legislation that it could not be improved upon; that it was as perfect a piece as could be conceived by Commission or by any committee. I am, therefore, rather surprised that anything has escaped the attention of the committee—that there is any imperfection in it. I did not hear what the gentleman said, but I would like to know why it is necessary to return to any particular paragraph to perfect it?

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I will be very glad to explain.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Before the gentleman proceeds I would call his attention to the fact that there have been one or two requests for unanimous consent to return to a paragraph made by gentlemen who were unfortunate enough to occupy a seat on this side of the Chamber, and those requests have been uniformly refused, even though the amendment suggested was an amendment that many of us thought was a proper one. I do not desire to retaliate, and shall not do so if the gentleman will inform me what the necessity of returning to this section is.

Mr. DENBY. I am very glad to explain to the gentleman from Georgia and to the committee very briefly what the amendment covers which I seek to offer. In those sections which deal with Congressional offenses the words "elected a Member or Delegate to Congress" were used in the bill as submitted to the House. In an amendment, emanating from the gentleman's side of the House, but accepted very gladly, the words "or appointed" were added, in order to cover the case of Members of Congress not only elected, but also those who had been appointed. That amendment was put in most of the sections, but omitted by accident in the rush of the debate from several other sections. The purpose is to make the language uniform in all.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I readily perceive the propriety and the necessity of the gentleman's amendment. The only thing about it is that we should all realize that this bill is not such a piece of perfection as it was originally thought to be.

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Chairman, pending the right to object, will the gentleman yield for a question? The gentleman asks to insert, after the word "elected," the words "or appointed."

Mr. DENBY. Line 1, page 55; yes.

Mr. PERKINS. A Member of Congress can not be appointed.

Mr. DENBY. But a Senator is a Member of Congress, and a Senator may be appointed by a governor.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 55, line 1, after the word "elected," insert the words "or appointed," and in line 3, after the word "election," insert the words "or appointment."

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 113 for the purpose of offering the following amendment:

Page 56, line 5, after the word "election," add the words "or appointment."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to return to section 113 for the purpose of offering the amendment which he has stated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 56, line 5, after the word "election," insert the words "or appointment."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 114 for the purpose of offering the following amendment:

Page 56, after the word "elected," add the words "or appointed."

Also,

Page 56, line 18, after the word "election," add the words "or appointment."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan asks unanimous consent to return to section 114 for the purpose of offering the amendment which he has stated. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 56, line 16, after the word "elected," insert the words "or appointed;" and, in line 18, after the word "election," insert the words "or appointment."

The question was taken, and the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. DENBY. Mr. Chairman, I ask unanimous consent to return to section 117 for the purpose of offering the following amendment: Page 59, line 6, after the word "election," add the words "or appointment."

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection. [After a pause.] The Chair hears none, and the Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 59, line 6, after the word "election," insert the words "or appointment."

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

Mr. WANGER. Mr. Chairman, right here I would like to ask the chairman of the committee whether there has been any amendment to section 7 as it was reported by the committee.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Section 7 of the bill?

Mr. WANGER. Yes. The section as reported forbids recruiting of any soldiers or sailors within the United States or within any place subject to the jurisdiction thereof to engage in armed hostilities against the same, and then forbids the opening within the United States of a recruiting station for the enlistment of such soldiers or sailors, but it does not forbid the opening of a recruiting office in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, and apparently it certainly should.

Mr. DENBY. The section as reported to the House forbids the opening of a recruiting station in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, as well as in the United States.

Mr. WANGER. Then the bill itself is different from the report. No; I think my friend is mistaken in his supposition. It forbids the recruiting in the United States or in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but it only forbids the opening within the United States of a recruiting station.

Mr. DENBY. I see the gentleman's point, although it would seem to me the language of the bill fully covers the point.

Mr. WANGER. I think not.

Mr. DENBY. Because a recruiting station might be opened subject to the jurisdiction of the United States, but the bill specifically forbids recruiting, and a recruiting station would be useless if they could not recruit soldiers there.

Mr. WANGER. But, as we forbid the opening of any such station within the United States, should we not also forbid the opening of it in any place subject to the jurisdiction of the United States?

Mr. DENBY. Well, unless the gentleman feels the matter is so important, it seems to me it is covered sufficiently by the existing language. As I say, there might be a recruiting station, but if you could not recruit at it, it would be of no value.

Mr. WANGER. You might not be able to prove as to recruiting, but it might be easy to prove the opening of a recruiting station. I will ask unanimous consent to return to that section.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I would say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WANGER] that the——

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. WANGER] asks unanimous consent to return to section 7.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I must insist on the regular order. And I want to say to my colleague——

The CHAIRMAN. If the gentleman insists on the regular order, the Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 125. [Whoever having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person, in any case in which a law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered, that he will testify, declare, depose, or certify truly, or that any written testimony, declaration, deposition, or certificate by him subscribed, is true, shall willfully and contrary to such oath state or subscribe any material matter which he does not believe to be true, is guilty of perjury, and shall be *fined* not more than $2,000 and *imprisoned* not more than five years.]

Mr. GARRETT. Mr. Chairman, it is my purpose later on in the consideration of this bill——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman make some motion?

Mr. GARRETT. I move to strike out the last word. It is my purpose in the consideration of this bill to offer an amendment. That amendment will be offered in good faith. It touches upon what seems to me to be an important matter, worthy of the consideration of this committee. And I desire to send now to the desk and have read in my time the amendment which I shall propose in order that it may go into the RECORD and be scrutinized by the members of this committee before the section is reached.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 113, after section 214, insert the following as a new section, to be numbered section 214a.

"No letter, postal card, circular, book, newspaper, pamphlet, writing, or other publication containing any advertisement, notice, account, or record of any contract which is made for future delivery of any product or products of the soil, minerals, meats, stocks, bonds, or anything whatsoever, tangible or intangible, without agreeing and intending that the article or stock or asset which is the subject of such contract shall be actually delivered or received in kind, or relating to any contract wherein any party thereto in whose behalf such contract is made acquires the right or privileges to demand in the future the acceptance or delivery of such article or asset without being thereby obligated to deliver or accept same; and no check, draft, bill, money, postal note, money order, or other instrument of payment or obligation for any such contract or transaction hereinabove defined; and no notice, letter, writing, or publication of any kind or character referring or relating to what is commonly called "dealing in futures," "stock gambling," or other names or terms intended to be understood as relating to such contracts as are herein described, shall be deposited in or carried by the mails of the United States or be delivered by any postmaster or letter carrier.

"Whoever shall knowingly deposit or cause to be deposited, or shall knowingly send or cause to be sent, anything to be conveyed or delivered by mail in violation of the provisions of this section, or shall knowingly deliver or cause to be delivered by mail anything herein forbidden to be carried by mail, shall be fined not more than $5,000 and imprisoned not more than two years; and for any subsequent offense shall be imprisoned not more than five years. Any person violating any provision of this section may be tried and punished either in the district in which the unlawful matter or publication was mailed, or to which it was carried by mail for delivery according to the direction thereon, or in which it was caused to be delivered by mail to the person to whom it was addressed."

The CHAIRMAN. Just one moment.

Mr. GARRETT. Gentlemen, in scrutinizing this amendment, will find that it is modeled after the lottery section. I am not clear but that the amendment should come immediately after section 215 rather than 214. That is a mere matter of detail which can be taken up when the time arrives. I have placed it in the RECORD in order that any interested may scrutinize it by the time we reach the section.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. As I understand, there is no motion.

Mr. GARRETT. No, not now.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word in order to make an inquiry of the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] in reference to this section which has just been read. I understand that in this section you propose to incorporate words defining perjury. According to the note at the head of this bill, as being embraced in brackets, this section is formed by combining different sections or provisions of existing law. Is that correct?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The brackets indicate more than that.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have just read what the gentleman has reported to the House they indicate, as shown on the very first page of the bill.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman will observe——

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I did not use my own language. I used the language of the committee when I called the gentleman's attention to that.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The paragraph at the head of the bill explaining the use of the bracket says it is applied to sections "from which any material thing has been omitted or which is made by combining together two sections," and the gentleman will find upon examining the section under consideration that something material has been omitted out of existing law in section 125, and therefore it is in brackets, and the report explaining section 125 calls attention to it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I have read the report. The gentleman, then, admits there has been something omitted from the existing law in this section. My recollection is quite clear that the gentleman does not provide for false swearing anywhere. It makes a false affidavit or false oath, whether in judicial proceeding or not, a perjury.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. This section is existing law with the single exception it strikes out the disqualification to testify upon conviction. This does not alter existing law in any respect except that.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Can the gentleman give some good reason—and I have no doubt he has one—why a person convicted of perjury should be permitted to testify as a witness in the courts?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I would like to hear it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Well, that, as the gentleman, who is an experienced lawyer, knows, is one of the remnants of the old common law of disqualification—the application of the

doctrine of the crimen falsi. The gentleman also knows that that doctrine is almost entirely exploded and has little or no application in modern jurisprudence and that nearly all modern States have striken it out of their criminal code. It has been done in England, and has been done in most of the States of the Union. This is a part of the great advance that has been made in the administration of justice in recent years, the advance that now permits a defendant to testify in his own behalf, his interest in the subject-matter affecting only his credibility as a witness. And, in line with that advance, England and most States have permitted a man convicted of perjury to testify, leaving the fact of his conviction to go to his credibility as a witness. It is in the line of modern penology. I could give the gentleman a list of the States if he desires it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not wish that. But all the States do not follow it. Most of the States have removed the disqualification of interest or the fact if a person is convicted of felony or of a misdemeanor, but I do not understand that all of the States removed the disqualification, where a man is convicted of perjury, from testifying. I know that all the States have set aside a verdict based upon testimony given by a witness who is convicted of perjury. The point I rose to inquire about is that it makes everything here perjury, whether this false swearing and false proceeding is in the nature of a judicial proceeding or not. The distinction between perjury and false swearing is that perjury is committed in a judicial proceeding, and false swearing is that wherein the false swearing is not in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Well, I will say to the gentleman that this is the law of the United States and has been for a great many years. The law of to-day says exactly as does the section proposed, that whoever, having taken an oath before a competent tribunal, officer, or person in any case in which the law of the United States authorizes an oath to be administered in a matter that is material to the subject, and having taken such oath, testifies falsely in that respect, shall be guilty of perjury.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment is withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 126. Whoever shall procure another to commit any perjury is guilty of subornation of perjury, and punishable as in the preceding section prescribed.

Mr. HARDY. I move to strike out the last word. I rise, Mr. Chairman, just in passing, to call attention to the fact, as evidenced by the explanation made by the gentleman in charge of this bill a moment ago, that this is not a bill simply to codify, but that this committee have in numerous instances, that being one, assumed the right or the duty to provide very important amendments to the law as it now exists. Now, the amendment we have made to enable the convicted perjurer to still testify is one I am in favor of. It is in line, as stated by the Chairman, with modern judicial enactment; but it is a very material one when it gives the right thereunder given to a convicted felon. I wished to simply make this note for the purpose of saying that when we come to equally important amendments before this House in the progress of this bill it ought not to be a bar to their discussion or prevent their enactment to simply assert that it is new law.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 127. Whoever shall feloniously steal, take away, alter, falsify, or otherwise avoid any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, by means whereof any judgment is reversed, made void, or does not take effect; or whoever shall acknowledge, or procure to be acknowledged, in any such court, any recognizance, bail, or judgment, in the name of any other person not privy or consenting to the same, shall be fined not more than $5,000, or imprisoned not more than seven years, *or both;* but this provision shall not extend to the acknowledgment of any judgment by an attorney, duly admitted, for any person against whom such judgment is had or given.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I desire to ask the gentleman in charge of the bill a question. It says "whoever shall feloniously steal, take away, alter, falsify, or otherwise avoid any record, writ, process, or other proceeding, in any court of the United States, by means whereof any judgment is reversed," etc. Now, is it necessary to have such bad result follow in order to make a crime of the stealing and taking away or falsifying the record? Is there any punishment for that, in case the bad result provided for does not follow? Do you see the point?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Yes; I see the point.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I would like to have that explained. Is there any provision for punishment in this act in a case where a bad result does not follow from it?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman will realize the difficulty of answering all these questions upon the spur of the moment. Now, I will answer it in a moment, and I think perhaps conclusively. We now have this law existing in the statute book. When a gentleman asks me on the floor when I am considering the whole bill, it is necessarily difficult to answer questions covering every item of the bill; but I will say to the gentleman that the next section practically covers the thought in his mind, section 128, which we have broadened very materially by the addition of other words, which I think covers that.

The pro forma amendment was withdrawn.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 131. [Whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give *or offer, or cause to be given or offered,* any money, *property, or value of any kind,* or any promise *or agreement therefor, or any other bribe,* to any judge, *judicial officer, or other person authorized by any law* of the United States *to hear or determine any question,* matter, cause, *proceeding, or controversy, with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or decision thereon,* shall be fined *not more than $20,000 or* imprisoned *not more than fifteen years, or both;* and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment to offer to that section.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 131 by inserting on page 66, line 4, between the words "thereon" and "shall," the following: "or because of any such action, vote, opinion, or decision."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, the section as it now stands provides for punishing anybody who shall give or offer to a judge any money or property for the purpose of influencing his vote, opinion, action, or decision. If the amendment were incorporated, it would also provide that anybody who gives to him any of these things because or on account of his action, vote, opinion, or decision shall be punished in that way. I would ask the Clerk to read that part of the section as it would read if the amendment were incorporated.

The Clerk read as follows:

Whoever, directly or indirectly, shall give or offer, or cause to be given or offered, any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, or any other bribe, to any judge, judicial officer, or other person authorized by any law of the United States to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, proceeding, or controversy, with intent to influence his action, vote, opinion, or decision thereon, or because of any such action, vote, opinion, or decision, shall be fined not more than $20,000 or imprisoned not more than fifteen years, or both; and shall forever be disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman that I think this makes it clearer and stronger, and I accept it.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

The amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 132. Whoever, being a judge of *a court* of the United States, shall in anywise accept or receive any sum of money, or other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation, gift, or security for the payment of money, or *for* the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with the intent to be influenced thereby in any opinion, judgment, or decree in any suit, controversy, matter, or cause depending before him, shall be fined *not more than $20,000 or* imprisoned *not more than fifteen years, or both;* and shall be forever disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out, after the word "judge," in the first line of the paragraph, the words "of a court," so that it will read:

Whoever, being a judge of the United States.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 8, page 66, strike out the words "of a court."

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, as the section now reads, it might limit the section to a judge of a court in the United States, leaving the words "of a court" to qualify the words "of the United States;" whereas the section should apply also to the United States judge of a Territorial court. I think the words "of a court" narrow the section unnecessarily.

The amendment was agreed to.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 132 by inserting, on page 66, line 15, between the words "him" and "shall," the words "or because of any opinion, ruling, decision, judgment, or decree."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, that amendment is of precisely the same character as the one offered to the preceding section, which has been agreed to.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I should like to have the Clerk read the section as it would read when amended.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection the Clerk will report the section as it would read if amended.

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee informally rose, and, Mr. DAVIDSON having taken the chair as Speaker pro tempore, a message, in writing, from the President of the United States was communicated to the House of Representatives by Mr. LATTA, one of his secretaries.

CODIFICATION OF THE PENAL LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The committee resumed its session.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 132. Whoever, being a judge of the United States, shall in any wise accept or receive any sum of money, or other bribe, present, or reward, or any promise, contract, obligation, gift, or security for the payment of money, or for the delivery or conveyance of anything of value, with the intent to be influenced thereby in any opinion, judgment, or decree in any suit, controversy, matter, or cause depending before him, or because of any opinion, ruling, decision, judgment, or decree, shall be fined *not more than $20,000 or* imprisoned *not more than fifteen years, or both;* and shall be forever disqualified to hold any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that amendment covers the same thing that was covered in section 131, and is in the line of the section itself, and the committee, accordingly, make no opposition to it.

Mr. DRISCOLL. It seems to me the gentleman ought to add the words "rendered by him" to make it complete.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I think it refers to just exactly what the other refers to, and covers it completely, in my opinion.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I do not think it is clear.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I should like to have the Clerk read that once more.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The amendment was again read.

Mr. SHERLEY. I suggest that, if the gentleman will permit, the word "such" be put in there, so that it will read "because of any such opinion," etc.; that will make the sentence perfectly plain.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Very well, put in the word "such."

Mr. DRISCOLL. Why not put in the words "rendered by him?"

Mr. DE ARMOND. I think those words tend to narrow it, because that phrase is not used in the other part of the section. I think putting in the word "such" is entirely unobjectionable, and I have no objection to that.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Kentucky offer that as an amendment?

Mr. SHERLEY. I offer that as an amendment to the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky offers the following amendment to the amendment proposed by the gentleman from Missouri, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend the amendment so as to read "or because of any such opinion, ruling, decision, judgment, or decree."

The amendment to the amendment was agreed to.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND] as amended.

The amendment as amended was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 133. *Whoever, being a juror, referee, arbitrator, appraiser, assessor, auditor, master, receiver, United States commissioner, or other person authorized by any law of the United States to hear or determine any question, matter, cause, controversy, or proceeding, shall ask, receive, or agree to receive, any money, property, or value of any kind, or any promise or agreement therefor, upon any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, action, judgment, or decision shall be influenced thereby, shall be fined not more than $2,000 or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.*

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 133 by inserting on page 67, line 2, between the words "thereby" and "shall," the following: "or because of any such vote, opinion, action, judgment, or decision."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 134 *Whoever being, or about to be, a witness upon a trial, hearing, or other proceeding, before any court or any officer authorized by the laws of the United States to hear evidence or take testimony, shall receive or agree or offer to receive a bribe, upon any agreement or understanding that his testimony shall be influenced thereby, or that he will absent himself from the trial, hearing, or other proceeding, shall be fined not more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.*

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment:

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 134, on page 69, by inserting between the word "proceeding," lines 11 and 12, and the word "shall," in line 12, the words "or because of any such testimony of such absence."

Mr. DRISCOLL. Mr. Chairman, I would like to have the section read as it will read with that proposed amendment incorporated.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the section will be read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 134. *Whoever being a prisoner, confined in a prison, penitentiary, ing, or other proceeding, before any court or any officer authorized by the laws of the United States to hear evidence or take testimony, shall receive or agree or offer to receive a bribe, upon any agreement or understanding that his testimony shall be influenced thereby, or that he will absent himself from the trial, hearing, or other proceeding, or because of any such testimony of such absence, shall be fined not more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.*

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 138. *Whoever being a prisoner, confined in a prison, penitentiary, jail, or other place of detention, or being in lawful custody of an officer or other person by authority of the United States, shall escape or attempt to escape from such prison, penitentiary, jail, or other place of detention, or custody, shall be fined not more than $1,000, or imprisoned not more than seven years, or both.*

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I desire to strike out the last word for the purpose of making a statement. Mr. Chairman, I apprehend that this is new matter in this bill, and while I have no serious objection to punishing a prisoner who may attempt to escape, or escapes after conviction, because most States have that law—although I think it a very unkind and harsh law—I do not desire to assent to a proposition that would punish a man for escaping before he is convicted. In other words, this section is so broad that a man may be convicted for getting away from the custody of an officer who has him in charge, when upon trial he would not be convicted of any offense. In many cases, for escaping from an officer who had arrested him for misdemeanor, or a mere trifling offense, it would render a man subject to be indicted, tried, and convicted for a very serious felony. I do not desire to assent to that proposition. I do not desire to assent to the proposition that if a man before he is convicted when arrested charged with some misdemeanor, escapes or attempts to escape from the custody of an officer, he is guilty of a felony, no matter what may be the offense of which he is charged. Therefore, I offer this amendment so as to confine it to an escape after conviction. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 69 add after the word "prisoner," in line 1, the following: "under conviction or sentence." Also by inserting in line 3, page 69, before the word "in," the words "convicted and."

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. So that the section will read that "whoever, being a prisoner, after conviction or sentence shall escape," etc., and to the other part of the section, "being in lawful custody," I propose to add, before the words "in lawful custody," "after being convicted and in lawful custody," etc.

Now, we are here making it an offense for a man to escape or attempt to escape—not to resist an officer or anything of that sort, because there are other provisions in this code which provide for resisting an officer and for rescuing or attempting to rescue a prisoner.

Very often a man escapes, or makes a technical escape, from the custody of an officer when the prisoner is not guilty of anything. I have known cases where men have been arrested, knew they were not guilty, have escaped from the officer when they had the opportunity for the purpose of securing bail, and then in a few days delivering themselves up to the officer, giving bail, in order that they might not go to jail.

Members must remember that in the territory in which some of us live persons may be arrested hundreds of miles from that portion of the district where the commissioner lives or the courts are held, and to take them there without providing for bail means that they must remain in jail. Men are often arrested that are not convicted in the United States court. It often occurs in other courts, and therefore I do not desire, when the provision was never in the law before, to make the offense a crime for a man who escapes, or attempts to escape, from the custody of an officer, a man who has not been lawfully convicted or guilty of anything and is charged with being guilty of a misdemeanor—I am not in favor of making that a felony under the law. It does not say if he resists an officer. This is simply to escape——

Mr. DRISCOLL. Will the gentleman yield to a question?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Let me finish the sentence. If

he simply gets away from the officer who has gone asleep on board a train, say, if he walks out or if he escapes from an officer without the use of any force, he is guilty of a felony, and I do not like this new addition to the criminal code which makes a man who is not guilty, who can never be found guilty, guilty of a felony because he escapes either through the negligence of an officer or by any other means, not using any force to escape.

Mr. DRISCOLL. As I understand the gentleman, he says that if a man is convicted of a crime and escapes after such conviction he may be properly punished under this proposed section.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I did not say I was in favor of it. I said I was more in favor of that than I was of the section as it stands. I do not think it accords with humanity to enact the section into law.

Mr. DRISCOLL. If he is not convicted and escapes pending a trial or before the trial, you would not have him subject to this section.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not hear the gentleman.

Mr. DRISCOLL. If he is not convicted, if it is before trial, and of course before trial he would not be convicted, therefore you think this section should not apply.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not think we should punish a man who simply escapes before trial.

Mr. DRISCOLL. But suppose he is actually guilty.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. No man is actually guilty who is not found guilty.

Mr. DRISCOLL. But suppose he is guilty and suppose he gets away so that he never can be convicted, would you not consider the escaping before trial some offense? Assume that he is guilty and that he gets away.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I said it ought not to be any offense to get away before he is convicted; to make it any greater crime for an innocent man to get away than for a guilty man to be convicted.

Mr. DRISCOLL. If he is innocent, why should he not wait and stand trial?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Oh, a great many men do stand trial who are not guilty, and a great many men get away from the jail in order to get bail and not be confined who are not guilty.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Chairman, I observe that the gentleman from Georgia says that this statute would convict a man of a felony.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I understand from the reading of this section that he may be fined not exceeding $1,000.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Or imprisoned not more than seven years.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. That permits the court to fine him or imprison him either.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. If he is fined $1 he would not be convicted of a felony, would he?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. You indict him for a penitentiary offense, and we do not define felonies, as I understand it, by the United States statute. Some of the States do, and in some States a felony is a crime punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. DRISCOLL. I ask unanimous consent that his time be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I desire to ask the further question: Does the gentleman not think that anyone who is a prisoner in charge of an officer and charged with a crime—that it is his duty as a good citizen to observe and respect the constituted authorities, even though he may not be guilty of a crime?

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Certainly I do. There is no question about my believing that.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Under this section of law the discretion is left at last to the court to impose a fine as low as $1.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. That is all true, Mr. Chairman, but I do not believe that after living under this law for one hundred years or more—and this is all new now, as I understand it; it is something which has emanated from the brain of the Commission and has been approved by the gentlemen who made up this report—I do not believe that we ought to make it a crime for a man who has not been adjudged guilty to escape. I do believe it ought to be made a crime if you resist an arrest or if you get away by assault upon an officer, and that is provided, but for a man to escape—and not only that, but you make it a crime if he attempts to escape, and you make an attempt to escape as great a misdemeanor as the escaping itself. Officers who could not secure evidence sufficient to convict a man of a charge for which they have arrested him could very easily put up a charge by saying the man tried to escape, by saying that they can not convict him of the offense for which they arrested him, but that they will charge him with an attempt to escape, and that they will convict him of that, because nobody is present at the arrest but themselves and the prisoner.

I have offered these amendments because I do not think that an untried, unconvicted, not-found-guilty man should be put upon the same footing in the matter here dealt with in this section as a man who has been adjudged by the law to be a convicted felon or a man guilty of a misdemeanor, for everybody is presumed under the humanity of our law to be innocent until they are shown to be guilty. Here we make it a serious offense, in many cases a much more serious offense than the man may be charged with when arrested, to escape or to attempt to escape. Against the introduction of such inhumanity into the law I, for one, protest.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the ayes appeared to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania) there were—ayes 26, noes 31.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 139. Whenever any marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person has in his custody any prisoner by virtue of process issued under the laws of the United States by any court, judge, or commissioner, and such marshal, deputy marshal, ministerial officer, or other person voluntarily suffers such prisoner to escape, he shall be fined not more than $2,000, or imprisoned not more than two years, or both.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 139, on page 69, by inserting in line 13, between the words "voluntarily" and "suffers," the following: "or negligently."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, if that amendment were adopted an officer would be liable to the penalties imposed by the section for a negligent escape as well as a voluntary one. It seems to me it would improve the section to incorporate that word.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

On a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 26, noes 34.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out in line 15, page 59, the word "two" and insert the word "seven," so it will read "seven years" in place of two.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 15, after the word "than" strike out the word "two" and insert "seven," so as to read "not more than seven years."

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, we have just refused in any way to change this new and modern proposition, put into this bill by the Commission and the committee on revision, by which we make it a crime punishable by seven years' imprisonment, at least it may be that long, for a man to escape from an officer, and we have the remarkable proposition in the next section where you only make it a crime punishable by two years for an officer to voluntarily let him get away. Now, it occurs to me that the punishment ought to be severer upon the officer whose duty it is to keep the prisoner in custody than it is for the prisoner to escape. We have here a law which makes it seven years for a man to escape and makes it a crime punishable for two years for an officer to permit him to get away or who accepts a bribe or who walks away leaving him and telling him to go; it occurs to me that the greater punishment ought to be visited upon the officer and not upon the man.

Mr. SHERLEY. What is the gentleman's amendment? I was unavoidably absent at the time he offered it.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I tried to amend the other section, and I now propose in this section 139 to make the officer equally guilty and punish him by seven years' imprisonment well as the man who gets away. You make it in the bill but two years.

Mr. SHERLEY. Your motion is to strike out "two" and substitute "seven?"

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Yes, sir.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not think there is any objection to that. I think it might be a grave offense and ought to be properly punished.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I think so, too. If you punish the man for getting away, you ought to punish the man for letting him get away. That is all I have to say. I do not desire to disturb the consistency and beauty of this bill, but I want to see if I can make it a little more consistent and symmetrical.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, the distinction between the punishment in those two cases is based upon the fact that the prisoner in attempting to escape frequently uses violence, and it is often the case that the life of the jailer or the person who has him in custody is in jeopardy. In the other case it is simply a man who permits him to escape, being the man who has him in custody, and he might be liable even without the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri, for doing it negligently, and it seems to me, therefore, the punishment in one case ought to be greater than in the other.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. BARTLETT].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the ayes seemed to have it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 37, noes 40.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 141. [Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of the United States, *or other person duly authorized,* in serving, or attempting to serve or execute, any mesne process or warrant, or any rule or order, or any other legal or judicial writ or process of any court of the United States, *or United States commissioner,* or shall assault, beat, or wound any officer or other person duly authorized in serving or executing any *such* writ, rule, order, process, warrant, *or other legal or judicial writ or process,* shall be fined not more than $300 and imprisoned not more than one year.]

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Missouri offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend section 141 by striking out in line 25, page 69, and line 1, page 70, the following words: "or other person duly authorized;" also by striking out the words "or United States Commissioner," line 4, page 70; also by striking out the words "or other legal or judicial writ or process," in line 7, page 70, and inserting between the word "shall," line 4, and the word "assault," line 5, page 70, the words "knowingly and willfully."

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, but slight changes have been made in this section so far as the number of words introduced into it in addition to those that were in before are concerned, but the effect is a very considerable one. I do not know how thoroughly the committee may have taken that into account. They have entirely changed the form of expression. I understand that to be in conformity with their general principle of endeavoring to have uniform expression in the wording of the statutes. In this particular instance what was expressed in the old statute in the old language would be better expressed in the new statute in the old language, but that aside, they have incorporated some new elements which it appears to me ought not to be included. For instance, in the first part of the section they have incorporated the words "or other person duly authorized," words which the amendment proposes to strike out. Now, I do not think that those words ought to be put into this section. As they have worded it the section provides that "whoever shall knowingly or willfully obstruct, resist, or oppose any officer of the United States or other person duly authorized." This is a highly penal statute, and it seems to me that unless there be absolute necessity for it the outside especially authorized person, who may be vaguely and improperly authorized, ought not to be included. I believe, too, that the addition of "or United States commissioner," or, in other words, making the process of the United States commissioner have the same effect and amount to the same thing, so far as this section is concerned, as that which issues from the court, is not right. Then as to the final addition which it is moved to strike out "or other legal or judicial writ or process," I confess I do not know, and I am not sure that the committee precisely knows, just what that is meant to be or to express. The words which we have already in the statute in the old law are "writ, rule, order, process, or warrant." That, according to the notions of these gentlemen, is not sufficiently comprehensive, but we take in "other legal or judicial writ or process." That may be meant to cover something extraordinary, unusual, adapted to some special case, to reach some emergency, as it may be supposed, or it may be general language employed in a general way. If the purpose be to reach some case not covered by the old language of the statute, I think that purpose ought to be disclosed—we ought to know what it is. It seems to me it could not very well be a good purpose. If the words are put in without having any special meaning and without any special purpose, then it would appear to me that the section is strong enough with those words omitted and with the old words in the section employed as they are.

The remaining part of the amendment goes to the insertion of the words "knowingly and willfully," those which are employed at the outset in the section, before the word "shall," in its final denunciation of the penalty. Now, in the change of the phraseology in the rewriting of the section it is very clear, of course, that the words "knowingly and willfully" describe that part of the offense which consists in obstructing, resisting, or opposing an officer of the United States; but when we come down to the next clause, where the provision is "shall assault, beat, or wound any officer or other person," the word "shall" being repeated and different verbs being employed, it seems to me, without the repetition those words are not to be supplied by construction, and so are not in the section. As the section was worded of old, the main qualifiers were carried clear through, because the construction was such as to carry them clear through.

But here are thoroughly distinct clauses, and if you want to provide that to assault, beat, or wound any officer or other person in order to constitute an offense shall be done knowingly and willfully, I think it becomes necessary to use those words, to repeat them. I think that the amendment is a decided improvement to the section. It would remove something which must be unnecessary as surplusage, or possibly may be dangerous; and it would leave beyond implication and beyond construction the question whether this specification of knowingly and willfully is to apply throughout or apply only to the early portion.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I will say for the information of the committee that the enlargement of this law was reported by the Revision Commission on the recommendation of the Department of Justice. I think it explains itself. It seems to be perfectly clear. The words that the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri seeks to exclude, "or other persons duly authorized," includes in this law persons who might be appointed deputies by the court to serve processes. It was the feeling of the Commission, and it was the recommendation of the Department of Justice, I will say, based on the experience of the Department and on the experience of that class of men engaged in the execution of mandates of courts of justice, that they who were not officers, but men specially appointed to serve the orders of the court, ought to be protected. Respecting the amendment of the gentleman to strike out the words "United States commissioner," it would seem to me not to need any explanation, that without the addition of the words "United States commissioner" added to the words "judges of the court," persons could willfully obstruct, resist, and oppose the service of a warrant issued against a criminal, as it is well known that warrants for the arrest of persons charged with a violation of Federal statutes are generally issued by United States commissioners, and as the law exists to-day without this enlargement the resisting of an officer of that kind, obstructing or opposing the execution of a warrant issued by a United States commissioner can not be punished. The additional amendment offered by the gentleman seeking to strike from the section the words "or other legal or judicial writ or process" in the enumeration of the orders and process of the courts which its officers are to be protected in serving seems to me ought not to prevail. Your committee believe with the Commission of Revision that these words were necessary in order to punish as a crime the attempt to obstruct or resist service of any process issued by a court or by the legally constituted authorities of the United States, and that there might be other processes or writs which the enumeration contained in the statute did not cover. For that reason they have inserted the amendment, and we believe it is a necessary enlargement of existing law.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. Why is it that they think that if this process or writ shall be issued by the court commissioner these particular words should be used?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I would say to the gentleman that at the present moment I can not state what particular process might be omitted, but that the Department of Justice and the Commission and the committee at the time it considered the bill felt that these words, "writ, rule, order, process, warrant," might not cover all of the legal writs that might be issued in a court of the United States, and that ought to be served by a proper constituted officer, and they also felt that the court ought to protect the officers serving any and all processes of the court.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the gentleman about these qualifying words; whether in his understanding of this section as it now stands, the words "know-

ingly and willfully" are carried down, or are inserted by indication, after the word "shall" and before "assault."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I will state to the gentleman that upon that question there might be some doubt. The addition of the words "willfully and knowingly" might be in the direction of clearness, and I certainly should not oppose that amendment. That is what the committee intended to make clear, and if it seem that those words would make it somewhat clearer they ought to be inserted.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

[Mr. KIMBALL addressed the committee. See Appendix.]

The CHAIRMAN. If there be no objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND].

The question being taken, the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Division!

The CHAIRMAN. A division is demanded. The Chair will count all gentlemen standing.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. This is a reunited Democracy standing, Mr. Chairman. [Laughter].

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 50, noes 73.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I should like to have tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chairman appointed Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. DE ARMOND.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 66, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I now move to insert the words "knowingly and willfully" between the words "shall," in line 4, and "assault," in line 5.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will read the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Line 5, page 70, before the word "assault," insert the words "knowingly and willfully."

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Missouri desire recognition on his amendment?

Mr. DE ARMOND. No, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, it seems to me that the words "knowingly and willfully" are unnecessary. A man could hardly commit an assault or beat or wound without doing it willfully and knowingly. I thought the gentleman wanted to put those words so that it would provide that he must know that it was an officer of the United States.

Mr. DE ARMOND. In the old section the words applied to that.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Here is an attempt to assault and beat, and it seems to me that it would be absolutely unnecessary to say that a man who committed an assault must commit it knowingly. He couldn't do it in any other way.

Mr. DE ARMOND. They were in the old law, and they were only in once, and the construction of the sentence——

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I would not think that that could be transposed to give that construction.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Undoubtedly those words are carried down in the old law, and the assaulting, beating, and wounding must be done knowingly and willfully. The gentleman will notice that the words are coupled, and not in the alternative.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The very term "assault" does not include the idea that it is done knowingly. It could not be done without, and I shall oppose the insertion of the terms "willfully and knowingly" at that point. It seems to me, Mr. Chairman, it would be incongruous to say that a man should knowingly assault another when the very terms of assault implies that it is done knowingly.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. DE ARMOND. Mr. Chairman, I now offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On page 70, line 7, strike out the words "or other legal or judicial writ or process."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I rise to a parliamentary inquiry. Was not that included in the first proposed amendment? Did not the Chair submit to the House the three amendments offered by the gentleman from Missouri, including the motion to strike that out? I raise that point of order.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair has not read the amendment and can not say from memory.

Mr. DE ARMOND. That was a part of the first amendment, Mr. Chairman; and that being a part of the amendment, and this being an amendment to distinct statutes, they are two propositions.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I would say respecting that that they must necessarily be considered upon a distinct and separate basis. They refer to different parts of the section, but it would seem to me that this was considered as a separate amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. It was the privilege of any member of the committee to have demanded a division of the amendment and had a vote on each proposition. That was not done, and this proposition differs materially from the proposition which the House voted on. The Chair overrules the point of order, and the question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Missouri.

The question was taken, and on a division (demanded by Mr. DE ARMOND) there were—ayes 47, noes 63.

Mr. DE ARMOND. I demand tellers, Mr. Chairman.

Tellers were ordered, and the Chair appointed as tellers Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania and Mr. DE ARMOND.

The committee again divided, and the tellers reported that there were—ayes 52, noes 72.

So the amendment was rejected.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I desire to offer an amendment to correct a typographical error.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

On line 2, page 70, correct the spelling of the word "warrant."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

Mr. HARDY. Mr. Chairman, if I can get the attention of the chairman of the committee, the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON], I wish to offer an amendment which I think will cover the idea he had in suggesting an agreement about the amendment of the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. DE ARMOND], and that is, in line 6, after the word "authorize," to amend by inserting the words "knowing him to be such officer or other person so duly authorized."

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, that is the amendment that I supposed was originally offered by the gentleman from Missouri, and which makes clear what it was the intention of the committee to make clear. It may be possible, as I stated at that time, that the insertion of that language does make it clearer, that he shall know that the person assaulted is an officer of the United States, and as I indicated a willingness on the part of the committee to accept the amendment when made by the gentleman from Missouri, I still indicate that willingness now.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk will report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by inserting in line 6, after the word "authorize," the words "knowing him to be such officer or person so duly authorized."

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment.

The question was taken, and the amendment was agreed to.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 142. [Whoever shall rescue or attempt to rescue, from the custody of any officer or person lawfully assisting him, any person arrested upon a warrant or other process issued under the provisions of *any law of the United States*, or shall, directly or indirectly, aid, abet, or assist any person so arrested to escape from the custody of *such* officer or other person, or shall harbor or conceal any person for whose arrest a warrant or process has been *so* issued, so as to prevent his discovery and arrest, after notice or knowledge of the fact that a warrant or process has been issued for the apprehension of such person, shall be *fined* not more than $1,000, or *imprisoned* not more than six months, or both.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment, which I send to the desk and ask to have read.

The Clerk read as follows:

In lines 12 and 17, section 142, correct the spelling of the word "warrant."

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the amendment will be agreed to.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 144. Whoever, by force, shall set at liberty or rescue any person who, before conviction, stands committed for any capital crime; or whoever, by force, shall set at liberty or rescue any person committed for or convicted of any offense other than capital, shall be fined not more than $500, and imprisoned not more than one year.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. I merely want to compare this section with section 138, which I desire to correct by amendment I offered a short time ago, and to show that the committee have imposed a

severer penalty upon a slight offense than on a grave one. This section declares that—

Whoever by force shall set at liberty or rescue any person who before conviction stands committed for any capital crime or whoever by force shall set at liberty or rescue any person committed for or convicted of any offense other than capital, shall be fined not more than $500 and imprisoned not more than one year.

I apprehend that punishment is sufficient. But if the members of the committee will recur to section 138, they will see that if a man without the assistance of anyone makes his escape or attempts to escape, he is liable to be fined $1,000 and punished with imprisonment for seven years, whereas if anyone shall rescue him or set at liberty a man convicted of a capital offense or a felony, then that man shall be fined not to exceed $500 and imprisoned not more than one year. The beauties and consistencies of this bill are more apparent as we proceed section by section; they become more symmetrical whenever you strike a new section proposed by the Commission or approved by the committee. I would ask any member of that committee—lawyers, men engaged in the solemn duty of enacting the criminal law—or any member of the Commission to show me why it is wise or humane to say that a man who escapes without force or escapes before conviction is more guilty and ought to receive a greater punishment than a man who rescues a convicted felon, a man who has been convicted. I would like to hear him give an explanation of that. Yet when efforts are made to relieve this bill of new sections which impose these great penalties and outrages and punishments of crime against men who are innocent in many cases, it is voted down by gentlemen who either do not understand the proposition or who will not listen to it. I have no amendment to offer with reference to this section. Doubtless the penalty is enough when you say that a man who by force sets at liberty a person who has been convicted of a capital crime or who has been convicted of a serious felony shall suffer a fine of not to exceed $500 and imprisonment of not to exceed one year; but when you go back to the man who voluntarily escapes without force, who has not been convicted and may never be convicted, and announce as a punishment for that crime a fine of not more than $1,000 or imprisonment of not more than seven years, I think it is going too far.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Georgia has expired.

Mr. DENBY. I will ask a minute to answer the gentleman.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Michigan? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I will answer any question the gentleman proposes.

Mr. DENBY. I do not desire to ask any question, but only wish to point out to the gentleman from Georgia in the case of section 144 imposing a penalty for the release by officers of person committed for a capital offense the punishment is imprisonment and fine——

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I understand that.

Mr. DENBY. In the case of the other party it is imprisonment or fine. In this case it must be both fine and imprisonment.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. It can never be longer than a year in section 144.

Mr. DENBY. It says he shall be fined not more than $500, but he must be imprisoned, and it makes a great deal heavier punishment in many cases than the other section provides for.

Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia. I do not think the gentleman's explanation of the symmetry of this bill will be accepted. It needs further explanation. Mr. Chairman, I withdraw the pro forma amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 145. [Whoever, by force, shall rescue or attempt to rescue, from the custody of any marshal or his officers, the dead body of an executed offender, while it is being conveyed to a place of dissection, as provided by section 328 hereof, or by force shall rescue or attempt to rescue such body from the place where it has been deposited for dissection in pursuance of that section, shall be fined not more than $100 *or* imprisoned not more than one year, *or both.*]

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the word "officers," in line 10, and insert the word "deputies."

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Arkansas offers an amendment, which the clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 71, line 10, strike out the word "officers" and insert in lieu thereof the word "deputies."

Mr. MACON. Mr. Chairman, my reason for offering the amendment is that I know of no existing law that permits anybody to be an officer of a marshal; therefore, when it is so expressed as it is here, "marshal or his officers," it strikes me it is contrary to existing law; but under the existing law he is authorized to have deputies, and I believe deputies will more perfectly fit this particular clause than the word "officers." That is all.

The question was taken and the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 146. Whoever shall, under a threat of informing, or as a consideration for not informing against any violation of any law *of the United States, demand or* receive any money or other valuable thing, shall be *fined* not more than $2,000 or *imprisoned* not more than one year, or both.

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from New York offers the amendment which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Amend by striking out the word "two" on page 71, line 21, and substituting the word "five;" and amend by striking out the word "one" on page 71, line 22, and substituting the word "five."

Mr. HARRISON. Mr. Chairman, it is not my purpose to detain the committee more than a few minutes. The amendment which I have offered, and which I hope the committee will adopt, aims at increasing the penalty for the crime of extortion. The crime of extortion as it originally appeared in the Revised Statutes applied only to extortion by internal-revenue informers. The Commission which revised the criminal laws has seen fit to enlarge the scope of this provision so, as it stands upon the bill they have offered to us, it provides for extortion by anybody under any United States laws. This is nothing more or less than blackmail, which, as we all will admit, is one of the basest, the most contemptible, and most objectionable of crimes. The penalties which the Revised Statutes provide for other similar crimes are much larger than the penalties here offered us. For instance, the penalty applied to perjury is $2,000 fine and imprisonment for five years, and the penalty provided for forgery is $5,000 fine and imprisonment for five years, and when we come now to the contemptible crime of extortion, or blackmail, we are offered a penalty of only $2,000 fine or imprisonment for not more than one year.

I would ask the committee to adopt this amendment, raising the penalty to $5,000 even and five years' imprisonment. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. What the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON] says in regard to the broadening of this law by the Commission and the committee is true. Section 5484 refers to the person who shall receive any money or other valuable thing under a threat of informing or as a consideration for not informing against any violation of the internal-revenue law. The committee felt that that provision ought to extend to any person attempting a threat in order to receive money or informing against any violation of the law of the United States. It was broadened in that respect. The committee, however, after careful consideration, did not see any reason why the penalty should be broadened, why it was not as great an offense to commit this violation against the internal-revenue law as it was against any other law. In its deliberation and in its wisdom it saw no reason at that time for increasing the penalty. I see no reason now.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from New York [Mr. HARRISON].

The question was taken, and the Chair announced that the "noes" seemed to have it.

Mr. HARRISON. Division, Mr. Chairman.

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 40, noes 74.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 147. [Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of the crime of murder or other felony *cognizable by the courts of the United States*, conceals and does not as soon as may be disclose and make known the same to some one of the judges or other persons in civil or military authority under the United States, shall be fined not more than $500 or imprisoned not more than three years, or both.]

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, I move to amend by inserting the word "willfully" after the word "States," line 1, page 72.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Indiana offers an amendment, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 72, line 1, after the words "United States," insert "willfully."

Mr. COX of Indiana. Mr. Chairman, it strikes me that the language of the section just read is, indeed, very broad and far-reaching. Before an individual can be convicted of any crime there ought to be some evil intent accompanying the crime committed by the party. In fact, as I understand the law, you can not have a crime unless it be accompanied

by an evil or a guilty intent. Now, the language of the statute is:

Whoever, having knowledge of the actual commission of the crime of murder or other felony cognizable by the courts of the United States, conceals the same or fails to make it known to the officer of a United States court, etc.

Mr. Chairman, I am able in my own mind to conceive of a state of facts where a person might be cognizant that a crime had been committed and at the same time have no intention to violate this section of the statute. It strikes me that the language set out in this section of the statute is broad enough to make a parent—a father or a mother—amenable to this section of the statute for failing to convey information to a United States court or some other authority that the crime of murder or some other crime had been committed. The presumption of law is that parents always give their children sound, logical, moral advice. Under this section of the statute I believe that it is broad enough to make a parent amenable to this statute if the parent would fail to notify the proper authorities that his own child had committed the crime of murder or some other crime against the laws of the United States.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. Mr. Chairman——

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Cox] yield to the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. RUSSELL] for a question?

Mr. COX of Indiana. Yes, sir.

Mr. RUSSELL of Missouri. I am in favor of the amendment that the gentleman offers. At the same time it seems to me that the suggestion he makes would not cure the objection made—that is, the fact that it might apply to a father or mother who might conceal the guilt of his or her child. Would the amendment that the gentleman offers change the law in that regard?

Mr. COX of Indiana. I believe it would, Mr. Chairman, for the reason that it would impose upon the Government seeking to convict anyone who had violated this section of the statute the additional burden of proving that it was a willful concealment on the part of the person, and that is one of the objects of the amendment. It is to impose the burden of proof that it was a willful concealing on the part of the person who is charged with concealing the offense. I believe the amendment ought to be adopted.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, a reading of this section will show that it is first necessary for the person who could be charged under it to have knowledge of the actual commission of the crime, and that it is the policy of the Government in existing law to place upon that man the burden of disclosing as soon as may be, or to make known to some one of the judges, the location of that person if he has escaped. And it would be obviously against the purpose of this law, therefore, to include the word "willfully" where the amendment seems to call for it to make it necessary that he should willfully conceal, where the policy of the law requires absolute disclosure on his part. Therefore I object.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Indiana.

The question was taken, and the amendment was rejected.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, I desire to call the attention of the chairman and members of the committee to these words included in this section, "conceals and does not as soon as may be disclose and make known."

We have, Mr. Chairman, in all the courts of this country, State and Federal, a plain definition and a substantial understanding of what a "reasonable time" is; but I do not know of any construction of any court that gives a full definition of what "as soon as may be" means. I move, Mr. Chairman, to strike out, on page 72, commencing with the beginning of line 2, the words "as soon as may be" and substituting therefor the words "within a reasonable time."

The Clerk read as follows:

Page 72, line 2, strike out the words "as soon as may be" and insert in lieu thereof "within a reasonable time."

Mr. RICHARDSON. Mr. Chairman, if I were to call upon the chairman of the committee now to define what would be the length of time that would be implied in the words "as soon as may be," he would find it quite difficult to define it, because it would depend upon a variety of acts of our life whether the man required would be prepared or not to fairly comply with the duty imposed under the construction given by some court of the meaning of "as soon as may be." But when you put it in the form of "a reasonable time" we know what that means. It seems to me that you are giving to a court a very great deal of discretion which it ought not to exercise under the use of the words "as soon as may be." Why, what does that mean? It means in its ordinary acceptance that the information required must be given without delay. Ordinary business matter will not excuse delay. What definition does the committee give it? What explanation have they to give that make the words "as soon as may be" superior in meaning to "within a reasonable time?"

Why, I could stand here and imagine incident after incident when a court might say it was within your power to come in and give this information at once, when probably the court would not understand what were all the incidents and circumstances and conditions that environed you at that time or the man that was to be punished for not complying with the mandate. What demand of justice requires that such an exacting limitation shall be injected into our criminal statutes? No statute ought to impose unreasonable requirements to ensnare and punish even a thoughtless but innocent citizen. Since the time courts were organized the words I offer to substitute—"within a reasonable time"—have been understood by the courts and by the people. I would be glad if the chairman of the Revision Committee will point to me in this extensive revision of the Statutes of the United States that he has so laboriously and studiously framed any other place that the words "as soon as may be" have been inserted in the statute. A man may do a thing "within a reasonable time" and have the judgment of a fair court in his favor to that effect, while another judge might, and could, say, "You became possessed of this criminal knowledge on a given day and the statute requires you to communicate that knowledge to some judge or other official of the United States court 'as soon as may be.' You certainly could have come to such official during the day you acquired the knowledge. You did not, and hence you are guilty."

Mr. HOUSTON. I am of the opinion, Mr. Chairman, that the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama will materially alter the clause in a way that would not be wise. When you say that he shall disclose this knowledge "within a reasonable time" you may impose perhaps an impossible duty on the party. "As soon as may be" is a legal phrase, and carries with it not only a reasonable time, so far as time is concerned, but carries with it an opportunity to make the disclosure.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Will my distinguished friend from Tennessee give me a definition of what he means by "as soon as may be?" How would you limit it?

Mr. HOUSTON. It is difficult to do that; but it has an accepted meaning and is used in the law books. It strikes me that "as soon as may be" implies that the party shall disclose it in a reasonable time if the opportunity is presented.

Mr. RICHARDSON. The term "as soon as may be" is not so applicable in criminal proceedings as "within a reasonble time." This seems plain to me. If "as soon as may be" means a reasonable time, then I distinctly prefer the reasonable time. In statutes which impose penalties and punishment we should always be careful to use terms and words most easily and best understood.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think the words "as soon as may be" would be better, because they would not require an impossible performance. "As soon as may be" implies as soon as one reasonably can or is able to.

Mr. KIMBALL. I would like to ask the gentleman whether Bouvier, Anderson, or anybody else who has ever undertaken to give us an understanding of technical legal terms has ever defined or undertaken to say what the term "may be" means?

Mr. HOUSTON. Well, I can not just now refer the gentleman to the definition of the phrase, and I doubt if he will find it; but I think it has a meaning that is clear and patent and would be plainly understood in this statute.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on the amendment offered by the gentleman from Alabama.

The question was taken, and the Chairman announced that the noes appeared to have it.

Mr. RICHARDSON. Division!

The committee divided, and there were—ayes 37, noes 52.

So the amendment was rejected.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 162. [Whoever, within the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, except by lawful authority, shall have control, custody, or possession of any plate, *stone, or other thing*, or any part thereof, from which has been printed or may be printed any counterfeit note, bond, obligation, or other security, in whole or in part, of any foreign government, bank, or corporation, or shall use such plate, *stone, or other thing*, or knowingly permit or suffer the same to be used in counterfeiting such foreign obligations, or any part thereof; or whoever shall *make or* engrave, or cause or procure to be *made or* engraved, or shall assist in *making or* engraving any plate, *stone, or other thing*, in the likeness or similitude of any plate, *stone, or other thing designated* for the printing of the genuine issues of the obligations of any foreign government, bank, or corporation; or whoever shall print, photograph, or in any other manner make, execute, or sell, or cause to be printed, photographed, made, executed, or sold, or shall aid in printing, photographing, making, executing, or selling, any engraving, photo-

graph, print, or impression in the likeness of any genuine note, bond, obligation, or other security, or any part thereof, of any foreign government, bank, or corporation; or whoever shall bring into the United States, or any *place subject to the jurisdiction thereof*, any counterfeit plate, *stone, or other thing, or* engraving, photograph, print, or other impressions of the notes, bonds, obligations, or other securities of any foreign government, bank, or corporation, shall be *fined* not more than $5,000 or *imprisoned* not more than five years, or both.

Mr. COCKRAN. Mr. Chairman, for the purpose of bringing before the committee what appears to be a change in existing law of some importance, I move to strike out the words "or other thing," on page 82, line 13.

I should like to learn from the chairman of the committee the object of inserting a provision of such sweeping significance, whether occasion for it has arisen in the ordinary administration of government? I suggest that under this language a person having in his possession printer's ink of the same quality or character as had been used in the perpetration of such forgeries as are here described might be liable to prosecution. At least such is the impression it makes on a first reading. I should like to know from the chairman of the committee if he had fully weighed the significance of this language before the committee decided to employ it.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I will say to the gentleman from New York that the committee did give that very careful consideration. They were informed by the Department that new processes were constantly being employed by the counterfeiters in counterfeiting the securities of the United States; that in the ingenuity, skill, and scientific knowledge of the men engaged in defrauding the Government they sometimes outran the ingenuity of the lawmakers who were engaged in its protection. Therefore we included the words "or other things" to cover any other device that might be used for that purpose.

I think the gentleman will see that printer's ink could not be held to be included in the words "or other things," because these words refer to plates, stones, or other things from which have been printed or may be printed any counterfeit notes, etc. The gentleman is aware of the law of legal construction by which such words as "or other things" would be construed to mean things of the character of those that have been enumerated in the section—similar things. The committee gave the matter careful consideration and felt that this language was necessary for the full protection of the Government.

Mr. COCKRAN. The gentleman from Pennsylvania having stated that the committee has given this matter careful consideration, I withdraw the amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The amendment will be withdrawn. The Clerk will read.

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 202. Whoever shall knowingly and willfully obstruct or retard the passage of the mail, or any carriage, horse driver, or carrier, *or car, steamboat, or other conveyance or vessel* carrying the same, shall be *fined* not more than $100, *or imprisoned not more than six months, or both.*

Mr. OLLIE M. JAMES. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike out the last word. While we have penalties provided against sending through the mail a certain character of literature, I desire to send to the Clerk's desk and have read from an afternoon paper of this city an article about a Member of this House, and I desire to ask whether or not there ought not to be some penalty for the dissemination of such literature through the United States mail.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the communication will be read.

There was no objection.

The Clerk read as follows:

"IRON MAN" GAINES DANCES ALL NIGHT—IS AT WORK EARLY.

In the make-up of JOHN WESLEY GAINES of Tennessee, long-distance talker of the House of Representatives, there is no such thing as laziness.

He sends the sluggard to the ant and denounces by his conduct the ways of the sloth. He proved all this to-day.

Last night Mr. GAINES was at the Southern Relief ball. Amid the strains of violins that sobbed of romance and hearts and love, he spoke glittering generalities and dazzling compliments to the fair womanhood of the South. His damask hair, unprofaned by a hint of brown or black, moved with the gentleness of a benediction among the dancers, and when he bowed, its soft masses touched like a new poem on snow the lily hand of some radiant belle. He arrived early and stayed late. Cupid had the Mars of legislative debate in subjection and led him from beauty to beauty for many hours. GAINES did not go to bed until this morning.

But he scorned a long and resting slumber. He was no wearied macaroni, no exhausted dandy who needs must sleep away the day.

At 7 o'clock he was eating his breakfast. At 9 o'clock he adorned a Government Department by going there on some errand that required the ornateness of his presence with a bureau chief. At 9.30 he was in his office on Capitol Hill, touching with tender skill some minor matters of State before the House should convene.

Therefore it is established that he is not a lazy man. He can dance all night and work all day. O, woman! where is thy victory? O, Cupid! where is thy sting?

[Great laughter.]

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the pro forma amendment will be considered as withdrawn.

Mr. SIMS. What was the ruling of the Chair as to the article being nonmailable?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair was not requested to rule upon that, but the gentleman from Kentucky asked that the question should be submitted to the committee. [Laughter.]

The Clerk read as follows:

SEC. 212. Every obscene, lewd, or lascivious book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, writing, print, or other publication of an indecent character, and every article or thing designed, *adapted*, or intended for preventing conception or *producing* abortion, or for any indecent or immoral use, *and every article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing which is advertised or described in a manner calculated to lead another to use or apply it for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose*, and every written or printed card, letter, circular, book, pamphlet, advertisement, or notice of any kind giving information directly or indirectly, where, or how, or *from* whom, or by what means any of the hereinbefore-mentioned matters, articles, or things may be obtained or made, *or where or by whom any act or operation of any kind for the procuring or producing of abortion will be done or performed, or how or by what means conception may be prevented or abortion produced, whether sealed or unsealed, and every letter, packet, or package, or other mail matter containing any filthy, vile, or indecent thing, device, or substance, and every paper, writing, advertisement, or representation that any article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing may, or can be, used or applied for preventing conception or producing abortion, or for any indecent or immoral purpose, and every description calculated to induce or incite a person to so use or apply any such article, instrument, substance, drug, medicine, or thing*, is hereby declared to be nonmailable matter and shall not be conveyed in the mails or delivered from any post-office or by any letter carrier. Whoever shall knowingly deposit, or cause to be deposited for mailing or delivery, anything declared by this section to be nonmailable, or shall knowingly take, or cause the same to be taken, from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing thereof, or of aiding in the circulation or disposition *thereof*, shall be fined not more than $500, or imprisoned not more than five years, or both.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, I offer the following amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Section 212, line 18, strike out the word "or," before the word "lascivious," and after the word "lascivious" add the words "vile, filthy, or indecent."

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, the object of this amendment is to cure a defect that I think exists in the present law. Under the decision of the Supreme Court it has been held that these terms "obscene, lewd, or lascivious" refer only to sexual impurities or matters pertaining thereto. Now, there are a great many vile, filthy, and indecent articles not relating to that subject that are transmitted through the mails. We, the committee, have had these things before us, and we have had the information from the Department as to the character of many things not inhibited by existing law. Many of them are not covered by these words, but they ought to be prohibited and they will be by this amendment.

Mr. PAYNE. I would like to call the attention of the gentleman to the words in lines 19 and 20, "or other publication of an indecent character." Would not that cover the same thing that the gentleman's amendment seeks to cover?

Mr. HOUSTON. We discussed that matter, and it was thought that these words would go far enough, but I did not think so, nor did the Department think so. They wanted the language to be broader. As I remember it, the amendment I have offered is in keeping with the report of the Commission.

Mr. PAYNE. The language of the gentleman's amendment, I think, is entirely in keeping with the language in line 20. I doubt if it enlarges it any, but it is in the same direction.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think it is necessary under the holding of our court. This provision should be specific, and these words will make the language of the section plain and specific.

Mr. PAYNE. I did not rise with the idea of making any objection, but only to suggest that it was covered by language already in the bill. I have no objection to the amendment.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I will say on behalf of the committee, Mr. Chairman, that we gave this section very careful consideration. We spent a long time endeavoring to cover this entire ground. We had communications from the Post-Office Department, and we had persons before us, and after a careful and exhaustive examination we felt that the language in this section did cover the ground effectually. On behalf of the committee I can not accede to this amendment. I think what the gentleman from New York says is true, that existing language covers that particular point.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. But there can be no objection to the amendment?

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. The gentleman means that there is no objection that matters of this kind ought to be excluded.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. I ask if there is any objection to inserting the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Except that it is sufficiently covered in the section as it now stands.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. The gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] thinks it may not be, and there can not be any objection to having it sufficiently covered.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. I would say to the gentleman that the committee spent a great deal of time upon the word, considering the advisability of adding the word "indecent" in this section. This word has such a broad signification and means such different things to different people—that is, so many persons consider some things indecent that others do not—that we deemed it wise to let the section stand as it is. The gentleman knows that a great deal of agitation has been going on throughout the country as to the signification of this word as applied to literature, and some books have been excluded from some libraries on the action of a committee because they deemed those books indecent, when, as a matter of fact, they were the current literature of the day. I recall particularly that the books of Mark Twain were excluded from a library in the East upon the ground that they were indecent, when, as a matter of fact, they are introduced freely and are welcomed in almost every household in the country. We, at the time that we were considering this section in committee, concluded that the introduction of the word here would open such a broad field for construction on the part of judges and of the post-office authorities in the application of criminal statute that it was unwise to use it in the connection suggested by the gentleman from Tennessee. If the gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] asks whether there could be any objection to excluding from the mails all kinds of obscene literature, of course there can be none, and this committee will offer no objection to any amendment that will make that more clear, but they do not think the method proposed by the amendment will accomplish the purpose.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, in further answer to the gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] I think there are very serious objections to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON]. Unfortunately in legislation the thing desired by a man is frequently very foreign from what is accomplished by the particular language used. Now, all of us are in hearty accord with the desire of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] to protect the mails and the people from indecent and impure literature, but some of us who have taken the trouble to look into the history of this section and the matters that have been litigated in the courts know that there is a very great danger by the use of such words as are suggested by the gentleman's amendment of giving to the Post-Office Department a censorship of the press. In furtherance of what the gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. MOON] said, I remember that Mark Twain's book of Eve's Diary, as I recall the title—I think that is the title of the book—was excluded from the Boston Library because the trustees of that institution considered it an indecent book. Now, that is simply an illustration of what will be possible under this statute if amended as suggested. The word "indecent" put in front of the word book would be open to such construction as would practically enable the Department to exercise a censorship over the press, and while I think that perhaps we should take some steps looking to a better exclusion of improper literature from the mails, we ought to be exceedingly careful that we do not use language that simply enables the Department or some person in the Department to exclude books that may not appeal to him or her.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. I desire to ask this question: Does the Department approve of the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON]?

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not recall that the Department offered these words as an enlargement of the statute. It is true that Mr. Comstock appeared before our committee. He has been actively engaged in prosecuting violations of existing law, and has done very valuable work, but Mr. Comstock, like a great many gentlemen engaged in a special line, is apt to become just a bit extreme, and his view, if it had been adopted by the committee, would have given to the Department powers that could and would have led to great abuses. The committee has tried to make this section properly fulfill its mission without so enlarging it as to give to that Department the power to exclude a great many publications that the majority of men do not consider immoral or indecent.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. I would like to say to the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] that this matter has been up once, possibly twice, before the Judiciary Committee. I should not want to see the Department's power of censorship extended, but I did think, as I heard the words read from the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee, that this touched a phase of the question that had not been presented to us in the Judiciary Committee, and that possibly it might be a good thing to have it inserted; but if the gentlemen have studied it already, why that is a very different matter.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I would like to make an inquiry of the gentleman from New York.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Kentucky has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask unanimous consent to proceed for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. I yield to the gentleman from Maine.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. What phase of this legislation has been pending before the Judiciary Committee in any other than the fraud-order law?

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. It came up in the discussion growing out of the Crumpacker bill.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Yes; the fraud-order law.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It did not involve these specific propositions. My recollection agrees with that of the gentleman.

Mr. ALEXANDER of New York. Yes.

Mr. SHERLEY. In further answer to the suggestion of the gentleman from New York [Mr. ALEXANDER] I desire to say the committee did consider this section at great length, not only for one day, but for several days, and the final judgment of the committee was against the insertion of these words, though it was understood at that time that the gentleman from Tennessee would bring the matter to the attention of the Committee of the Whole House.

Mr. PAYNE. Would it interrupt the gentleman if I should ask to have the Clerk read the first four lines as the paragraph would be amended by the gentleman from Tennessee?

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will report the amendment as requested.

The Clerk read as follows:

Every obscene, lewd, vile, filthy, or indecent book——

Mr. PAYNE. I want to say, if the gentleman will allow me, comparing the two, I think the language of the committee is better than that of the gentleman from Tennessee. I do not think he enlarges it.

Mr. HOUSTON. I want to call the attention of the gentleman from New York to the fact that the Clerk did not report the amendment correctly.

The CHAIRMAN. Without objection, the Clerk will again report the amendment.

The Clerk read as follows:

Every obscene, lewd, lascivious, vile, filthy, or indecent book, pamphlet, picture, paper, letter, etc.

Mr. SHERLEY. It is proper to say to the Committee of the Whole that the courts in construing the words "obscene, lewd, or lascivious," have narrowed those words within a very small compass. There is no doubt the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee will considerably enlarge the statute, and my opposition to it is because it will enlarge the statute, not that I am opposed in the slightest to preventing the going through the mails of books which are really immoral, but I am not willing to have language capable of the construction that those words are, particularly the word "indecent," to go into the statutes, and thereby give the Postmaster-General and those under him the power to exercise what I believe to be a censorship over the press.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. May I ask the gentleman from Kentucky, is it not a fact your section already contains language that in order to be consecutive and intelligible should have those words put in the preceding part of your section? You say in line 22 here, "or for any indecent or immoral use." Now, that is the first time in your section that the word "indecent" occurs.

Mr. SHERLEY. But, if the gentleman will notice, the word "indecent" here is qualified by the word "use," so that it becomes very narrow. When you speak of an indecent book there are as many opinions as people discussing the matter, and there have been hundreds of books published within the last year or two that you could find a dozen opinions about as to whether they were or were not indecent books. That does not apply to "indecent use." There the word "indecent" is limited, but here, if placed in front of the word "book," it becomes very broad.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. That same criticism to a certain extent is applicable to "obscene, lewd, and lascivious."

Mr. SHERLEY. The courts have construed those words so as to apply only to a certain line——

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. And we simply take chances under this legislation of getting the same kind of conservative construction

on the part of the courts of the language suggested. Of course, it is broader; I agree that it is broader.

Mr. SHERLEY. Inasmuch as you are broadening the statute, if the courts shall undertake, in execution of the will of Congress itself, to construe what the words meant, it would be that it was intended to give greater power, a much greater power.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I do not think the language of the section would be open to that construction.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Does the gentleman think that this section embraces two propositions which ought to be separated? The first part of the section down to line 21, on page 110, provides that certain classes of publications shall be unmailable; that is to say, shall be excluded by the Department from the mails. Now, I think we all agree that that ought not to be enlarged. I think there is a pretty general feeling in this House that the power of the Post-Office Department to control literature and to control the business of citizens of the country ought to be curtailed rather than enlarged. Then comes the second part of this section, from line 21 on page 110, which provides for punishment for anyone who mails matter of that sort. I should be very glad if the proposition were brought in here, not enlarging the power of the Post-Office Department, but enlarging the power of the courts to punish upon indictment and prosecution. I should be very glad to vote for that sort of a proposition, and I do not think that in Committee of the Whole we ought to undertake to amend this sort of a proposition in the manner suggested.

Mr. SHERLEY. If the gentleman will permit, there is another amendment that will come up for consideration later on, looking to the elimination of certain words that require an element of proof hard to supply—that is, the words "for the purpose of circulating," etc.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman has expired.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Mr. Chairman, I ask that the time of the gentleman may be extended for five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Is there objection? [After a pause.] The Chair hears none.

Mr. SHERLEY. The requirement that a man shall only be convicted upon proof that he has taken prohibited mail matter or caused it to be taken from the mails for the purpose of circulating or disposing of it will be eliminated if this subsequent amendment is adopted, and I, for my part, am in favor of the elimination of it. There has been a failure of justice due to the inability of the Department to show that the matter was taken from the mails for this purpose. But that is an entirely different matter, as suggested by the gentleman, from the enlargement of the language as to what books may be excluded from the mails.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. I think that we are all in practical accord with the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] in believing that persons who mail such matter shall be punished in the courts, but that we do not want to do anything now which would enlarge the discretion of the Post-Office Department in this connection.

Mr. SHERLEY. The gentleman will understand that it would be absolutely wrong to say that a man should be punished for mailing something that we permitted to go through the mail.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Has he not a right to appeal to the courts?

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. I think a man may very well be punished when no authority, without a trial to exclude, should be lodged in a Department. It is not a question of what the man is permitted to do that I am dealing with. It is a question of what authority the officers of the Post-Office Department should have over the right of a citizen to use the mails. Let him be free to use the mails, perhaps more free than he is now, subject to responsibility if he abuses the privilege.

Mr. SHERLEY. I see the gentleman's point, and what he is fearful of is what I also fear, the power of the Department, but I suggest also that it is not proper that we should ever punish a man for mailing something that we permit to be mailed. In other words, the crime consists in sending through the mail something that ought not to go through. Now, if you are going to punish him for doing it, you ought not to permit the doing of it, because prevention is better than punishment. The trouble with the amendment of the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. HOUSTON] is that it applies to the word "book." The adjective "indecent" is subject to such construction that no man can know how far the law would go. For that reason I am opposed to this amendment.

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. I have no objection to declaring that matter of that sort shall not be mailable. I agree with the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] that a man should not be punished for doing that which we permit to be done; certainly we could not punish him for doing a thing which we make it lawful to do; but I deny that the officials of the Post-Office Department should have the right to exercise a censorship of these matters in the first instance. The question of whether a man is responsible is one thing, and the right of an executive officer to pass upon what he may do is another.

Mr. SHERLEY. That is true; but unless the Department has power to exclude from the mail, how are you going to exclude them from the mail?

Mr. GAINES of West Virginia. Just as a man is free to assault somebody.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. I want to ask the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY] if the person aggrieved under this section has the right to appeal to the courts?

Mr. SHERLEY. So far as the section is concerned——

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Can you appeal from the decision of the Department?

Mr. SHERLEY. If you enlarge the language here, it gives the Department power to exclude books they consider as indecent from the mail.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Have we not passed some law here recently that gives the right to appeal to the courts?

Mr. SHERLEY. As I understand it, we passed through the House a bill that gave the power to the court to review the action of the Department, but that has not become a law.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. May I ask the gentleman from Kentucky [Mr. SHERLEY], who represents the committee, whether or not, in his opinion, if the Postmaster-General wrongfully exercised his discretion and undertook to exclude matter that was mailable under the provisions of law, would or would there not be a remedy by undertaking to use the mail, by mandamus?

Mr. SHERLEY. I am inclined to think, as the law exists now, there would not, because the courts have held that such action exercised under the discretion vested in the Department was not reviewable by the court.

I certainly think there always ought to be a remedy for the citizen when the Department rules against his right to use the mails.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Then your impression of the authorities is that as the matter stands the court would not maintain a petition of mandamus for wrongful exercise of discretion on the part of the Department.

Mr. SHERLEY. I recall to the gentleman the status of the law, as he will remember, as it relates to the exclusion of an individual from the use of the mails. You remember we had that matter up last Congress.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. The fraud-order proposition?

Mr. SHERLEY. Yes, the fraud-order proposition. There the courts have held the action of the Department in determining what was not admissible was not reviewable by the courts, so that a man has no relief.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman will state in all fairness, as I know he would, that the Post-Office Department has stated that their orders are reviewable by the courts, and that the courts have not held that they were not subject to review, as I understand it.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. By way of mandamus or other process.

Mr. SHERLEY. I do not mean to state the position of the Department, but my understanding of the law is that the court has no review in the full sense of the word. In other words, they can not review the facts and determine whether the Department has properly exercised the powers given to it.

Mr. MANN. Well, on the other hand, the Department says that there is no question about the power of anyone who thinks he is wronged by a ruling of the Department to go into court and upon presentation of the facts have an order issued overruling the order of the Department and requiring the admission to the mails of that which has been ruled out. That is the position of the Department.

Mr. FITZGERALD. The fact is, regardless of the view of the Department, efforts have been made to get the action of the Department reviewed, and the courts have refused action because the court had no power.

Mr. MANN. The gentleman may be familiar with such cases, but I am not.

Mr. FITZGERALD. In the fraud-order case; and this House passed a bill conferring that power specifically on the courts, but it failed to pass.

Mr. MANN. Stating it more accurately than the gentleman, the House passed a bill for the purpose of conferring that power upon the courts, but this House has no power to pass a bill that confers power upon the court without the

other coordinate branch of Congress, and it did not confer the power, and it is not the law. And if this proposition comes before this House again I hope I may have the opportunity to present to the House reasons and examples which I think ought to condemn any such proposition.

If the gentleman will take occasion to investigate the fraud orders issued by the Post-Office Department, and the reasons for those fraud orders, he would know that the Post-Office Department through these orders have shut out from the use of the mails some scheming rascals, some of whom live in my town, some of whom live in the town of the gentleman from New York, and some in the State of the gentleman behind me, who are ready to go into another part of the country, always changing from one name to another, and from one scheme to another. You can not harrass them in the criminal court at all. That would not shut them out from entering into other schemes. The only way to reach these scoundrels is to deprive them of the use of the mails.

The Post-Office Department has become familiar with some of the men of that class who change overnight their names and their locations, and knows how to meet them. I believe that people throughout the country are entitled to protection from that kind of men. I believe that the honest people are entitled to protection from fraudulent schemes of these men who live by their wits and not by work. I would not restrict the power that exists there now in the slightest degree. I believe, and as I am informed I have the right to believe, that anyone has the privilege of going into court and present his case; and if he can obtain competent evidence he can get justice. The trouble as to the matter of there being no adjudication is, while these men who have been shut out by the Post-Office insist to Congress that they have no remedy in court, they can to-day go into court and ask a remedy upon the facts. They have no desire to have the facts presented to the court.

Mr. HAYES. I desire to ask the gentleman if he does not know that the Post-Office Department will exclude matter from the mails without giving the parties who send it even notice that it is to be excluded.

Mr. MANN. Mr. Chairman, on the contrary, it is the universal practice of the Post-Office Department, unless they have already shut out a class of people whom they know professionally, whom they know change from one place to another—and in that case they do not always wait to give them notice—it is the universal practice of the Post-Office Department not only to give notice, but to give a hearing, before they shut a man out from the use of the mails; and I dare say that no honest man has ever been deprived of the use of the mail without a hearing.

Mr. HOUSTON. Mr. Chairman, this discussion has taken rather a broad range. In regard to the power to be vested in the Post-Office Department, that is not especially pertinent to this discussion. This is simply the enactment of a penal statute making certain things unlawful, describing certain offenses against the penal laws of the United States. This does not involve the question that the Post-Office Department might exercise an oppressive power, or a discussion of the extent to which that power might be oppressive. The authority and the power is already involved just as much as it can be by the addition of the words that I have offered by way of amendment. It is already unlawful to publish any obscene, lewd, or lascivious books. You talk about the Post-Office Department having authority and power to suppress publications of certain kinds and character. There are a great many publications that ought to be suppressed to the extent of being forbidden to be transmitted through the United States mails, such as all those matters that relate to sexual impurities and others that would be included by this amendment. Perhaps some of the books referred to by the gentleman ought not to be transmitted through the mails. I do not recall the ones that come within that category.

Mr. SHERLEY. Will the gentleman yield for a question?

Mr. HOUSTON. In a moment; but I say that the power is here given to pass upon a book and to determine whether or not it is lawful to pass it through the mail. That power exists now as to those things forbidden and made penal by this statute—that is, those things relating to sexual impurities. But if it does not relate to sexual impurity, but to some vile, indecent, hideous, shocking kind of immorality or indecency of a different kind, then it is not forbidden, then it is not prohibited from passing through the mails; and I want to say that these words that I have offered by way of amendment do enlarge that statute so as to embrace these other vile things.

In response to the gentleman from New York, who asked if the words in line 20 did not already give this same power, I want to say that these words "or other publication of an indecent character," according to the holdings of the court in cases of that kind relate to similar matters, things of a similar character, and have been held to relate to matters concerning sexual impurities. Now, these other things ought to be prohibited just the same. I want to call attention to the language of the penal code of New York in forbidding the sale of certain articles along this line.

The articles that are forbidden to be sold are:

Any obscene, lewd, lascivious, filthy, indecent, or disgusting book.

That is broader than this Federal statute a good deal. It is none too broad. I think this law ought to be broadened. I think it is necessary to broaden it if you would prevent other vile and indecent things going through the mails except the particular class that the courts now hold to be excluded and that I have alluded to.

Mr. PARSONS. I wish to suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee, my colleague on the committee, that there has been a recent decision by the court of appeals of New York which holds that the words of the section that he has just read apply only in a case where sexual impurity is suggested, and that those words are confined to about the same meaning that they are here confined to.

Mr. HOUSTON. Do you mean the words contained in my amendment?

Mr. PARSONS. The words you just read from the New York Code.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. It makes those words substantially synonymous with "obscene and lascivious."

Mr. PARSONS. It make them substantially synonymous; yes.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. If that were the correct construction, this would not enlarge the act at all.

Mr. PARSONS. I also wish to suggest to the gentleman from Tennessee that his words do not enlarge the act; that a Federal court has decided that the word "obscene" in this section includes what is indecent or filthy.

I will refer him to the United States against Smith, 45 Federal Reporter, page 477.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Then the act is subject to all the adverse criticisms made by the committee?

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, I do not agree to that proposition at all.

The CHAIRMAN. The time of the gentleman from Tennessee has expired.

Mr. SHERLEY. I ask that the gentleman's time be extended five minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Kentucky asks that the time of the gentleman from Tennessee be extended five minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SHERLEY. Mr. Chairman, in answer to the question by the gentleman from New York and the gentleman from Maine, I desire to say that if the words do not enlarge the statute they are useless; if they do, I think you are going beyond where we can safely go. All of us are agreed that we want to exclude from the mail an indecent book; but you can not get any agreement among us as to what is an indecent book. Some might think that Fielding's Tom Jones ought not to go through the mails, while the rest might think it was one of the classics in the English language and should go through. There is the danger of using the word "indecent" as applied to a book.

Mr. HOUSTON. I think that all that criticism applies to the statute as it now stands and as fully as it could with the amendment when it would be the same subject added to the one.

The CHAIRMAN. The question is on agreeing to the amendment offered by the gentleman from Tennessee.

The question was taken, and on a division there were—ayes 41, noes 21.

Mr. STAFFORD. No quorum, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. GAINES of Tennessee. Mr. Chairman, is that announcement of no quorum in a proper form?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair thinks that that is the form. The point that no quorum has voted can not be made under the rules of the House, but the proper way is to make the point that no quorum is present.

Mr. BRODHEAD rose.

The CHAIRMAN. For what purpose does the gentleman rise?

Mr. BRODHEAD. I rise to offer an amendment.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman can not offer an amendment now. The Chair is undertaking to ascertain if a quorum is present.

Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania. Mr. Chairman, I move that the committee do now rise.

Mr. STAFFORD. Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a motion for tellers.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. I want to understand how the record stands. Does the record show that the amendment was adopted and the committee has risen?

The CHAIRMAN. The House was dividing.

Mr. LITTLEFIELD. Did not the Chair declare the result?

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair had declared the result when the point was made that no quorum was present, and that vacates the vote. The committee is now dividing, and the gentleman from Pennsylvania has moved that the committee do now rise.

Mr. STAFFORD. A parliamentary inquiry, Mr. Chairman.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman will state it.

Mr. STAFFORD. Would it be too late to ask for a division on the assembling of the committee when the committee next meets?

The CHAIRMAN. The division will be taken immediately, and on that tellers may be demanded. When the committee next meets it will take up the division.

The motion of Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania was then agreed to.

Accordingly the committee rose; and the Speaker having resumed the chair, Mr. CURRIER, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union, reported that that committee had had under consideration the bill H. R. 11701, the codification of the criminal laws, and had come to no resolution thereon.

BRIDGE ACROSS COOSA RIVER, ALABAMA.

Mr. HEFLIN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill (H. R. 13102) to authorize the County of Elmore, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Coosa River, Alabama.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the county of Elmore, Ala., be, and it is hereby, authorized to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge and approaches thereto across the Coosa River at or near Wetumpka, in the State of Alabama, in accordance with the provisions of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906.

SEC. 2. That the right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time; was read the third time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. HEFLIN, a motion to reconsider the last vote was laid on the table.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT FOR HIS APPROVAL.

Mr. WILSON of Illinois, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that this day they had presented to the President of the United States, for his approval, the following bills:

H. R. 251. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the city of St. Louis, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Missouri, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River," approved February 6, 1907.

H. R. 4891. An act to authorize the city of Burlington, Iowa, to construct a bridge across the Mississippi River.

H. R. 10519. An act to authorize the Nashville and Northeastern Railroad Company to construct a bridge across the Cumberland River at or near Celina, Tenn.

COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, which, together with the accompanying papers, was referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

[For message, see Senate proceedings of this day.]

ADJOURNMENT.

Then, on motion of Mr. MOON of Pennsylvania (at 5 o'clock and 2 minutes p. m.), the House adjourned.

## EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXIV, the following executive communications were taken from the Speaker's table and referred, as follows:

A letter from the chairman of the Sheridan Statue Commission, proposing an appropriation for the statue of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan—to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of State, recommending legislation enabling the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD to be sent to the French Chamber of Deputies—to the Committee on Printing and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of Commerce and Labor, transmitting a statement of expenditures of the contingent fund of the Department and general expenses of the Bureaus of Standards and Fisheries—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Commerce and Labor.

A letter from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting a statement of contingent expenditures of the Navy Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907—to the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Lewid F. Martin, administrator of estate of Francis C. Martin, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting a copy of the findings filed by the court in the case of Anastacio de Baca, administrator of estate of Franciso de Baca, against The United States—to the Committee on War Claims and ordered to be printed.

A letter from the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, giving notification of a vacancy in the Board of Regents—to the Committee on the Library and ordered to be printed.

## REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 2 of Rule XIII, bills and resolutions of the following titles were severally reported from committees, delivered to the Clerk, and referred to the several Calendars therein named, as follows:

Mr. STERLING, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bills of the House H. R. 469 and H. R. 10461, reported in lieu thereof a bill (H. R. 14779) to transfer the county of Alachua, in the State of Florida, from the southern to the northern judicial district of that State, and to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Florida at the city of Gainesville, in said district, accompanied by a report (No. 322), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. SMITH of Arizona, from the Committee on the Territories, to which was referred the bill of the House (H. R. 14638) to enable the city of Tucson, Ariz., to issue bonds for the extension and repair of its water and sewer system, and for other purposes, reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 324), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. WILEY, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to which was referred the joint resolution of the House (H. J. Res. 104) to continue in full force and effect an act entitled "An act to provide for the appropriate marking of the graves of the soldiers and sailors of the Confederate army and navy who died in Northern prisons and were buried near the prisons where they died, and for other purposes," reported the same without amendment, accompanied by a report (No. 325), which said bill and report were referred to the House Calendar.

## CHANGE OF REFERENCE.

Under clause 2 of Rule XXII, committees were discharged from the consideration of bills of the following titles, which were thereupon referred as follows:

A bill (H. R. 3776) granting a pension to C. F. Schantz—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6047) granting a pension to Fred Wedegartner—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 6052) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Smith—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14090) granting an increase of pension to Ruth E. Anderson—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14101) granting a pension to Charles C. Howington—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14119) for the relief of Jeptha B. Harrington—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (H. R. 14122) for the relief of Thomas J. Benton—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 14154) for the relief of Enoch Voyles—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on War Claims.

A bill (H. R. 14212) to remove the charge of desertion against William R. Capwell—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

A bill (H. R. 14229) granting a pension to Lina V. Dietz—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14323) granting a pension to Harry Lucas—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 12964) granting a pension to Margaret Eleanor McCoy—Committee on Invalid Pensions discharged, and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

A bill (H. R. 14646) granting additional compensation to surviving Union soldiers and marines who were prisoners of war during the civil war—Committee on War Claims discharged, and referred to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PUBLIC BILLS, RESOLUTIONS, AND MEMORIALS.

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, bills, resolutions, and memorials of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. TAWNEY, from the Committee on Appropriations: A bill (H. R. 14766) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for prior years, and for other purposes—to the Union Calendar.

By Mr. MACON: A bill (H. R. 14767) to provide for a survey of the line between the States of Arkansas and Missouri, beginning at a point where the St. Francis River crosses said line and extending west to the thirty-fifth milepost, for the purpose of reestablishing said State line between said points—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: A bill (H. R. 14768) providing for an eight-hour workday in the Government Hospital for the Insane—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 14769) to extend Ontario place NW., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14770) to provide for fixing a uniform standard of classification and grading of wheat, flax, corn, oats, barley, rye, and other grains, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14771) to extend Hamlin and Sixth streets NE., and for other purposes—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14772) prescribing what shall constitute a legal cord of wood in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14773) providing for the jurisdiction of offenses against the property of the United States, and for other purposes—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 14774) making appropriations to supply urgent deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: A bill (H. R. 14775) providing for the opening of a minor street through square No. 801, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14776) providing for the opening of a minor street through square No. 878, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14777) providing for the opening of a minor street through square No. 1020, in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14778) to provide for the erection of a public building at Agricultural College, Mich., and the establishment of a Weather Bureau station therein—to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. STERLING, from the Committee on the Judiciary: A bill (H. R. 14779) to transfer the county of Alachua, in the State of Florida, from the southern to the northern judicial district of that State, and to provide for sittings of the United States circuit and district courts for the northern district of Florida, at the city of Gainesville, in said district—to the House Calendar.

By Mr. KAHN: A bill (H. R. 14780) to provide for the rapid defense of Pacific coast ports—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 14781) to authorize Campbell County, Tenn., to construct a bridge across Powells River—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 14782) authorizing an examination and survey of Green River and Grand River, in the State of Utah, and making an appropriation for the improvement of the same—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. STEENERSON: A bill (H. R. 14783) to further amend the act entitled "An act to promote the efficiency of the militia, and for other purposes," approved January 21, 1903—to the Committee on Militia.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14784) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and equip subsurface or submarine torpedo boats to be stationed in the waters of Puget Sound, State of Washington, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14785) authorizing and directing the Secretary of the Navy to construct and equip subsurface or submarine torpedo boats to be stationed in the waters of Puget Sound, State of Washington, and for other purposes—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 14786) amending an act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate commerce," approved February 4, 1887, and all acts amendatory thereof, and to enlarge the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. MOORE of Texas: A bill (H. R. 14787) to appropriate the sum of $10,000 for equipping and maintaining a Weather Bureau observatory at Houston, Tex.—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. MORSE: A bill (H. R. 14788) for the relief of certain settlers upon the Wisconsin Central Railroad and the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Omaha Railway land grants—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. HUMPHREY of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14789) to amend an act entitled "An act for the protection of game in Alaska, and for other purposes," approved June 7, 1902—to the Committee on the Territories.

By Mr. BELL of Georgia: A bill (H. R. 14790) to establish an assay office at Gainesville, Hall County, Ga.—to the Committee on Coinage, Weights, and Measures.

By Mr. GODWIN: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 109 for an examination and survey of an inland waterway from Beaufort Inlet, North Carolina, to the Northeast Branch of the Cape Fear River, and thence to Wilmington, N. C.—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. ACHESON: Concurrent resolution (H. C. Res. 20) providing for the printing of 10,000 copies of report of engineers on proposed improvement of Ohio River—to the Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

By Mr. BEDE: Resolution (H. Res. 181) authorizing the appointment of Enoch Stahler as messenger in the House of Representatives—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WEEKS: Resolution (H. Res. 182) providing for payment of a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the State Department—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. O'CONNELL: Resolution (H. Res. 183) requesting certain information from the Secretary of War—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Resolution (H. Res. 184) providing for the payment of a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Agriculture—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. WANGER: Resolution (H. Res. 185) providing for the payment of a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Post-Office Department—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. MUDD: Resolution (H. Res. 186) providing for payment of a session clerk to the Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice—to the Committee on Accounts.

By Mr. AIKEN: Resolution (H. Res. 187) requesting certain information from the Secretary of State—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

By Mr. SAUNDERS: Resolution (H. Res. 188) providing for an inquiry into the methods of certain telegraph, postal cable companies, etc.—to the Committee on Rules.

## PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions of the following titles were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACHESON: A bill (H. R. 14791) granting an increase of pension to Henry Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14792) granting an increase of pension to Lucas B. Brewster—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14793) granting an increase of pension to J. F. Caldwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14794) granting an increase of pension to Lydia E. Seley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14795) granting a pension to George Collins—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ADAIR: A bill (H. R. 14796) granting a pension to John Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14797) granting a pension to Louisa Jane Houk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDRUS: A bill (H. R. 14798) granting an increase of pension to Peter C. Parker—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14799) granting an increase of pension to Joseph Francis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14800) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. A. J. Maddock—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14801) granting an increase of pension to Wilbur S. Benjamin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14802) to correct the military record of Charles W. Johnson—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14803) to amend the military record of James C. Howard—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14804) for the relief of John A. Raser—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: A bill (H. R. 14805) granting a pension to Anon H. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BOOHER: A bill (H. R. 14806) granting an increase of pension to Nathaniel E. Murphy—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURKE: A bill (H. R. 14807) granting an increase of pension to Cornelius D. McCombs—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURTON of Delaware: A bill (H. R. 14808) granting an increase of pension to Joseph B. Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CALDER: A bill (H. R. 14809) granting an increase of pension to Thurlow W. Seward—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14810) granting an increase of pension to Chauncey R. Lathrop—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAMPBELL: A bill (H. R. 14811) granting an increase of pension to Andrew W. Lyman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: A bill (H. R. 14812) granting an increase of pension to John H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14813) granting an increase of pension to Jasper L. Dodge—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CHAPMAN: A bill (H. R. 14814) granting an increase of pension to Eli Baldwin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. COOPER of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14815) granting an increase of pension to Albert G. Beeson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14816) granting an increase of pension to Daniel Swigart—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: A bill (H. R. 14817) granting an increase of pension to Susanna F. Franklin—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14818) granting an increase of pension to Roswell L. Nason—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: A bill (H. R. 14819) granting an increase of pension to Ellenor E. Wells—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14820) granting an increase of pension to John Noble—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DUNWELL: A bill (H. R. 14821) granting a pension to Charlotte Rockwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14822) granting an increase of pension to August Scheer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FAIRCHILD: A bill (H. R. 14823) granting an increase of pension to Silas W. Rider—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14824) granting an increase of pension to John De Groff—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14825) granting a pension to Alice G. Lewis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FASSETT: A bill (H. R. 14826) granting an increase of pension to James A. Edmonds—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 14827) granting an increase of pension to Harriet Ann Long—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14828) granting an increase of pension to Mahala Geren—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14829) granting an increase of pension to Andrew J. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLETT: A bill (H. R. 14830) granting an increase of pension to Myron G. Watrous—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14831) granting a pension to Theodore E. Hamilton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GRAHAM: A bill (H. R. 14832) granting an increase of pension to Andrew D. Taylor—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14833) for the relief of John W. Zoerb—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HALE: A bill (H. R. 14834) granting an increase of pension to Sylvanus Hersey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HAMILL: A bill (H. R. 14835) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Deiterle—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HELM: A bill (H. R. 14836) granting an increase of pension to A. M. Weber—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14837) granting an increase of pension to William P. Wade—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14838) granting a pension to Martha Bell Alger—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14839) granting a pension to Mary E. Cornelius—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a ill (H. R. 14840) granting a pension to James L. Webb—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14841) for the relief of R. Z. Moss—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HIGGINS: A bill (H. R. 14842) granting an increase of pension to Henry E. Silcox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HILL of Connecticut: A bill (H. R. 14843) granting a pension to Alice Morse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14844) granting an increase of pension to John B. Wheeler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HOWELL of Utah: A bill (H. R. 14845) to reimburse James Whytock for money paid on desert entry No. 269, subsequently canceled—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HUGHES of West Virginia: A bill (H. R. 14846) granting a pension to Lucy L. Bane—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. JONES of Washington: A bill (H. R. 14847) granting a pension to Icybinda Spalding—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14848) granting an increase of pension to Joanna Leak—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14849) granting an increase of pension to James H. Blagg—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14850) granting an increase of pension to Mrs. E. C. Curtis—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14851) granting an increase of pension to George L. Clonts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14852) granting an increase of pension to Ellen J. Bird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14853) granting an increase of pension to J. M. Potts—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14854) granting an increase of pension to James C. Clouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14855) granting an increase of pension to James W. Hill—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14856) granting an increase of pension to John W. Gregory—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. GILLESPIE: A bill (H. R. 14857) granting an increase of pension to Tennessee Williams—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. LAMAR of Missouri: A bill (H. R. 14858) granting a pension to Henry Hobough—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14859) granting a pension to Christopher Thompson—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14860) granting a pension to John W. Reid—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14861) granting a pension to James A. Jordan—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14862) granting a pension to P. B. Pulley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14863) granting a pension to Phillip Weller—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14864) granting a pension to Winburn Hicks—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14865) for the relief of Abram Floyd and

S. H. Floyd, heirs of Mahala Floyd—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14866) to correct the military record of Davis Todd—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14867) authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to place on the pension roll all the members of Grant A. Kenamore's company, Missouri Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LINDBERGH: A bill (H. R. 14868) granting an increase of pension to Harrison Lyons—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McCALL: A bill (H. R. 14869) granting an increase of pension to Carlos L. Buzzell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. McGUIRE: A bill (H. R. 14870) for the relief of Clarence W. Turner—to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

By Mr. MANN: A bill (H. R. 14871) granting an increase of pension to Julius B. Work—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14872) authorizing appointment of Hugh T. Reed upon the retired list of the Army with rank of captain with twenty years' service—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: A bill (H. R. 14873) for the relief of George M. Carroll—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: A bill (H. R. 14874) granting an increase of pension to Henry Rittenhouse—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14875) granting an increase of pension to Cecilia W. Simon—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 14876) to refund to A. L. Flack & Co., of Tiffin, Ohio, money paid for internal-revenue stamps lost in the mails—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14877) granting a pension to Zachariah T. Houseman—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14878) granting an increase of pension to Martin H. Black—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14879) granting an increase of pension to Elza Cameron—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14880) granting an increase of pension to Osie B. Fox—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14881) granting an increase of pension to John J. Chrysler—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14882) granting an increase of pension to Peter W. McIntyre—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PAYNE: A bill (H. R. 14883) granting an increase of pension to Conrad Rupert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PEARRE: A bill (H. R. 14884) granting an increase of pension to Prescilla Alden Nicolson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14885) granting an increase of pension to William Hood—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. RHINOCK: A bill (H. R. 14886) for the relief of the heirs of the late John Hawkins—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: A bill (H. R. 14887) granting a pension to Mary J. Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SAUNDERS: A bill (H. R. 14888) for the relief of J. J. Lautenschlager—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SCOTT: A bill (H. R. 14889) for the relief of William Fletcher—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. SHERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 14890) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Joseph C. Kuebbeler—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14891) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Aaron Lanfare—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14892) granting a pension to Margaret Wilson—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14893) authorizing the appointment of Col. H. R. Brinkerhoff, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14894) authorizing the appointment of Col. S. A. Day, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14895) authorizing the appointment of Col. T. J. Kirkman, United States Army, retired, to the rank and grade of brigadier-general on the retired list of the Army—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: A bill (H. R. 14896) granting an increase of pension to Daniel G. W. Norman—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14897) granting an increase of pension to John W. Lanier—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14898) granting a pension to Sindrilla Albritton—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14899) for the relief of George A. Williams—to the Committee on Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14900) for the relief of James D. Butler—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14901) for the relief of William J. Hays—to the Committee on War Claims.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14902) granting an increase of pension to John F. Jones—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14903) granting an increase of pension to Hiram A. McLeod—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14904) granting an increase of pension to Isham Walker—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14905) granting a pension to Annie A. W. Stone—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPIGHT: A bill (H. R. 14906) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Willis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SULLOWAY: A bill (H. R. 14907) granting a pension to Charles E. Stevens—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14908) granting an increase of pension to Thomas A. Sorrell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. TAYLOR of Alabama: A bill (H. R. 14909) for the relief of the Mobile Marine Dock Company—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: A bill (H. R. 14910) for the relief of Capt. William Hill, of Wit, Carteret County, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: A bill (H. R. 14911) granting an increase of pension to Levi Bolton—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WATSON: A bill (H. R. 14912) granting a pension to Mary L. Wallingford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14913) granting a pension to Cornelius Bell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WEISSE: A bill (H. R. 14914) granting an increase of pension to Martin Kohn—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14915) granting an increase of pension to Gustav Timple—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: A bill (H. R. 14916) granting an increase of pension to James Tenbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOODYARD: A bill (H. R. 14917) granting a pension to Joseph I. Teders—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 14918) granting an increase of pension to Milton Laird—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

## PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, the following petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

By the SPEAKER: Petitions of H. A. Starr and 4 others, of Danville; R. M. King, of Kings; and Baker, Mayer & Co., of Chicago, all in the State of Illinois, for a permanent tariff commission—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of Charles V. Gridley Camp, Sons of Veterans, of Erie, Pa., for increased pay for officers and enlisted men in Army and Navy and Revenue-Cutter Service, and for retirement of enlisted men serving twenty-five years—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of John P. Doyle, of Mount Vernon, Ill., for legislation for extension of marketage for American products—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, memorial of the Teutonia and other similar societies, of Philadelphia, Pa., and other cities, against H. R. 13655, to limit effect of the regulation of commerce between the States in certain cases—to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Also, petition of Kenton Cove, of Greenup, Ill., for more liberal pensions for soldiers of advanced years—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ACHESON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry Stevens—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. ANDRUS: Petition of Local Union, No. 6, International Typographical Union of North America, for removal of tariff on white paper—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. ANTHONY: Petition of citizens of Corning, Kans., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Mr. ASHBROOK: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Jennie Bain—to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry B. Keffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BARTLETT of Georgia: Petition of Savannah Pilots' Association, against H. R. 4771, to remove discrimination against American coastwise vessels in the coasting trade—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. BENNET of New York: Paper to accompany bill for relief of A. H. Bradley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BINGHAM: Petition of D. McM. Gregg and 60 other volunteer officers of the civil war, of Pennsylvania, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. BOOHER: Papers to accompany bill for relief of Barclay J. Benbow and Josiah Vanbuskirk—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. BURLEIGH: Petition of Hamlin T. Buckner, Thomas J. Little, William T. Cobb, S. H. Manning, Charles N. Telden, and 345 other citizens, for the creation of a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. CALDER: Petition of Kansas State Horticultural Society, for a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union, for an adequate Sunday rest law for the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. CALDERHEAD: Petition of S. G. Burdick, favoring pension legislation for the benefit of ex-Union prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Ottawa Commercial Club; H. W. Seltz & Co., of Clay Center; V. Kesl & Sons, of Cuba; and Commercial Travelers' Congress, all of the State of Kansas, against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

Also, petition of L. W. Everhart, of Fort Scott, Kans., for amendment to the copyright bill (Kittredge bill)—to the Committee on Patents.

Also, petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for a modification of the Chinese-exclusion law in a way to benefit employers of agricultural labor—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, for Congressional investigation of telegraph companies—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, petition of James Carr, asking favorable consideration of the Taylor bill, relative to pensions for ex-prisoners of war—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of San Diego (Cal.) Chamber of Commerce, for appropriation to provide more adequate protection of harbors of the Pacific coast and Hawaiian Islands—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Typographical Union of Pittsburg, Kans., for removal of duty on paper and wood pulp—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of the Chicago Association of Commerce, for legislation insuring increased efficiency in the consular service—to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Also, petition of W. D. Walker, of New York, favoring increase of pay for officers and men of Army and Navy—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Commercial Club of Topeka, favoring a liberal ship subsidy—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Also, petition of the National Bank of Commerce, relative to the Owen bill, securing depositors in United States national banks, and amendments thereto urging currency legislation—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petitions of veterans of Sedan, Chatauqua County; Samuel A. Varney and others, of Washington; M. Wheeler and others, of Morrisville; and Manhattan Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Manhattan, all in the State of Kansas, favoring the Sherwood pension bill, granting $1 per day to all soldiers of civil war serving eighteen months and over—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Job Harriman and A. R. Holston, against any change of present extradition treaties with and immigration laws relative to Mexico—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of S. H. Cowan, for legislation to improve the live-stock traffic conditions of the United States, favoring to that end Senate bill 483 (by Senator CULBERSON)—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Henry B. Keffer—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of survivors of Company F, Fourteenth Kansas State Militia, for amendment of H. R. 4020 and S. 590, so as to include all members of the Kansas State Militia—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. CAPRON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John H. White—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of librarian of Brown University, Providence, favoring H. R. 11794—to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Also, petition of Barnard Club, of Providence, favoring H. R. 24757, for the encouragement of education in agricultural high schools—to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. CLARK of Florida: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. DAVIS of Minnesota: Petition of Asiatic Exclusion League, for legislation to adequately exclude all Asiatic laborers—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Susanna F. Franklee—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Thomas Donlon—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of James S. Kelley—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Minneapolis Clearing-House Association, against the Aldrich currency bill—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

Also, petition of Fruit Growers' Association of California, for modification of Chinese-exclusion law—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. DE ARMOND: Paper to accompany bill for relief of David R. Walden—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. DRAPER: Petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of District of Columbia, for a Sunday-rest law in the District of Columbia—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. DUNWELL: Petition of Woman's Interdenominational Missionary Union of the District of Columbia, for a Sunday-rest law for the District—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Also, paper to accompany bill for relief of Charlotte Rockwell—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. FITZGERALD: Petition of citizens of the District of Columbia, for control of the street railways by the District Commissioners and investigation of said roads by Congress as to organization, capitalization, etc.—to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. GRAHAM: Petitions of L. S. Randolph and R. M. Dixon, favoring H. R. 11562, for the return to Stevens Institute of Technology the collateral inheritance tax of $45,750—to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HAYES: Paper to accompany bill for relief of John H. Sain—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. HINSHAW: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George H. Bailey—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Baker Post, of Columbus, Nebr., and citizens of Stromsburg, Polk County, Nebr., for H. R. 4805, to pension widows of soldiers at same rate that their husbands were pensioned—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of Commandery of Nebraska, Loyal Legion, for volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HOUSTON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of estate of Susan Burt—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. KAHN: Petitions of J. O. Heron and J. E. Wolff, for effectual legislation against all Asiatics except merchants, students, etc.—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

Also, petition of Golden Gate Harbor, No. 40, American Association of Masters, Mates, and Pilots of Sailing Vessels, of San Francisco, Cal., against H. R. 4771 (the Littlefield bill)—to the Committee on the Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

By Mr. KELIHER: Petition of Boston Associated Board of Trade, for legislation to secure an elastic currency—to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

By Mr. LITTLEFIELD: Petition of citizens of Turner, Me., for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. McKINNEY: Petitions of Isaac McManus Post, Grand Army of the Republic, of Keithsburg, Ill., for enactment of H. R. 4862, pensioning widows of soldiers at the rate of $12 per month under provisions of the law of June 27, 1890; also for Sherwood bill, providing $1 per day for all soldiers of civil war who served eighteen months or over—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petitions of Levi Barber, merchant, and 25 others of Bushnell; O. A. Bridgford, banker, and 64 others, of Aledo; and George W. Reid, justice of the peace, and 46 others, of

Macomb, all in the State of Illinois, favoring enactment of a volunteer retired-list law—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Also, petition of Rock Island County (Ill.) Farmers' Institute, against boards of trade and fixing of prices of farm produce thereby—to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. McMORRAN: Petitions of citizens of Pigeon and McGregor, Mich., against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. MANN: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Julius B. Work—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. MOON of Tennessee: Paper to accompany bill for relief of George M. Carroll—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. MOORE of Pennsylvania: Petition of Philadelphia Board of Trade, favoring H. R. 7964, for an immigration station—to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

By Mr. NEEDHAM: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Association of San Francisco, against parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. RICHARDSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary J. Lambert—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SPARKMAN: Petitions of Local Union No. 154, of Dukes; Local Union No. 130, of Bristol; Local Union of Holmes County; Local Union of Oak Grove; Local Union of Walton County; Local Union No. 156, of Perry; Local Union No. 194, of Pleasant Hill; Local Union No. 85, of Jennings; Local Union No. 193, of Harlem, and Local Union No. 148, of Center Hill, Farmers' Educational Union, of the State of Florida, favoring a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. SPIGHT: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mrs. Sarah E. Willis—to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. SMITH of Michigan: Petition of John M. Bearse and 9 others, for a volunteer retired list—to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. STEENERSON: Petition of purchasers of land on ceded Indian reservation in the State of Minnesota, purchased under act of February 20, 1904, asking for an additional homestead right—to the Committee on the Public Lands.

By Mr. THOMAS of North Carolina: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Capt. William Hill, of Wirt, N. C.—to the Committee on War Claims.

By Mr. WANGER: Petition of Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., against a parcels-post law—to the Committee on the Post-Office and Post-Roads.

By Mr. WATSON: Paper to accompany bill for relief of Mary L. Wallingford—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WOOD: Paper to accompany bill for relief of James Tenbrook—to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, petition of James Eastwood, Henry Torrance, L. S. Randolph, Frederick A. Lydecker, Charles J. Bates, Alfred H. Schlesinger, Carroll Miller, Maurice Coster, William L. Lyall, C. W. Whiting, and Alten S. Miller, favoring passage of H. R. 11562, for the repayment of the collateral inheritance tax to the Stevens Institute of Technology, of Hoboken, N. J.—to the Committee on Claims.

## SENATE.

THURSDAY, *January 23, 1908.*

Prayer by the Chaplain, Rev. EDWARD E. HALE.

The Journal of yesterday's proceedings was read and approved.

### SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOATS IN STATE OF WASHINGTON.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of the Navy, transmitting, in response to a resolution of the 13th instant, a report as to the cost of two submarine torpedo boats to be stationed on Puget Sound and one submarine torpedo boat to be stationed at Grays Harbor, State of Washington, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed.

### FINDINGS OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS.

The VICE-PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the assistant clerk of the Court of Claims, transmitting certified copies of the findings of fact filed by the court in the following causes:

In the cause of the trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Mount Sterling, Ky., *v.* United States;

In the cause of Jacob H. Van Name *v.* United States;

In the cause of the trustees of the Fetterman (now West Main Street) Methodist Episcopal Church, of Grafton, W. Va., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, of Bowling Green, Ky., *v.* United States;

In the cause of the Cleveland Masonic Lodge, No. 134, of Cleveland, Tenn., *v.* United States;

In the cause of Mrs. J. H. T. Jackson, administratrix of the estate of Elizabeth H. Welford, deceased, *v.* United States; and

In the cause of Victorie C. Avet, administratrix of the estate of Vincent Avet, deceased, *v.* United States.

The foregoing findings were, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims and ordered to be printed.

### MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE.

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. C. R. MCKENNEY, its enrolling clerk, announced that the House had passed the bill (S. 456) to provide for the building of United States district and circuit courts at Salisbury, N. C., with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 13102) to authorize the county of Elmore, Ala., to construct a bridge across the Coosa River, Alabama, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

### PETITIONS AND MEMORIALS.

Mr. KEAN presented a petition of Local Union No. 323, International Typographical Union, of Hoboken, N. J., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the State Association of Master Painters and Decorators, of Jersey City, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the labeling of paint materials along the lines of the present pure food and drug law, which was referred to the Committee on Manufactures.

He also presented a petition of sundry pilots of Delaware Bay and River, of Cape May, N. J., praying for the enactment of legislation to promote the efficiency of the Life-Saving Service, which was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also presented petitions of sundry citizens of East Orange, Passaic, Maywood, Madison, and Millington, all in the State of New Jersey, and of sundry citizens of New York City, N. Y., Baltimore, Md., Blacksburg, Va., and Pittsburg, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation to refund the inheritance tax to the Stevens Institute of Technology, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BURROWS presented resolutions of the legislature of the State of Michigan, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
*Lansing, Mich., January 18, 1908.*

I, Clarence J. Mears, deputy secretary of state of the State of Michigan and custodian of the great seal of the State, hereby certify that the attached sheets of paper contain a correct copy of house resolution No. 61. In witness whereof, I have hereto affixed my signature and the great seal of the State, at Lansing, this 18th day of January, in the year of our Lord 1908.

[SEAL.]

CLARENCE J. MEARS,
*Deputy Secretary of State.*

House resolution 61.

Concurrent resolution requesting Congress not to make any further reductions in the tariff on sugar.

Whereas during the past nine years over $10,000,000 have been invested in the beet-sugar factories of Michigan, whose output this past year was nearly 150,000,000 pounds of sugar, valued at $6,500,000, of which over $3,000,000 were paid to the farmers of the State for the cultivation of 75,000 acres of Michigan farm land; and

Whereas this great industry was started under promises from the State of Michigan of a bounty of 1 per cent per pound for all granulated sugar manufactured from the beet, which bounty the factories of the State, with one exception, have never received; and

Whereas the beet-sugar manufacturers of Michigan have more than kept their promise to the State, that the farmers should be paid $4 per ton for 12 per cent beets, by actually increasing such price to $4.50 and $5 per ton; and

Whereas in the United States, during the past year, beets were harvested from 317,284 acres, and for the first time in our history the output of beet sugar in this country exceeded that of cane sugar; and

Whereas since this industry was started under promised protection in the platform of the Republican party, sugar has been admitted free from Hawaii and Porto Rico, and at a largely reduced rate of tariff from Cuba, to the great detriment of the beet-sugar interest, while only the loyalty of a few Republican Senators, led by Senator BURROWS, saved this industry from a deathblow by the free admission of Philippine sugars to our market; and

Whereas it has now been practically demonstrated that, if left alone, the beet-sugar industry of the country will produce sufficient sugar not only to supply the rapidly increasing demand in this country, but for export as well: Therefore,

*Resolved by the house (the senate concurring)*, That we do earnestly protest against any further reduction of the tariff on sugar, as calculated to ruin one of the most important industries of this country;

*Resolved*, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be, and are hereby, requested to use their utmost endeavors to prevent any such reduction, and as far as possible to discourage any agitation of the question at the next session of Congress; and

*Resolved*, That the secretary of state be instructed to transmit to each Senator and Representative in Congress from the State of Michigan a certified copy of these resolutions before the convening of the next session of Congress.

Mr. BURROWS presented memorials of the Merchants' Association of St. Joseph; of the Business Men's Association of Battle Creek; of the Michigan Retail Implement and Vehicle Dealers' Association; of the Grocers and Butchers' Protective Association of Coldwater; of the Business Men's Association of South Haven; of the Board of Trade of Alma; of the Hillsdale County Branch of the National Association of Retail Druggists, of Jonesville, and of sundry citizens of Belding, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of Pomona Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, of Berrien County, Mich., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented memorials of the Farmers' Institute of Gratiot County, the Board of Trade of Alma, and the Board of Trade of St. Louis, all in the State of Michigan, remonstrating against the reduction of the duty on sugar imported from the Philippine Islands, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented a petition of the Thursday Club, of St. Joseph, Mich., praying for the establishment of a national forest reserve of the southern Appalachian and White mountains, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. TALIAFERRO presented a petition of the Central Trades and Labor Assembly of Tampa, Fla., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. BEVERIDGE presented a petition of the Indiana Grain Dealers' Association, of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for a uniform inspection of grain under Government control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Telegraphers' Union of America, praying that an investigation be made into the existing conditions in the telegraph service of the United States, which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor.

He also presented a petition of the Commercial Club of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to increase and equalize the pay of officers and enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Revenue-Cutter Service, which was referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

He also presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Tempe, Territory of Arizona, and a petition of the congregation of the Baptist Church of Tempe, Territory of Arizona, praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors in the Indian Territory, which were referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

He also presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lima, Ind., and a petition of sundry citizens of Henry County, Ind., praying for the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a memorial of the Commercial Travelers' Congress of San Francisco, Cal., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. FRYE presented a petition of China Grange, of China, Me., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the use of the mails for the purpose of advertising intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. CULLOM presented a memorial of sundry citizens of Mount Sterling, Ill., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. DEPEW presented a petition of Local Union No. 9, International Typographical Union, of Buffalo, N. Y., and a petition of Local Union No. 96, International Typographical Union, of Glens Falls, N. Y., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. HEMENWAY presented a petition of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Crown Point, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

He also presented a petition of sundry members of the Presbyterian, Christian, and Methodist Episcopal churches of Charlestown, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation to prohibit the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors in the District of Columbia, and also for the enactment of legislation to regulate the interstate transportation of intoxicating liquors, which was referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also presented a memorial of Post F, Travelers' Protective Association of Logansport, Ind., remonstrating against the passage of the so-called "parcels-post bill," which was referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

He also presented a petition of the State Grain Dealers' Association of Indianapolis, Ind., praying for the enactment of legislation providing for the inspection of grain under Federal control, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. BRANDEGEE presented a petition of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, of Boston, Mass., praying for the enactment of legislation to establish national forest reserves, which was referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

Mr. HOPKINS presented a petition of Local Union No. 4, International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union, of Chicago, Ill., praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. BURKETT presented a petition of the Nebraska Commandery, Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, praying for the enactment of legislation creating a volunteer retired list in the War and Navy Departments for the surviving officers of the civil war, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. KNOX presented petitions of Grange No. 1233, Patrons of Husbandry, of Hartstown; Grange No. 839, Patrons of Husbandry, of Farmington; sundry citizens of Juniata County; sundry citizens of Bradford County; sundry citizens of Indiana and Westmoreland counties, and sundry citizens of Kauffmans, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the enactment of remedial legislation in connection with the Federal laws which deal with the manufacture and sale of oleomargarine, which were referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

He also presented petitions of the United Presbyterian Presbytery, of Monongahela, and of sundry citizens of Brandt, Pa., praying for the enactment of legislation providing that the motto "In God we trust" be used on all coins of the United States, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

He also presented petitions of Arthur H. Haskins, of Reynoldsville; M. B. Van Gorder, of New Castle; D. R. Reynolds, of Philadelphia; J. C. Wallace, of York; Rev. Charles I. Junkin, of Philadelphia; Magbee Music Publishing Company, of Pittsburg, and L. M. Leberman, of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, and of Charles K. Harris and Abe Holzmann, of New York City, N. Y., praying for the passage of the so-called Kittredge copyright bill, which were referred to the Committee on Patents.

He also presented memorials of A. B. Farquhar, of York; Justice, Bateman & Co., of Philadelphia; R. Francis Wood, of Philadelphia; Samuel Christian, of Philadelphia; Rev. N. P. Gilman, of Meadville; George Burnham, jr., of Philadelphia; B. W. Beesley, of Philadelphia; W. H. McClellan, of York; Messrs. Page & Page, of Philadelphia; William C. Stover, of Philadelphia; John Meigs, of Pottstown; Henry M. Steel, of Philadelphia; Juniata Oak Extract Company, of Mount Union; Benjamin Cadbury, of Philadelphia; Thomas S. Williams, of Philadelphia; Edward Wetherill, of Philadelphia; Anna Thorpe Wetherill, of Philadelphia; J. Milton Colton, of Jenkintown; Henry L. Child, of Philadelphia; T. C. Palmer, of Chester; A. G. Scattergood, of Philadelphia; Rev. F. C. Southworch, of Meadville, and W. B. Buck, of Philadelphia, all in the State of Pennsylvania, remonstrating against the enactment of legislation providing for the appointment without a competitive examination of additional clerical force for the taking of the coming census, which were referred to the Committee on the Census.

He also presented petitions of Local Union No. 16, International Typographical Union, of Pittsburg; Local Union No. 242, International Typographical Union, of York, and Local Union No. 437, International Typographical Union, of Franklin, all in the State of Pennsylvania, praying for the repeal of the duty on white paper, wood pulp, and the materials used in the manufacture thereof, which were referred to the Committee on Finance.

### PROPOSED FINANCIAL LEGISLATION.

Mr. SMOOT. I present an address of the Commercial Club of Salt Lake City, Utah, on the subject of the recent financial panic and suggesting legislation. I ask that it be printed in the RECORD and referred to the Committee on Finance.

There being no objection, the paper was referred to the

Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

*An address to the President, the Congress, and the people of the United States.*

1. A law amending the present law governing greenbacks, to authorize the Government expenses for the succeeding four months, amounting to perhaps $75,000,000 per month, to be paid in a new issue of greenbacks. (So paid, the money would be at once distributed to every portion of the Republic. If the present greenbacks were a safe money when issued, to double their amount would be good, inasmuch as the population has doubled since then and property values have increased tenfold.)

2. A law authorizing national depositories and national banks to purchase of or loan money to individuals, firms, or corporation upon the bonds of the United States when presented and deposited for such sale or loan; the United States Treasury to supply such depositories and banks with special Treasury notes for that purpose. (The object being, of course, to help individuals, firms, or corporations in a stress like the present one; our understanding being that something over $340,000,000 of such bonds are now in private hands and unavailable for use in the country. Such a law ought to go far toward relieving the present strain.)

3. A law requiring the purchase and immediate use in subsidiary coin and silver certificates of 50,000,000 ounces of silver annually in quarterly purchases, to reenforce the much-needed small coins and silver certificates.

4. A petition to Congress asking that body to authorize and indorse the calling of an international conference by the President to consider and if possible to agree upon the remonetization of silver on a fair ratio with gold, the appointment of a commission favorable to remonetization, and authorizing such commissioners to negotiate for such remonetization when a majority of the leading powers consent.

The reasons for this are manifold. Of the many we name a few as follows:

1. Silver is basic money and so declared in the Constitution of the United States.

2. Every reason supplied for its demonetization was a fallacy as events have since demonstrated.

3. The decision by the people against silver in 1896 no more settled the question than it did the tariff question.

4. The immense sums invested in permanent property in the past seven years, the immeasurable sums needed for future investment (Mr. J. J. Hill says five thousand millions are needed by the railroads in the coming five years), are notices that the struggle of the United States should be like that of the great powers beyond the sea, to hoard all the gold possible.

5. The gold reserves of the world need to be strengthened in every possible, legitimate way to support the immense investment pyramid of credit.

6. The product of gold in the world now and for many years to come is, and must be, from two to two and a half times the product in value of that of silver, while quite two-thirds of the inhabitants of the earth know no basic money except silver.

7. Remonetization of silver would avoid the necessity of sending gold to the Orient or Spanish America.

8. The demand for silver, even as a commodity, is insatiable, and restored it would be as it always was before it was dethroned, a steadier measure of value than gold, because its use would be so much more general, and it was always the money hoarded by the poor.

9. Silver made resumption of specie payments possible, and had it not been disturbed, the present distress would have been avoided, for with it restored every bank would be greatly strengthened, and no combine of capital could precipitate a panic.

10. Silver restoration would settle all difficulties with exchanges in dealing with silver-using countries, it would make possible a stable currency for the Philippines; it would magnify our trade and prestige in the Orient and Spanish America.

11. Between 1873 and 1896 because of demonetization of silver miners of the West lost quite $350,000,000; the losses suffered on that account by the producers of the Eastern States is measured by the fall in values, which was not less than 37½ per cent.

The loss of silver miners since 1896 by the demonetization has been quite $300,000,000, the gain being chiefly to foreigners, and no Government ought to force a senseless loss of that magnitude upon any portion of its people, for, in the words of President Roosevelt:

"What is of vital consequence to one portion of our country is of vital importance to the whole country."

Our country struggled slowly upward for sixty years. The gold discovery of 1849 caused more advancement in ten years than there had been in the previous sixty. Ten years later came the Comstock, which held the credit of the nation secure through the great war.

Silver demonetization caused a depression which culminated in the absolute paralysis of business and the ruin of all who were in debt. The mining of the precious metals in the far West has been the vitalizing, steadying force of the Republic for fifty-seven years. Those miners have never made a request that was not founded in justice and which did not hold the good of all the States in its scope. Their appeals are entitled to the respectful consideration of the President, Congress, and country.

Respectfully submitted.

JOHN DERN, *Chairman*,
JOHN S. BRANSFORD,
S. H. LOVE,
CHAS. A. QUIGLEY,
WM. H. KING,
THOMAS KEARNS,
M. H. WALKER,
C. C. GOODWIN,
*Commercial Club's Committee.*

Approved by the board of governors of the Commercial Club January 16, 1908.

[SEAL.]

WM. J. HALLORAN, *President.*
FISHER HARRIS, *Secretary.*

CONSTITUTION OF OKLAHOMA.

Mr. OWEN. I present a copy of the constitution of the State of Oklahoma. I move that it be printed as a document.

The motion was agreed to.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. WARREN, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 27) to restore the status of Company A, New Jersey Militia, who served from April 16 to July 16, 1861, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Pensions, which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 38) for the relief of the State of New Hampshire, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims, which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3830) for the relief of the State of Pennsylvania, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Claims, which was agreed to.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 33) adjusting the status of certain officers of the Army as to the period of service required by the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, to entitle an Army officer to retirement on his own application, reported it without amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 653) to authorize commissions to issue in the cases of officers of the Army retired with increased rank, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 428) granting an honorable discharge to Amos Dahuff, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. FRYE, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3345) to provide for the construction of a revenue cutter of the first class for service in the waters of Key West, Fla., reported it with an amendment and submitted a report thereon.

He also, from the same committee, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3438) to authorize the construction and maintenance of a dam or dams across the Kansas River within Shawnee County, in the State of Kansas, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. PILES, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 12439) authorizing the construction of a bridge across White River, Arkansas, reported it without amendment.

Mr. SUTHERLAND, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 517) authorizing the purchase of lands for California Indians; and

A bill (S. 518) to make an appropriation for the construction of a wagon road on the Hoopa Valley Indian Reservation, in California.

Mr. DICK, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to whom was referred the joint resolution (S. R. 18) appointing a commission to investigate the recent mining disasters in certain States of the United States, reported it with amendments.

Mr. DIXON, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3084) providing for the purchase of machinery, tools, implements, and animals for the Indians on Fort Belknap Indian Reservation, in the State of Montana, to enable said Indians to engage in the raising of sugar beets and other crops, reported it with amendments and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. LODGE, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2291) for the purchase of land on Cushings Island, Maine, asked to be discharged from its further consideration, and that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations, which was agreed to.

Mr. TALIAFERRO, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom was referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1758) granting a pension to Adolphus N. Pecetty; and

A bill (S. 57) granting a pension to Alvah Moulton.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with an amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1746) granting a pension to Elmer Honnyman;

A bill (S. 1634) granting an increase of pension to Caroline E. Sweet; and

A bill (S. 1757) granting an increase of pension to Jane C. Stingley.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were refered the following bills, reported them severally with amendments and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1408) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Sweat;

A bill (S. 1403) granting an increase of pension to Martha Stewart; and

A bill (S. 1423) granting an increase of pension to Nancy Motes.

Mr. SMOOT, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were

referred the following bills, reported them severally with an amendment, and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 638) granting a pension to Emily Ayers;

A bill (S. 523) granting an increase of pension to J. S. Hyatt; and

A bill (S. 524) granting an increase of pension to John Lowder.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 4046) to authorize the cutting of timber, the manufacture and sale of lumber, and the preservation of the forests on certain lands reserved for Indian reservations in the State of Wisconsin, reported it with an amendment, and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. NELSON, from the Committee on Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 392) to confirm homestead entry made by guardian for the benefit of Dorothea Clendenin and Paul Dana Clendenin, minor orphan children of Paul Clendenin, deceased, late surgeon-major, United States Volunteers, reported it without amendment and submitted a report thereon.

Mr. McCUMBER, from the Committee on Pensions, to whom were referred certain bills granting pensions and increase of pensions, submitted a report thereon, accompanied by a bill (S. 4376) granting pensions and increase of pensions to certain soldiers and sailors of the civil war and certain widows of such soldiers and sailors, which was read by its title, the bill being a substitute for the following Senate bills:

S. 18. Walter S. Sylvester;
S. 19. Alvin S. Doughty;
S. 53. Mary E. Linehan;
S. 55. Horace L. Ingalls;
S. 58. Hattie S. Nourse;
S. 115. Daniel Wagner;
S. 121. William Havens;
S. 150. Maria Wells;
S. 186. Littleton T. Morgan;
S. 211. Royal M. Bones;
S. 215. Josephine Pagett;
S. 403. John C. Roth;
S. 576. Mary A. Allen;
S. 594. William Lockwood;
S. 600. George L. Courtney;
S. 612. Ambros W. Geer;
S. 613. John M. Baker;
S. 680. Matilda Daly;
S. 722. Sarah E. Hasler;
S. 799. Theodore M. Burge;
S. 806. Richard Black;
S. 845. Augusta A. Hawes;
S. 846. Hiram M. Tarbell;
S. 847. William L. S. Tabor;
S. 860. Sarah S. Luther;
S. 863. Frances E. Topliff;
S. 921. Sarah Cullen;
S. 928. Patrick Devitt;
S. 1066. Helen Jeffcoat;
S. 1067. James I. Walker;
S. 1094. Thomas H. Ewing;
S. 1128. William P. Snowden;
S. 1301. William H. Stannah;
S. 1330. John M. G. Maver;
S. 1344. Samuel M. Smith;
S. 1361. Nelson Miner;
S. 1364. Francis F. Clark;
S. 1365. Euretta Betts;
S. 1371. William C. Piatt;
S. 1372. Mary H. Yule;
S. 1376. Sophia Froelich;
S. 1478. Mary McCarty;
S. 1485. Daniel H. Dornsife;
S. 1527. Jeremiah Hazen;
S. 1572. Charles M. Kell;
S. 1622. Martha A. Spalding;
S. 1633. Allison Varney;
S. 1661. Frederick C. Wilkie;
S. 1949. Elijah Trollope;
S. 2042. Elizabeth Plummer;
S. 2050. James M. Grimes Keyton;
S. 2160. Imogene P. Hunsbon;
S. 2163. Peter B. Hoffman;
S. 2201. Ada G. Dickerson;
S. 2259. James M. Proctor;
S. 2263. Annie E. Creary;
S. 2410. Monroe A. White;
S. 2472. Joseph Beal;
S. 2559. Fenimore P. Cochran;
S. 2562. Marion B. Mullin;
S. 2563. Criss Becker;
S. 2584. Henry M. Lester;
S. 2591. Henry Tyler;
S. 2663. Delu Norris;
S. 2664. Franklin D. Allen;
S. 2665. William H. H. Miller;
S. 2857. Parnel B. Moor;
S. 2860. Amanda M. P. Brock;
S. 2897. Naomi V. Culley;
S. 3276. Job Musgrave;
S. 3372. Truman L. Walden;
S. 3441. William Mulock; and
S. 3443. Newell S. Swett.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally with amendments and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 712) granting a pension to Agnes Smith;

A bill (S. 406) granting a pension to Celesta Clark; and

A bill (S. 2420) granting an increase of pension to Margaret K. Horn.

He also, from the same committee, to whom were referred the following bills, reported them severally without amendment and submitted reports thereon:

A bill (S. 1171) granting a pension to Mary A. Sands; and

A bill (S. 920) granting an increase of pension to Martha A. Kenny.

HEARINGS BEFORE COMMITTEE ON THE JUDICIARY.

Mr. KEAN. I am directed by the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, to whom was referred the resolution submitted by the Senator from Wyoming [Mr. CLARK] on the 20th instant, to report it favorably, with amendments, and I ask for its immediate consideration.

The Senate, by unanimous consent, proceeded to consider the resolution, as follows:

*Resolved*, That the Committee on the Judiciary, or any subcommittee thereof, be authorized to send for persons and papers and to administer oaths, and to employ a stenographer to report such hearings as may be had in connection with any subject which may be pending before said committee; that the committee may sit during the sessions or recess of the Senate, and that the expenses thereof be paid out of the contingent fund of the Senate.

The amendments of the committee were, in line 5, after the word "committee," to insert "and to have said hearings printed for the use of the committee;" and in line 6, after the word "sessions," to strike out the words "or recess."

The amendments were agreed to.

The resolution as amended was agreed to.

SURVEY OF COWLITZ RIVER.

Mr. PILES, from the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the following concurrent resolution, submitted by himself on the 21st instant, reported it without amendment, and it was considered by unanimous consent and agreed to:

*Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring)*, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to extend the examination and survey of Cowlitz River, provided for in the river and harbor act of March 2, 1907, up to the head of navigation at Toledo, Wash.

JACOB JOHN LOCHER.

Mr. WARNER. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (H. R. 10368) to authorize the Secretary of War to change the name of Julius Flemming to his proper name of Jacob John Locher, to report it favorably without amendment, and I submit a report thereon. I ask for the present consideration of the bill.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration. It empowers the Secretary of War to change the name of Julius Flemming, regimental quartermaster-sergeant, retired, on the records of the War Department to his proper name, Jacob John Locher.

The bill was reported to the Senate without amendment, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

Mr. WARNER. I am directed by the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill (S. 729) for the relief of Jacob John Locher, to report it adversely and ask its indefinite postponement, a House bill having just been passed for the same purpose.

The VICE-PRESIDENT. The bill will be postponed indefinitely.

ADJOURNMENT UNTIL MONDAY.

Mr. HALE. I move that when the Senate adjourns to-day it be to meet on Monday next.

The motion was agreed to.

SUEPORT OF KNIGHTS KEY, FLORIDA.

Mr. NEWLANDS. I am directed by the Committee on Commerce, to whom was referred the bill (S. 3344) amending an

act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to the immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," to report it favorably with an amendment, and I submit a report thereon.

Mr. TALIAFERRO. I ask unanimous consent for the present consideration of the bill just reported.

The Secretary read the bill, and there being no objection, the Senate, as in Committee of the Whole, proceeded to its consideration.

The amendment was, in line 3, before the word "section," to strike out "first" and insert "seventh," so as to make the bill read:

*Be it enacted, etc.*, That the privileges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods, and for other purposes," be, and the same are hereby, extended to the subport of Knights Key, in the customs collection district of Key West, Fla.

The amendment was agreed to.

The bill was reported to the Senate as amended and the amendment was concurred in.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

The title was amended so as to read: "A bill extending to the subport of Knights Key, in the State of Florida, the privi leges of the seventh section of the act approved June 10, 1880, governing the immediate transportation of dutiable merchandise without appraisement."

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. CULLOM introduced a bill (S. 4377) to carry into effect the international convention of December 21, 1904, relating to the exemption in time of war of hospital ships from dues and taxes on vessels, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4378) granting an increase of pension to Edwin W. Kendall, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. TELLER introduced a bill (S. 4379) for the relief of George A. Armes, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DEPEW introduced a bill (S. 4380) for the construction of a steam vessel for the Revenue-Cutter Service for anchorage duty at the port of New York, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4381) granting an increase of pension to William Shattuck; and

A bill (S. 4382) granting an increase of pension to Benjamin Wilson.

Mr. CARTER introduced a bill (S. 4383) to establish a fish-hatching and fish-culture station at or near Columbia Falls, in the State of Montana, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Fisheries.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4384) for the relief of Thomas Cushing, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Depredations.

Mr. SMITH introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4385) granting an increase of pension to Jane A. Ecker;

A bill (S. 4386) granting an increase of pension to Nelson B. Aldrich (with accompanying papers);

A bill (S. 4387) granting an increase of pension to Isaac R. Jameson (with an accompanying paper); and

A bill (S. 4388) granting an increase of pension to Martha F. Turner.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4389) to remove the charge of desertion from the military record of Earl Hoisington, jr.; and

A bill (S. 4390) granting an honorable discharge to Glenn Bennett.

Mr. DILLINGHAM introduced a bill (S. 4391) for the relief of Frances A. Bliss, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. du PONT introduced a bill (S. 4392) for the relief of Albert S. Henderer, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. DAVIS introduced a bill (S. 4393) for the relief of the heirs of E. S. Leggett, deceased, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. NELSON introduced a bill (S. 4394) granting an increase of pension to John E. Lewis, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE introduced a bill (S. 4395) to prohibit the giving to or receipt by public officers under the Constitution or laws of the United States of any free frank or privilege for the transmission of messages by telegraph or telephone, to prevent discriminations in interstate telegraph and telephone rates, and fixing requirements governing the receipt and preservation of such messages, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

Mr. McCREARY (by request) introduced a bill (S. 4396) to provide additional land for the Jackson School, in the District of Columbia, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4397) granting an increase of pension to Rebecca D. Henry, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying paper, referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4398) for the relief of A. Portwood;

A bill (S. 4399) for the relief of the Kentucky drafted men;

A bill (S. 4400) for the relief of Louisa Jackman; and

A bill (S. 4401) for the relief of the legal representatives of Mrs. Martha Vaughn, deceased.

Mr. PENROSE introduced a bill (S. 4402) for the purchase of a site and erection of a Federal building at Las Vegas, N. Mex., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims:

A bill (S. 4403) for the relief of Serapio Romero, late postmaster at Las Vegas, N. Mex.; and

A bill (S. 4404) for the relief of W. A. Walker.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4405) granting an increase of pension to Jacob H. Dewees, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4406) to amend section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the allotment of land in severalty," etc., approved February 8, 1901, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

Mr. BULKELEY introduced a bill (S. 4407) to provide for improving Duck Island Harbor of Refuge, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

He also introduced a bill (S. 4408) granting an increase of pension to Hannah E. Barber, which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Pensions.

Mr. STEPHENSON introduced a bill (S. 4409) for the erection of a public building at Oconto, Wis., which was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

Mr. WARNER introduced a bill (S. 4410) to carry into effect the findings of the Court of Claims in the matter of the claim of Nannie H. Cogswell and others, which was read twice by its title and, with the accompanying papers, referred to the Committee on Claims.

Mr. BANKHEAD introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Claims.

A bill (S. 4411) for the relief of Mrs. E. W. Williams;

A bill (S. 4412) for the relief of the heirs of Laura E. Wilkinson, deceased;

A bill (S. 4413) for the relief of Mrs. Frances W. Robinson; and

A bill (S. 4414) for the relief of Lewis Metz.

Mr. HEMENWAY introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Pensions:

A bill (S. 4415) granting an increase of pension to George E. Lounsberry;

A bill (S. 4416) granting an increase of pension to William C. George;

A bill (S. 4417) granting a pension to William A. Sutton;

A bill (S. 4418) granting an increase of pension to Mary E. Osthelmer; and

A bill (S. 4419) granting an increase of pension to Hezekiah Allen.

He also introduced the following bills, which were severally read twice by their titles and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs:

A bill (S. 4420) to correct the military record of Andrew K. Hite;

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